

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time charged thus far be forgiven and that the full 3 hours allotted in the agreement remain on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senate will convene at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

After the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order, the distinguished assistant Republican leader, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN), will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes, after which the junior Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

There will then be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes with statements limited therein to 3 minutes.

After the conclusion of the period for the transaction of routine morning business, the Chair will lay before the Senate S. 1570, the allocation of crude oil and refined petroleum products bill. The unanimous-consent agreement entered into thereon will continue in effect. There will be yeas-and-nays votes thereon on Monday afternoon. I venture to say that there will be no rollcall votes on Monday prior to the hour of 2:30 p.m. The final vote will occur at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1973

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move in accordance with the previous order that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and at 1:50 p.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 4, 1973, at 12 noon.

CONFIRMATIONS—JUNE 1, 1973

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 1, 1973:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Gloria E. A. Toote, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

James E. Smith, of Virginia, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Robert C. Hoand, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1964.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

John R. Evans, of Utah, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1978.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Thomas R. Bomer, of Maryland, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1974.

Grady Perry, Jr., of Alabama, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1973, and for the term of four years expiring June 30, 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Harold O. Bullis, of North Dakota, to be U.S. attorney for the district of North Dakota for a term of 4 years.

Brian P. Gettings, of Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia for the term of 4 years.

(The above nominations were approved subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PENSION REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, June 1, 1973

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, a very important debate concerning pension reform legislation will soon be scheduled in the Senate. Many of my constituents have registered strong interest in this subject by writing to me.

Recently, an article appeared in the Michigan Booth Newspapers, written by Robert Lewis, which contains an excellent analysis of the several approaches to pension reform that are under consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

PENSION REFORM PROPOSALS

(By Robert Lewis)

WASHINGTON.—Responding to the growing clamor over lost benefits and broken commitments, Congress is moving toward passage of the first comprehensive pension controls since company-financed retirement plans appeared 96 years ago.

After years of debating the need for pension reform, Senate and House committees are drafting bills that will affect millions of workers and place restrictions on \$150 billion in pension fund assets, now the largest source of unregulated capital in the country.

Thirty-three million employees are enrolled in 34,000 private pension plans, but up to one-half will never collect benefits because of job changes, business failures or company mergers.

TWO MAJOR BILLS

There are two major bills, one proposed by President Nixon and a more sweeping measure sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, the New Jersey Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Sen. Jacob J. Javits of New York, ranking Republican on that committee.

Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R-Mich., is the author of a third measure which, he says, goes beyond both the Nixon and Javits-Williams proposals. Griffin's bill, however, lacks the support lined up behind the other two, and it doesn't stand much chance of winning approval in a committee headed by Williams and Javits.

Ralph Nader also is advocating a sweeping overhaul of private pension systems, but his ideas have won few followers in Congress.

Private pensions have come a long way since the American Express Co. startled the business world by offering long-term workers retirement pay of up to \$500 a year.

PRINCIPLE STILL HOLDS

In the 1920s Congress granted tax advantages to encourage private pensions and the principle enunciated then still holds: Company or employee pension contributions are not taxed at the time they are made, only when the benefits are paid.

Pension systems grew rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s, unfettered for the most part by state or federal regulations. Then in 1963 Studebaker closed its South Bend auto plant and 4,500 workers with vested pensions were paid benefits of 15 cents on the dollar. Many others collected nothing.

The cries of outrage were heard in Washington.

Some of the worst horror stories have come out of Michigan and involved plants that moved to the South to take advantage of low operating costs.

Debate over the shape of new pension legislation revolves around five issues: vesting of pension rights, funding of pension systems, pension portability, insurance against pension bankruptcies and fiduciary standards.

Sen. Griffin's bill has the strongest vesting requirement of the major proposals. Workers would have an irrevocable right to benefits after 10 years in a company's pension plan.

The Javits-Williams bill provides 30 per cent vesting after eight years and 100 per cent after 15 years.

President Nixon has proposed the "rule of 50," meaning a worker would be 50 per cent vested when his age plus years of pension coverage totaled 50. He would be 100 per cent vested after another five years.

Thus, an employee who entered a pension plan at age 40 would be 40 per cent vested at age 45 and 100 per cent vested at age 50. The White House approach would minimize employer vesting costs but still give older workers guaranteed pensions.

MAJOR DIFFERENCE

The administration plan applies only to benefits earned after enactment of pension reform legislation, and consequently its costs would be modest.

The benefits in Griffin's bill apply retroactively and it would cost employers substantially more than the White House version. So would the Javits-Williams bill, which was recently amended by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to include retroactive benefits.

The Internal Revenue Code requires pension systems to meet minimum funding standards to qualify for tax exemptions. However, companies need not maintain pension funds at levels high enough to pay all claims in case of merger, business failure or plant relocation.

The Griffin, Javits-Williams and administration bills would require full funding of future pension obligations and the gradual funding of past benefits.

Whether to provide federal insurance against the loss of pension benefits because of business failures or other reasons is a major difference in the bills.

The Griffin and Javits-Williams proposals would establish a federal agency to guarantee retirement benefits. A Labor Department study showed that about 500 pension plans covering 25,000 workers cease to operate each year.

However, Nixon said the problem is not that severe and his bill does not call for plan-termination insurance. A White House survey showed that for the first seven months of 1972, about 3,100 retired or vested workers lost \$10 million in pension benefits because of terminations.

"To put them in perspective, these losses should be compared with the more than \$10 billion in benefits paid annually," Nixon said.

He said it would be difficult to devise an insurance plan that would not make the government liable for employer-employee pension agreements without intruding on collective bargaining practices.

Some critics say workers should be able to transfer their vested pension rights from one employer to another.

The Javits-Williams bill would establish a government clearinghouse to accomplish this, but leaves the "portability" decision up to each individual plan.

Griffin says the administration bill is a step in the right direction, "but it doesn't go as far as I would like to see it." He is chagrined by organized labor's support of the Javits-Williams bill, which he considers inferior to his own.

WOULD MAKE PRIVATE

Nader would take employee pension funds out of the hands of corporations and unions and give the job to a limited number of private, federally licensed institutions. Workers could choose which institutions would control their pension assets and they would have a say in investing the money.

In a separate bill, the Employee Benefits Protection Act, President Nixon would crack down on what he called careless or unscrupulous administration of pension funds.

Federal law already prohibits kickbacks, embezzlement and other criminal acts but there are no legal remedies against squandering of assets or irresponsible investments.

The bill, for example, would regulate the practice of companies or unions dipping into pension funds for loans.

"Most pension plans are carefully managed by responsible people," said Nixon, "but too many workers have too much at stake for the government simply to assume that all fund management will automatically meet a high fiduciary standard."

BANKS OPPOSE REFORM

Opposition to pension reform comes from the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, American Bankers Association (banks and trust companies held \$97 billion in pension funds at the end of 1970) and other business groups. However, their positions have become more flexible in the last two years.

The Life Insurance Association of America supports pension reform, fearing that in the absence of reform, the Social Security System might eventually take over the entire retirement role.

"The only way we can preserve the private pension system is to ensure some mandatory vesting and funding standards," an insur-

ance industry official testified at Senate hearings.

The final bill that emerges in coming months undoubtedly will reflect the views of all sides—management, labor and retired workers. And it probably won't go as far as some pension critics would like, for a good reason.

No law requires private employers to offer pension benefits on top of Social Security taxes which, by law, they must pay. So a sweeping pension reform bill could lead some companies to drastically reduce benefits to employees, or even discontinue pension plans.

A GLOSSARY OF PENSION TERMS

WASHINGTON.—Here is a glossary of terms in the pension reform debate:

Vesting entitles a worker to reduced pension benefits if he leaves or loses his job before reaching retirement age. Under many plans, a worker loses all benefits if he quits, is fired, the plant closes, or the company is merged.

Full funding requires a company to set aside sufficient money to pay all benefits promised workers.

Portability allows accumulated pension credits to follow a worker when he changes jobs.

Plan-termination insurance would guarantee pensions to vested workers in event of inadequate funding or a business failure.

Fiduciary standards would prohibit questionable investments and require companies to administer pension funds in the interest of employees.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is both a pleasure and privilege to insert in the RECORD an address made by Aloysius A. Mazewski, president of the Polish National Alliance, at the Polish Constitution Day held at Humboldt Park in Chicago on May 6, 1973.

This annual observance is one of the largest, most dramatic programs covered by Polish-Americans anywhere in the country.

In view of the role of leadership, Mr. Mazewski holds, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to insert this speech into the RECORD:

SPEECH OF ALOYSIUS A. MAZEWSKI

For Americans of Polish heritage and origin and for their friends and compatriots of different ethnic background, this observance has a three-fold significance.

Traditionally, we mark the anniversary of Poland's May 3rd Constitution of 1791, the first truly democratic legislation in the history of Europe, and the second in the history of the world, closely following the footsteps of the United States Declaration of Independence of 1776 and Constitution of 1787.

The May 3rd Constitution of Poland has been the fountainhead of national aspirations for Poles in their homeland and abroad.

This year, however, marks another milestone in the history not only of Poland but of the entire Europe as well.

It is the bicentennial of Poland's Commission of National Education—the first Ministry of Public Instructions in the annals of man.

The National Commission of Education laid the groundwork for public educational programs which kept the elementary, intermediate and higher instructions developing during the most trying period when Poland

has been partitioned by Russia, Prussia and Austria. Due to the seed of the National Commission of Education, the Polish nation was well prepared to accept the responsibilities of sovereignty and statehood, when Poland emerged free and independent from the ashes of World War One.

Towering above the 182nd anniversary of the May 3rd Constitution and the bicentennial of the National Commission of Education, is the quinqu-centennial of the birth of Mikolaj Kopernik, better known in the West under his latinized name of Nicolaus Copernicus.

The reverence and acknowledgment Kopernik enjoys in the United States was eloquently expressed by President Richard Nixon, when calling Kopernik "the brilliant son of Poland", he proclaimed the week of April 22 as the Nicolaus Copernicus Week in our land.

These three anniversaries stand as testimonies to Poland's participation in the political and intellectual development of Europe—a fact often minimized in American textbooks on history.

The May 3rd Constitution did not just happen on the spur of historical moment. It is an outgrowth and flowering of political philosophy and parliamentary system which took substantive form in Poland at the turn of the 15th Century.

The National Commission of Education sprang from the intellectual traditions which began with the founding of the Krakow University in 1364.

And it was the intellectual climate of Krakow that propelled Kopernik toward his epoch-making discoveries.

Anniversaries, however, no matter how great they are and what important events they signify, should not be observed for the sole purpose of remembrance. History is not a conglomeration of separate events. It is the marking of special events on the continuous web of time.

To us in America, at this moment, Poland's May 3rd Constitution has a special relevancy, message and warning.

May 3rd Constitution was, in fact, a revolution in reverse.

The 18th Century Poland found itself on the brink of anarchy and civic irresponsibility, which resulted from the freedom gone wild.

May 3rd Constitution put a stop to this degenerative process. It issued a call for national unity. It subjugated the excessive and wildly used freedom and permissiveness to national stability. It gave the people new dimensions of national purposes and placed on the citizens the responsibility for orderly processes of law and order.

As a revolution in reverse, the May 3rd Constitution was a certificate of rebirth for the Republic of Poland, that withstood one century of partition and persecution and became an Act of Restoration in 1918 when Poland again became a sovereign state.

Today, Poland constitutes a geographic and demographic entity within historic boundaries, internationally accepted.

But is not a free and independent state. It lives in the shadow of Soviet dominance, ever mindful of what happened to Hungary and Czechoslovakia when they reached for a measure of internal freedom.

Of course, there are some overly pragmatic observers among us who state that in terms of economic values—Poland is better off today than ever before.

This may be partially true.

At the same time it is too materialistic to accept as the only viability for the nation. Man does not live by bread alone.

The entire history of Poland, and particularly the May 3rd Constitution, stand as incontrovertible testimony to the fact that Poles have always loved freedom more than material gains under subjugation. Thus the most precious value and meaning of their existence had again been denied to them in our times.

And it is our duty, both as Americans and as heirs to the millennial legacy of Poland, to keep the hope of freedom alive in the hearts of brothers living in our ancestral home.

Freedom is indivisible.

The world half free and half enslaved is mankind's house divided against itself.

And when we support freedom for Poland, as our historic obligation, we support the fundamentals and ideals of freedom everywhere.

And it is our solemn duty to support cultural and evolutionary forces, still incipient or dormant, which in proper international climate will lift the Polish nation to the plateau of true freedom and its concomitant—the right of self-determination.

This is the message which should reach our hearts through the corridors of time from the era of May 3rd Constitution.

And it has a special significance to us as Americans of Polish heritage, as citizens of this Great Republic deeply involved in its viability.

Here, too, we now encounter too many instances of freedom grown wild, of excessive permissiveness, of growing disrespect for authority. These were the shortcomings that precipitated the downfall of Poland in the 18th Century.

We see civic and social irresponsibility manifest itself—not always openly but too often insidiously in many areas of our national life.

And the time has come to reverse the trend.

As active participators in the mainstream of American life, we must realize that the time has come to adhere to President Nixon's principle which states that the country is willing to help those who are sincerely trying to help themselves.

His call for return to law and order is not some high sounding political rhetoric. It is the call for a return to the values and virtues of Middle America, the backbone of our nation.

Like in the 18th Century Poland, the time has come in the United States to put restraints and socio-civic responsibility on freedom gone wild and on excessive permissiveness.

The reforms of May 3rd Constitution came too late to save Poland from a century of subjugation.

Let us not wait in America until it is too late to return to the path of truly patriotic living, deeply felt in our hearts and uppermost in our minds.

DAVID EDWARD MARK—YOUTH
AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, David Mark, together with other selected entering freshmen at Virginia Wesleyan, will spend this summer in the college's Israel Summer Institute. He will live 1 month in Kibbutz Mishmarot, 30 miles south of Haifa, followed by travel and study in Jerusalem, Mount Massada, Bethlehem, and Galilee.

A popular, attractive 18-year-old with demonstrated leadership qualities, David would be a splendid representative of the Hudson Valley in Israel, in this its 25th anniversary year. On Saturday morning, June 2, 1973, the Honorable William Bartles, county executive of Dutchess County, will designate David

Edward Mark, "Youth Ambassador to Israel From Dutchess County, New York."

Few young men, by the end of their high school years, have contributed as much to their community as has David. He was one of the first youth members of the Dutchess County Youth Board, appointed by the county executive and elected by his school student body to be the first member of the junior board of representatives. He was nominated by his school faculty at Roosevelt High School outstanding teenage young man to compete in a Jaycee selection.

The respect of his peers was shown by David's selection as president of the senior class at Roosevelt High School, Hyde Park, N.Y. Athletic, he has played basketball and participated in the fine rowing tradition of his school by rowing on its crew for 2 years. Adults are impressed with him, and his principal, William Spendley, has sought his advice and judgment regarding matters of school government. The Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Rotary is contributing to his travel.

David Mark journeys to Israel with excellent credentials. Jacob Mark, the father of David's stepfather, Raphael Mark, was a founder of the Israel Institute of Technology at Haifa—Technion. He has been given introductions by a friend of the family, David Rose of Mount Kisco, also a founder of Technion, as well as a supporter of Haifa's Rambam Hospital, and a trustee of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem.

We wish David Mark well this summer—a credit to our community, who will make a fine ambassador.

OSHA ORDER FORCES RESIGNATION OF DR. F. S. ARANT

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, most of us here in the Congress are only too aware that on June 18, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration will begin enforcing emergency temporary standards for exposure to organophosphorous pesticides. I use the term "enforce" very loosely. Nothing short of a Federal marshal stationed in each and every field will force America's farmers into compliance.

My colleagues in the House and in the other body are already aware of my own feelings about the OSHA order. I have asked for their help repeatedly in convincing OSHA that the emergency standard is both unnecessary and excessive. What is needed is a constructive, sensible effort to draw up permanent standards which afford necessary protection to farmworkers. But our farmers must be given a voice in drafting these permanent standards if we are to insure the safety of workers without causing grave economic impact on the agricultural community—an impact that will drive the price of food sky high. OSHA did not allow that kind of input in this emergency measure. Bureaucrats at OSHA apparently do not like to be confused with the facts.

I would like to share with my colleagues today one of the immediate and sorry effects of this emergency order—the resignation as a Federal advisor of a man who knows more about organophosphorous pesticides than anyone in America—Dr. F. S. Arant of Auburn University.

When bureaucratic zealots finally succeed in driving out all men of Dr. Arant's stature and expertise from every phase of government, America will have reached the end of the road, gentlemen.

Dr. Arant's letter follows:

AUBURN UNIVERSITY,
Auburn, Ala., May 9, 1973.

Secretary JOHN STENDER,
Assistant Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY STENDER: I was shocked to learn of the Emergency Temporary Standard for Exposure to Organophosphorous Pesticides, published in the Federal Register, May 1, 1973. The Advisory Subcommittee on Pesticides worked many hours and conferred with leading scientists throughout the United States during the past 9 months assisting OSHA in developing a realistic reentry standard to protect employees from hazards from certain organophosphorous insecticides. We considered many controversial aspects of the problems associated with exposure to pesticides and encountered some that were so controversial that agreement was difficult to reach. However, there was no disagreement in the Subcommittee regarding the absence of any need for an emergency standard. Its enactment has created unnecessary problems.

In the preamble to the emergency standard, an official of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was quoted as estimating 800 persons are killed and another 800,000 injured each year with pesticides. We would like to see the proof of this "estimate." A diligent search by the Subcommittee revealed that relatively few deaths in the United States could be attributed to pesticides and those that did occur resulted primarily from persons drinking the chemical through accident or suicide. The number of pesticide related deaths was much smaller than for household chemicals and non-prescription drugs. The emergency standard deals with employees reentering treated orchards or fields. The subcommittee was unable to find a single authentic record of a fatality resulting from a person entering or working a field treated with a pesticide.

Workmen have become ill from exposure to certain organophosphorous insecticides, principally parathion on citrus and peaches in arid areas of one state (California). Many of these workers had been in contact with treated foliage in harvest operations for long periods of time, some six or seven days a week for 10 to 14 weeks or longer. The state took prompt action and the situation is now under control. A survey of pesticide safety specialists at all the Land-Grant universities revealed that no problems had arisen from workmen entering pesticide treated fields in a majority of the states and only minor problems in others.

The Subcommittee on Pesticides was unanimous in its recommendation that no emergency existed and that there was no justification for emergency standards. This recommendation was made verbally at several Subcommittee meetings and adopted unanimously as a written resolution at the Iowa City meetings on December 19 and 20, 1972. The resolution was also adopted unanimously by the entire Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health in Agriculture at the same meeting. Despite the recommendations of these advisory committees, the emergency temporary standard was issued and this is a standard without recourse. No hearings are permitted.

Some items in the standard are in reason-

able agreement with recommendations of the Subcommittee; others ignore the recommendations or are directly opposed to them. Examples are given below.

The Subcommittee recommended by a vote of 3 to 1 that any standard proposed would limit coverage to highly toxic organophosphorous compounds with dermal LD 50s below 250 mg/kg. The Committee as a whole adopted this recommendation as a formal resolution in Iowa City. The draft of the proposed standard prepared by OSHA and approved by the Committee as a whole, March 15, 1973 in Denver, Colorado, excluded those insecticides having dermal LD 50s above 250 mg/kg. The emergency standard covers all organophosphorous materials used on apples, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, grapes, peaches and tobacco, including such low toxicity materials as malathion (dermal LD 50 of 4,400 mg/kg.). It includes a total of 9 low or moderate-toxicity materials that were excluded from coverage in the Advisory Committee's recommended list.

Malathion is of about the same order of toxicity as aspirin. Against rats, the acute oral LD 50 of malathion is 1,375 mg/kg, and in some tests against mice it has been as high as 4,000. The LD 50 of aspirin to rats is 1750 mg/kg. Farmers and ranchers can and do apply malathion legally to the skin of pets and livestock to control ectoparasites. They and many other homeowners also apply this insecticide in their kitchens, family rooms, bedrooms, and other areas of their dwellings for control of household pests. The family, including children, lives in the closed dwelling during and following application without ill effects. Yet, if the same farmers or ranchers apply the same low-toxicity insecticide to their fruit trees in the open, they are required by the emergency standard to erect signs around the orchard warning all employees in one or more languages to keep out. Each sign must include the words "Danger—Do Not Enter." If an employee is sent into the orchard without protective clothing prior to the end of the reentry period, the employer is subject to penalty—and it can be severe. The irony of this contradictory situation would be laughable if it were not so serious. It results from the failure of OSHA to take the recommendations of its Advisory Committee.

The emergency standard requires that durable signs, readable 25 feet away, be erected at the "usual points of entrance" of each treated field and posted on a bulletin board at a place where workmen assemble. The signs will warn employees not to enter, and they will be in English and any other languages necessary to communicate. The posting of signs around the field creates an unworkable situation in many instances. Peaches will be used as an example, but it applies to other crops. Several different varieties are grown in different rows in the same orchard (field). The different varieties ripen at different times from May until September. To protect the crop, a grower must spray X number of rows of variety A with an organophosphorus insecticide today, and in order to save the ripe fruit, he must harvest Y number of rows of variety B today and/or tomorrow in the same orchard. If the field (orchard) is posted at points of entrance, the workmen cannot enter to harvest the ripe fruit, although it has not been sprayed—or else they must wear protective clothing, unbearably hot in summer weather. This is only one example, but there are many other situations of this type that make posting of fields unworkable. Yet, the emergency standard is without recourse. Had the recommendations of the Advisory Committee been accepted, these potentially disastrous situations would have been avoided.

It is often necessary for workmen to enter a field to perform essential work before the end of the reentry period. The Advisory Committee recommended protective clothing for any employee entering fields within 24 hours after treatment with highly toxic organo-

phosphorous insecticides. Thereafter, no protective clothing was required for limited reentry work operations involving little or no contact with treated foliage. The terms of the emergency standard are a bit ambiguous, but apparently they require protective clothing for all limited reentry into any of 7 crops treated with any organophosphorous insecticide. If this is true it works unnecessary hardships on employer and employee. Clarification of this point is needed, but unfortunately the emergency standard offers little opportunity for such clarification.

The Subcommittee on Pesticides recommended much shorter reentry periods for areas of high humidity and rainfall than for desert areas where rainfall is sparse and humidity is very low. Organophosphorous insecticides hydrolyze in the presence of moisture and are washed off treated foliage by rainfall. Thus, the residue is reduced rapidly in humid areas, whereas in dry areas degradation is slow. The two types of areas were designated as "wet" and "dry" by the Subcommittee. The emergency standard used the "wet" and "dry" designations, but completely changed the meaning as used by the Subcommittee. In the standard, wet appears to mean any area that receives rain (or wash) after the pesticide is applied; dry, any area not receiving rain after application.

These designations in the standard will cause unnecessary hardship in areas of high humidity and rainfall. High humidity and formation of dew are probably as important in degrading residues of organophosphorous insecticides as rainfall. In humid areas, frequent spraying and frequent checking of results are essential to protect the crop. Enforcement of a long reentry period, intended to protect workmen in arid areas, could be disastrous in humid areas.

It is essential that employees be protected against exposure to highly toxic materials, but this should and can be done without eliminating the agricultural enterprise and the associated jobs.

It is obvious from the above discussion that many recommendations of the Advisory Committee have been totally ignored in the standard issued. It is also obvious that the advice of the Subcommittee is not valued highly by the Department of Labor. For these reasons I have no choice but to tender herewith my resignation as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Pesticides and as a member of the Advisory Committee on Occupational Health and Safety in Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

F. S. ARANT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Pesticides
and Head, Department of Zoology-
Entomology.

JIM FARLEY

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 30, 1973

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, it is a proud privilege for me to attest the warmest tribute to Jim Farley. He is one of the men of this period who has left a deep imprint upon his country and his time. His political genius in securing the nomination for Franklin D. Roosevelt and in leading Roosevelt to successive election paved the way for a new era in American political, economic, and social life.

The New Deal will always be a landmark in American history. It marked a turning point in service to the people by the Government of the United States. Immeasurable credit for all that the New Deal embraced and has meant to Amer-

ica and will mean in the years ahead is due to Jim Farley.

Jim Farley will always stand out as the master political technician of our country's history. He had a photostatic memory for names and faces. He had a genius for political organization. He had an extraordinary capacity to mobilize and to lead people into effective political action. He had imagination and courage. But he also had something that ought to be emphasized about Jim Farley and the commendable type of political technician—he had character. Jim Farley played the game according to the rules. He was a man who respected not only the law but the principles of loyalty and ethics; and he lived and fought and won by them. He proved that you did not have to be dishonest or immoral or unethical to be successful in politics. Let us hope that Jim Farley's excellence of character will be not only an inspiration but a guide for young men and women who are coming into political life, either directly or as managers for others.

Jim Farley was above all a great, noble, gracious, Christian gentleman, ever sensitive to human needs and interests, ever humble before his God in the service of his fellowman. Therefore, as he comes to another great milestone in a noble life, my wife and I, who have long enjoyed the rich blessing of Jim Farley's friendship, join in heartfelt tribute to this eminent American, with best wishes to him for many more years of rich and meaningful life.

ROGERS LAUDS LATINS WHILE TERRORISTS SHAKEDOWN FORD

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while our neighbors to the south, namely, Cuba, Chile, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and Argentina go Communist, many Americans were aghast at the report of our Secretary of State upon his return from his Latin American junket.

Reportedly, Secretary Rogers indicated that the new Communist emergence in Latin America does not "cause any difficulty for the United States, and there is no reason why we cannot co-operate with each nation consistent with its policies." He continued that if foreign aid assistance is sought, the United States will consider it, and that the United States will not direct investment, but will encourage it.

Such was the glowing report of the U.S. Secretary of State following the blackmail shakedown of the Ford Motor Co. in the Argentine Republic. Ford has decided to pay \$1 million to Communist guerrillas in Argentina as a protection payoff to prevent violence to its employees and property.

This action came at the same time that Argentina's new Peronist President, Hector Campora, restored diplomatic relations with Communist Cuba and announced he would establish relations with the Communist governments of East Germany and North Korea.

The related newsclippings follow:

[From the Evening Star and Daily News,
May 30, 1973]

ROGERS PRAISES LATINS
(By Jeremiah O'Leary)

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, reporting on his recent Latin American trip, yesterday said the United States welcomes the new nationalism in the Western Hemisphere and strongly supports it.

He spoke at State Department ceremonies at which career diplomat Jack Kubisch was sworn in as the new assistant secretary of State for Inter-American affairs, a couple of hours after giving a private report to President Nixon on his eight-nation visit.

None of the nationalistic aims he perceived in Latin America "cause any difficulty for the United States and there is no reason why we cannot cooperate with each nation consistent with its policies," Rogers told an audience of Latin and U.S. diplomats.

He said that if assistance is sought, the United States will consider it. If it is not, he said, the United States will understand that, too.

Rogers pointed out that capital will flow to where the best opportunities lie. This requires stability and rules for investment that are adhered to. But he emphasized that the investors will decide where their money is going. The United States will not direct investment but will encourage it, he said.

"We have some irritants with some countries," Rogers said. "We'll try for negotiation, not confrontation. The problems are not very significant but they assume significance because of public debate."

Some observers wondered whether Peru, Panama, Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Cuba and other Latin nations would agree that the problems they have with the United States are minor. But officials said they thought Rogers meant that none of the problems was insoluble.

"There are 23 nations and we need 23 policies, treating each country as a separate unit," Rogers said. "But we also need a Latin policy as a whole and in connection with the rest of the world."

Rogers appeared pleased with his trip, the first he has ever taken to South America. He emphasized that he encountered no antagonism toward the United States and no attempts at violence connected with his trip.

The Latin diplomats appeared to be pleased by Rogers' evident enjoyment of his trip and his talks with Latin leaders, including President Salvador Allende of Chile. He referred to a number of initiatives the United States will take to try to improve the negative balance of payments Latin America has in its trade with the United States and promised to try to change this.

[From the Evening Star and Daily News,
May 29, 1973]

PAYOFF IN ARGENTINA: FORD DISTRIBUTES FOOD
BUENOS AIRES.—Residents of a Buenos Aires shantytown line up today to receive 3,000 food packages from the Ford Motor Co.'s Argentine subsidiary.

The packages, delivered yesterday to the local church, were part of the first installment of Ford's million-dollar protection payoff to the People's Revolutionary Army, whose guerrillas wounded two employees of the company during a kidnap attempt last week.

The company also delivered \$400,000 to two children's hospitals. It also has promised to hand over 22 ambulances, a total of \$180,000 worth of food for slum dwellers and \$300,000 in school supplies for shantytowns.

Some Peronist youths opposed accepting the first food packages since they came from terrorist activities. But the leader of a liberal religious movement, the Rev. Carlos Mujica, told them:

"Now is not the time to quarrel about ideologies. Let's get this food to the people."

At least the children will have tasted milk and cocoa once in their lives."

Meanwhile, Argentina's New Peronist president, Hector Campora, restored diplomatic relations with Cuba after an 11-year break and announced he would establish relations with the Communist governments of East Germany and North Korea.

"A new era has begun," Campora declared after emerging arm-in-arm from an hour's talk with Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos, who came to Buenos Aires for Campora's inauguration Friday.

Argentina is the seventh of the 25 members of the Organization of American States to establish relations with the Castro government in defiance of the OAS ban voted in 1964. Mexico never broke relations.

DELAWARE NEEDS AIR SERVICE

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, presently pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington is a proceeding to eliminate all certified air service into and out of the State of Delaware. This will make Delaware the only State in the Nation without commercial air service. For 30 years, the CAB has acknowledged Delaware's need for better air service and repeatedly denied petitions by the airlines to terminate service.

In response to this most recent petition, Mr. Speaker, the 127th General Assembly of the State of Delaware has unanimously passed Senate Joint Resolution 19, opposing the petition of the airlines. Delaware, Mr. Speaker, needs more service, not less. With the continuing congestion of major airports such as Philadelphia International, cities such as Wilmington offer real hope for quick, efficient service for thousands of people. In addition, it is imperative for Delaware's economy, welfare, and future development that the service be continued.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a copy of Senate Joint Resolution 19 of the 127th General Assembly of the State of Delaware in the RECORD at this point:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 19

Voicing the opposition of the 127th General Assembly of the State of Delaware and the citizens of Delaware to the termination of certificated air service in the State of Delaware by the Civil Aeronautics Board

Whereas, there is presently pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington a proceeding captioned "Wilmington Service Investigation", initiated by the Board which has as its stated purpose the elimination of all certificated air service into and out of the State of Delaware which will make Delaware the only state in the fifty states without such service; and

Whereas, for nearly thirty years the Civil Aeronautics Board affirmatively acknowledged Delaware's need for more and better commercial air service and repeatedly denied petitions by airlines to terminate service, the most recent denial of which was 1970; and

Whereas, the airlines presently obligated to service Delaware have unilaterally discontinued certain service in violation of orders of the Civil Aeronautics Board and purposefully downgraded and rendered inadequate service and now use those created conditions in the attempt to justify an economic need to terminate all service; and

Whereas, in the face of a gasoline energy crisis, with our highways already overburgeoned with traffic, with the attempt of the bankrupt railroads to discontinue rail service in the entire Northeast, it is imperative to Delaware's economy, future development and the welfare of her people that she retain and upgrade commercial airline service; and

Whereas, the Governor of Delaware has ordered that the State of Delaware be added as a party to and join in the proceedings before the Civil Aeronautics Board, now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the 127th General Assembly of the State of Delaware, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the Delaware Congressional delegation be advised of the opposition of the members of the Delaware General Assembly and the Citizens of Delaware to the proposed elimination of commercial air service in this State.

Be it further resolved, that the 127th General Assembly of the State of Delaware go on record as vigorously opposing the cessation of commercial air service and recommend and request that the Civil Aeronautics Board consider the public need and not merely acquiesce to the airline lobby.

Be it further resolved, that the text of this resolution be spread upon the Journals of the Delaware Senate and House of Representatives, and copies of this resolution be forwarded to all members of the Delaware Congressional delegation, U.S. Senator William V. Roth, Jr., U.S. Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., and U.S. Representative Pierre S. du Pont IV, with the request that it be incorporated into the Congressional Record.

AMERICA'S IMAGE ABROAD

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, even before Watergate came along to capture such a large share of our attention and cast such a pall on our collective abilities to grapple successfully with our manifold problems, Americans, of nearly every age and economic bracket had adopted an uncharacteristic—for us—attitude of self-criticism and introspection. Whether this manifested merely the aftermath of Vietnam or a growing realization that the challenges we face on nearly every hand were of such magnitude as to appear to threaten to engulf us is unclear. Whatever the event, hand in hand with this mood came an obviously declining interest on the part of our citizenry in world problems. "We have had enough of world problems and of trying to solve the problems of other people," our constituents seemed to be now telling us, "let us now look, instead, to our own needs."

No one can be sure how deep this tide of public opinion runs, nor of how long it may continue. Of one thing we can be sure, however, and that is that this mood cannot help—if representative democracy still works—but be reflected there in Congress as, indeed, it already has.

Clearly, then, our ongoing efforts to provide economic assistance to the developing countries of this world are in trouble here at home. The same have fewer supporters than they used to and fewer voices raised in their behalf here in Congress than before.

Why should such efforts be continued?

Let us listen, now, Mr. Speaker, to the answer to that question as offered by one who is working abroad in an important area of that effort; Reginald K. Ingram, Sr., with antecedents in my hometown of Oswego, N.Y., who now serves us as deputy mission director of the USAID mission in Ghana, West Africa. Mr. Ingram's remarks were delivered at a briefing and reception at his residence, in Accra, on last May 15, and should be of interest to us all:

THE U.S. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

THE CHALLENGE

Why should the U.S. continue to provide economic assistance to the developing countries of the world? After so much expenditure of funds, and so many years of effort, why do we persist?

We persist for two basic reasons. Our self-interest requires it. Our ideals compel it.

The future of the United States cannot be separated from the future of the world. Recognition of this basic truth is essential to achievement of a new more stable structure of peace.

Important progress has been made toward this fundamental goal. The basic character of the relations between the world's three most powerful nations has turned from confrontation to negotiation, as our contacts with the USSR and the People's Republic of China enter a new, less sterile phase. Promising steps are underway to reduce the threat of nuclear war. Association with traditional allies and trading partners is being re-invigorated. Despite current frustrations, we are closer to a settlement in Indochina than previously.

Encouraging as these developments are with the industrialized and powerful nations, they cannot obscure the condition or importance of the poor and struggling ones, countries which now contain 70 percent of the world's population and whose numbers are growing. These developing countries occupy two-thirds of the earth's land surface and control vast amounts of its natural resources. Their predominant feature is poverty.

It is true, and encouraging, that some of them have made significant economic progress in recent years. Yet these gains have been unevenly realized, poorly distributed, and too often overwhelmed by unchecked population growth. Thus the enormous gap between those small groups of their citizens who have benefited from modernization and the much larger groups who remain entrapped in conditions of severe deprivation continues, in most cases, to grow. Serious social and political problems result. Mass unemployment faces the flood of young workers entering the job markets. In some countries, more than one-half of all children die before they reach the age of six from malnutrition and related diseases. Few of those who survive can aspire to more than rudimentary education. For more than 300 million of them there are no schools at all. For one-half of all mankind there is no health care. Unless further substantial and more equally distributed progress takes place—through efforts by developed and developing nations alike—such grinding deprivation in the lives of these hundreds of millions will continue.

This situation appeals starkly to traditional American sympathies. But it is more than a moral dilemma. It is a major determinant of the kind of world future in which the United States must seek its own destiny. Peace cannot be sustained in conditions of social upheaval or a growing confrontation between rich and poor.

Equally important in this perspective of self-interest, the United States and the other industrial countries are linked to the developing countries by considerations of trade,

investment, and critical resource needs. We share with them a common interest in an open international economic system in which all nations benefit from an increased flow of goods and services.

For example, U.S. imports of energy fuels and minerals are expected to increase from \$8 billion in 1970 to more than \$31 billion by 1985—a fourfold increase in only 13 years. By then, half or more of our petroleum imports may need to come from a dozen traditionally poor and undeveloped countries. The known reserves of many minerals are largely located in the developing countries. Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire supply most of the world's exportable copper. Malaysia, Bolivia, and Thailand account for 70 percent of the tin in international trade.

On the other side of the trade ledger, the developing countries are becoming increasingly important as markets for U.S. exports and investments. In 1970, they accounted for 30 percent of all U.S. exports. The investments of U.S. corporations in the developing countries presently total some \$30 billion, and are growing at about ten percent a year.

The developing countries have an equal, perhaps even greater stake in trade with the industrialized nations, since export earnings account for nearly four-fifths of their total foreign exchange availabilities. The inclusion of nine developing countries on the Committee of Twenty, charged with world monetary reform and related trade problems, is recognition of their importance in the consideration of these issues.

Finally, solution of such world problems as environmental pollution, narcotics control, and security of travel requires broad international cooperation, including participation by the developing countries.

For all the economic, political, and moral reasons outlined above, a continuing U.S. response to the challenge of underdevelopment is as much in our own interest as it is in that of the developing nations. It is a major requisite to an expanding international economy and a more stable international order.

THE RESPONSE

The appropriate response to this challenge is a system of technical, institutional, and economic relationships—between the industrial and the poor countries—which enhances the ability of the poor countries to mobilize their own energies and determination for development, and to make better use of their own resources. Much of the machinery for this joint and systematic attack by the rich and poor countries on the problem of world poverty is in place. The U.S. international development assistance program is a key element of this system, and bilateral assistance is the prime mover of U.S. development policies.

This system has been building since the early 1960s. Other developed countries have been encouraged to join in the effort and, over the years, have continually increased their contributions. Today, the United States is still the largest single donor, but no longer provides the bulk of assistance. Measuring officially recognized development assistance as a percentage of GNP, the United States now ranks twelfth among the sixteen major aid-giving countries, behind Portugal, France, the Netherlands, Australia, Japan, Canada, Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark.

New international institutions—the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank—have come into being and are now well established. The UN agencies also play important roles.

Over the past decade, U.S. participation in the multilateral development institutions has been a significant factor in their continuing development and, together, they now handle nearly 25 percent of the total of aid flows from all donor countries. We should continue to provide our fair share of the support costs of these institutions.

At the same time, the U.S. must continue its bilateral program. Both bilateral and multilateral aid are needed now, and both will continue to be needed, in careful coordination, for the foreseeable future. This fact is reflected in the development assistance policies of all major donor countries.

The U.S. bilateral aid program can meet unique U.S. purposes more directly, more quickly, and more effectively than can assistance through other mechanisms. It has an organizational discipline that provides a flexible and innovative tool for carrying out U.S. national policy in countries or geographic areas of particular U.S. interest. It can apply special American techniques and expertise, largely drawn from the private sector, more effectively to development problems. It provides a channel for U.S. leadership, and a clear identification of U.S. participation and a visible demonstration of U.S. constancy in the sum of world development efforts that cannot be accomplished in other ways.

For reasons noted hereunder, U.S. bilateral development assistance will focus over the next few years on the following priorities:

1. *Food and Nutrition:* At present population growth rates, world food production will have to double by the end of the century just to maintain current inadequate levels of diet, and will have to increase by two and one-half times to provide adequate diets. Since there is little arable land not already in use, this increase must be achieved by break-throughs in agricultural productivity and technology—an area in which American know-how is pre-eminent. A dynamic agriculture is a prime requisite for energizing the whole process of development. In most developing countries agriculture must be looked to not only for food, but also for a major assist in providing jobs for the unemployed—a need which must be taken into account in all our assistance activities.

2. *Family Planning and Health:* At the base of virtually all development problems in the poor countries is run-away population growth. These countries account for about ninety percent of the annual world population growth. India, for example, despite government programs to reduce population growth, is increasing by about one million people per month. Family size in the developing countries now averages about six children per family. At this fertility level, world population will grow from today's 3.7 billion to about 7.5 billion by the end of this century. If it continues at this rate thereafter, total world population could reach 12 to 15 billion people in the next fifty years.

The population boom is perhaps the most intractable problem facing the developing countries today. Curbing it is only partly a matter of national family planning programs. High birth rates are inextricably linked to problems of poor health and poverty. Where family income is inadequate and the only security for old age is in surviving children, families will not stop having them if half of those born die before they reach the age of six.

3. *Education and Human Resource Development:* Developing countries have doubled and tripled the size of their school systems in the past ten years, but there are more children out of school than there were ten years ago. Rapid population growth has out-run system expansion.

For a country with per capita GNP of \$200 per year or less, it is futile to attempt universal education in Western type schools, with individual class rooms with 30 students per room, teachers with graduate degrees, visual aids, and all the rest. There must be developed by those countries nontraditional, low-cost systems of education if the tide of illiteracy is to be rolled back and people are to approach a quality of life they rightly expect as human beings.

4. *Reconstruction and Relief Assistance:* Rehabilitation and reconstruction in the

countries of Indochina will be an important foreign assistance obligation of the United States over the next few years. But the task of relief and reconstruction will not be confined solely to Indochina. U.S. assistance also will be needed to provide relief and reconstruction to other areas torn by man-made or natural disasters, such as the typhoons and civil disturbances in Bangladesh, the floods in the Philippines, and the recent earthquake in Nicaragua.

We have no alternative but to join with the other developed nations of the world in a common effort to do our fair share to help the peoples of those poor countries who seek to help themselves in more effectively harnessing their resources to improve their lives.

Human problems do not stay bottled up behind national borders. Diseases ignore national boundaries. Polluted air and polluted waters flow freely across national boundaries. The impact of uncontrolled human reproduction vitally affects the well-being of all nations.

Our children and our grandchildren must live in the same world with the children and grandchildren of the peoples of the rest of the world, all continents, all races, all creeds. The kind of lives our children and their children after them will live, and the kind of world they will live in tomorrow, depends on whether we do our part to help today.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in submitting to the RECORD resolutions adopted by the Cuyahoga Valley Association, the Shaker Heights Ohio, City Council, and the board of trustees of the Summit-Portage County Comprehensive Health Planning Agency in support of a national park for the Cuyahoga River Valley. Congressman SEIBERLING, Congressman REGULA, and I have introduced legislation (H.R. 7077 and 7167) with the support of 45 of our colleagues to create the Cuyahoga National Park and Recreation Area.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Whereas, the stated purpose of the Cuyahoga Valley Association is to preserve and protect the natural beauty of the Cuyahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron, and

Whereas, the pressures of industrial, commercial and residential development constitute an ever-increasing threat to the accomplishment of this purpose, and

Whereas, the preservation of the valley in its present condition would provide highly desirable open space and recreation facilities within an hour's access of four million people, and

Whereas, Congressmen Seiberling, Vanik and Regula, with the support of many of their colleagues, have introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area (H.R. 7077).

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the Cuyahoga Valley Association, by action of the Board of Trustees, goes on record as strongly supporting this bill and urging its early approval, with necessary appropriations, so that this unique area may be pre-

served for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people.

Attest:

JAMES S. JACKSON,
President.
MILDRED A. MOLLI,
Secretary.

APRIL 30, 1973.

RESOLUTION OF THE SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY COUNCIL

A resolution supporting the establishment of a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley. Whereas, most national parks are remote from the centers of concentrated population in the United States, and

Whereas, it is urgently necessary that areas of undeveloped scenic land close to centers of population be preserved and protected before the scenic beauty, the open space, natural woodlands and native plant and animal life are lost forever, and

Whereas, the Cuyahoga Valley between the Cities of Akron and Cleveland is one of the few areas of scenic beauty largely undeveloped and appropriate for park purposes close to heavy concentrations of population, and

Whereas, Congressmen Vanik, Seiberling, and Regula have introduced a bill in the Congress of the United States to provide for the establishment of a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley, and

Whereas, the State of Ohio, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board and the Akron Metropolitan Park Board are supporting the proposal to establish a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Shaker Heights, County of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, that:

Section 1. This Council endorses and supports the legislation referred to above providing for the establishment of a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley for the preservation and protection of the unique scenic assets and natural resources in that area for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

Section 2. The Congress of the United States is further urged to appropriate sufficient funds to provide for the acquisition of land, scenic easements or protection easements in order to implement the establishment of said national park and to preserve the land in its present condition.

Section 3. The Clerk of Council is directed to forward copies of this resolution to the Congressmen of this area and to the appropriate committees of Congress considering the said act.

Adopted April 23, 1973.

Approved this 24th day of April, 1973.

WALTER C. KELLEY,
Mayor.

Attest:

WILLIAM J. SCHUCHART,
Clerk of Council.

RESOLUTION OF THE SUMMIT-PORTAGE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AGENCY

Whereas, on November 23, 1971, the Summit-Portage County (Ohio) Comprehensive Health Planning Agency Board of Trustees commented favorably upon the Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition application, and

Whereas, on November 28, 1972, the SPCCHA Board of Trustees accepted the Department of Interior's Environmental Impact Statement on the Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition, and

Whereas, a park in the Cuyahoga Valley would protect the only historic, scenic, and undeveloped land in the United States on the periphery of two large urban centers—Akron and Cleveland, and

Whereas, Ohio, the sixth most populous state, has no national parks or recreation areas, and

Whereas, the National Parks Service has given this Cleveland-Akron Park its second priority

Therefore let it be resolved: That the Summit-Portage County (Ohio) Comprehensive Health Planning Agency urge:

1. That the Department of the Interior approve and recommend passage of this bill to the House Committee on the Interior and the subcommittee on recreation and parks.

2. That the Congress of the United States act favorably upon the redrafted bill introduced by John Seiberling (D-Akron), Charles Vanik (D-Cleveland), and Ralph Regula (R-Canton) to create the proposed \$40-million national recreation area.

TWO YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, CHURCHES CELEBRATE JUBILEE

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, recently both St. John's Episcopal Church and St. Dominic's Catholic Church, Youngstown Ohio, began their jubilee celebrations. For St. John's Episcopal Church, located at 323 Wick Avenue in Youngstown, May marks the beginning of the 75th anniversary celebration. Dr. Gabriel DeCicco, senior warden of the church, proclaimed the diamond jubilee as an extended period of celebration lasting until June 14, 1975.

In response to the proclamation, Reverend John W. Wigle of St. John's Episcopal Church observed that—

This celebration is a creative way of remembering that draws on the richest traditions of the past and inspires us to accept the challenges of today. This way of remembering does not draw our attention from the realities we are now facing, but taps the past as a resource of strength with which to meet them. This way of remembering elicits from the past, not wistful yearnings, but living hope.

At the same time that St. John's Episcopal Church began celebrating its diamond jubilee, St. Dominic's Catholic Church, located at 77 East Lucius Avenue in Youngstown, began celebrating its golden jubilee. The Most Reverend James W. Malone, bishop of Youngstown and a graduate of St. Dominic School in 1933, was the principal celebrant of a Mass of Thanksgiving in St. Dominic Church on Sunday, May 20, 1973. Bishop Malone compared the parish to the "Kingdom of God not yet," and said that "our eyesight is pointed toward Heaven, the Kingdom of God to come." He praised the parish, its school, its support for Cardinal Mooney High School, and the wonderful community spirit among the parishioners and the priests assigned to them.

The Very Reverend Carl J. Breitfeller, O.P., Pastor of St. Dominic Church, noted that the other priests who gave their lives for the parish in the past should have the honor of celebrating the golden jubilee Mass. Reverend Breitfeller spoke of the sacrifices made by the members of the parish over the past half century and described the parish as "a marvelous church, a beautiful Communion of saints from God's own Son to the youngest son of the parish." The Reverend Monsignor William A. Hughes, vicar general of the diocese, several dio-

cesan priests and Dominican fathers assigned to St. Dominic's were among the concelebrants.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate St. John's Episcopal Church and St. Dominic's Catholic Church for their long and devoted service to God and our community, and to wish both of them many more years of faithful service.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD an editorial about these two churches which appeared in the Youngstown Vindicator on Tuesday, May 22, 1973. The editorial follows:

TWO JUBILEES

Two major Youngstown churches have just begun jubilee celebrations. St. John's Episcopal Church is observing the diamond jubilee of the dedication of its present edifice, which has been a landmark on Wick Avenue for 75 years. St. Dominic Church is marking the golden anniversary of its establishment.

The history of St. John's congregation dates from 1859, although Episcopalians were among the early settlers of the Mahoning Valley, and Boardman had St. James' Church as early as 1807. Like many other young congregations, St. John's worshiped in a school or in other churches until its first church was completed in 1863 at the southwest corner of Wood and Champion streets. This served for more than 30 years; then a fire stimulated the effort for a new church. The present Norman Gothic building was dedicated May 22, 1898.

When St. Dominic's was established, it was serving a "remote" area of the South Side—a few years later a flying field was operating at Midlothian and Market, and could have been located in any of a dozen places in the area. The parish had its first services in a store room at Market and Ravenwood, but in a few years it had a school built, with a church attached. The congregation's need outgrew both; now the old school is still in use, along with a much larger, new one. A new church, convent and priory also have been built.

Both churches have made important contributions to the community. Many of the people who built and supported St. John's were the ones who, in the same years, were building Youngstown into a major industrial center. Out of St. Dominic's have come business men, civic and political leaders, educators, and the bishop who has headed this diocese for seven years.

Youngstown has good reason to congratulate both congregations.

A NEWSMAN'S NEWSMAN

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, one of Maine's outstanding journalists, William C. Langzettell, is retiring from a long and distinguished career with the Associated Press. Bill Langzettell has provided the people of Maine with a quality and depth of reporting that will be long remembered.

On behalf of the State of Maine I would like to extend congratulations to Bill Langzettell for completing such a fine record of service. I believe the following editorial from the Waterville, Maine, Morning Sentinel, May 18, is a fitting tribute to this truly professional newsman:

WCL—NEWSMAN'S NEWSMAN

If you mentioned William C. Langzettell's name to most people in Maine, their response would probably be a puzzled "who"?

He's one of those people who labor capably but largely unsung to keep our system operating. You find them in every profession, trade and business.

Bill Langzettell happens to be a newsman—or should we say person?—who has spent all of his working life making sure that there is a free flow of truthful information moving to the people of Maine.

For a good many years his job has been running the Maine operation of The Associated Press. It hasn't been a glamor job providing him with many "by-lines" and that's why you probably don't remember hearing of him.

But he's the one that has been responsible for The AP's Maine report and the high quality and depth of that report is an enduring memorial to his working life.

Bill is retiring from the world of chasing down stories and beating deadlines and those who have worked with him and know him best will gather this Saturday in Portland to pay him deserving tribute.

In the news business we hesitate to talk much about our own. We pontificate a lot about the importance of the free press but we don't talk as much as we should about the people like Bill Langzettell who make the theories of the free press work in practice.

The free press isn't just an ivory towered theory. It's honest, hardworking shirt-sleeved guys like Bill Langzettell and he didn't win the sobriquet "a newsman's newsman" for nothing.

SECOND ANNUAL CENTENARIANS REUNION IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the First Church of the Nazarene in Louisville, Ky., was recently the site for the second annual National Centenarians Reunion and Kentucky Old-Timers' Day.

This was a special occasion in itself—but it was made extraordinary by the fact that there were present at the reunion no less than nine centenarians. I list them, with their ages and places of residence, below:

Charlie Smith, 130, Bartow, Fla.

Dan Lee Keener, 104, Elkton, Ky.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, 104, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Amanda Ross, 105, New Albany, Ind.

Mrs. Minnie Miller, 107, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Matilda Bottoms, 107, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Harry Lee Harris, 102, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Abraham Zimmerman, 100, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Edmonia Duckwall, 100, Louisville, Ky.

I am told that this is the record for the number of centenarians assembled under one roof.

I believe that official record should be made of this heartwarming and unusual event—and that congratulations are in order for the Reverend Hadley Hall, pastor of the First Church of the Nazarene and organizer of the reunion.

DISTURBING QUESTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a newspaper column written by Mr. Frank Starr in the Chicago Tribune this past Sunday, May 27, 1973. Headlined the "Disturbing Question of National Security," the column helps us distinguish in the light of recent developments two perennial questions with troubling ramifications for a democracy: First, who is to be entrusted—in terms of national policy—to decide what constitutes the national security, and second, what measures are permissible to protect the national security once defined?

As Mr. Starr recounts, two secret intelligence organizations were established within the White House to investigate national security matters, and the most secret one—the special Investigations Unit—included among its members now convicted Watergate Burglars Mr. E. Howard Hunt and Mr. G. Gordon Liddy. It has been alleged that Mr. Hunt, in the name of national security, recruited another convicted Watergate burglar, Mr. Bernard Barker, and led him and others in a burglary of the office of a psychiatrist who once treated Mr. Daniel Ellsberg.

It will take years for us to know for certain whether there was anything in the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist that bore on national security, but from what we know today—and it is considerable—there is more than enough reason to conclude that there was not. We are left then with the disturbing question of how in the world employees of the White House could conceive and execute such a bizarre plan under the imprimatur of national security.

My answer, in part, would be that we in Congress have relinquished to the White House far too much of the responsibility for deciding what the national security is and the measures required to protect it. If we are to protect against future abuses of the nature I have just cited, I believe we in Congress must aggressively reassert our constitutional duty to set national policy—the most crucial components of which obviously involve national security.

Mr. Speaker, with this introduction I recommend to my colleagues the reading of the full text of Mr. Starr's column which follows:

DISTURBING QUESTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY (By Frank Starr)

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon raised a disturbing question this week—one which has a major impact on the kind of society Americans will live in perhaps for the rest of this century.

What violations of domestic law by their government are Americans prepared to countenance in the name of national security?

And therefore what constitutes national security? How is it distinguished from what happened in what is now known as the Watergate case?

The latter question the President declared

it was his purpose to address in his 4,000-word statement last week, but he did not provide an answer. Nonetheless he did provide some startling evidence of hitherto-secret centralization of intelligence operations in the White House when his designs were frustrated by the government's conventional intelligence apparatus.

More specifically, he revealed that he approved burglary "in certain specific situations related to national security." He proposed reinstatement of "certain types" of intelligence gathering activities which he said had been in general use before 1966, but the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, balked.

To help remedy this, Nixon said, he created in the White House a secret Intelligence Evaluation Committee. Additionally he created an even more secret Special Investigations Unit in the White House to stop leaks of security information and to "investigate other sensitive security matters." Members in this exceedingly small and secret group included E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy.

The President denies that he authorized or knew of any illegal activity by either organization, but "I did impress upon Mr. [Eg] Krogh [who headed the Special Investigations Unit] the vital importance to the national security of his assignment."

Since one of the units was formed "to help remedy" a situation which had frustrated the President's authorization of burglary "in specified situations," and he does not tell us specifically that burglary was not authorized for that unit, we might assume that it was.

Apparently he did not consider "surreptitious entry—breaking and entering, in effect," as he calls it, illegal under the circumstances in which he proposed it.

The next question is what constituted national security and whether it was clearly differentiated from domestic security. The President's statement recognizes a distinction but does not define it. Neither does it offer a definition of national security.

Since, because of the Pentagon Papers, the Daniel Ellsberg case was, Nixon tells us, a national security case, those who burglarized Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and subsequently the Watergate might be forgiven for believing they were acting in the national security.

In fact one man, Bernard Barker, who worked for Hunt, specifically said that was his understanding when he broke into both places.

Against the background of bombings, arson, gunfights with guerrilla groups, and general violent unrest during 1969-70 there are undoubtedly many Americans who would agree that such tactics are altogether appropriate in the name of domestic security.

The key question is, "Who is to be trusted to decide where national security or domestic security stops?" In an atmosphere of secrecy and suspicion governments have started quietly and moved quickly to startling proportions of crime against its citizens in Germany, Italy, and Vichy France as recently as 30 years ago. Usually in the name of national security.

KEEPING THEM INDEPENDENT

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the Justice Department has acted properly in my opinion in filing a proposed consent judgment prohibiting Standard Oil Co. of Ohio from fixing prices for its independent dealers.

Under the judgment which already has

been accepted, according to the Wall Street Journal, by "Sohio," free enterprise will not be hindered among the independents and at a very important time in the gasoline business—a time of developing shortages.

It has been the custom among independents, so the Justice Department was informed, to keep their prices for gasoline and other products and for services as competitive as possible in the local markets in which they operate. Thus the motorist at times gets a break. Indeed, the proposed consent judgment is to terminate a civil antitrust suit filed in 1970 which charged Sohio with seeking to set prices above going local levels.

The coming gasoline crisis we are warned, will require strict measures by the oil firms to keep the Nation generally supplied. Such measures, of course, could lead to higher prices and poorer service for the public unless the right of the independent to compete as he sees fit is protected fully. By being independent, he can serve as a brake on excesses.

The Justice Department's action in the Sohio case recognizes the need for this and the principle which it sets up must be made applicable to all companies supplying stations which are owned or leased by independent operators. We need to keep the independent businessman independent and I am glad to see this idea furthered.

DONALD J. STRAIT, HAP ARNOLD'S MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, late last month I had the privilege of presenting the H. H. Arnold Chapter of the Air Force Association's Man of the Year award to Mr. Donald J. Strait, vice president and general manager of Fairchild's Republic Division, at the chapter's annual Man of the Year banquet on April 26.

The Hap Arnold Chapter, in Long Island, N.Y., made a wise selection. Don Strait served this country with great credit in World War II, the Korean conflict, and during both the Berlin and Cuban crises. A biography of this fine man follows my remarks. My congratulations to him:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—DONALD J. STRAIT

Donald J. Strait, vice president and general manager of Fairchild's Republic Division, has been with the company since 1967.

Prior to joining Republic, Don Strait was with the State of New Jersey in the Department of Defense. A major general in the New Jersey Air National Guard, he served as the assistant chief of staff for air in the New Jersey Department of Defense. As such he was responsible to the department's chief of staff for all tactical fighter, airlift and supporting units of the New Jersey Air National Guard. He retired from that post in July, 1971.

During World War II Don Strait served with the 8th Air Force in the European theater and flew 122 combat missions during which he was credited with knocking down 13½ enemy aircraft. His decorations include the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross

with two Oak Leaf Clusters. After the war, Strait served in the New Jersey Air National Guard and was recalled to active duty during the Korean War and Berlin and Cuban crises. From December, 1952, to June, 1965, excluding time spent on active duty, Strait served as commander of the 108th Tactical Fighter Wing, New Jersey Air National Guard. From February, 1956, to August, 1957, he was deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force for reserve and ROTC affairs and was awarded the exceptional civilian service award. He has approximately 25 years of flying experience in propeller driven and jet fighter aircraft, including the F-105.

Don Strait, active in the Air Force Association, National Guard Association, Fighter Aces Association, the Thunderbolt P-47 Pilot's Association and Boy Scout programs, lives with his wife, the former Louise Lyon, in Babylon, L.I., N.Y. They have three children.

NO-CHA SUIT IS A PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, the question of public housing is a very serious one in the Third Congressional District. Because of the 235 housing projects and other similar efforts many of the local schools have been overcrowded and property values severely damaged. The question is not public housing as such but rather the way in which these projects are conducted.

Local residents have not had an opportunity to have a voice in the decision-making process for projects which will effect them. I commend the President for establishing a moratorium on 235 housing.

Recently an editorial on the subject of public housing appeared in the Southtown Economist Newspaper. Their views are shared by many in the Third Congressional District with respect to public housing. I would like to offer it for my colleagues information.

NO-CHA SUIT IS A PUBLIC SERVICE

The lawsuit of the local group No-CHA began before the federal court last week after several months of preparation and delay. No-CHA is contesting the federal government's long-established policies on the placement of public housing. The Southwest Side citizens group claims that housing for low-income families, scattered in middle class neighborhoods, is detrimental to the neighborhoods. It is also claimed that public housing agencies, specifically the Chicago Housing authority, have not done adequate planning to determine the effects of housing to the environment and well-being of existing residents.

With the first week of the trial over, it is becoming obvious that testimony and hearings on the issue will be lengthy before any decision is reached by Judge Julius Hoffman.

What seems to be distinguishing this trial from many others is the low key of the first sessions filled with expert testimony.

One of the outstanding witnesses who appeared before the judge last week at the request of the homeowners group, Father Thomas Gannon, a sociologist, may well have set the tone of the hearings.

Father Gannon, in a day-long testimony presented the results of a recent study concluding there is a correlation between crime rates and low income groups. He also proposed that a full inventory of the socio-

economic needs of low income groups be studied before they are assigned to scattered public housing.

Regardless of anyone's attitudes toward public housing and its construction in middle-income neighborhoods, there is a great deal of good that will result from the court hearings, whatever the outcome of the trial.

For many years, advanced planning and community participation have been given a secondary role in government attempts to meet the immediate housing and economic needs of the have-nots in the American society.

Father Gannon's testimony will be scrutinized by government officials this week. We hope that in this particular case as well as forthcoming hearings expert witnesses will present a full airing of the residents' objections to the housing.

It is to the credit of the Southwest Side organizations that comprise No-CHA that they have moved in the forefront of this controversy.

So far, the citizens case has been financed through individual contributions. No-CHA members have gone from door-to-door raising funds to pay for legal fees and attorneys expenses.

But it is doubtful whether local groups will be able to raise enough money to carry on a long legal battle.

We do not see this legal test as a danger to the concept of public housing which in general is assistance of the federal government to low-income groups. This trial is a case that will help explore and clarify the problems of present housing practices. It will hopefully help bring about some changes if it is shown that they are needed.

For this reason, not just private citizens but the government itself should help finance the trial to its conclusion. It is a public service that could result in better service to the people as well as clear cut legal guidelines to the public agencies that have to administer the housing programs.

EBONY FREEDOM SINGERS ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, this morning we had the pleasure of hearing the Ebony Freedom Singers from Fossdick-Masten Vocational High School in Buffalo, N.Y., in a short, inspiring concert on the House steps of the Capitol.

This is an outstanding chorus of 60 girls, making their first concert tour in Washington this week, under the direction of Mrs. Marie Carmichael.

Last fall the girls began planning to raise money for the trip. Their first event, "The Sounds and Soul of Gospel," played to a standing room only audience and was televised in the Buffalo area, enabling them to buy the lovely red blazers they wear in concert. In March the second event was equally popular, and their reputation was established.

Tonight the girls will sing at the Fort Meade Service Club. Their schedule includes performances at two public schools as well as a feature spot in the Festival of High School and Church Choirs of Washington. Between these engagements, visits to Washington sights are planned.

Congressmen, staff, and visitors today

greatly enjoyed their excellent repertoire samples of "God Gave Me a Song," "Ooh Child," "He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother," and "To Be Young, Gifted and Black." Soloists Sherry Steward and Anita Trotter sang beautifully with the chorus, while Student Director Diane Spiller shared duties with Music Director Mrs. Carmichael in a most professional manner. Credit should also be awarded to the fine chaperons who are accompanying the group.

The Ebony Freedom Singers is an outstanding and talented group of young women. It is a privilege to have them here, to listen to their singing, and to be their Congressman. May they continue to gain well-earned recognition in the music world.

FIGHT FOR TRADE IN VITAL AREA

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on May 29, I submitted an article entitled "World Powers Jockey To Fill Vacuum" written by Ray McHugh, the distinguished Washington bureau chief of the Copley News Service. As a matter of special interest, I include in today's Record additional comments by Mr. McHugh which I believe properly describe the great significance of the fight for trade in the Indian Ocean. I feel Mr. McHugh's views offer a very objective commentary on the subject and believe this to be of a timely nature. Therefore, as a matter of further interest, I submit the remaining report on Ray McHugh's article which follows:

The American in the doubleknit gray suit is replacing the man in uniform on the front line in Southeast Asia.

U.S. bombs are still crashing down on Communist positions in Cambodia, and week ending Air Force families in Singapore's lavish big hotels are reminders of B-52 and fighter-bomber bases in Thailand to the north. But the nature of the struggle is changing.

Nowhere is it more dramatic than in this island city-state that is the "gate" between the Indian and Pacific Oceans and that was once a symbol of British naval and economic supremacy over one-fifth of the world's people and resources.

Today's modern, high-rise Singapore counts 8,000 American residents, 400 U.S. businesses—100 of them among the nation's largest—and 40 American manufacturing plants.

In fact, there are so many Americans that the American community recently was able to stage a professional-caliber production of the musical comedy "Music Man" that packed Singapore's Victoria Theater for four nights and provided an estimated \$20,000 to the city's Malay-Chinese charities.

But the men in uniform are not far over the horizon. And that's the way leaders in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia prefer it. The powerful U.S. 7th Fleet still prowls the South China Sea and the Formosa Strait and occasionally sends units through the Strait of Malacca into the Indian Ocean.

Giant American carriers sometimes pause at Singapore long enough to permit crews to taste the exotic variety of a city that is a curious blend of Chinese, Malay, Indian and European cultures set against an increasingly 20th Century American backdrop.

A homesick sailor can even find a familiar 5 o'clock traffic jam.

Other American ships have limped, less conspicuously, into Sembawang shipyard for maintenance, supplies and sometimes to repair battle damage suffered along the hostile coast of North Vietnam.

The carrier Ticonderoga called at Sembawang and used the giant facilities Britain built in the 1930s for ships like the ill-fated Prince of Wales and Repulse that were sunk in the opening days of the war with Japan. U.S. Navy business accounts for about 8 per cent of Sembawang's \$75 million a year gross, says manager Ralph Butler.

The shipyard also plays host to the tiny ANZUK (Australian-New Zealand-United Kingdom) force of about 5,000 men, a last remnant of British power.

But Western warships are dwarfed at Sembawang by huge 200,000-ton oil tankers under a dozen flags, that, too, is the way Singapore prefers it.

This city-country was built 154 years ago to the proposition that business and commerce are all-important.

Singapore's Premier Lee Kuan Yew and its founder, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, secretary of the East India Company, wouldn't argue on that score. Raffles Hotel and Raffles Place, in the center of the city's bustling waterfront, are daily tributes to an English colonist's foresight.

But the once pervasive English commercial influence in Singapore is giving way to Americans, Japanese, Western Europeans and new nationalists from Malaysia, Australia, South Africa, Indonesia, India and other Indian Ocean countries.

Americans are finding Southeast Asia a remarkably fertile area, particularly if they are willing to establish multinational production facilities.

"The Southeast Asians talk about a common market approach, but first priority goes to their own national interests and employment," says James Robertson, vice president of First National Bank of Chicago and former president of the American Club in Singapore.

Robertson and Vic Buhler of Singer Sewing Machine, who is current club president, both agreed with the general thrust of President Nixon's new trade proposals to Congress.

"If we are going to improve our commercial status out here—and the opportunities are enormous—we must be given the tools to compete with other countries," said Buhler. "It isn't just a matter of selling goods made in the U.S.A. There must be recognition of the special problems of American firms or multinationals producing abroad. For example, they definitely need special interpretation of antitrust laws."

The opportunities for U.S. firms is dramatized by Horace Mathis, manager and the only American in the Carrier Corp. air-conditioning plant at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Carrier currently commands some 40 per cent of the area market and does over \$10 million a year business, using about 50 per cent of U.S.-made parts.

"By 1980, our distributors estimate this will be a \$100 million a year market," Mathis said.

While Japanese banks and trading companies pursue aggressive policies in Southeast Asia, American businessmen find themselves in strong competitive positions. Memories of Japan's conquest of these countries during World War II are still vivid. A memorial to the victims of Japanese air raids in December of 1941 and January of 1942 dominates the Singapore waterfront.

"There is an instinctive fear among all of us that Japan might some day try to establish another 'co-prosperity sphere,'" said one Malaysian government minister. "We had one taste of that. It was enough."

American import emphasis veers to heavier, more sophisticated equipment.

A recent \$3 million U.S. Department of Commerce trade show in Singapore stressed computers, automated factory equipment,

construction machinery and huge cranes and vehicles designed for the oil and lumber industries. A Portland, Oreg., bank was on hand representing 20 of that state's lumber-related industries.

"We are concentrating on areas where we have a clear lead over other countries," said a Commerce Department spokesman. "We're opening a permanent trade center in Singapore and we hope that it will attract a wide variety of firms, but right now the electronics and heavy industry people have the lead."

The American-Japanese trade offensive is already cutting deep into old British markets.

"Over the last two years the imports of Hong Kong and Singapore have risen about 25 per cent, yet the rise in British exports to both markets is only a fraction of that," admitted Peter Walker, British secretary of state for trade, who also was touring Southeast Asia.

The two markets alone purchased \$8 billion worth of goods abroad in 1972, he said.

Business reports also indicate that Hong Kong is losing out to Singapore in the race to be South Asia's No. 1 commercial center. Soaring land values, labor costs and rents are pushing more and more firms to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Penang in Malaysia, Bangkok in Thailand and to Jakarta and other Indonesian cities.

The miles of yellow lights and the flickering gas flares that deny night to Abadan and the world's largest refinery signify more than a hungry world's appetite for oil.

They signify, too, a shah's appetite for the glories that once were Persia's.

Nowhere on the sweeping littoral of the Indian Ocean is one nation pouring so much into its own development. Not even giant India can match Iran's determined effort to establish itself as a local power in an area that has become a geopolitical vacuum and a world question mark.

The shah of Iran and his government cannot be accused of hoarding oil and gas dollars for speculation in international money markets.

"Iran spends every penny before the ink is dry on the checks," said an American diplomat in Tehran. "Sometimes you have to wonder if the shah can keep pace with the expectations he has aroused in these people, or the role he wants them to play."

Military analyses of the Indian Ocean usually begin and end with the United States and the USSR, the two powers that boast the naval and nuclear strength to "police" the area. But it would be wrong to overlook Iran.

No tears were shed in Tehran when Britain finally was forced to withdraw from the Persian Gulf and its old bases "east of Suez." For two hundred years London had practiced what former U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur III called "plate glass diplomacy."

"It was as if the British built a glass wall around the area," MacArthur once told the writer. "It was a true Victorian concept. If anyone dared throw a rock at the wall, from inside or out, he immediately felt the full weight of the British empire."

"As long as that power was available, the countries around the Persian Gulf were cowed. Once that power was gone, they suddenly had to search their hearts for their own real identity and aspirations."

Iran's reaction to the British withdrawal is remarkably similar to that in the Malay Peninsula and in the countries of East Africa. The first impulse is to continue close contacts with London, but as time passes Britain is seen more realistically as a comparatively small island nation that no longer possesses the resources to help ambitious independent states reach full development.

Iran was introduced to American technology and military might during World War II when it was the "back-door" route for supplies to the Soviet Union.

It has moved close to Washington.

The shah has built a potent military machine

with U.S. help and has just negotiated to buy \$4 billion in British and American ships, planes and weapons to modernize his forces. Britain is building a destroyer and four frigates that will be the core of Iran's Persian Gulf fleet. U.S. sales include sophisticated helicopter gun-ships and even guided "smart bombs."

When the shah's program is completed in 1977, Iran will rank second only to Russian-equipped India as a local Indian Ocean power. According to Iran's Washington ambassador, former foreign minister and former son-in-law, Abashir Zahedi, the shah hopes to match India's overwhelming presence with a special Indian Ocean arrangement with South Africa, Australia and Japan.

Japan, in particular, has a vested interest in the Persian Gulf. More than 80 per cent of its oil supplies originate here. Iran is the world's No. 1 oil-exporting nation and may rank No. 1 in natural gas reserves.

As Iran looks at the world, it is literally threatened on four sides. Despite polite relations with Moscow and a commercial agreement that pipes a billion cubic feet of natural gas into the Crimea every day in return for Soviet steel mills and other heavy industry, Tehran maintains a "profound distrust" of the Russians.

It has not forgotten Soviet attempts to claim Iran's northernmost provinces after World War II. Any appearance of Russian naval squadrons near the Persian Gulf sets off talk of a Soviet "pincers" movement.

"We want NO foreign presence in the gulf," the shah has warned.

Iran also has a running dispute with Iraq over navigable waters that mark the two countries' frontier. It is angry over radio Baghdad's attempts to fan rebellion in Baluchistan near the Pakistan border and it is keenly aware of Moscow's arms shipments to Iraq's radical Baathist regime.

Even more immediate is concern about India's pressures against Pakistan. There is real fear in Tehran that the forces set in motion by Pakistan's December, 1971, defeat by India during the Bangladesh war can literally tear Pakistan apart. Russian, Afghani and Indian agents are allegedly working inside Pakistan to incite minorities against President Ali Bhutto. Bhutto is a frequent visitor in Tehran and he and the shah are described as "in full agreement."

In recent interviews with Western newsmen, the shah has warned that Iran will not stand idly by if Pakistan is threatened with another partition or civil war. He has hinted strongly that his army would move swiftly to annex Baluchi areas in south Pakistan. Such a move would bring the Iranians face to face with India.

There is little concern shown in Tehran about Communist China, despite Peking's attempts to stir unrest in tiny, feudal oil states along the gulf.

Instead, China is looked upon as the major Asian balancing factor that can blunt both Soviet and Indian ambitions. But Peking's inaction during the 1971 India-Pakistan war also is noted.

"In a crisis," said one official, "we must look first to the United States. The CENTO agreement (Central Treaty Organization) is meaningless, but the United States has clear national interests in Iran. No president could ignore them."

JIM FARLEY'S 85TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 30, 1973

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, to all of us, birthdays have always been very special occasions, and today one of America's most distinguished statesman, Jim Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., is celebrating his 85th.

It has been my privilege to personally know Jim Farley and watch the legend grow. He is a vibrant, active leader who has given our Nation more than 60 years of faithful dedication to both politics and to business. A top executive for the world's largest soft drink manufacturer since 1941, Jim Farley is a blue chip ambassador of good will to foreign countries all over the globe.

In politics, this hardnosed Democrat is best known for his wizardlike management of F.D.R.'s successful Presidential campaigns of 1932 and 1936, and his service as U.S. Postmaster General and National Democratic Committee chairman during the same period.

I wish to congratulate an outstanding gentleman who has devoted his entire life to the needs of the country, its political process, and most of all to his many, many friends. Best wishes and a most happy birthday, Jim Farley.

THE EPA'S PRELIMINARY REPORT ON WASTE OIL

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, last week the Environmental Protection Agency issued its preliminary report on waste oil recovery. The report is required under section 104(m)(2) of the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. This section of the law requires the Administrator of the EPA to conduct an extensive analysis of the technological, biological, economic, and legal obstacles to the effective recovery of waste oil.

Each year in this country we dispose of over 1.1 billion gallons of used oil in ways which present serious hazards to our environment. Conventional dumping of used oil runs the tremendous risk of fouling our waterways. Burning of the oil as fuel can release toxic oxides into the air. Recycling technologies do exist, but they need improvement. More importantly, an effective method of collection of used oil presents the major obstacle to effective waste oil recovery.

This preliminary report establishes a good groundwork. In outlining the dimensions of the problem, the study relies heavily on work done for the EPA by Environmental Quality Systems, Inc. This report was submitted to the EPA and the State of Maryland last December. From this analysis it is clear that the waste oil problem is likely not only to be persistent but also growing.

Of all the lubricants purchased in the United States, approximately one-half is consumed in use. The remaining half is waste oil. In 1969 domestic consumption of lubricating materials was 2.29 billion gallons. By 1975, the EPA projects, consumption will be as high as 2.42 billion gallons. This total translates into over 1.2 billion gallons of used oil each year.

Having outlined the extent of the waste oil problem, the EPA study turns to its other facets. Time limitations force most of the conclusions to be considered as "tentative." However, these are some disturbing lapses in the report. For example, in the discussion of the long-range biological effects of waste oil, the report complains of the lack of data on these impacts—

... the effects of waste oil can only be addressed in the most general terms. In fact, it must be pointed out that, until specific data are generated specifically on waste oil effects we will not know even if we are in the right ball park as to recommendations.

This is a curious statement. In a later section, the report details the highly toxic effects of waste oil in a number of pollution incidents. In short, there is ample evidence to suggest that oil, released in freshwater as well as marine environments, has serious implications for a wide range of animal and plant life. To quote from this later section of the report which discusses marine pollution—

When an oil spill occurs near shore or when an oil slick is brought to the intertidal zone and beaches, extensive mortality of marine organisms occurs.

In light of these conclusions—tentative and incomplete as they may be—it is hard to understand the allusion to being in the wrong "ball park." Although measuring the toxicity of oil is undoubtedly a difficult task, we must not allow gaps in our knowledge to serve as a justification for inaction. There remains significant areas in which informed action is possible. Unfortunately, the EPA report tends to underplay any possible course of action which can be taken now.

In this regard, the section on current methods of collection and disposal of waste oil presents the second disappointment in the EPA report. It is clear that the Federal Government has, through its own ignorance and neglect, constructed a number of barriers to the re-refining of used oil.

For example, up to 1965, re-refiners were exempt from a 6-cent-per-gallon tax on lubricating oil to be paid by the first user of that oil. Adverse rulings by the Internal Revenue Service in 1965 changed this picture dramatically. The IRS, using the justification that excise tax revenues were to be dedicated to the highway trust fund, allowed an off-highway exemption on oil. As the result, the competitive advantage of re-refined oil in the off-highway market—chiefly farm vehicles—evaporated. A second ruling in the same year held that re-refiners could not claim a similar exemption on new oil which is necessary in the industrial process to re-refine and purify their used oil. In short, a new cost was added to the re-refiner.

On a second front, the Federal Trade Commission ruled that all containers of re-refined products must be labeled "previously used." The impact of this ruling has been to impose an unnecessary discrimination on the product.

It is unfortunate that the EPA made little effort to describe in greater depth the consequences of years of neglect on the Federal level in dealing with the difficult problem of waste oil. While it is

true that the re-refining of used oil still poses many economic and environmental problems, these hazards are not commensurate with the unsatisfactory alternative methods of disposal available to us. I am disappointed that the EPA did not take a more activist stance in exploring the avenues of informed action that are now open to us.

Earlier this session I introduced the National Oil Recycling Act of 1973 (H.R. 5902). I do not assume that this legislation offers the complete solution to the waste oil problem. But it offers a constructive start. Later this week I will invite my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this legislation. I encourage the EPA to continue its excellent leadership in this area. Very real problems remain before we can be confident of any solution. Nonetheless, positive steps can be taken now to prepare for the more sweeping changes that must come in the future.

EVERYONE WILLING TO HELP, WILLING TO HELP EVERYONE—KOCH CLUB OF QUINCY, MASS.

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Koch Club of Quincy, Mass.

The Koch Club, founded in 1948 by its present director, Richard Koch, has sponsored athletic and recreational activities for over 40,000 boys and girls in the Quincy area.

Richard Koch, recognizing a need for an organization where all members of families could participate in activities together, has given unselfishly of his time and efforts to organize such a group. With Richard Koch's dedication and the cooperation of his associates, the Koch Club has developed into a very vital element of the Quincy community, where the members practice the Koch Club motto, "Everyone willing to help, willing to help everyone."

The following is a history of this fine organization:

HISTORY OF THE KOCH CLUB OF QUINCY EARLY YEARS

The Koch Club of Quincy was founded in May of 1948, when thirty men in their early twenties and some older, formed a recreational group consisting of two and four teams of friends playing softball every Saturday and Sunday at Cavanagh Stadium on Birch Street, North Quincy. It was an intramural activity with the emphasis on enjoyment rather than competition which is a philosophy that is still maintained today in all Koch Club endeavors.

Today the Koch Club's various districts and divisions reach out to provide recreational and athletic activities annually for some 3,000 persons of all ages throughout the City and neighboring communities.

Founded by its present director, Richard J. Koch, the Koch Club, in its twenty-five year history, estimates that a total of 40,000 boys and girls have participated in its many and varied activities and that approximately 10,000 adults have also enjoyed social and

recreational programs sponsored by the Club.

An estimated \$150,000 has been expended by all groups of the Koch Club to provide athletic equipment, trophies, banquets, uniforms, prizes, charitable donations and scholarships. All the funds provided are appropriated by the membership of the organization for the activity they enjoy the most and there has been no financial assistance from any governmental agency. The Koch Club membership is obligated to support the activity they choose and enjoy and is not committed to assist in other phases of the Club unless they desire to do so.

In 1949 the original group added a basketball team that participated in the former City League and this program advanced to a semipro basketball team led by District Attorney George G. Burke that provided one of the outstanding teams in the State winning two state-wide semipro basketball tournaments in 1959.

Perhaps the most progressive section of the Koch Club is the Junior Baseball League which was founded in 1951. The league was formed to provide baseball playing opportunities for youngsters of the community who were too young or not quite ready for Little League ball.

The participants of the league are under the guidance of adults, many of whom have children playing in the league, who give freely of their time to help instruct the youngsters in playing baseball. The Club takes a great deal of pride in the fact that despite the large number of children involved in the leagues, not one is denied the opportunity to play because he lacks equipment or talent.

The prime purpose of the Koch Club Boys Baseball and Girls Softball Leagues is to provide an enjoyable activity for as many boys and girls as possible, regardless of skill or athletic prowess. Enjoyment is first, competition second, in Koch Club.

The tremendous amount of equipment required to maintain a league of such proportions is provided through contributions of residents of the City and from fund-raising projects of the Club. The expenses of the Junior Baseball League and Girls Softball League, along with the Boys and the Girls Basketball Leagues totals in the thousands of dollars annually.

On the social side, the Club holds annual family outings when both parents and children can take part in games and contests, gauged at various age levels.

In cooperation with the Quincy Red Cross Chapter, the Club established a Blood Bank in 1950. Over 200 pints of blood have been donated since the program began.

Each year during the holiday season, many activities are undertaken by the Club. A Christmas Party for smaller children of the area is held, a practice since 1948 when the first party took place. Each year, the party attracts more youngsters than the previous year.

A Christmas Basket Fund is also sponsored by the organization each year. Food baskets are distributed to needy families through Koch Club members and a local charitable organization. The Club's charity work now totals over \$7,000 since it was founded in 1948. One large amount was \$1,000 donated to the Jimmy Fund in 1962.

Santa Claus' visit to shut-in children is another fast growing holiday activity. Once limited to visiting children in the northern section of Quincy, Santa Claus now, upon request, will visit children anywhere on the South Shore bringing with him, candy and toys for each and lists their Christmas wants.

The Club is nonsectarian and charges no dues. Any person interested can join a particular activity and is not obligated to support other phases of the Club's work.

The Koch Club is a family organization, providing activity for all ages in the family, thus resulting in a common interest among all members of the family and bringing about a closer relationship.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Koch Club Youth Activities were started in May, 1951 with the North Quincy District forming a baseball league with 55 boys. Last season, North Quincy District had 600 boys and 200 girls registered in the baseball and softball programs. The North Quincy District has 125 boys and 40 girls enjoying the weekly basketball programs at North Quincy and Atlantic Junior High School gyms on Thursday evenings.

The first girls softball team was formed by the Koch Club in 1952 by Mrs. Simone Koch with 14 girls. Last year there were 600 girls.

The Broadmeadows District was started in May of 1962 by its present director, Anthony T. Delmonico, with 125 boys and they were registered for the baseball leagues. Last year, 325 boys and 200 girls participated in the baseball and softball programs. The Broadmeadows District Basketball program is conducted each Monday evening at the Broadmeadows Junior High School gym with 100 boys and 30 girls participating.

On December 13, 1967, the Houghs Neck District of the Koch Club was officially formed by Bernard P. Cotter and 200 boys from ages 7 through 15 registered and participated each Wednesday evening at Ather-ton Hough School gym and St. Thomas gym. This program only lasted for two years as the volunteers were unable to give more time.

In 1969 the Montclair District of the Koch Club was formed by Peter D. Cappola with a boys baseball program consisting of boys 5 through 8 years with 150 boys in 1970 and 9 and 10 year old boys were added and 200 boys enjoyed the summer program. In 1971 a girls softball program was added under the direction of Mrs. Janet Crowley and 175 girls participated last summer. Since 1969 a basketball program has also been conducted in the Montclair District with 100 boys participating this year. Mr. Cappola has resigned as district director and Howard Crowley is now serving in the capacity.

The West Quincy Twi-League Board of Director voted to join the Koch Club as the West Quincy District in 1972 with 175 boys of ages 8 through 14 annually participating. David J. Donaghue is the West Quincy district director responsible for the operation.

KOCH CLUB BOWLING LEAGUES

The men's bowling league is one of the oldest divisions of the Koch Club and the senior group of the Club's 10 bowling leagues. Founded in 1950 with 30 bowlers, the league has 50 men participating this year who bowl every Tuesday evening at 7:00 p.m. at the Merrymount Daylight Alleys. In 1955, a women's league was formed with 40 women bowling each Wednesday evening at 8:00 p.m. at the Norfolk Downs Alleys.

The league continues in its 18th year and is one of the outstanding groups supporting the Club's charitable endeavors. Two married couples bowling leagues were formed in 1957, the Koch Club Couples and the Co-Weds, both with 25 couples in each league. The program was so successful and enjoyable that two more couples leagues have been added in the past several years; the Koch Club Co-Eds and Tri S Couples leagues with 30 couples in each league.

In 1963 Anthony T. Delmonico formed the Koch Club boys bowling league at the Merrymount Daylight Alleys with 48 boys participating. The late Roy Remier was assigned to direct the league for the first two years. The league quickly expanded and continued to expand in the 1973 season. 100 boys bowled in the Junior League and 24 in the Young Men's division. Gary DeMole now directs the league.

During the ten years of boys bowling, approximately 800 boys have participated in the program. The leagues bowl every Saturday morning at the Merrymount Daylight Alleys.

Mrs. Marilyn Nestor organized the girls bowling program in 1964 and in that year 48 girls started bowling at the Norfolk Downs

Alleys on Saturday mornings at 9:30 a.m. Two years later, because of an increase of bowlers, the league transferred to the Wollaston Boulevard Bowladrome. Each year the league increased and in 1969, the league was divided to give more girls an opportunity to bowl.

There are now 200 girls bowling. The Termites, grades 4 through 6 bowl Tuesday afternoon at 1:00 p.m. The Seniors, grades 7 and up bowl Saturday morning at 9:30 a.m. During the 9 years that the girls bowling league has been active, approximately 850 girls have been involved and have enjoyed 45,000 hours of competition and pleasure.

Five of our senior bowlers; Carol Morris, Ronnie Wier, Jeanne Rathgeb, Marie Nestor and Joanne Flynn won the right to appear on Winning Pins on Channel 5 T.V. A team of 5 bowlers (Milan Nestor, Ronnier Wier, Maureen Batts, Joanne Flynn and Denise Beresz-niewicz) were entered in the Natick Tournament and took second place in the Senior Division.

BOWLING TOURNAMENTS

The Koch Club, for the past 20 years, has annually sponsored the Greater Quincy Men's Candlepin Bowling Tourney at the Merrymount Daylight Alleys on Sunday afternoons in January and February. Twenty-eight teams representing the five top bowlers from each league entered this year. One hundred and forty bowlers or the best of 1400 bowlers competed for trophies and prizes.

Each February and March, the Koch Club sponsors the South Shore Women's Candlepin Bowling Tourney for the top five bowlers of each amateur league to meet in competition for team awards and individual honors. Twenty-four representing twelve hundred women participated this year, the 18th year of annual sponsorship by the Koch Club. The Tourney, although competitive, is of great enjoyment to the men and women participating.

KOCH CLUB SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Since 1959, the Koch Club of Quincy has presented \$5,000 in scholarship awards and the 1973 25th Anniversary Year Awards will bring the total to \$5,500.

The purpose of establishing the Scholarship Fund was twofold, first to impress on each boy and girl in Koch Club the importance of his or her education, and have them realize, although the organization is primarily engaged in athletic and recreational activities, the Club is greatly interested in their education. The Koch Club is equally concerned with the active and wholesome use of mind and body of youth. Secondly, the Koch Club wishes to have youth realize that athletic progress is limited by time, but education and learning will remain throughout their lives.

In 1959, the Scholarship Fund was founded in the North Quincy District and a \$100 scholarship, each was awarded to a boy or girl graduate of North Quincy High School. Mr. Robert J. Weafer was chairman of the Awards Committee, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Benoit were co-chairman of the Awards Committee and the Scholarship Fund. The Lambert Brothers; Paul, George, Bill and Fern have been of great assistance to the Scholarship Fund.

The Broadmeadows District of the Koch Club expanded the Scholarship Awards in 1964, by presenting a \$100 scholarship, each, to a boy and girl graduate of Quincy High School.

Commemorating its 20th Anniversary the Koch Club increased the Scholarship Awards to include a \$50 Scholarship Award to a boy graduate of the Vocational-Technical School recognizing the importance of the trade and technical type of training.

Mr. Anthony T. Delmonico is Chairman of the Scholarship Committee. Other members include: Mrs. Anthony T. Delmonico; Miss Ruth Scanlan, Quincy School Committee-

woman and former recipient; and Richard J. Koch, Executive Director of the Koch Club; Howard Crowley; Mrs. Simone Koch; and Thomas F. Nestor.

The proceeds from the 25th Anniversary Dinner and Dance and souvenir program will be invested into a trust and on the 50th year or Golden Anniversary of the Koch Club, the interest from the fund will be used annually for the Scholarship Awards resulting in perpetuating the goals of the Koch Club.

WAYS AND MEANS

For continued assistance on the Ways and Means Committee of the Scholarship and Christmas Basket Fund, we wish to extend the gratitude of our organization to the following: Paul Lambert of Rainbow Fruit and his brothers Fern, George and William. They have contributed \$800 including donations to the Scholarship Fund and also provided the fruits and vegetables for the Christmas baskets. Karl Koch has also been extremely generous in Koch Club projects at Christmas.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE

The Koch Club gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the following during the years of growth and expansion: The Quincy Police Department, The Park and Recreation Board, and the Quincy School Committee.

NEWS MEDIAS

The following deserve special commendation from the Koch Club for their many features, notices and news relative to Koch Club activities: The Patriot Ledger, Radio Station WJDA, The Boston Globe, The Boston Herald American and The Quincy Sun. This service is most important to any organization.

SPECIAL THANKS

On behalf of the members of the Koch Club boys baseball leagues and the girls softball leagues, a special thanks to Cornelius V. and Edward Keohane of the Keohane Funeral Home for annually laminating the achievement certificates for the leagues which transforms the presentations from a piece of paper into a handsome award.

THANKS

A sincere appreciation to the Flag Day Parade Committee. Each year, they donate over 1,200 U.S. flags for the boys and girls of the baseball and softball leagues to carry in the Flag Day Parade. This group also provides the coffee and doughnuts collection for coaches and umpires following the Flag Day ceremonies. The committee includes: Thomas F. Nestor, Chairman; Richard M. Morrissey; Thomas N. Byrnes; Philip Garcia; Joseph L. Donovan; Thomas R. Burke and Paul P. Nestor.

A BILL TO CORRECT AN INJUSTICE TO SOME CITIZENS OF THE MIDDLE RIO GRANDE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT IN NEW MEXICO

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to correct an injustice to some of the citizens of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District in my congressional district.

In the summer of 1966, the board of directors of this conservancy district were informed by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, that the Bureau intended to offer for public sale certain small tracts of land which had been considered privately owned by the State of New Mexico and the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy Dis-

trict at the time of its formation in 1927. On many of these tracts private citizens have been assessed for taxes for many years and the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District had, since its formation, levied assessments against their property. The records of the district, on its organization in the middle twenties, including the maps which were prepared, identified practically all of these tracts as privately owned. The private parties occupying the land also believed that they owned the land and sold and traded the same.

Because of existing legislation, the Bureau of Land Management cannot convey title directly to the people now occupying the land. But the district, as a political subdivision of the State, can acquire this under a congressional act as a conduit for the title to the individual property owners. The bill includes the sum of \$5,626.45 to pay for the administrative work involved and it would be paid by the property owners themselves. Any substantial charge would be a bitter pill for the various landowners or occupants of this land to swallow when they believed they have owned this land all these years.

Therefore, I recommend that this bill be given early consideration and that these citizens be allowed to have clear title to the land they have always believed was theirs.

SUN AS AN ENERGY SOURCE

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the "energy crisis" is continuing to receive a great deal of publicity. Unfortunately, much of the discussion seems intended to arouse public panic and pessimism. There is little doubt that we are faced with a problem and that we are not as resource-rich as we once were. However, occasionally we read of positive and thoughtful action being taken to solve this problem. An article in the May 19, 1973, issue of *Business Week*, entitled "The Sun Breaks Through as an Energy Source," contains an avenue for action that merits attention.

Several companies and research organizations are seriously exploring the development of a commercial market for solar energy in as little as three years. Realizing that the use of solar energy to produce electricity is years off, these companies are hoping to develop a new industry in which solar energy would be used to supply a substantial amount of the Nation's heating and cooling load.

Countries such as Japan, Australia, and Israel have been using solar heaters for several years. We do not lack the technology to develop such an industry. It is suggested by Erich Farber, director of the University of Florida's solar energy laboratory, that—

Ignorance is the major reason solar heating systems aren't on the market. Most manufacturers don't know it can be done.

I would like to commend these companies for their foresight and initiative at a time when it is most urgently needed, and I would like to share this piece of good news with my colleagues:

[From *Business Week*, May 19, 1973]

THE SUN BREAKS THROUGH AS AN ENERGY SOURCE

Freeman A. Ford gets impatient when people talk wistfully about harnessing the bountiful energy of the sun. "There's been a great deal said about solar energy, but very little action," he says. So, last year, Ford set up Fafco, Inc., in Atherton, Calif., to sell sun-powered heating systems for swimming pools. Since then, some 40 pool owners in California and Florida have shelled out anywhere from \$200 to \$2,000 for his black plastic panels that take the chill out of pools for nothing but the cost of pumping the water through them. Beams Ford: "We've identified a need, and we've filled it."

Experts have long predicted wide use of solar energy as a source of electric power in the 21st Century. But the looming energy crisis has prompted researchers and businessmen alike to take a closer look at the sun's potential. Their startling conclusion: Solar energy may blossom into a significant commercial market in as little as three years.

Although systems that convert sunlight to electricity are not likely to reach the commercial stage for some time, the experts expect solar energy to start assuming a substantial share of the nation's heating and cooling load, which accounts for about 20% of total energy consumption. "What's going on right now is rather skimpy," says James A. Eibling, Battelle Memorial Institute's director of solar energy work, "but you'll be overwhelmed with how much will be going on a year from now."

A NEW INDUSTRY

As if to underscore this prediction, Arthur D. Little, Inc., the Cambridge (Mass.) research and consulting company, last week announced a major program to cultivate "a solar climate-control industry." ADL has signed up 18 companies already, including such giants as Corning Glass, Du Pont, Ashland Oil, and Honeywell, who are paying \$15,000 each to support a study of short-range markets. "This is no research project," insists ADL Vice-President Peter E. Glaser, "but a program to develop a new industry." Glaser hopes for a total of 40 clients before he begins a hardware-evaluation phase next year.

Several years ago, Glaser attracted world-wide attention when he came up with an intriguing Space Age approach to solar power. Instead of depending on sprawling "solar farms" that could be blanketed by rain and haze, he proposed huge power-generating satellites that would convert sunlight to electricity in orbit and relay the power to earth over microwave beams. However, like other schemes for central power stations fueled by the sun, Glaser's satellite system is decades away, at best. Today, even earthbound solar stations are prohibitively expensive, mainly because solar cells or other devices needed for the conversion step are so inefficient.

Using solar heat directly is another matter. For years, the Japanese have warmed their bath water with solar heaters. Rooftop solar water heaters are also common in Latin America, India, and the Middle East. In Australia, they are found on schools, hospitals, and banks as well as private homes.

A few companies make solar water heaters even in the U.S. Before natural gas became widely available in Florida, for instance, Solar Water Heater Co. in Miami sold more than 60,000 units. "There's still a good market," says President Walter Morrow. "I get a dozen or so requests each day. If the people want to make their own, I sell them plans and materials." Across the continent, California

Institute of Technology, under contract to Southern California Gas Co., is developing advanced solar water heaters that could supplement conventional gas and electric units.

PRESSING NEED

Why, then, has it taken so long for Americans to take solar energy seriously? One reason is that the benefits have always seemed to be marginal. "Energy has been so inexpensive to us," Battelle's Eibling points out. Arthur D. Little's Glaser notes, too, the problem of breaking into the fragmented and tradition-bound housing industry. Erich Farber, director of the University of Florida's solar energy laboratory, puts it more bluntly: "Ignorance is the major reason solar heating systems aren't on the market. Most manufacturers don't know it can be done."

But now, says Farber, the squeeze on oil and natural gas will force manufacturers, builders, and homebuyers to consider solar water heaters. Rising fuel costs are also beginning to make solar energy feasible for space heating. Already it is cheaper than electric heating in many areas (map). Farber admits that installation cost may run eight times as high as for electric systems and about twice as much as for gas. But, he says, "it pays for itself in seven or eight years."

A joint panel of solar energy experts, formed by the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, recently concluded that solar climate-control systems might be included in 10% of all new buildings by 1985. Arthur D. Little says that by then the solar equipment market should reach \$1-billion a year.

ALREADY WORKING

Today, a score of homes in the U.S. get at least part of their heat from do-it-yourself solar systems. George Lof, a civil engineering professor at Colorado State University, says that the sun has supplied at least 25% of the heat for his Denver home during the past 15 years. On the roof of his house are two rows of solar panels propped up to catch the sun. The panels are nothing more than shallow glass boxes, with several layers of transparent glass covering a black-coated one. As in a greenhouse, the clear glass traps most of the sun's heat-bearing waves; the black surface absorbs them, raising its own temperature to well over 200 F.

All day long, air flows through the panels to pick up this heat. If the heat is needed immediately, the air travels through conventional forced-air ducts and returns to the panels. Otherwise it circulates around the base of two gravel-filled cylinders that rise like miniature silos from the basement to the roof of the two-story house. The gravel stores enough heat to warm the house during the evening hours. After that, Lof depends on his gas furnace, as he also must do during extended periods of cloudiness. Still, Lof figures that his jury-rigged solar "furnace" shaves \$150 a year from his heating bill.

Lof has worked with Richard A. Tybout, an economics professor at Ohio State University, on an extensive cost analysis of solar climate control in eight U.S. cities. His conclusion: "Heating and cooling is the way to get an early solar payoff." That is because the same equipment could be used all year long at very little extra cost. In the summer, solar heat could power an absorption cooling system like the kind found in gas refrigerators. Lof hopes to land an NSF grant to build a house at Colorado State with both solar heating and cooling. He plans to use a hot water system instead of a hot air system such as the one in his home. Hot water tanks, rather than gravel-filled cylinders, will store the heat.

Lof stresses that solar systems would only complement, not replace, conventional heating and cooling units. A backup system is needed anyway for bad weather, so it makes little economic sense to design a solar system big enough to handle the entire load if

it is to be used for only a few days of the year.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Office buildings are especially suited for solar heating and cooling, because peak occupancy is usually during daylight hours. Gershon Meckler, a Washington (D.C.) engineering consultant, has developed and patented several solar energy systems and is working on 10 different designs for apartment and office buildings. One of his projects, a small office building in Denver designed for Financial Programs, Inc., is in its fifth year of operation.

This building has banks of skylights that let in sunshine to reduce the need for electric lighting. The skylights are also equipped with heat-exchanger louvers containing circulating water that carries away the heat generated by the sun's rays. Photocells control the movement of the louvers, keeping them pointed toward the sun. In winter, the hot water collected by the louvers circulates through the building's radiators. In summer, Meckler says, the heat exchanger also cuts the building's air-conditioning needs in half.

More advanced systems are on the way. Frederick Dublin, a New York architect, is designing solar heating systems for two office buildings that the federal government will put up in Saginaw, Mich., and Manchester, N.H. One private demonstration project is already at the construction stage: the three-story Massachusetts Audubon Society building in Lincoln, Mass., which is scheduled for occupancy by 1976. Solar collectors on its roof will produce hot water for heating and cooling, and the system may handle as much as 75% of the total load. "This building will be a demonstration of solar energy technology here and now," says Alan H. Morgan, executive vice-president of the society.

SOLAR CELLS NEXT

Eventually, if the price of photovoltaic cells drops far enough, thermal systems based on solar energy may have to make way for electric systems. Central power stations based on solar cells may be a long way off, but researchers are hopeful that solar-cell-powered buildings will be appearing in the 1980s.

The first house with solar cells on its roof will soon be ready for experiments at the University of Delaware. Next month, Karl Boer, director of the school's Institute of Energy Conversion, will throw a switch to activate lights and appliances, all powered by the sun. For a year or so, a computer will turn equipment on and off to simulate family use.

Boer says that none of the solar equipment is based on new technology. The cadmium sulfide solar cells, for example, were first developed by the government for the space program. The two-bedroom house will have three power systems: the rooftop solar cells, an array of thermal collectors mounted beneath the cells to trap the sun's heat for climate control, and a conventional hookup to a power grid. Batteries will store excess power from the solar cells, and special salts that are formulated to retain large amounts of heat in a small space will store the thermal energy from the collectors.

THE ECONOMICS

While the technology may not be innovative, the financing arrangements definitely are. If the electric utilities get a piece of the action, Boer seriously believes that every new dwelling could be equipped with solar cells by the end of this decade. So he brought in Delmarva Power & Light Co., which is paying for 30% of the \$125,000 project. Every Friday, Boer's architects, sociologists, and engineers report to a Delmarva official. The utility is studying the feasibility of supplying solar panels to customers just as phone companies supply telephones to their subscribers. Delmarva would then sell electricity for peak demand and for backup systems.

Pettinaro Construction Co. of Wilmington,

Del., is building the house. Project manager Richard Butler asserts that a four-bedroom solar house of similar design could be built right now for \$50,000 to \$70,000, roughly 40% more than comparable homes cost in the area. Boer is even more optimistic. Solar power would add no more than 15% to cost, he says, and mass production would cut that amount in half. The amortized cost, he insists, would be about \$1.50 per million Btu and 2.7¢ per kilowatt-hour. "It compares favorably with the average price of energy in Delaware," he says.

Not all experts agree with Boer's sunny outlook for solar cells. But just about everyone working in the field is pleased that his sort of experimentation is finally here. "The sun is all energy source that we are just beginning to think about in the right terms," says ADL's Glaser. "Anyone can tap it. We will no longer be competing for limited resources. And it will mean dollars to those who are the most clever in gadgeteering."

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the anniversary of the Republic of Italy which will be observed on June 2.

It was 27 years ago on this day that the Italian people voted to plebiscite to end their constitutional monarchy and establish a republic. By replacing the Italian monarchy with a republican form of government, Italy began her return to the cultural and political prominence she had long enjoyed. Italy's contribution to Western civilization in such diverse fields as art, letters, religion, science, and philosophy has been enormous, and many of the greatest names in the history of Western man have been Italian.

From Giotto and Cimabue in the 13th century, through Da Vinci and Raphael and Titian and Michelangelo, Italian artists ranked second to none. The musical staff was established by an Italian, Guido d'Arezzo, while Palestrina, Monteverdi, Corelli, and Vivaldi left a renowned musical legacy.

Verdi and Paganini and Donizetti helped to make the 19th century the great age of opera. Puccini and Leoncavallo were more recent operatic composers, who helped to assure that the language of music was Italian. Italian operatic singer Enrico Caruso was a legend in his time and Arturo Toscanini was generally regarded as the greatest operatic and orchestral conductor among all his contemporaries. Antonio Stradivari and Giuseppe Guarneri have bequeathed to us the beauty of their musical instruments, and Italian Bartolomeo was the inventor of the piano forte.

Italian writers have ranked among the world's greats and include Dante and Petrarch, Nobel prizewinner Luigi Pirandello wrote plays that still serve as models to budding playwrights. Novelists Ignazio Silone and Alberto Moravia are widely read and have inspired successful motion pictures. Michelangelo Antonioni,

an Italian filmmaker, has directly influenced the films Americans see today, and Federico Fellini and Vittorio de Sica produced movies no one else can hope to emulate.

Italy has produced many renowned figures in the fields of philosophy and statesmanship as well, such as Lorenzo di Medici and Giuseppe Mazzini, statesmen Camillo di Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Ranking Italian scientists include Galileo, Guglielmo Marconi, and Enrico Fermi, while our Nation can never repay its debt to Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci.

Obviously, the contributions of the above-named Italians have made our world a better place to live. Moreover, emergence of modern Western man would not have had as much impact or influence as it did, if it were not for the Italian contribution.

In light of all that the great nation of Italy has offered to the world, it is most appropriate that we pay homage today to the important anniversary of its birth as a republic. Let us not forget, moreover, that Italy has not only provided us with many of our citizenry as well.

It is with great personal pleasure that I extend my greetings and best wishes to the people of the Italian Republic, their distinguished Ambassador here in Washington, His Excellency Egidio Ortona, as well as to the Italian Americans in my own 11th Congressional District of Illinois and throughout our country, who are joining in this 27th anniversary celebration.

May the Republic of Italy continue to experience peace, prosperity and progress in the years ahead and continue to work with our allies in NATO to bring about better understanding and mutual solutions to the economic ills that plague us at this time.

JAMES BARRY COUGHLIN

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, recently a young man from Rumford, Maine, died while on a trip through Morocco. I believe that the assistance offered to the family of the young man by the Office of the American Consul is worthy of special notice and praise.

The late James Barry Coughlin grew up in Rumford, attended Rumford schools, and went on to graduate from the University of Vermont. He was drafted and served in Vietnam.

While on his trip through Morocco, Barry became very ill from eating local mushrooms. He died in Rabat, Morocco, on April 13, 1973, at the age of 26. Before his death, however, Barry's family was able to make the journey to Rabat to see him.

Vice Consul Robert Henry Cayer had phoned the family of Barry's condition and aided them from that time until 7 days later when they returned home upon Barry's death. Mr. Cayer's calming helpfulness smoothed a very rough road of communication and decisionmaking for

the family during this tragic situation. Mr. Cayer's helpfulness went beyond his high professional competence to a thoughtful personal concern.

On behalf of Barry's family, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy, I want to thank Mr. Cayer for such dedication and compassion. His performance during this difficult time is a great credit to the Department of State.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SCHIAVENZA

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 27, the City of Hope Medical Center in San Francisco, Calif., is honoring Mr. John Schiavenza with the "Spirit of Life" Award for his devotion to the improvement, refinement, and enhancement of the conditions which face mankind.

His service in behalf of his fellow man began in 1937 as a leader in the labor movement. To improve the conditions in the work place and to gain adequate wages, Mr. Schiavenza—at the age of 21—was instrumental in organizing the employees of Marchant Calculators and became a charter member of local 1566.

In 1946, his leadership and his interest in the union led to his election as business manager of the local. In this position, the abilities of John Schiavenza were even more pronounced as he worked to promote the economic status of those he so ably represented.

To broaden the scope of his activities and, thus, bring his concern and expertise to an even larger segment of the labor movement, Mr. Schiavenza was selected in 1953 to serve as part-time secretary-treasurer of the California State Conference of Machinists. In 1971, this culminated with his election to the position of executive secretary-treasurer of the conference.

In addition, John Schiavenza is currently secretary-treasurer of California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, and legislative advocate, for both the conference and the league.

He is also a trustee of CMTA-IAM pension plan and a trustee of CMTA-IAM health and welfare trust.

His work in behalf of the community, however, is not limited to his union activities. He is presently a member of the San Leandro Service Center, and a member of the board of directors of International Guiding Eyes, Inc.

As a concerned citizen, John Schiavenza served on the Alameda County Grand Jury in 1963. He also serves on the California attorney general's advisory committee, and the advisory committee of Senator John Holmdahl.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to know John Schiavenza—not only as a dedicated individual, concerned for his community, his country, and his fellow man, but also as a personal friend.

Knowing the City of Hope and its outstanding service to humanity through

pioneering programs designed to control and eliminate the diseases which plague mankind, I think it is truly fitting that this organization honor Mr. John Schiavenza for his civic and philanthropic activities throughout the community.

Of course, without the guidance and understanding of his charming and lovely wife of over 30 years, Bernice, John Schiavenza would not have made the many contributions to our society that he has. Through her help, and that of their two children, Mrs. Judy Madigan of Loyalton, Calif., and James, a student at San Jose State, Mr. Schiavenza has become a great labor leader, an outstanding pillar of the community, and a faithful humanitarian who has dedicated his life to the elimination of the problems which plague mankind.

It gives me great pleasure to join with John's many friends in paying tribute to this outstanding gentleman who richly deserves the distinction of being selected as a recipient of the City of Hope "Spirit of Life" Award.

SAMUEL HUGH ERVIN

HON. EDWARD YOUNG

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina lost one of its most beloved citizens recently in the passing of Samuel Hugh Ervin. The Florence Morning News of May 25, 1973, printed an outstanding editorial tribute to this wonderful gentleman. I share with the editor of the Florence Morning News his feeling of great honor to have been included among the myriad friends of Hugh Ervin:

HUGH ERVIN: GENTLE PATRIARCH

Ninety-four-year-old Samuel Hugh Ervin was no ordinary person. He was a man of gentle breeding whose loyalty to proven values of home, family, personal, business, and community interests was deeply embedded in him as a constant factor.

By occupation he was a farmer who knew and loved the land with something of a passion—especially that part of it in the Back Swamp-Black Creek area where his life was spent.

But he was also a woodsman who could "walk timber" with an innate sense of accuracy normally confined to the surveyor's craft. Woods and fields were to him a natural habitat for the well-bred, and gentle country living was his life-style.

Yet he had a remarkable capacity for forming friendships without regard to economic or social setting. He could bridge barriers of age to form a special camaraderie with those much younger than himself.

For 39 years we had known him, and in every contact the same quiet and composed manner, the same gentle and deep character, and the same warmth of person never failed to show.

He found it difficult to accept some of the changes which have come with later years. But by effort he did so with a grace and resignation befitting a person born and bred to a tradition bespoken by his birth year in the next to the last decade of the 19th Century.

His family connections were many and his friends myriad in both Florence and Darling-

ton counties. We felt honored to be included among the latter.

ARBITRATION IN THE NFL: THE COMMISSIONER FORM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, our much esteemed former colleague, Emanuel Celler, has recently brought to my attention a speech by Edward R. Garvey, executive director of the National Football League Players Association. Since my subcommittee, the Special Subcommittee on Labor, held hearings on labor-management relations in the 92d Congress, I had a keen interest in what Mr. Garvey had to say.

I think Mr. Garvey's speech succinctly outlines some of the serious problems confronting professional football players—and professional sports—today. The following remarks deserve the widest possible audience:

ARBITRATION IN THE NFL: THE COMMISSIONER FORM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

I am honored by your invitation to appear here today and am extremely pleased that the National Academy has decided to look into the subject of arbitration in professional sports. Believe me, it cries out for examination.

First, allow me to give you some background. The National Football League is a monopoly. An unregulated monopoly. It has exclusive control of the product of professional football as well as the labor market. If a talented player decides to play football for pay in this country, he must do so under the rules established by the twenty-six team owners and their commissioner. In order to make the grade in pro football, he must be among the most talented players in the country. The player was a high school sensation and a stand-out performer in college. He prepares for his profession for at least eight difficult years and he looks forward to the day when he can play professional football.

When he graduates from college he finds that he has been drafted by one of twenty-six NFL teams. He suddenly finds that he has no say in the matter of where he is to live or where he is to work. He cannot go elsewhere. He is told that the common draft is designed to bring about competitive balance within the League. He is not told that the primary purpose of the draft is to hold player salaries down.

"Competitive balance" has almost nothing to do with the common draft. Nor does anyone explain to him why only gifted athletes in our society are denied their freedom of choice in selecting an employer.

He then learns that if he wants to play professional football, he must sign an NFL Standard Player Contract. If he has a lawyer, his lawyer will tell him that the Standard Player Contract is the most ridiculously one-sided agreement that he has ever seen. He will attempt, but fail, to change that contract in negotiations with the club. His lawyer tells him that his Standard Player Contract incorporates the NFL Constitution and Bylaws and all future amendments to that document, and further that the owners exercise exclusive control over the provisions of the Constitution and Bylaws. He will certainly tell the player that he will gain few if any rights under the Standard Player Contract

and that the club will have almost total control over him once he signs that agreement. Nevertheless, he has no choice but to sign if he wants to play professional football—and he does.

Soon thereafter he is told that if he has a dispute with his club or with the League, the commissioner of the National Football League will decide that dispute. He reads paragraph 4 of the Standard Player Contract, which says:

"The Player agrees at all times to comply with and be bound by; the Constitution and Bylaws, rules and regulations of the League, of the club, and the decisions of the commissioner of the League, which shall be final, conclusive, and unappealable."

The only exception to the rule is that if the player is injured and the club refuses to pay him, the dispute will be settled, not by the commissioner, but by an impartial arbitrator under the Collective Bargaining Agreement. (Several Academy members are now serving as impartial arbitrators under the injury grievance procedure and it is working quite well.)

The player soon learns from his fellow players that there is no practical difference between the option clause in football and the reserve clause in baseball. In other words, once a team drafts him, he will be their property unless and until the club decides to release him, trade him or sell him. He has no choice in the matter and so he finds himself in a system, at age twenty-one or twenty-two, where after eight years of preparation, he is playing for a team that happened to select him, whether he likes it or not, under rules and regulations developed by the employer and incorporated into his contract with one of their employees settling all disputes. He wonders what the union is doing.

The union is the NFL Players Association. We are a certified union and the only one of professional athletes. We filed a certification petition with the NLRB in 1970 when the owners refused to sign a volunteer recognition agreement unless we agreed to waive in perpetuity our right to negotiate pre-season pay.

We negotiated a four-year contract with the owners in 1970. While we tried during those negotiations to replace the commissioner with a neutral arbitrator, we were only successful in removing him as the arbitrator of injury grievances.

He remains as the final arbitrator of disputes arising out of our Retirement Board and as the arbitrator in non-injury grievance cases. While we were somewhat successful in reducing his role as the arbitrator in non-injury grievances, by limiting the definition of a grievance, nevertheless, in practically every instance where a player has been mistreated by a club or the League, we are forced to appeal the matter to the commissioner for decision.

In my view, we were able to remove him from injury grievances because the clubs were mildly upset over a few injury grievance decisions against them and the commissioner preferred to avoid any further aggravation of his employers. The process was also time consuming for him. Finally, the injury grievances are less important to the League. The system cannot be changed through an injury grievance—it can be through a non-injury grievance. The owners gave up that position without a fight; but, when we suggested that he be replaced with a neutral for non-injury grievances, we soon learned what a refusal to bargain is all about.

Some of you may be wondering how a man becomes commissioner. After all, the lofty title of "commissioner" implies governmental sanction. That power was not given to him by the Congress of the United States when they exempted the AFL-NFL merger from federal antitrust laws, nor is he a Presidential appointee. The owners of the twenty-six teams gave him the power and the title 50 years ago.

The League Constitution and Bylaws states in Article 8.1:

"The League shall select and employ a person of unquestioned integrity to serve as commissioner of the League, and shall determine the period and fix the compensation of his employment."

That document goes on to say that the commissioner may suspend a player; fine a player in the amount of \$5,000; cancel any contract that he has with the League or the club; award the player to another club; bar a player from the League for life, or impose such other or additional punishment or discipline as the commissioner may decide. Not bad for openers.

The commissioner is paid exclusively by the owners and is paid almost as much as the President of the United States. He is the chief executive officer of the League, he chairs most of the owners' meetings, consults with the owners daily, relies on their counsel, offers rule changes for their consideration, and actively participates in the drafting of League rules and regulations governing player conduct. When he is all finished, he then finds himself as the arbitrator of any dispute relating to the rules and regulations which he has proposed, drafted or approved.

A cynic might conclude, based on these facts, that the commissioner is not a classic study of impartiality. He is an employee of the League, plain and simple. He must answer to their desires or find himself unemployed.

Not so, say the owners: "He is not our employee, he is *The Commissioner*—and we have the 'Commissioner form of self-government'". The implication being that by granting him the title, the facts change by some magic. Not so, says the commissioner: "I speak for the owners, players and fans. I am in the middle". Not so, says the executive director of the Management Council, who was recently quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* as saying: "We pay him to be impartial." And, we will have the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Kheel today, who has before now, skirted the issue of impartiality and simply argued that football is such a unique industry that no arbitrator other than the commissioner could possibly understand its complexities and its subtleties. Besides, there was a baseball scandal 54 years ago and we need a commissioner with these vast powers to avoid a football scandal. (I wonder what system he would devise to eliminate further Watergate incidents.) Never mind that he is hired by the owners; never mind that he is interpreting his own rules, never mind that he attends the owners caucuses in collective bargaining and chairs their meetings—"remember the baseball scandal of 54 years ago". Due process has its place—but not in sports.

I want to return, for just a moment, to the question of the power of the commissioner over the individual player. Let us remember that the player is tied for his professional life to the club which drafts him and, further, that the commissioner must approve any contract that the player enters into with a club.

The commissioner can, therefore, not only regulate the conduct of the player during the regular season, but can oversee his off-the-field activities as well as his business ventures. If he does not like what the player is doing, he simply orders him to stop. The player has no choice but to obey the directive of the commissioner because of the power to expel him from the industry through disapproval of his contract. That is power.

He can and has forced players to sell their interest in business ventures; he can and has fined players without notice or hearing; he can and has forced players to go to other teams; and he can and has suspended players from the League. With an annual public relations expenditure of nearly \$300,000, he

can and has convinced many writers and most fans that all of this power is needed to "protect the sport". We dissent.

Now that you understand the system, let me give you a few examples of why we consider the system of so-called arbitration in the NFL to be an outrage. Let us begin with Joe Kapp.

Joe Kapp was signed to a three-year guaranteed contract by the New England Patriots in 1970. The Patriots contend that the contract was merely a memorandum of agreement, but whatever the case, Joe played under that agreement in the 1970 season. The agreement was not disapproved by the commissioner. Immediately before the start of the 1971 training period, however, the commissioner decided that Joe must sign the Standard Player Contract—he could no longer perform under the contract signed in 1970.

When Joe refused to sign the Standard Contract, the commissioner ordered the Patriots to stop paying him and to expel him from training camp. He then publicly justified his position by saying that all other players had to sign it, why not Joe? He quietly went about convincing the sports writers that he was right, and Joe Kapp was wrong.

The pre-season moved along quickly and Joe continued in his refusal despite tremendous pressure to sign the Standard Player Contract. Then counsel for the owners had a thought—"Let's file a grievance against Joe Kapp and the NFL Players Association for Joe's refusal to sign the Standard Player Contract." Now, if you will, place yourself in Joe's position and in mine. We were asked to go before "Arbitrator" Rozelle, the employee of the Patriots and the other club owners, to argue that "Commissioner" Rozelle was wrong in ordering Joe out of the Patriots camp and in ordering the Patriots to stop paying him. We refused to participate, but did receive the transcript of the hearing which went on despite our refusal to be present. After carefully considering the matter, "Arbitrator" Rozelle, acting with, as Mark Twain described it, "The calm confidence of a Christian holding four aces", surprisingly found that "Commissioner" Rozelle had been absolutely correct in ordering Joe to leave professional football.

Joe Kapp is out of football today and probably for life because the commissioner decided to protect the system devised and developed by the owners to take from the player all rights and to grant to the League and the club unbridled power to fine, suspend, expel, fire, trade, cut, or sell a player without notice, consultation or a fair hearing. That is what the Standard Player Contract allows, and that is what Mr. Rozelle as commissioner and as arbitrator was protecting in the Kapp case.

A second matter that we recently took up involved a rather minor matter of \$13.00 per diem in expense payments to hospitalized players. The owners believe that a player in the hospital from a football injury does not have any expenses and therefore is not entitled to the amount set forth in the Collective Bargaining Agreement. In the course of presenting our case before "Arbitrator" Rozelle, it became necessary to call him as a witness since he was intimately involved in the collective bargaining process on behalf of the owners in 1970. The scene became comical when counsel for the owners objected to one of my questions put to "witness" Rozelle. Since the "arbitrator" was now the "witness" there was, in our view, no one present to rule on the objection. It is almost imperative to call him as a witness in every grievance that is held before him because of his intimate involvement in the drafting and previous interpretations (not available to the union) of the rules and regulations that are being contested and because of his role in the collective bargaining process.

Imagine the absurdity of sitting as the arbitrator and having the union call you as a witness to find out the extent of your involvement in the collective bargaining process. It is offensive and yet that is the situation in which we find ourselves by having the most highly paid employee in the National Football League as our arbitrator.

Ah, says Mr. Kheel, before 1970 and before the Players Association became a "union", and before Mr. Garvey became associated with the player, there were no problems. In fact, the commissioner ruled for the players eight times and never for the owners. Doesn't that prove neutrality? And, presumably, since we no longer fare so well before Mr. Rozelle, it also proves that we made a mistake by becoming a certified union. Well, interestingly enough, I have asked for a copy of those decisions from the League office, only to learn that those decisions were never put in writing. Our current "arbitrator" has been the commissioner for thirteen years and yet only one decision prior to 1970 was ever reduced to writing. I would think that that would put the union at a rather distinct disadvantage in trying to gauge the probable results of an arbitration proceeding in the National Football League which, you may recall, is so unique and so complex and so subtle that no one, other than the commissioner, could possibly serve as the arbitrator. Eight grievances in eleven years. Think about that. Since the commissioner has been replaced in injury grievances with impartial arbitrators, 65-70 grievances have been filed in less than three years.

Grievances arise out of an interpretation of the NFL Constitution and Bylaws and the Standard Player Contract. The commissioner interprets those documents; he and his staff draft the amendments of those documents; he is paid to enforce those provisions. Therefore, we find ourselves arguing before the draftsman that his amendment or his interpretation is not only wrong but has worked a hardship on an individual player. If he upholds the player he is admitting to his employers that he made a mistake by initially suggesting the rule. If the dispute arises under a provision of the Collective Bargaining Agreement affecting an individual player, we are then arguing before the man who works for the owners and who is paid to uphold management prerogatives. What could be more absurd? Yet, if we turn to the NLRB, we are told by the owners that *Collier* should apply! The owners suggest that the "arbitrator" should settle our contractual disputes. Everything should, presumably, be channelled to the commissioner.

The frustration felt by the union is total. Ninety-four percent of the players want an impartial arbitrator to replace the commissioner. I find it almost impossible to honestly advise a player to file a grievance when the end result is that the commissioner will decide the case. When I tell him that the commissioner will decide it, his normal response is, "Forget it—why waste the money".

I need not lecture this distinguished group on the values of impartial arbitration. The NFL system stands as a mockery of your diligent work in seeking honest answers to complex industrial problems through the arbitration machinery. The NFL system stands for the proposition that impartiality is unnecessary and irrelevant so long as one side has the power to impose its will on the other. It would be funny, if the system did not end careers, deny players help when they need it, and destroy confidence in arbitration as you know it. Normally, we look to arbitration as a method for resolving disputes. In the NFL, arbitration is the source of the dispute between labor and management. It must be changed.

RISKY QUIBBLING OVER OIL

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the ever-widening energy shortage in America is touching the lives of all of our citizens. We, in Congress, and every official of the executive branch, have a special responsibility to put aside partisan and parochial considerations in an effort to expeditiously develop solutions to the energy problem.

One of those solutions will be to proceed ahead with legislation which will enable the construction of the Alaska pipeline.

The Washington Star editorial of May 30 succinctly spells out the need for building the Alaska pipeline. I insert this Star editorial in the *Record* and I commend its contents to every Member of Congress:

RISKY QUIBBLING OVER OIL

Petroleum may well be running a close second to Watergate as a national obsession before this year ends. Already the gasoline shortage is causing some people to trim their summer travel plans, and a fuel-oil crunch may be on the way. This whole problem could become a full-blown crisis, because the supply simply isn't there any more to meet the demand. And against such an ominous background, we find it incredible that a sizable segment of Congress, largely from the Middle West, is raising a parochial obstruction to the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

This huge petroleum artery is ready to be built. The pipe that would extend almost 800 miles across Alaska, from the northern Arctic rim to the warmwater port of Valdez on the southern shore, already is on the ground. On that North Slope, untapped, is the largest oil pool ever discovered on this continent, which can come flowing down the line at a rate of 2 million barrels a day. And most importantly, this would be a domestic source, reducing the nation's costly and risky dependence on foreign oil imports. Those will rise to about 5 million barrels a day this year, and drastically increase until, in the 1980's, the dollar outflow may strike a severe blow at the American economy.

So the Alaskan oil is absolutely essential. Right now the \$3 billion pipeline project is stalled, however, by a Supreme Court ruling on a question of corridor width across federal lands. Congress could, and should, remove this obstacle in short order by amending an old right-of-way law. But as that attempt gets underway, some lawmakers—in both the House and Senate—have launched a counter effort. They argue that the trans-Alaska line should be scrapped in favor of a route across Canada. That way, the oil would enter the petroleum-hungry Midwest which, they contend, will pay a cost penalty if shipment is down the West Coast in accordance with present plans.

There are some good points in this argument, but they have been raised much too late to justify any interference with the trans-Alaska plans. Shifting to a Canadian route could mean a five-year postponement in gaining access to North Slope oil, according to Interior Secretary Morton. If Congress forces such a delay, either by action or inaction, it will face a furious populace in the Midwest and everywhere else in the event of a crippling oil emergency. It should, as President Nixon recommends, get the Alaskan project unjammed, while the govern-

ment begins negotiations for another pipeline across Canada. For this country will need every drop of oil it can get from both lines, and then some.

LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the OEO-funded legal services program has done far more harm than good and ought to be completely abolished.

Last year over \$70,000,000 of the taxpayer's money was spent by a national network of 260 projects with roughly 2,200 lawyers in about 850 locations. Most of this money was not spent to help individual needy people with legal problems. Most of this vast sum was spent as a political war chest to further various radical movements. Most of the lawyers spent their time on such activities as draft counseling, promoting more freedom for criminals in prisons, suing various government agencies, promoting bus ing, et cetera, et cetera.

Worse than even these activities, however, were the many cases of outright unethical and illegal conduct on the part of many of the employees of this program.

In Redwood City, Calif., an attorney for Angela Davis embezzled \$10,000 from the local legal services program. This must be one of the lowest forms of human activity—stealing funds meant for the poor.

In Connecticut, Governor Meskill charged that legal services attorneys spent much of their time in political activity campaigning to defeat local officials who had criticized welfare chiselers.

In Dallas, legal services attorneys represented the publisher of an underground newspaper—a man not without funds of his own—who was being prosecuted for pornography and obscenity.

There seems little doubt, Mr. Speaker, that this program has failed to do what it was intended to do because it has been allowed to fall into the hands of radical activists concerned with using the poor as guinea pigs to try out their favorite theories of social experimentation.

The administration has sent us a bill which has a few safeguards—these have been eliminated in committee—but I must insist Mr. Speaker that the entire concept of Government funded legal services is wrong, has not worked and will not work.

The administration, I might add, has taken its supporters for granted for too long. It is time those of us who believe in limited government and local autonomy stood up for our beliefs and rejected radical schemes no matter from which source they have come. The administration should be put on notice that we will not in the future go along with every compromise the White House might think politic to make with radicals and pressure groups.

THE HISTORIC FREDERICKSBURG GEORGE WASHINGTON FESTIVAL

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to my colleagues attention an event in Virginia, the mother of Presidents, that honors the first President, George Washington.

The second annual Historic Fredericksburg George Washington Festival was held Saturday, May 19. The day was set aside to pay tribute to Washington. It is fitting the event is held in Fredericksburg. It was in that most historic of American cities that Washington grew to manhood. His home for 17 years was the Washington Rappahannock Ferry Farm, directly across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg.

The farm site is significant. It was there he learned the values of life and the principles of freedom that were later to guide this young Nation. It was on this farm, tradition says, that he chopped down the cherry tree, where he threw a Spanish piece-of-eight across the Rappahannock, and where he studied his surveying trade, and established friendships that would help him in the Revolutionary War and operation of the National Government.

This bit of land has significance to all Americans. However, I am sad to report that the remaining 94 acres of the original 600-acre farm are not open to the public. Housing subdivisions and highways have taken much of the old farm, leaving less than 100 acres along the banks of the river.

The Washington Rappahannock Ferry Farm is a "missing link" in the chain of locations important to Washington's life which are open to the public. The present owners are not tourist promoters. They have indicated to me that land was bought to keep it from developers. But one cannot indefinitely tie up thousands of dollars, and requests to allow utilization of the land become more appealing every year. It has been zoned commercial. Located on the Rappahannock River, near a major highway and the downtown area the land is desirable for commercial use. Several businesses have expressed interest, including real estate developers and manufacturing concerns.

This national heritage is in danger of being lost.

Mr. Speaker, I am a cosponsor with the other members of the Virginia delegation to the House of Representatives and the Honorable JOHN P. SAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, of legislation to establish the George Washington Boyhood Home National Historic Site. The bill, H.R. 1919, authorizes the Secretary of Interior to institute a program to preserve and interpret the land for the benefit of present and future generations. Introduced last January 11, shortly after Congress convened, the bill has been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

As a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, one of

four Members appointed by the Speaker, I have had a similar program designed to save the land for all people presented to the Commission. The main feature of the project would be an opportunity for the American public to participate in helping save the farm land as a bicentennial program. Washington spent his youth at the farm. The program would provide an opportunity for the Nation's youth, indeed the youth of the world and any person to help in preserving the site. I have suggested an opening date of 1976, our Nation's 200th anniversary. No final decision has been made on my suggestion presented in October of 1971.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Fredericksburg are justifiably proud of their heritage. The region is full of history important to the development of the United States in both Colonial and Civil War periods. I am pleased to note that however much history they possess, they pay honor to a Virginian who belongs to every citizen of the United States, our first President, George Washington.

The Festival received attention across the State. I insert an article appearing in the Free Lance-Star, a leading newspaper in Virginia, at this point in the Record. The article follows:

A COLONIAL ATMOSPHERE PREVAILED

George Washington would have felt right at home amid the colonial atmosphere that surrounded the streets of his boyhood home Saturday.

Little girls in long, brightly colored dresses and numerous "young George's" were spotted everywhere along the route of the second annual George Washington Festival—from the opening event at City Dock to the late afternoon activities on the Washington Avenue Mall.

Added to the costumed participants in the festival were displays of colonial handicrafts including quilts, homemade dolls and toys, and a pair of wooden ice skates.

A Girl Scout display on the mall featured a house with open walls. Girls inside were crocheting, knitting quilting and making colonial objects dressed in colonial outfits complete with ruffled hats.

Kicking off the events was a dollar throw with more than 20 Boy Scouts from Virginia and Maryland trying to match the feat attributed to George—throwing a silver dollar across the river.

Using washers instead of dollars, three scouts managed to make throws that landed across the river. Winning with a throw of 327 feet was Keith Burton, 15, of Falmouth, who represented Troop 842. His other two throws got across too, with distances of 299 feet and 315 feet. He won \$50 for himself and \$50 for his troop.

Coming in second was last year's winner, David Onderdonk of Troop 171, who threw the washer 301 feet. Third place went to Lee McConnell of Troop 171 with 299 feet. They each won \$25 and a replica of a Spanish piece of eight, said to be used by Washington.

The grand parade attracted thousands of tourists and area residents who lined Caroline and Amelia streets right up to the parade's end at the mall area. Sitting on porches, curbs or stone walls, youngsters from just a few months old to adults watching their offspring marching with batons or riding floats thrilled to the bands, floats and marching units. "Yes, I saw him," a friend told a proud mother standing near the judges' stand.

Dressed in their school colors of blue and gold, the Stafford High School band marched proudly to capture first place among the seven bands in the parade.

The official Young George, Rodney Gallahan of Spotsylvania Senior High School, rode

in the back of a cart pulled by two ponies.

The Colonial Heritage Girl Scouts, who were told they could not participate in the dollar throw, decided to make a little protest themselves, and designed a float about the women in George Washington's life. They showed his mother, his wife and his sister on a float that had 5,000 paper flowers attached to float category.

As temperatures rose to the upper 70s the festival activities moved to the mall, where Fredericksburg Mayor Edward H. Cann gave a welcoming speech and a short historical sketch of the city.

Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson of the 7th District told the crowd Virginia "has great responsibilities, as well as great opportunities, in planning its observance of the bicentennial of American independence."

ENERGY CRISIS AND DEVALUATION PORTEND INTERNAL DISRUPTIONS

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, we have been reminding Members of the House of ancillary problems attending fuel shortage that affect agricultural, contractor, city services and other bulk users. This is a dual problem of availability and price. The seriousness and depth of this problem was not predicted or, so far as is evident planned for by the administration.

Another aspect of the domino effects of the dual events of crude oil shortage and domestic escalation of prices, that is, price tied to imports, is the threat to many enterprises dependent on the oil industry for not only energy but for basic products which result as residuals from cracking plants and refineries. An article in a recent Wall Street Journal gives us a disturbing look at a tip of the iceberg.

It is my contention that the increase in fuel prices which will affect all industries and the increase in all products associated with basic imports will have two disturbing but predictable outcomes. The inflationary impact will be stronger than the food price increase insofar as the cost of living index is concerned. Substantial unemployment will occur in those marginal operations to which price and costs structures are critical. Cotton and wool for instance may look far more competitive than in the past with dacron and rayon which are due for sizable cost advances. It may be that our Japanese friends have already seen this, explaining the recent heavy purchases of Australian wool.

Mr. Speaker, the devaluation plus the price push of shortage in so many basic products such as minerals, petroleum, lumber, and certain foods will teach us harsh lessons of dependency we have never before faced. An increase overall of 30 percent import prices, arising out of two devaluations for a total of 18.56 percent plus the competitive bidding for short supplies, is not out of the ball park. If this does not create trauma of sizeable nature in many select segments of our economy, I miss the mark considerably.

What really concerns me is that this administration has little or no visible preparation or planning for the kind of impact I think is foreseeable. Can we here in Congress help the American people and their economic activities withstand this assault?

Can we help forge a positive program of exports to recoup the balance we are about to lose?

These are the critical questions.

I ask unanimous consent that the Wall Street Journal article alluded to be made a part of my remarks.

The article follows:

PETROCHEMICAL FIRMS SAY PRICE INCREASES, SHORTAGES LIKELY AS ENERGY WOES MOUNT

(By Jeffrey A. Perlman)

Save your plastic bags. They may be collector's items before long.

Plastic bags, along with floor tiles, synthetic fibers and hundreds of other products derived from petrochemicals, may eventually be priced off the market if something isn't done about the energy crisis.

That's the gloomy warning from chemical industries executives, who say the heavy worldwide demand for fossil fuels is hitting them with a double whammy. Like everyone else, chemical companies are paying more for fuel to power their plants. But since so many of their products are derived from these same petroleum-based fuels, chemical manufacturers are also faced with unprecedented shortages and rising costs of raw materials.

"It isn't even a question of how much housewives will have to pay for Glad bags," says Richard C. Perry, chairman of Union Carbide Corp.'s energy task force. "There's a serious question of whether Glad bags will even be available." At the very least, he predicts, the dual squeeze on energy is likely to cause scattered plant closings, layoffs and rising consumer prices.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The reasons are purely economic. Natural-gas prices in the Gulf Coast area, where much of the country's fuel supply originates, have doubled in the past two years, and the rise shows no sign of slowing. And the price of coal has risen 40% in the same period. Meanwhile, the chemical industry's demand for its increasingly expensive energy is expected to more than quadruple by 1980 to about 68 quadrillion BTUs, or units of heat. This is nearly as much energy as will be used by the entire nation this year.

Gerald L. Decker, Dow Chemical Co.'s energy specialist, says that by 1980 it will cost 32% more to make polyvinyl chloride, a major plastic used in products such as bowling balls and floor tile. Moreover, he anticipates a 29% rise in the cost of producing polyethylene, used to make plastic bags, dishes and bottles. And ethylene glycol, used in antifreeze, polyester fibers and plastics, should cost 8% more to produce by 1980, he says. The list goes on and on.

FROM SODA ASH TO SEAT BELTS

Wherever possible, chemical makers hope to recover these extra costs with price increases. Indeed, the rising cost of energy is already being blamed for recent price rises on a number of major plastics, including polyethylene, which is in very short supply.

In certain product lines, raw-material shortages have created almost black market conditions. Both polystyrene and styrene, are in extremely short supply due to the scarcity of benzene, a petroleum product from which both are derived. Because of shortages, the prices small distributors are charging for the two plastics are going through the roof.

Dow, a major producer of the plastics, acknowledges that a black market of sorts exists but claims it involves only a tiny fraction of the total market. Only a few middlemen who sell to manufacturers are taking unfair

advantage of the situation, a Dow spokesman says.

Morton Levine, president of Amberlite Plastics Corp., a Leominster, Mass., comb manufacturer, says he can't get enough polystyrene, the raw material for his combs. While he once paid 15 cents a pound, he now is charged 23 cents a pound—provided he can get someone to sell him the stuff. By contrast, Dow says it is currently selling the plastic to distributors for 13 to 13½ cents a pound. Distributors normally charge an extra two cents a pound to their customers, Dow says. Mr. Levine worries about getting enough polystyrene to keep his plant operating and his 40 employees on the payroll. He can't buy from a major producer, he says, because they sell only to long-standing customers. With small distributors running out of the material, he says, "I'm left out in the cold."

Although the real crunch is expected several years hence, energy problems are already beginning to reshape the chemical business. For one thing, chemical markets are all closed to new entrants. "If you aren't already in the business, you might as well forget it," says J. Peter Grace, chairman of W. R. Grace & Co., a diversified chemicals and consumer-products concern.

What's more, many chemical companies have begun to alter their product mix as a result of fuel shortages. Allied Chemical Corp., for example, has diverted capital spending away from its traditional chemicals business into products less dependent on large amounts of energy, such as automobile seat belts. And about half the company's \$180 million capital budget this year is earmarked for oil and gas exploration.

The need for energy is also changing marketing strategy. "Energy is quickly replacing gold as the standard of value in commerce," Mr. Decker observes. With energy prices rising so fast, suppliers of chemicals requiring a lot of energy to produce are loath to sign long-term contracts with their customers. If they do, they are demanding increasingly that customers sweeten the deal by paying in energy as well as cash. Dow Chemical and Shell Oil Co. have reportedly signed such an agreement, in which Dow will supply chlorine in return for Shell's ethylene, a petroleum raw material vital to the chemical industry. Customers unable to come up with energy payments are forced to buy certain chemicals under more expensive short-term contracts.

Despite the worrying, however, industry profits have been unaffected by the crisis. This year's first quarter earnings were the highest on record, and chemical stocks have held up reasonably well in the recent market decline. "It's a very healthy industry at the moment," declares one securities analyst who follows chemical concerns.

Such optimism, according to experts within the industry, is based on the conviction that somehow the energy problem will go away. But "that's an assumption that nobody ought to be making," warns Mr. Perry of Union Carbide.

A HOLDING ACTION

Nevertheless, to help delay the day of reckoning, the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Petrochemical Energy Group, two trade associations, have mounted a massive lobbying effort in which they charge that the nation's energy policies favor big oil companies at the chemical industry's expense. They say U.S. chemical concerns are at a competitive disadvantage because overseas producers have ready access to low-cost foreign gas. The U.S. companies complain they must pay domestic refineries about 60% more for the same raw materials.

To ease this situation, U.S. chemical producers are asking the government to lift import restrictions on natural gas and allow additional oil imports so that U.S. refineries can produce more low-sulphur fuel. This, they reason, should take some of the supply-

and-demand pressure off natural gas. They'd also like to see economic incentives for other industrial and utility users to switch away from natural gas to alternate fuels.

In the meantime, chemical companies are seeking ways to save energy. Dow, for example, was able to cut energy consumption 20% last winter at its latex-manufacturing operation in Midland, Mich. The facility was a major steam user, and Dow found that heating waste tars instead of water provided the same amount of heat using less energy. With the energy it saved, Dow estimates, New York City could operate its subway system for two years.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE?

Some concerns have already seen grim previews of fuel shortages likely to come. In recent weeks, for example, both Union Carbide and PPG Industries Inc. have been beset by power blackouts at some of their Puerto Rican facilities. And difficulties in obtaining hydrocarbon raw materials have disrupted production for the past six weeks at Puerto Rican Olefins Co., jointly owned by PPG and Commonwealth Oil Refining Co.

Such delays can have a ripple effect, as when fuel shortages in the Pacific Northwest recently forced Union Carbide to cut deliveries of calcium carbide, a basic raw material used in making cleaning solvents. Because of Union Carbide's action, Hooker Chemical Corp. claims it had to close permanently its cleaning-solvents operation in Tacoma.

Production curtailments will be more frequent as time goes by, industry officials predict, because chemical companies for the first time are being forced to compete with other major users for available energy. Already, federal and state regulatory agencies have begun to assign priorities for deliveries of natural gas, the fuel most in demand, in the event of severe shortages. And, generally speaking, chemical companies are winding up third in line, behind public utilities, and residential users.

Right now, Union Carbide and a dozen other chemical concerns are battling Houston Light & Power Co. over who will get first crack at natural gas supplied to the Houston area by Pennzoil Co. Texas regulatory officials are expected to hand down a decision soon.

A SCRAMBLE FOR CLEAN FUEL

The chemical companies contend they should be given top priority because most of their plants are built to use only natural gas. Utilities, they claim, can convert to alternate fuels at less cost, because their plants are designed to use more than one type of fuel. The utilities argue that clean, low-sulphur oil—the only other type of fuel that would enable them to meet federal pollution standards—is just as scarce as natural gas.

Officials within the chemical industry recognize they are waging an unpopular battle. Asks one: "How do you tell your wife she can't heat the apartment because the fuel is needed to employ thousands of people who make products like polyethylene?"

**RETIREMENT TRIBUTE TO
DILLON GRAHAM**

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today marks the close of the long and distinguished career of Associated Press reporter Dillon Graham. After 44 years with the Associated Press, 25 of them as correspondent at the U.S. Capitol, Dillon is retiring and we will miss him greatly.

Though I have been in the Congress but a relatively short time, and therefore have not had the privilege of knowing Dillon as long as many of my distinguished colleagues, I share their very high regard for him and am proud to call him friend. He exemplifies the highest attributes of the American free press and has always brought to his job the dedication, responsibility, fairness, and personal integrity that have become the hallmark of his career.

The House press gallery will feel the lack of Dillon's presence—as will the House itself. His perceptive and accurate observations on the workings of this Chamber have always served a dual function of informing the American people while providing us with a constructive mirror of our own values and priorities.

I am sure that my colleagues join me in wishing Dillon and his wife Gigi the many years of happy and fulfilling retirement he has so thoroughly earned in the service of American journalism.

OSHA-CRATS TIGHTENING THE NOOSE

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, on May 1 of this year there appeared in the Federal Register an announcement that the OSHA-Crats are tightening the noose another notch. This time the victim is the farmer. Being in the business of raising fruit, I know first hand that the American farmers do not need a bunch of bureaucrats in Washington to tell them when it is safe for them to enter their fields. The extreme hardship imposed on the farmers by this ridiculous regulation is clearly illustrated in a letter I recently received from my neighbor and business competitor Ernest Falen of the Falen Fruit Ranch in Idaho. So that my colleagues in the Congress can hear firsthand from one of the victims of the OSHA-Crats I am enclosing the text of Mr. Falen's letter in my remarks. The letter reads as follows:

FALLEN FRUIT RANCH,
Caldwell, Idaho, May 12, 1973.

Hon. STEVEN SYMMS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SYMMS: I would like to use this opportunity to voice my objections to the emergency ruling by OSHA entered into the Federal Register May 1, and with the enforcement date of June 18.

In regards to the handling and use of pesticides re-entry days, the posting, clothing to be worn, cleaning and Doctor exams, this ruling seems to have been made without much knowledge of the operation of a farm. In the first place the clothing worn by an applicator for instance who is out in the field when the mist from the spray is present and the trees are wet with spray would be far different from the man doing the irrigating when the trees are dry and no mist in the air. It would be impossible to put up signs up and down as fast as the spray programs are used and when re-entry is safe.

We in the orchard business have always followed the spray recommendations and

crews are never used in the orchard following spraying until it is safe to do so. The irrigators and some tractor men who are not brushing the trees and are working in the open may have to go in sooner than the crews would. Our own families work in these orchards spraying and doing all the jobs necessary for their full life time, which would be for a longer time than hired help ordinary works.

In our opinions no emergency exists on this issue in Idaho as we do not know of a pesticide death in the last 25 years and do not believe there is any more absenteeism from work in the orchards in Idaho than there is off of any other industrial job. Now there may be such a thing, as in a few instances, where someone had an accident and became saturated with spray material that they might have to get some medical help. We have in some cases in using a new material sent some of our employees in for Doctor's exams to be sure they are not getting a building up of some kind. So far they have all been in the negative. I object to this ruling being put in on an emergency basis and I would hope that its enforcement could be stayed until a reasonable study is completed and things put in proper perspective.

Also, on the economics of the situation any and all rulings put into effect to increase the cost to farm operations and to discourage the farmers themselves, unless they are needed, only tend to shorten farm production and raise our cost of living.

As far as we can find out there are no records anywhere to prove OSHA statement that pesticide exposure causes 800 deaths and 80,000 injuries each year. This appears to be a statement made by someone without anything to prove their point and is absolute falsehood.

I again add that anything as serious as this subject is to everyone in the United States, workers, employers, and consumers that a stay of enforcement should be enacted until a competent study is completed.

Respectively,

ERNEST A. FALLEN.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM O. MILLS

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today to express my shock and deep sense of loss at the tragic news of Mr. Mills' passing. I had the honor and privilege of serving with Bill in committee; I had the distinction of knowing his kind humor and warm friendship which he gave so generously to this entire body.

To Bill's family I extend my sorrow and sympathy. Life has never equipped us adequately to deal with such events.

Bill had only been a Member for a few years, but in a sense he has long been a part of Congress. His record and service with former Representative Rogers C. B. Morton are well known. Mr. Mills has left his mark on this institution.

The hand of death always seems to strike without warning. However, we should not let it obscure the man himself, his good works, the love of his family, the respect of his friends, or the support he enjoyed from his constituents. It is deeply troubling that we have lost this man.

ENVIRONMENT AND THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. YOUNG. of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the fuel shortages which have been occurring around the country make it ever more important that the 10 billion barrels of Alaskan North Slope oil reach the markets in the "lower 48" as soon as a pipeline can be safely constructed.

The House Public Lands Subcommittee chaired by Congressman JOHN MELCHER is presently holding hearings on several bills which involve: First, further study on pipeline routes before congressional action is taken; second, limited right-of-way amendments; third, and my bill, H.R. 6756, which addresses both the rights-of-way issue and the environmental issue and if passed, would result in the immediate construction of a trans-Alaska line. If Congress takes action this summer on H.R. 6756, construction crews can begin within 90 days and we will have an oil flow to the "lower 48" within 3 years along with a flow of natural gas to the Midwest shortly thereafter.

On the Senate side, Senator JACKSON'S Interior Committee has recently reported out a broad rights-of-way bill, S. 1081, which will probably reach the floor of the Senate next week. Passage of this bill would eliminate further right-of-way delays, but would not resolve the environmental issue. The environmental issue would once again return to the courts where litigation would tie up a decision on the pipeline possibly for 2 more years or longer.

However, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has already ruled that the Secretary of the Interior had reasonably met all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act after a six volume Environmental Impact Statement at a cost exceeding \$9 million had been examined by the court.

The question now is whether Congress should decide that it is satisfied with the environmental impact. The Young bill, H.R. 6756, will give Congress the opportunity to vote on this question. Any other legislation would result in a timely delay either in the courts or in preparation of an alternative route proposal such as a trans-Canada line.

For this reason, I bring to my colleagues' attention an excerpt from a report submitted to the Subcommittee on Public Lands by Sohio. This excerpt outlines the environmental safeguards provided for the trans-Alaska pipeline system:

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

A persistent contention of the advocates for a Trans-Canadian pipeline is that such a line would be environmentally superior to TAPS because it would avoid the use of tankers and further, it would avoid earthquake and avalanche areas in southern Alaska. These differences do exist and they present problems which must be carefully considered and compensated for in designing, engineering and operating the system. However, the question of environmental superiority should turn on the potential for environmental disruption net of the safeguards provided rather than on a comparison

of hazards to be encountered without due consideration of the technological capability to overcome them.

TANKERS

Bearing in mind the criteria for evaluating the environmental characteristics of alternatives, consider the following tanker design criteria established by system planners, the Interior Department and the Transportation Department to insure that the maritime segment of TAPS will have a minimal impact on the environment.

1. *Segregated Ballast Systems.* A portion of each tanker's capacity will be segregated and permanently dedicated to ballast water. Consequently, the ballast water in these compartments will not be contaminated with crude oil. If it becomes necessary during severe storms to take on additional ballast water into empty cargo tanks, this ballast water, along with any ballast discharge, will be proceeded through water treatment facilities at Valdez for purification prior to discharge into Prince William Sound.

2. *Sophisticated Navigational Equipment.* Each tanker will be equipped with modern navigation systems and all tanker traffic in the Prince William Sound and Valdez Harbor will be monitored by a traffic control system similar in concept to airport control systems.

3. *Automatic Loading and Discharge Control Systems.* On-board control systems will be utilized to reduce the risk of spills from overfilling tanks during loading and discharge operations.

4. *Contingency Plans.* Newly developed oil spill booms and skimming equipment will be readily available to put contingency clean-up plans immediately into effect in the event of an oil spill.

EARTHQUAKES

Neither TAPS nor the Trans-Canadian route is free from potential seismic disturbance, but the route to be followed by TAPS has a recent history of more frequently and more severe seismic activity. However, the same criteria of judging environmental characteristics after due consideration for safeguards should be applied to potential environmental hazards from earthquakes.

Earthquakes could have a number of adverse effects on the pipeline. Earthquake ground motion could induce additional stress in the pipe. Also, fault slippage on the surface could impose bending and shearing stresses in buried pipe. Finally, ground motion could cause liquefaction of high water content materials. In order to minimize potential damage to the system from these effects, the world's foremost seismic design engineers and seismologists devised design and construction criteria for TAPS sufficient to eliminate serious concern over earthquake damage. Two classes of earthquakes were utilized by the experts for this purpose:

1. *Contingency Plan Earthquake:* The Richter magnitudes of contingency plan earthquakes are equal to or greater than any known historical earthquake which has occurred within a distance of 100 miles of the pipeline. The pipeline will be designed so that in the event of a contingency plan earthquake, the line might experience deformation but the chances are only 3 in 1,000,000 that it would reach the point of failure, and only 2 in 10,000 that the pipeline would require maintenance (the estimate of probability was supplied by Dr. Nathan Newmark, University of Illinois, who made substantial contributions to the seismic design). Monitoring equipment will signal for an immediate shutdown and closing of blockvalves when an earthquake of this magnitude is recorded.

2. *Operating Earthquakes.* These earthquakes will induce accelerations at the pipeline of one half of those resulting from the contingency plan earthquakes. TAPS will be designed to remain operational during such earthquakes.

STRESS TESTS

In order to withstand the various forces and climate conditions to which the pipeline will be exposed, pipe specifications were developed to insure adequate levels of toughness, ductility and weldability at extremely low temperatures. Stress tests conducted at the Structural Research Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, confirmed that the steel pipe purchased for TAPS will retain its integrity under the most severe combination of all potential stresses including seismic stress. To illustrate, a representative specimen of pipe that was tested formed an initial wrinkle with an internal pressure of 25 pounds per square inch, an axial force of 1.92 million pounds and a lateral or bending load of 750,000 pounds. At this time the 31.5 foot long specimen had a bending deflection of 1.2 inches at midlength. Bending was continued, with the internal pressure increased to 932 pounds per square inch and the axial force increased to 2.55 million pounds. The .562 inch wall pipe retained its integrity even though in the plastic range and did not rupture when deflected 36 inches. The .462 inch wall pipe developed a small hairline crack at 33 inch deflection.

PERMAFROST

Another environmental hazard which must be carefully considered and compensated for in designing, engineering and operating the system is permafrost. Permafrost is generally defined as any earth material—soil, rock, gravel or peat, for example—which remains continuously below the freezing point. Crude oil comes out of the ground at temperatures up to 170° F. and will enter the pipeline at about 140° F. A maximum throughput hydraulic friction in the pipeline will keep the oil hot as it is pumped from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. Without proper precaution, the hot oil could melt the permafrost which might cause differential settlement and soil instability with possible deformation of the pipe. Settlement can change surface water drainage which may lead to soil erosion and settlement might also cause pipe displacement. Three construction modes have been developed to be used in various segments of the pipeline depending upon the suitability of the soil, particularly with respect to permafrost. These three construction modes are:

1. *Above Ground Construction.* In most areas where melting of the permafrost might cause excessive deformation of the buried pipe or difficult soil stability conditions, the line will be put above ground. All sections of the above ground pipeline will be thermally insulated to prevent the oil from becoming too cold during periods of low flow rates and to slow the rate of cooling in the event of a winter shutdown.

2. *Special Buried Construction.* Various combinations of ice-rich soils, steep slopes and the possibility of substantial earthquake effects may require special buried construction. The objective of special buried construction is to limit or prevent permafrost thaw around the pipe. Pipe buried in the special mode is insulated in order to greatly reduce the heat flowing from the warm oil to the soil. Insulation alone can be adequate in some situations to limit the effects of permafrost thaw so that the pipe can be safely buried. Adverse effects of thawing can be further reduced by mechanical refrigeration if conditions dictate.

3. *Conventional Buried Construction.* Generally the safest and most desirable method of construction involves conventional burial of the line wherever adequate soil conditions exist. A prime determinant of the route alignment for TAPS was the suitability of the ground for conventional burial. The criteria provide for burial in areas where the soil is either bedrock, well drained gravel or thawed soil, or where the results of a detailed field exploration program and soil analysis demonstrate that settlement or in-

stability resulting from thawing of the ground would not cause unacceptable forces to be placed upon the pipe or unacceptable terrain disruption through hydraulic or thermal erosion, slump or creep. To insure that the pipeline will remain operational and failures will not occur, the buried pipeline must satisfy established criteria which lay out conditions that must be fulfilled with regard to internal pressure, temperature differentials, differential settlement, earthquake effects and other conditions. Special monitoring devices will alert operators to developing conditions which might require maintenance.

Although the Trans-Canadian route would traverse twice the amount of continuous and discontinuous permafrost as would TAPS, proper application of the various construction modes, design criteria and pipe specifications would minimize the exposure and, on balance, assuming that the necessary expenditures will be made to provide the same protection planned for TAPS, the Trans-Canadian route would prove only marginally inferior to TAPS on the issue of permafrost.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Another environmental characteristic to be compared is the impact of construction and operation of the pipeline segment upon the fish and wildlife. Although the Trans-Canadian line is four times longer than TAPS and there are many more rivers and streams to cross, and spawning, nesting, feeding and range areas to pass through, either system with careful planning and due consideration for the wildlife could be built with minimum disruption and without endangering the fish, waterfowl, caribou, dall sheep, muskrat, beaver, moose, grizzly bear, bird species and numerous other animals whose habitat is located along the pipeline right-of-way.

AMERICA'S REMAINING PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, America's POW's have returned home. They have been given a hero's welcome not seen in this country since Douglas MacArthur's return from Korea. They have been wine and dined by everyone from industrialists to the President. They have been entertained, finally, by Bob Hope. They have become a unifying force in America. All this is fine and healthy.

But they have also been sold to the American people as a cure-all tonic for the aches and pains still in our system. And they are being used by Mr. Nixon to focus our attention away from the present situation in Vietnam.

This is a great disservice to these men who have served their Commander in Chief so well. But it is more than that. It is a calculated and dangerous attempt by Mr. Nixon to make Americans think that our Vietnamese experience is over. Sadly this is not the fact.

There were other American prisoners incarcerated in Vietnam. Only these men, women, and children have not come home. These people are the political prisoners of President Thieu. But they are American prisoners. They are in prisons built with American dollars by American technicians and with American material. Prisons that continue to exist only

because of American tax dollars, and because of the wishes of America's leaders.

These people are prisoners because they advocated neutralism, which under South Vietnamese law means communism. They are prisoners because they advocated pacifism, which under South Vietnamese law also means communism. They are prisoners because they advocated anticommunism, but wanted to vote for an anti-Communist candidate other than Thieu. These people are political prisoners in the truest sense, and there are tens of thousands of them.

President Nixon would like the American people to think that they do not exist. He would like to parade our returned prisoners as proof that all is done. But just as I will continue to wear the MIA bracelet of Capt. Alfonso Castro, as yet unaccounted for, I will continue to urge the administration to inform President Thieu in the strongest possible terms that he must release his political prisoners as a condition for our continued aid.

I would like to read a partial list of prisoners arrested for political reasons, presently incarcerated in room 3FI, compound FG, of Chi Hoa Prison: Nguyen Van Hien, Nguyen Hien, Lam Ha Tich Le The Phan, Cong Van Tho, Dyau, Le Phuoc Dao, Le Van Luong, Nguyen Van Quen, Tran Van Bon, Nguyen Van Dat, Nguyen Huu Toan, Nguyen Huu Cam Pham Trun, Truong Duc Dieu, Tran Que, Pham Van Thong, Nguyen Cu, Le Nha, Ghim, Pham Xo, Tran Van Hoanh, Lam van Hai, and Tran Van Dung.

This is the most partial and incomplete of lists. I will continue throughout the year to bring these prisoners to the attention of the administration. On April 2 of this year, when President Thieu came to this country for money I said:

If we give him this money without a demand that his Stalinist style politics halt, we will become accessories once again to this man's crimes.

The situation has only worsened since then. As Americans we cannot allow ourselves to be fooled again by one president into thinking all is well in Vietnam. In the past this brought tragedy to the American people. Now it will bring tragedy to the Vietnamese. We must continue to demand that the truth be bared.

JAMES FARLEY

HON. LINDY BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 30, 1973

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join so many of my colleagues in saluting the grand old man of the Democratic Party and the most respected professional politician of our day, James Farley.

He has always set a high standard both of proficiency and morality. All those who have been privileged to work with him have grown in stature through the experience. The goals he has set for others he has exceeded himself and has

always been tireless in working for the programs and the people he supported.

The image of Jim Farley, the professional politician of stature—respected by friend and foe alike—is in contrast with the commentaries heard all too often today about the lack of ethics in politics. During the 60 years that Jim Farley has practiced politics on every level and has brought glory to it as a respected profession, never were his standards, his honesty, or his ethics questioned.

His counsel and friendship have been most meaningful to Hale and to me over the years. I pray that he will be dispensing his invaluable wisdom to his army of friends, to his party, and to his country for many years to come.

EFFECT OF ABORTION ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, on considering the horrible realities of abortion, we often overlook the effect of abortion on the medical profession. Abortion as a major factor in American life is a new phenomenon; however, there is evidence demonstrating that abortion is causing heavy drinking by doctors who perform abortions.

Japan's top medical journal carried a chilling tale supposedly related by a doctor who stopped medical practice because of regret about abortions which he had performed. The story is presented here in abbreviated form because of its significance as a sign of the times. (The Journal of the Japan Medical Association, March 1969, pages 69-70.)

A TALE OF THE LAMENTATION OF A FETUS

(By C. Tamagawa)

INTRODUCTION

Here is a tale communicated to me by a friend. He used to practice obstetrics for many years. But after the incident which is related here he stopped medical practice completely, and returned to his home town. Now he raises livestock and chickens.

It happened some fifteen years ago. I had been taking it easy for some time to restore my energies. The fall festivals were already over, and winter was coming down from the distant Alpine Mountains. It occurred in the late afternoon of one of those autumn days.

I was walking along the river, passing through the woods of a local shrine. I went up the hill, following the woodcutter's path, until I came to a small shrine dedicated to the Warrior-Buddha. Now it was completely dark, except for the starlight which sifted through the trees. Suddenly I felt that someone was approaching from behind. I hid behind the cedar trees.

A woman with long hair appeared, preceded by a man holding a candle light. She was followed by little monsters with strange dresses; I learned later that these were aborted fetuses. The woman sat with her back to the statue of the Warrior-Buddha, and the five little creatures formed a half circle around her.

I was shocked by their weird look. The woman's face seemed somehow familiar. One of the little fetuses then began to talk with a low husky voice, at the suggestion of the woman.

THE TALE

"I was killed at a hospital in Yokosuka. I have no mother, if the word mother means someone who cared lovingly for a defenseless child. I should call her my landlady, because I stayed in her for some time. The landlady was a prostitute living with an American soldier."

"I was three months old then. I was able to move about, and waiting eagerly for the happy day when I would be able to extricate myself from this narrow place. Sometimes I made a violent movement, and the landlady quietly and lovingly restrained me with her hand."

"Then my fortune took a tragic turn. It was decided that I should be pulled out. The sudden return of the American soldier to his country caused all this."

"O mother! How I wanted to enter into this splendid world at all costs. I could not accept the fate of being killed for such an accidental reason."

"The hospital where I was aborted was run by a widow after her husband had died of a strange accident three years before. The deceased doctor was a miser, killing many of my fellows. Now he cut a three months old fetus into pieces and put them down the drain; then he would throw out a seven months old fetus to its death. He multiplied such extremely inhuman acts, until finally the day of the judgement came."

"It happened when the doctor was in the bath tub. His wife was putting coals into the fire. After some time she noticed a strange silence in the bathroom. She called her husband, but received no answer. She rushed into the bathroom, only to find her naked husband dead in the tub."

"The skin and muscles were completely cooked, like those of a boiled fish. His posture was exactly like ours when we were in the womb: the head was nodded on the breast, the knees were bent against the stomach, the hands folded before his breast. They say he died of a heart attack. But I am sure that the aborted fetuses killed him. Their hatred added fuel to the coal fire."

"The doctor who operated on me was just out of his internship and working at that hospital to make some money on the side. He was quite skilled in the Aus (abortion operation). During his internship he worked very hard to perfect his operating skill. His was an intensive but morbid activity."

"Two men pulled on me. How could I resist the combined power of two men. As I jumped out, the two men fell back on their behinds, one on the other."

The woman who was addressed as "mother" smiled faintly.

LAMENTATION

"Mother, I was not allowed to live in this world. I was buried away from dark to dark, from past to past. If I were given the chance to live in this world, I could have contributed more than those who are living. I hate the selfishness of people who just dispose of us at their will."

"After they pulled me out, they cut me into pieces, and wrapped them in old newspapers. Then they poured on kerosene, and burned it in the bathroom boiler."

"Mother, I was innocent, and yet they eliminated me from this world. I had every possibility of growing up just like any other human being."

"Doctors who boast of themselves as saviors of life, are disposing of numerous fetuses at their will with the medical skill which is supposed to save life."

"They hold, once every year, what they call a memorial service for the fetuses, and listen to a Buddhist sermon. How can they believe that such a service can console our souls? Do they think that their sins are blotted out by such hypocrisy?"

"They are getting rich at our expense. To me the towering hospital building looks like a heap of dead fetuses, and on top of it, I see a cross trembling like a phantom."

The soul of the fetus cried bitterly. His cry of lamentation seemed to know no end. The woman who was addressed as "mother" softly embraced him with a look of sympathy.

END OF THE STORY

The morning was already there. When the birds' singing brought me back to myself, there was no sight of the woman and the five fetuses. The valley was filled with cool morning air.

Thus ended my friend's story. All during its telling, I could almost hear the lamentation of fetuses. Abortion should never be undertaken lightly. Such superficiality can become the source of men's corruption, self-centered avarice, loss of a sense of guilt, and the disregard of the dignity of human life.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM DAY

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, in light of recent events, I would like to insert this letter from one of my constituents as it is a novel and perhaps very appropriate contribution to the national dialog on the future course of American governmental action. In essence the letter suggests the validity of one aspect of the British parliamentary system of government, the vote of confidence in a seriously challenged administration. The letter reads:

SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION,
LOCAL NUMBER 77.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McCLOSKEY, JR.: Request Bill be introduced and passed by Congress declaring that July 3, 1973 be declared National Referendum Day and all registered voters in the United States of America be allowed to vote yes or no to the following question:

Shall President Nixon and Vice President Agnew serve the duration of their terms to 1976?

COMMENTS

1. While the presumption of innocence prevails until otherwise known, it seems unlikely that the present government can continue to function unless a mandate by the people by means of a yes vote is given.

2. If a no vote from the people is given, then it should be so deemed that an interim President be installed according to the Constitution and a national election be set for November, 1973 to elect a new President and continue the work to be done.

3. A rider should be attached to the bill limiting all campaign contributions to 50 dollars (recorded by Social Security Number) and placed in a general campaign fund to be distributed equally among parties.

Sincerely,

JULIAN GUTIERREZ,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JAMES A. FARLEY

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join in the tributes being paid today to that grand old gentleman of American

politics, the Honorable James A. Farley, on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

We have reason to salute Jim Farley for many things. First of all, let us never forget what a key role he played in helping to obtain the nomination and then the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States.

Over the years Jim Farley has responded to innumerable calls for help from the Democratic Party and from Democratic candidates across the country. He has kept in touch with thousands of us, particularly through the medium of those famous letters signed in green ink.

In these days when lawlessness and immorality in high places have produced cynicism and a widespread feeling that "all politics is rotten," it is comforting to think of such a man as Jim Farley who has been himself a symbol of honor and integrity and who has lived by the principle that politics is, or should be, an honorable profession.

I am sure that Americans everywhere, and especially Democrats, join in congratulating the former Postmaster General on his 85th birthday and in wishing him many happy returns.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend to my colleagues a most thoughtful and informed article by the Vice President of the United States which was published in the September, 1972 issue of the American Bar Association Journal. In this essay, entitled "What's Wrong With the Legal Services Program," the Vice President very cogently points out that the bar must lead a searching reexamination of the philosophical underpinnings of the national legal services program. Instead of ministering to the legal needs of their clients, legal services attorneys are seeking law reform and advancing their own social, economic and political theories. The legal services program, the Vice President concludes, was not created to give lawyers a chance to be social engineers on a grand scale.

I must add in candor, Mr. Speaker, that in my own view any form of federally funded legal services program for noncriminal cases is both unnecessary and inappropriate. I believe, however, that although the Vice President accepts the need for some such program, which I do not, his article raises very clearly the sort of issues that all citizens concerned with this problem should be examining. At the very least, there seems little doubt, that this program must be very carefully reconsidered.

The article follows:

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

(By Vice President AGNEW)

Since the inception of the national legal services program, most members of the Amer-

ican Bar have demonstrated their continued and steadfast support for it. In a variety of ways, our profession has proved its sincere interest in providing legal assistance to the poor. This is indeed commendable.

The legal services program has done a great deal of good by furnishing poor people with legal counsel and effective access to the courts. The lawyers in the program generally have reflected great credit on our profession through their dedication to the concept of justice and their willingness to sacrifice self-interest in order to help poor people.

I want to emphasize that I am very much in favor of providing legal services for the poor. Inability to afford counsel should not and must not affect one's right to justice. I am not opposed to suits against government to redress grievances. Anyone with a legitimate grievance against a governmental agency or instrumentality should have the opportunity to obtain a resolution of that grievance.

But throughout this program's existence there has been little serious examination of its philosophical underpinnings. We have tended to focus on the delivery systems—whether to praise or criticize them—and we have lost sight of the larger implications. We have been, in other words, more occupied with mechanics than with policy—more concerned with tactics than with strategy. In fact, some ideologues, who seem to challenge every thread of our social fabric from the past, regard this program as too sacrosanct even to discuss, much less to question.

As a starting place, we might look to the President's repeated belief that the paramount goal of legal services should be to respond to the needs of individual clients. When the President vetoed the proposal to establish a legal services corporation last year, he asked Congress to create an agency "which places the needs of low-income clients first, before the political concerns of either legal services attorneys or elected officials." This scope and definition of service to the client is perhaps the most important and pervasive issue within the legal services program today.

The legal services program was conceived as an arm of the war on poverty. Initially, there was no statutory provision in the Economic Opportunity Act dealing specifically with such a program. Its statutory base was added later by Congress as one of the "national emphasis" programs of the community action program, along with the Headstart project, comprehensive health services and certain others. Because the program is not clearly defined, some visualize it as a program for social action, while others see it as a modern federally funded legal aid program. This ambiguity has been well documented. As a result, the legal services program has gone way beyond the idea of a governmentally funded program to make legal remedies available to the indigent and now expends much of its resources on efforts to change the law on behalf of one social class—the poor. We are not discussing merely reforming the law to rectify old injustices or correcting the law where it has been allowed to be weighted against the poor. We are dealing, in large part, with a systematic effort to redistribute societal advantages and disadvantages, penalties and rewards, rights and resources. As one distinguished commentator on the legal services program has stated: "This is not simply related to politics; it is politics."

To the extent that this is true, what we have is the Federal Government funding a program designed to effectuate major political changes. What we may be on the way to creating is a federally funded system manned by ideological vigilantes, who owe their allegiance not to a client, not to the citizens of a particular state or locality and not to the elected representatives of the people, but only to a concept of social reform.

The law reform efforts of the legal services program may also be the undertaking of a

change in the nature of the legal system itself. Through the imaginative use of ever-expanding constitutional concepts, the legal services program has seized upon the idea of the law and the lawsuit as an offensive weapon to redress an alleged imbalance created by the political processes. While we must do everything we can to protect every American's constitutional rights, we must ask ourselves this: Isn't it possible that we have gone too far when the Federal Government constructs a program which encourages individual lawyers to test at public expense their own individual theories of how society should be structured and how the resources, rights and benefits of that society should be distributed among the population?

STRETCHING THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP TOO FAR

A second major problem area in the legal services program is that it fundamentally alters the nature of the lawyer-client relationship.

We lawyers are justifiably concerned with preserving the privilege of the attorney-client relationship. It is indeed one of the cornerstones of our legal system. But in trying to protect the privacy of this relationship, must we be prohibited from inquiring into the bona fides of actions by federally funded attorneys—actions that in many cases bear little relevance to the client's interest but much pertinence to the attorney's ambitions?

It is incumbent on us as lawyers to resolve the dilemma created by conflict between the privacy of the attorney-client relationship on the one hand, and the intrusion of outside forces, such as federal funding and direction, on the other. And this resolution is unlikely if we rigidly insist that the attorney-client relationship is so absolute that no goals or directions can be set by the Congress.

There are two major differences between the attorney-client relationship as it exists in the legal services program and as it exists elsewhere. First, there is the question of who is in fundamental control, the attorney or the client. Second, there is the difference in representation that results from the changed nature of the attorney-client relationship.

In the private attorney-client relationship, it is generally accepted that the client is in control. He comes to the attorney with his problem, and the attorney lays out for him the strengths and weaknesses of the alternative courses of action open to him. The attorney then usually recommends a particular course of action—normally the simplest one that meets the client's objectives. But it is the client who makes the decision. And the decision usually will be based on the alternative most likely to accomplish the desired end with the least expenditure of money and in the shortest possible time.

ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP IS TURNED UPSIDE DOWN

The law reform aspect of legal services, however, threatens to turn the relationship upside down. If a client with a problem comes to a legal services lawyer who is imbued with law reforming zeal, the lawyer sees a great deal more than the client's problem in the matter and often expands the case into the broadest legal principle supportive to his social philosophy it will sustain—a sort of Parkinsonian corollary. Instead of resolving the case at the lowest level and earliest opportunity satisfactory to the client, this legal services lawyer is inclined to take it to the highest level possible to win the legal issue and implant the empathic legal principle he has perceived to be involved. In certain circumstances, this zeal is not only acceptable but commendable. However, it is naive not to consider the attendant consequences of this practice.

The whole law reform aspect of legal services is oriented toward the attorney's taking the initiative. The attorney often starts with

a preconceived notion of how the society should be structured and identifies those qualities of the community in which he is practicing that do not fit his beliefs. In an attempt—basically a political action—to change the law and alter the existing allocation of resources, he may be instrumental in forming a group of poor people—and perhaps not so poor—to bring pressure to bear in the community on a particular problem.

Is this simple advocacy? Or is it social engineering on a grand scale and without accountability to anyone? Because of the Code of Professional Responsibility, any efforts to control or restrict the activities of individual lawyers would be, and have been, vigorously opposed. But without some form of control at the top, you have a Federal Government project using public monies purportedly for public purposes but actually for whatever purpose the individual lawyer deems worthwhile. As it operates now, it is a public project but without public direction or public accountability.

This tax-funded social activism transfers great power in community affairs from elected officials to self-appointed ones.

PROGRAM ATTORNEYS FEEL THEY CAN TAKE ANY CASE

There is considerable evidence that this social orientation has led to a widespread attitude on the part of numerous program attorneys that they can take any action regardless of its relationship to the eradication of poverty. As a consequence, program attorneys are and have been heavily involved in every social issue of the day. In Evanston, Illinois, it's draft counseling; in Texas, California, Colorado, Florida and other places, it's underground newspapers; in Boston, it's women's rights; in California, it's the rights of penitentiary inmates; in numerous other places, it's students' rights, anti-war protests, free-speech movements. The list of causes is endless.

But the important thing to note is that they have little or nothing to do with poverty and the problems peculiar to the poor. And equally important, while most programs now turn away individual poor clients with routine legal problems, many nevertheless find time to engage in practically every cause *celebre* that comes along.

Is that right? Is this what legal service was meant to do? Did Congress in its enactment or the Bar in its support contemplate a program where a destitute mother of five can't get legal help with an eviction notice but a middle-class drop-out can get legal counseling in setting up his underground newspaper? Proponents of this activity by legal services attorneys suggest that these endeavors in fact do serve the interests of the poor in a larger sense. I submit that the conclusion is open to serious doubt.

Another problem with the legal services program is that it has had little or no central direction and no firmly established policies and procedures. Hence, the responsibility for directing and controlling projects is left to the local board of directors and the project director. Unfortunately, in too many cases, they either cannot or will not exercise the control over the project's policies and attorneys that is necessary to ensure that the program's goals and not necessarily the individual attorney's are being pursued.

I have outlined what I perceive to be some of the problems with the legal services program. I am disturbed that the recent Congressional debate surrounding the creation of a legal services corporation failed to examine fully or resolve the fundamental questions underlying this program. The Nixon Administration favors a responsibly structured corporation, but the problems and importance of legal services are such that this whole issue deserves far greater attention and discussion by the Bar and other interested parties than it has received. If I can get the organized Bar's support merely for the proposition that there are some prob-

lems, I think we will have taken a giant step toward resolving them.

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS

I offer these suggestions, which I believe are essential to resolving the problems.

First, for the attorneys in the neighborhood law offices, law reform should be the by-product of their legal assistance to the poor, not the major goal. Their clients should be individual poor people and legitimate, self-organized groups—not the poor as a class—and they should take the cases the people bring to them, not search for clients to fit a legal cause. Law reform as a specific goal should be the province of the national office and the various backup centers. It should be pursued through responsible professional representation before legislatures and governmental agencies and through amicus curiae briefs or intervention in existing cases, not through demonstrations or other high-pressure tactics.

Second, legal services headquarters should establish policies and priorities applicable to all projects, including regulations on attorneys' private political activities, group representation and soliciting clients. The Bar could assist by taking a harder look at how the Code of Professional Responsibility applies to legal services attorneys. I suggest that the professional independence of the lawyer necessarily conflicts at points with the requirements of a federally funded social program that must be responsible and accountable to the public. Furthermore, legal services lawyers operating without the normal economic restraints and with the enormous resources of the federal treasury must be better supervised by the bar associations and held to a very high standard of conduct.

Third, we should insist upon professional control and discipline at the individual project level.

Finally, basic attitudes, within this program should be changed. So long as individual attorneys conceive their role to be that of social engineers, they will continue to exacerbate community tensions and undermine the very purposes they were hired to accomplish.

A more carefully defined legal services program could help immeasurably in realizing the objective of furthering economic opportunity and guaranteeing justice for all.

DILLON GRAHAM

HON. IKE F. ANDREWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1973

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Dillon Graham as he begins his well-deserved retirement after 44 years of continuous service with the Associated Press.

Mr. Graham's distinguished career includes 4 years as chief of the Associated Press bureau in Charlotte, N.C. There he was responsible for news coverage in the Carolinas, and it is to the Carolinas that he and Mrs. Graham are now returning in retirement.

I salute Mr. Graham on the monumental contributions he has made as an accurate, effective, and courteous journalist in covering the legislative branch of the U.S. Government and heartily endorse his decision to return to the Carolinas to live in retirement.

AN EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT OF
PROJECT RIO BLANCO

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I had been briefed on a number of occasions on the objectives and design of the Plowshare program's nuclear explosive experiment for stimulation of natural gas wells, named Rio Blanco. However, I had not participated or witnessed any previous nuclear test so was unable to visualize what a test site might look like.

The morning of May 17 in Grand Junction, Colo., was a typically beautiful Western day with scattered high clouds and a warm bright sun with a very light southwesterly breeze. After an early breakfast, I met with the other members of the party: Governor Love of Colorado, Congressman RONCALIO of Wyoming, Senator DOMINICK of Colorado, and Dr. Ray, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. We assembled at the airport in Grand Junction where we boarded a helicopter from which we were to witness the test. We took off at 8:30 a.m., and spent the next 1½ hours flying over the area.

The beautiful plateau country is characterized by green valleys in which cattle and sheep were grazing, scattered corrals and farm houses. Looking down on this scene it was difficult to believe a major nuclear gas stimulation experiment was to take place in the next hour. We flew over the well in which the explosives had been lowered some days before. All we could see was a small gas wellhead. An acre or so had been cleared and graded and there were three or four small temporary buildings and trailers. We flew over the roadblocks which were established to control travel in the local area; we passed over the firing control trailer and the official observer area which were some 11 miles away from the well.

As the time for the explosive detonation approached we flew back to the test area and began to circle the wellhead. Our prescribed position was at an altitude of 2,500 feet above the ground surface and at radius of 6,000 feet from the well. We continued to circle 15 minutes prior to the shot, which was scheduled for 10 a.m. I must say that as the detonation time approached I had some qualms about being so close, but I had greater reservations about expressing my concerns, as no one else in the helicopter seemed to share them. However, I could not help reflecting that buried over a mile underground were three nuclear explosives, each equal to 30,000 tons of TNT.

Over the radio link with the control point, we began to receive the countdown. At zero time we all saw a bright flash and for a moment thought something unforeseen had occurred. This turned out to be an electrical flash bulb on the top of the wellhead to provide a visual signal

for the recording cameras. Immediately after the flash we saw the ripple from the shockwave move out around the well. I got the impression that something was coming right at us. Then dust began to lift from the surface. We then felt a thump on the helicopter and heard a dull, muffled rumble. These were the only immediate indications anything had happened. Then a few moments later we began to see small puffs of dust appearing along the hillsides from rocks, which had been dislodged here and there. As we continued to circle the wellhead area we could see a few rocks on the roads but no real damage to the road cuts. The cattle that we saw grazing about a mile and a half away seemed unaffected and as contented as before the explosion.

We continued to circle the area for 15 or 20 minutes and then we flew to the firing control point. Everyone was jubilant; all parts of the experiment seemed to have worked perfectly and on schedule. We entered the trailer in which scientific measurements were being taken of the effects of the explosion, by geophones and remote area monitoring systems. The geophones were recording the formation of the "nuclear chimney," a cylinder filled with broken rock some miles beneath the surface. The monitors reported there was no release of radioactivity anywhere from the shot and all readings were no higher than normal background. We were told that each explosive performed as programed and went off as planned. The experiment seemed to be a success in every respect from an operational and technical point of view. The early reports of damage to structures and facilities were much less than anticipated. We left the firing point to visit the official observer area about three-quarters of a mile away. The observers were a little disappointed that they did not have a bigger show and feel the ground move more than the little it did. Some reported that they heard nothing. All reported seeing the dust rise in the valleys and drift away.

At about noon we reboarded the helicopter and flew back to the wellsite, where we landed. All the dust had settled. No significant effects were apparent at the wellhead. In fact there was a simple wood frame structure built around the wellpit which was unaffected; nails were not pulled out or boards loosened. A small weather station with a wind gage was still operating. There were also two electric generators about 100 feet away that were still running. When we arrived at the wellhead, the technical groups were already beginning their preliminary checks, but to my eyes it looked as if nothing had happened.

As we were about to leave the wellsite Mr. William Brennan and his wife, owners of a ranch 6½ miles away, drove up in the pickup truck. They had already inspected their home and reported that they had observed no damage. Mr. Brennan was very pleased with the results of the shot and felt the expectations and beliefs he had presented to the Public Land Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had been verified.

THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX

HON. DAVID W. DENNIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, during the last campaign I heard much talk—some of it pretty demagogic—about tax reform. Less has been heard since; but there are still many people around who have no liking for nor any understanding of our free enterprise system.

As a worthwhile contribution to such understanding I insert in the RECORD and call to the attention of my colleagues the following on the subject of the capital gains tax, from the October 27, 1972, Value Line Investment Survey;

THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX

The election campaign focused largely on wealth redistribution, a heavily loaded issue, capable of bringing down big game, as Huey Long proved more than once. One of the major targets was, and still is, the capital gains tax. It is alleged to be one great big "loophole," which permits "money earned by money to be taxed at lower rates than money earned by people." In 1969, President Nixon signed a tax reform bill that raised the capital gains tax rate ceiling from 25% to 35% on gains in excess of \$50,000. Some political leaders would like to see it raised to the equivalent of the individual's highest tax bracket.

We submit that the time has come to give construction to repealing the tax altogether. It is unjust. It impairs the efficiency of the capital market. It is economically counterproductive. And as a revenue producer it is virtually useless.

UNFAIRNESS OF THE TAX

Consider Mr. A and Mr. B, two men who worked hard all their lives to put something by for a rainy day. Mr. A saved \$20,000. He invested his savings in a house about 10 years ago. He now finds it advisable or necessary to move. He sells his house for \$40,000. (Prices have gone up.) But he finds he must pay \$40,000 for someone else's \$20,000 house if he is to have the same kind of roof over his head in a new location. What has he gained? Nothing. The tax law recognizes this. It absolves Mr. A of any capital gains tax liability on the sale of his house provided he buys another house for the same amount or more than the proceeds of the first within one year. Fair enough.

Mr. B also saved up \$20,000 but he did not invest his \$20,000 savings in a house. He invested it in a stock which has gone up in price. It now has a market value of \$40,000. It was fortunate for Mr. B that his stock did well because he depended upon the return on his stock to pay rent for the roof over his head (and rents have gone up too). What has Mr. B gained from the rise in his stock, which matched the increase in his cost of renting? Nothing.

Now Mr. B, having come to a time of life when security appears to him more important than the possibility of further gain on his investment, decides to sell his stock in order to buy a Government bond. Should he make that exchange, he would find his Government stepping in to take away from him anywhere between \$3,000 and \$7,000 of his life savings. Therefore, if he sells his stock he will not be able to buy \$40,000 worth of Government bonds to pay his rent in the future.

The man who invested his savings in shelter for himself was better off than the man who became a partner in industry, took the

risks implicit in such a position, and succeeded to the same extent as the man who invested in real estate.

One saver has a portion of his capital confiscated while the other is free to exchange without tax. Where is the fairness in that?

MONKEY WRENCH

One of the causes of the overvaluation of stocks during the Sixties was that owners of appreciated stocks, even those who recognized that their stocks were too high, were discouraged from switching into short term bonds by the capital gains tax. They felt locked in. The result: an inflationary premium on stock prices. Today, when any number of stocks are dirt cheap, investors are pressured by the capital gains tax to sell those that are down the most in order to get the benefit of a tax loss deduction. At neither end could investors act solely on the basis of their judgment of relative values. They had to take into consideration also the powerful influence of a tax liability that reflected only the accident of their acquisition prices and dates.

The effect of the capital gains tax is and must be to encourage overvaluation of securities during rising markets and to aggravate their undervaluation during falling markets. To the extent the investor's judgment of relative values is based on factors other than his judgment of value, the efficiency of the capital markets is impaired. The American economy relies upon the capital markets to direct the flow of its resources into the channels of greatest economic need. With a monkey wrench thrown into this mechanism, the free-market economy cannot possibly function as it should. The economic loss is hard to quantify, but it is certainly enormous.

COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

The United States income tax structure is steeply graduated. The top bracket can run as high as 80%, including state and city income taxes. Under such taxation not enough money can be saved out of "money earned by people" to supply the high risk capital required to keep at least 96% of the growing population of employable people in jobs. High risk money cannot and should not be obtained from the savings of moderate income earners. It must come from those able to face up to the possibility of total loss for the possibility of large gain. As long as the capital gains tax remained at 25% maximum and management men were allowed to participate in stock option plans that gave them a shot at the big target, there were enough willing to take the large financial and coronary risks to keep the nation on an upward curve of competitive strength. But now that the rate is 35%, and options for management men have been severely restricted, the entrepreneurial effort is already on the wane. Young college graduates, for example, see small percentage in taking the hard road of a business career.

One hears of no humanitarian populist urging the taxes on capital gains be counterbalanced by subsidy rebates for capital losses. True, an entrepreneur can offset his capital losses against capital gains, if any. But if he has no capital gains in his experience to match his losses, he will note that any possible future success will be heavily taxed, while equally possible future loss will be paid for entirely by himself. The odds being so heavily stacked against him, he quits or slows down.

The United States no longer has what it takes to compete in foreign markets and provide for a rising standard of living at home at the same time. If the tax rates on individual incomes remain as high as they are and the capital gains tax rate is to be raised or maintained, the result can be predicted. The United States will suffer a further decline of its industrial and financial leadership and will be forced to turn more and

more toward a socialist organization of its economy.

The socialist state offers two prospects highly alluring to some: more power to the politicians and less discontent to the "little men," who have so many votes. Under the socialist state the capital required by industry would be provided by the state, which would get it from all the taxpayers. Its failures would be on a vast scale but would hurt nobody in particular, just everybody in general. And the successes would benefit everybody in general, but nobody in particular. Result: fewer ulcers and coronaries and less envy; also less growth, less dynamism, more mediocrity.

Political hay can be made by pandering to mob envy—envy the "average" man feels for those few who have been conspicuously successful. Examples of conspicuous escalation of living standards can easily be spotted. What is not so easily understood is that in the aggregate the entrepreneurial sector of the economy takes a relatively small share of the whole pie.

What is a fair share anyhow? Is $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ a fair share? That is the level to which corporate profits after tax have fallen in relation to the total gross national product. Of that $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, almost two-thirds are paid out in dividends which in turn are taxed at anywhere from 14% to 80%. The net then for the whole investing class is below 3.8%. Then when the investor dies, a larger percentage of even that net will be taken away from his heirs in death taxes. Yet the breast-beating and maudlin appeal to envy go on.

Because of the mass myopia and the demagoguery that breeds in its shadow, the United States is face to face with a fatal decision: either to step into socialism as rationally as possible or return to a free-market economy, which allows opportunity for the bold and the hard working.

Capital gains possibility, without penalty of tax, would be one of the few channels open for capital creation under a highly progressive income tax structure like ours. Ironically, the channel, already clogged, is now in danger of being further shut off on the specious grounds that it is not a channel at all but a "loophole." And this at a time when America is short of both capital and enterprise.

LITTLE REVENUE

It is not easy to get accurate numbers on the revenues produced for the Government by the capital gains tax. What numbers our economists and tax people have been able to put together indicate that during the last seven years of the great bull market (to about 1967), the "take" amounted to a little under 2% of all Federal tax revenues. During the bear market, the return was probably less. Indeed it could even have resulted in net loss to the Government as taxpayers took losses and claimed the limited deduction the law allows. As a device for raising money, the tax is of no significant use.

EPA EMPLOYEES COMMUTE BY BUS

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, 47 Environmental Protection Agency employees from Montgomery County practice every day what their Agency preaches.

Several weeks ago, when faced with a move from the Parklawn Building in Rockville, Md., to Waterside Mall in Southwest Washington, a group comprising about 50 percent of the EPA's Office of Radiation Programs, decided to char-

ter a bus at their own expense and leave the driving to a bus company. Originating at Walnut Hills Shopping Center near Gaithersburg, the bus service makes a second stop at E. J. Korvettes in Rockville where free fringe parking has been provided. Riders of the "Radiation Express" have found that commuting time is not increased substantially over that required by car and do not have to contend with the usual traffic aggravations.

This is believed to be the first commuter bus to be chartered by EPA employees in Metropolitan Washington. The commuters state that the cost of the service is commensurate with the cost of operating a four-man carpool over a similar distance. It is hoped that other Federal employees commuting from the suburbs into the District would adopt charter bus commuting to ease the critical parking situation, conserve gasoline, and combat air pollution.

IMPLICATIONS OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS TO POLAND

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, now that Red Poland enjoys "most-favored-nation" credit terms with the United States we hear of unprecedented sales agreements between the power structure of that nation and American firms.

While the American people are being led to believe that this is good for our economy, they are not reminded that Poland is the base for the Warsaw Pact military forces, the Soviet military arm of East Germany which is used as a lever to justify millions of U.S. taxpayers' dollars to maintain NATO forces in Western Europe.

To supply Communist Poland with foundry equipment for machine tools to develop its Red Army, while at the same time bleeding American taxpayers to maintain NATO, as well as supplying hundreds of thousands of American young men in West Germany is a cruel hoax on the American people.

And it was only the first of this year that David Rockefeller, of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, announced the proposal of substantial credit to the Polish Government by his bank. The same bank has also announced establishment of a bank in Moscow. We now learn that the Bank of America, founded by Mr. A. P. Giannini, who will be honored on a U.S. postage stamp to be issued June 27, has also been granted permission for a bank in Moscow.

In the meantime, Japanese businessmen are being urged to invest in the U.S. market to take up the slack caused by U.S. capital moving out.

I insert the related news clippings in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, May 25, 1973]

POLAND CONTRACT

WARSAW, May 24.—Swindell-Dressler company of Pittsburgh, a subsidiary of Pullman, said today it has reached basic agreement

in its talks here on a \$48 million contract with Poland to supply foundry equipment for machine tools. It would be the largest contract between Poland and an American firm.

[From the Washington (D.C.), Star and News, May 30, 1973]

MOSCOW OK'D FOR BANK OF AMERICA

Moscow.—The Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank, has received permission from Soviet authorities to open a representation office in Moscow.

The announcement was made yesterday by A. W. Clausen, the bank's president, who told a news conference he looked forward to facilitating investments in the Soviet Union by his bank's clients.

The Bank of America is the second U.S. bank, following Chase Manhattan, to open an office in Moscow. Two West German banks and a French bank also have offices here, established since the first part of the year in a developing rush to take advantage of apparently rising Soviet willingness to do business with the West.

Clausen, who predicted "bigger things to come," said that for the first time economic relations between the Soviet Union and the West are reaching a tempo similar to scientific and cultural relations.

Clausen said he joined the Russians in hoping the U.S. Congress would approve President Nixon's trade bill calling for most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union. But he said passage of the most-favored-nation part of the bill would be a "sticky wicket."

Opposition has developed in Congress because of the Soviet Union's restrictive policies on emigration, particularly of Jews desiring to go to Israel.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star and Daily News, May 30, 1973]

JAPANESE URGED TO INVEST IN UNITED STATES

TOKYO.—The United States is bidding for a share of an outpouring of Japanese overseas investment which could exceed \$20 billion in the next eight years.

American Ambassador Robert S. Ingersoll yesterday welcomed executives of Japanese companies to a U.S. government backed "Invest in USA" seminar at Tokyo's Keio Plaza Hotel.

Representatives of 34 American states and Puerto Rico were present to brief Japanese industrialists on the advantages of setting up factories on American soil.

"The United States sees Japanese investment as a way of bringing our international payments into a more balanced position, especially in the short run," Ingersoll said.

"According to the Japan External Trade Organization, Japan had \$6.2 billion invested or approved abroad at the end of 1972," the ambassador said.

"By 1980 it will be the second largest investing nation in the world, with an investment outflow of \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion at an annual rate, and totaling between \$25 billion and \$30 billion."

Ingersoll read a message from President Nixon saying that "expanded Japanese investment in the United States can have far-reaching benefits for the alliance that ties us together. It can contribute to peace and stability in the Pacific."

For the two-day seminar the United States gathered a team of economists, international lawyers and representatives of American state governments to advise Japanese on techniques of going into business in the United States.

Tetsuzo Mizukami, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Council, said Japan's rate of overseas investment has been rising rapidly, and Japanese firms now have about \$1 billion invested in the United States.

Mizukami said Japanese investments in Alaskan timber resources now are among the largest of his country's overseas ventures.

Yoshizane Iwasa, chairman of the Fuji Bank, Japan's largest, said Japanese manufacturers have been hesitant in the past to go into the United States because of unfamiliarity with its system of law and management-employee relations.

Charles A. O'Rourke, director of International Finance and Investment for the U.S. Department of Commerce, told Japanese executives that direct investment will be the best way in the future to keep a share of the American market.

O'Rourke said costs of land and natural resources are cheap, and that although wages are high, America is free from the complicated fringe benefits found in Japan.

PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOLS GRADUATE 4,515

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Brookline Journal, published in the Brookline section of Pittsburgh, reminded me that the Pittsburgh public schools will graduate 4,515 senior high school students this June.

I have met and talked with many of these young people during my high school speaking schedule. Each year I try to visit as many of the high schools as possible, talking with the students about our political system and processes and trying to bring government a bit closer to each of them.

In the first 5 months of 1973, I spoke at nine Pittsburgh high schools.

I found the students very receptive to my visits and quite determined to pick my brain about all the vagaries of government, Federal, State, and local.

I was impressed with their general grasp and interest in current events and the insight of their questions. The students I spoke with displayed little reluctance to put me on the spot and ask what I planned to do about every problem from the Watergate to infrequent garbage pickups. I hope they enjoyed our dialog and found them as interesting as I.

I would like to include the article from the May 31, 1973, Brookline Journal in the RECORD at this point and wish every June 1973 graduate of the Pittsburgh Public Schools good luck and success.

CITY HIGH SCHOOL TO GRADUATE TOTAL OF 4,515 STUDENTS IN JUNE

The Pittsburgh Public Schools will graduate 4,515 students from thirteen high schools in the month of June.

Commencement exercises begin with Schenley and Allegheny high schools on Sunday, June 3, and conclude with Gladstone High School on Friday, June 8.

Among the citywide graduates are 312 students who attained high honor grades and an additional 639 who will graduate with honor.

Allegheny High with 676 will have the largest number of graduates, followed by South Hills with 642 and Peabody with 563. Graduation programs for these three schools plus Schenley and Carrick will be held at the Civil Arena.

Speakers for the graduation exercises will be members of the administrative staff.

At South Hills High there will be 318 boys and 324 girls in the graduating class; 12 boys

with high honor and 34 girls. Honor students total 35 boys and 59 girls.

HOUSEBOYS AND PLUSH PLANES

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, we are in an era when the U.S. Military Establishment should be doing everything within its power to heighten the public respect which, in most cases, it deserves.

The antimilitarism engendered by the hated Vietnam war lingers in our society and especially among those too young to have personally experienced past times of American military glory.

In view of this and realizing, as most concerned citizens do, that we must maintain strong and publicly supported Armed Forces, I am disturbed by disclosures of special privileges taken among the top military brass.

One is the matter of the \$21.7 million annual cost of the practice of providing enlisted men as house and yard boys for generals, admirals, and some Navy captains. I appreciate that large numbers of men in standby units must be kept busy. But is this the way to have some of them do so? I need not describe to you the effect of this kind of report on the taxpayer who enjoys no privileges and must hire his own choreboys and lawn mowers if indeed he can afford such assistance after settling his bill with Uncle Sam.

Another is the matter of Senator WILLIAM PROXMIER's allegation that \$430,000 is being spent to remodel one Air Force plane used by a general and the Senator's request that congressional auditors check out reports that other U.S. aircraft are being turned into "flying playboy penthouses at taxpayers' expense." The Air Force objects, according to the United Press International, to the Senator's use of the "playboy" word—saying the plane in question will have a standard galley, and no bar. However, this kind of tax-money spending and thoughts of high military men soaring around in high splendor are distasteful and irritating.

What, I ask, has happened to the military when it permits itself, even by the license of a few of its top officers, to be placed in positions when it can receive publicity of this derogatory kind? Has it lost its feel for good public relations? Or have the billions showered upon it, and usually on its own accounting of its needs, warped its sense of propriety as regards the people who have to ante up this money?

We need a strong military, as I have said. But we need one too whose conduct in both war and peace is such as to merit in all instances the esteem of those it supposedly serves. Austerity rather than privilege should be its watchword. I agree with Chairman GEORGE H. MAHON of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee that we are paying our high-ranking military officers at such a rate that they ought to hire their own help like the rest of us.

OMB VETO

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, of this year, the House failed, by a vote of 236 to 178, to obtain the two-thirds majority needed to override the President's veto of a bill that would have given the Senate the authority to "advise and consent" on the President's nomination of Director and Deputy-director of the Office of Management and Budget.

I was deeply disappointed that despite the enormous power of these two positions, a majority of the House failed to insist on its constitutional authority in this key issue which would have done much to restore the proper balance between the executive and legislative branches.

Our failure to stand on our own constitutional feet has not escaped the attention of the people we represent at home. For the further information of my colleagues I offer the following lead editorial from the "Cape Cod Standard Times" of May 26, 1973.

The editorial follows:

IN OUR OPINION: CONGRESS DUCKS AGAIN

The U.S. House of Representatives is the despair of those both in and out of Congress who fervently hope that the Congress can regain the power it once had in national affairs.

Since the Presidency, like an octopus run amuck in a school of fish, began drawing in power from the Congress until that branch has become little more than a rubber stamp, the House has been the body that has felled efforts of the Senate to regain some dominance in national affairs.

The latest episode came when the House failed to override the President's veto of a bill requiring Senate confirmation of the director and deputy-director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Senate voted 62 to 22 to override but the House declined to follow suit by a vote of 236 to 178, far short of the two-thirds required.

The House action means that the President can continue to name his own men to these two top positions in the OMB without asking for the consent of the Senate.

For those who ask what difference it makes, we must point out that the director of the Office of Management and Budget has the power of life and death over many vital programs. He determines in almost all instances which programs get appropriated money to operate and which must die on the vine.

Such a director is, in fact, as is frequently pointed out, probably the most powerful man in government besides the President himself, as far as the general public is concerned. Yet he is a man over whom the Congress has no control whatsoever.

Many Government positions, including Cabinet posts, require Senate confirmation. The Congress, however, has no say in the selection of the director of the OMB, a man who is far more important than most Cabinet members.

It doesn't seem to make sense, now, does it?

Rep. Gerry Studts, D-Mass, 12th District, who represents the Cape, says the failure of the House to override the President's veto is another tragic indication that the Congress is still not ready to reassert its own Constitutional authority. We couldn't agree more.

THE DEATH OF NIER?

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, 1973, the President signed into law the First Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1973—Public Law 93-25—which included \$1.8 million for the General Services Administration to reactivate the National Industrial Equipment Reserve—NIER—and its valuable program of loaning reserve machine tools to schools for vocational training purposes. On May 24, 1973, the Office of Management and Budget sent a directive to the Department of Defense ordering a dismantlement of NIER, and a letter to me euphemistically referring to the OMB abolition of NIER as "program redirection." A more accurate assessment of that OMB decision is that we have witnessed another in a series of a "policy impoundments," clearly flouting the mandate of the Congress and the legally prescribed procedures for disposing of NIER machinery under the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948.

As the author of the NIER Urgent Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1973, I feel obliged to call this matter to the attention of the over 80 House cosponsors of my amendment as well as the appropriate committees of the House. You will recall that NIER was not funded under fiscal 1973 because of a difference between the administration and the Congress as to whether it should be retained under the GSA budget or shifted to that of DOD. Lacking funds, GSA was forced late last year to close down its two main storage facilities and to freeze pending "tools for schools" loan applications. In adopting the NIER amendment to the first supplemental appropriations bill on April 12 in this body, we were attempting to rectify this situation and provide funds to reopen those storage facilities and reactivate the school loan program.

Referring to the NIER tools in storage back on December 13, 1972, then Deputy Defense Secretary Kenneth Rush, in a letter to Chairman MAHON, wrote:

Based on a survey of defense requirements, we believe that it is necessary that all or substantially all of these tools be available for defense production requirements when needed.

And yet, 5 short months later OMB was informing the Secretary of Defense:

The NIER program today does not serve as critical a defense need as it did in 1948. Continuation of the program in its current form does not seem necessary. . . .

I have yet to receive any indication that the Office of Management and Budget has conducted a thorough assessment of our defense emergency production needs which would contradict the results of that DOD survey. The original NIER Act, which is still on the books, does require that a National Industrial Reserve Review Committee be established to conduct just such a review of our changing defense needs. But this committee has been defunct for several

years now. That same act requires that the Secretary of Defense, on the basis of the advice and findings of the review committee, determine which machinery is no longer essential to our defense needs. There is nothing in the law which permits other officials of Government to make this determination for him. That original NIER Act also requires that a NIER report be submitted to the Congress by April 1 of each year. This year's report contains no indication that NIER is now obsolete and makes no recommendation that any of the machinery should be disposed of. To the contrary, the report makes very favorable reference to the success of the tools for schools program:

Reports by educational institutions and training schools indicate beneficial effects upon the economy of the communities in which NIER equipments is being used. Skilled labor shortages for defense and civilian industries are reduced through student training on Government-furnished equipment. An estimated 90-95 percent of the trainees who have successfully completed their training under the "tools for schools" program obtain employment in industry. (An estimated 38,000 students are currently receiving training under the program).

Benefits accruing to the Government from this program include a reserve of skilled manpower as an essential part of industrial preparedness. In addition, the tools are maintained without cost to the Government during the period of the loan while continuing to be available to meet emergency defense needs.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion let me say that there may be a case to be made for eliminating NIER, but I do not think OMB has adequately made this case, nor do I think that OMB has the authority under law to take the action it has in directing DOD to dispose of this machinery. This decision should be made after the appropriate committees of the Congress and a reactivated national industrial reserve review committee have carefully evaluated the relation between NIER and our future defense emergency production needs. In the meantime, the NIER program should be continued in fiscal 1974.

I am, therefore, calling upon our Appropriations and Armed Services Committees to exercise their oversight responsibilities in this matter and to conduct the necessary review. I would also urge that funds be provided for NIER under GSA in our fiscal 1974 appropriations with a mandatory requirement that the program be continued.

At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include my most recent exchange of correspondence with OMB:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1973.

Mr. ROY L. ASH,
Director, Office of Management and Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ROY: I am writing to you concerning the future of the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER). As you know, this machine tool reserve which is under the Department of Defense and managed by the General Services Administration, received no funds in fiscal 1973 due to a difference between the Administration and the Congress as to whether it should be retained under the GSA budget or incorporated into the General Industrial Equipment Reserve of DoD and shifted to that budget.

On April 12, 1973, the House adopted my amendment to the urgent supplemental appropriations bill (H.J. Res. 496) to restore \$1.8 million for NIER (the amendment had over 80 House cosponsors). That provision was retained in the Senate and in conference, and is a part of the bill signed into law by the President last Saturday, April 28.

I had been informed that OMB had decided not to expend any of the NIER funds contained in the supplemental, and instead had decided to abolish NIER, terminate the popular and successful "tools for schools" loan program, and dispose of all NIER tools currently held in reserve by declaring them surplus. I greatly appreciate the fact that my request was honored not to make any reference to this decision in the supplemental signing statement.

I would like to request that a decision as to the final disposition of NIER be suspended pending a more thorough, in-depth review and evaluation of NIER by the Department of Defense and the Congress. I am especially concerned that terminating NIER at this time might be interpreted as a "line-item veto" and a "policy impoundment." The "National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948" specifically provides for the appointment of a National Industrial Reserve Review Committee in DoD to annually review the justification for the retention of property in NIER and to make recommendations to the Secretary for its disposal if it is no longer essential to the national security. The same Act also provides for and requires an annual report by DoD to the Congress on NIER. The most recent report, dated April 4, 1973, contains very favorable references to the NIER school loan program and no suggestion that NIER is either wasteful or no longer necessary, and certainly no recommendation to the Congress that NIER be abolished.

If OMB has detailed information or a report indicating that NIER machinery is no longer essential to our defense needs, I would appreciate receiving a copy of that report. But on December 29, 1972, in a letter to Chairman George Mahon on NIER, then Deputy Defense Secretary Kenneth Rush wrote:

"Based on a recent survey of defense requirements, we believe that it is necessary that all or substantially all of these tools be available for Defense production requirements when needed."

He was referring to the 4,100 tools in the GSA NIER storage facilities which had been closed down on December 31, 1972, and have since that time been left unattended and are now in imminent danger of substantial damage.

I would therefore suggest that funds for NIER appropriated in the fiscal 1973 urgent supplemental appropriations act be immediately released for the protection and maintenance of the tools being stored in the Terre Haute, Ind., and Burlington, N.J., facilities, and that the "tools for schools" loan program also be continued, all pending the final outcome of a further study into the value of NIER.

I have written to the Secretary of Defense urging the reactivation of the National Industrial Reserve Review Committee for the specific purpose of conducting a comprehensive evaluation of NIER, and have suggested that its final recommendations be included in the next annual report on April 1, 1974, in time for our fiscal 1975 budget decision. This would also mean continuing NIER through fiscal 1974.

I think the Congress, in the meantime, can and should conduct its own study of NIER, possibly in conjunction with its consideration of legislation to dispose of certain materials in the strategic stockpile.

In conclusion, I urge your serious consideration of this compromise or alternative approach to the NIER question. It seems to me that such a joint cooperative approach

to the review of such a program can be the most constructive and least subject to charges of arbitrary, executive program termination once a decision has been reached.

With warm personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ANDERSON,
Members of Congress.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., May 24, 1973.

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

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: Thank you for your letter of April 30 concerning the "National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER)." We have carefully reviewed the points made in your letter, but still feel that program redirection is necessary. We do not consider this to be a "policy impoundment" since our decision recognizes the vocational educational benefits of the program and also the concern expressed by others that tools in the NIER be kept available for Defense production requirements when needed. In reaching our decision, we consulted with both the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration.

As you know, Congressman Mahon has expressed the view that the NIER program appears to be based more on vocational training objectives than on defense requirements. Further, most of the concern expressed in Congress over the NIER relates to the training aspects of the program. We feel that the educational objectives of the NIER can best be served by donating the tools to educational institutions under GSA/HEW's existing donation program. Such action would not place a significant additional burden on the donation program and would not require additional Federal funds. This would not be a one time action but would allow a continual flow of machine tools no longer needed for Defense contracts to be donated, rather than loaned, to the many schools which can use such tools for vocational training.

With regard to the concern that the tools in the NIER be available for Defense production requirements when needed, we feel that such mobilization needs can be met by putting a national security clause on the tools channeled through GSA's disposal program. Such a clause could require that the tools be kept in good operating condition and made available for Defense production requirements when needed for national security reasons. In an emergency situation, the mobilization of NIER tools would augment tools made available by the President's authority under Title I of the Defense Production Act to take tools off production lines if a shortage should jeopardize defense production priorities.

I hope that this letter has helped to clarify our position on the NIER. We are asking the General Services Administration to cooperate with the Defense Department in making the NIER tools available to schools for vocational training purposes.

Sincerely,

FREDERIC V. MALEK,
Deputy Director.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., May 24, 1973.

Memorandum for Elliot L. Richardson.
Subject: National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER).

As you know, no funds were included in the President's budget for fiscal 1973 for operation of the NIER program. Congressional interest in the vocational education loan aspect of the program resulted in a supplemental appropriation of \$1.8 million for the reinstatement of the NIER program.

The NIER program today does not serve as critical a defense need as it did in 1948. Continuation of the program in its current form does not seem necessary since:

The number of tools in the reserve is insignificant to the total inventory of machine tools in the general economy—less than one-half percent.

Hardly any of the reserve tools have been mobilized since GSA assumed operating responsibility for the program (an annual average of 218 items for the 1961-1971 period and 383 items for the Vietnam build-up period of 1964-1968 were transferred to defense contractors in support of military contract requirements). Other sources probably would have been used if the tools had not been available in the reserve inventory.

The tools could be excessed with a national security clause which would permit effective recall in a national emergency. Further, under Title I of the Defense Production Act the President has the authority to take machine tools off production lines if shortages should jeopardize defense production priorities.

Manpower training objectives would be met if the tools were surplus since they could then be donated on a priority basis to educational institutions.

Alternatives to the present NIER program have been given careful consideration and were subsequently reviewed in light of the Congressional action on the 1973 supplemental appropriation. As discussed with members of your staff, we have determined that, rather than reactivate the NIER program, the tools should be declared excess so that they might be donated to schools for vocational training purposes. If appropriate, a national security clause should be placed on the excessed tools as a contingency for effective recall in time of emergency. Furthermore, if in your judgment some of these tools are required for defense purposes, they can be transferred to the Defense General Industrial Reserve.

In order to assure early delivery of these tools to the schools, immediate steps should be taken to declare the tools excess and work out arrangements with the General Services Administration to assure an effective and orderly transition. Such arrangements should provide for Government disinvestment of the tools now in reserve as well as those in the future which would otherwise be added to the NIER inventory.

FREDERIC V. MALEK,
Deputy Director.

AN EXERCISE OF A RIGHT

HON. EDWARD MEZVINSKY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, George T. Nickolas of Davenport, Iowa, has been awarded his third Freedom Foundation Award in 6 years. The following, an excerpt from his winning essay, "An Exercise of a Right," explains the benefits of being a citizen:

You have the right to think as your conscience permits. . . . You have the right to vote in free public election and thereby select public officials who will represent you and your interests in city, county, state and national affairs. You have the right to select the type of work or profession to which your education, talents, experience and physical ability will permit you to successfully pursue. . . . you have the right to legal counsel and a prompt trial by jury. You have the right to seek . . . equity when you have been wronged. You have the privilege of sharing in the benefits of the many natural resources of your country . . .

**RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE:
GOVERNMENT TAKES AN INTER-
EST IN OLDER AMERICANS**

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, during this period of rising living costs and rampant inflation, everyone feels the economic pressure. But few are as directly affected, and to such a degree as those people on fixed incomes—such as retired people and the elderly. In the past, these people have often been overlooked by government at all levels in an attempt to court the younger, more vocal voters. But today much is being done to provide financial assistance to our senior citizens and to help them enjoy the benefits of the country they helped to build.

In the time we have today, I thought we could discuss some of the problems facing older Americans, and what is being done on a national level to help correct them. The problems of the aged and aging are as diverse as those facing all of modern society. But to a large extent the problems affecting younger people are magnified and hurt older people even greater.

This country owes much to our senior citizens. They saw it through the depression, suffered through the wars, paid the taxes, and provided the leadership and the muscle to build the economy and to create a better life for those that followed. Today's older Americans have made their mark on the recent history of the Nation, and the contributions they may continue to make will undoubtedly be important if we make use of their experience. For what our older citizens may lack in formal education, they make up for in experience.

The number of persons over age 65 is the fastest growing segment of the population. It has grown at a rate three times that of the rest of the population. There are presently some 21 million people in this country over age 65, and they represent one-tenth of the total U.S. population. The experts estimate that by the year 2000 elderly citizens in this country will number about 30 million. These senior citizens constitute a wealth of natural resources, by virtue of their maturity, experience and talents. Yet the potential contributions that this large segment of Americans can make to this Nation is often unfortunately neglected.

Last month Congress approved and sent to the White House a bill that would extend for 3 years a series of programs to aid the elderly. The measure calls for \$543 million to be authorized for a wide range of programs including: low-fare transportation, assistance in the home, multipurpose centers for the elderly and continuation of the foster-grandparents program. Most of the money will be spent in the first year.

It should be pointed out that this large amount of funds for senior citizens is still more than \$10 million less than the amount the Federal Government gave away in military assistance to foreign countries during 1972. It is lower than the amount we lavished in grants,

low-interest loans, and guaranties last year individually on Brazil, the Republic of China, Korea, Spain, and Japan. Foreign-aid giveaways last year alone were more than three times the amount that Congress appropriated for the elderly in this country. Perhaps "giveaways" is the wrong word—"takeaways" would be more appropriate. They take away from programs that would aid our own people, and they take away, in the form of taxes, money that our citizens need just to make ends meet.

These foreign assistance schemes and other inflationary spending policies of the Federal Government have done much to bring about the primary problem affecting older Americans—inflation. The retired person cannot look forward to increases in his wages, yet the prices he pays for food, housing, clothing and taxes continue to eat into his income. The money that he put aside for his retirement is today worth less than when it was originally put into the bank or retirement plan. Many older people are finding it increasingly difficult to get by on reduced incomes during retirement.

In Louisiana, the majority of the more than 279,000 people over the age of 65 rely almost exclusively on old age assistance and social security for their entire incomes. A smaller portion have some sort of retirement payments from private sources such as company pensions or savings. Many of the retired people today do not benefit from private pensions, because they stopped working before the widespread use of company retirement programs came into being. Familiar statistics indicate that about 5 million of the 21 million elderly are below the recognized poverty level. We can see what a serious problem faces the large number of our senior citizens, when we realize that the average health costs for elderly people are more than triple those of people under age 65.

Taxes take a big bite from the income of retired people, and reduce even further their spendable income. These people, who have paid taxes to support their country during their working years deserve consideration and tax relief during their retirement. Rather than providing some form of guaranteed annual income, as some groups have suggested, we should first try to ease the tax burden of the elderly, and thus, in effect, increase their usable income. This would not cost the public any additional financial outlay, but it would provide much needed financial assistance to those who desperately need it.

For these reasons I have reintroduced legislation to allow retired individuals having an annual gross income of \$10,000 or less, not to file Federal income tax returns. If one-half a person's income comes from pensions or annuities from any public or private retirement system, under my proposal, his income under \$10,000 would be tax-free. This would be a considerable savings for many people over age 65.

Along these same lines of tax relief that would benefit the elderly, I have introduced a bill that would more than double the personal income tax exemption to \$1,800. This measure would also result in providing more income to those peo-

ple whose fixed incomes are eroded by income taxes.

As I mentioned earlier, our senior citizens still have much to offer this country in the area of experienced manpower. Studies in Louisiana indicate that most older people wish to continue working as long as they are physically able, even though they may have passed the customary retirement age. As much as the need for additional income, many older people feel that working permits them to remain active, to be a part of something worthwhile, to stay in the mainstream of things, and, perhaps most important, to remain independent. Unfortunately, a significant proportion of those able and wishing to work express concern that employment income might interfere with the social security and old age assistance payments.

Great variance in physical, emotional, and mental capacities exist at every age. And chronological age is no real measure of a person's ability to perform work. If a person should decide to continue to work after age 65 and to be productive, it does not seem fair to penalize him for his initiative.

Under the new bill passed by Congress and signed by the President, funds are authorized to create jobs for the elderly. About 60,000 added jobs are expected to be created for persons 55 years of age and older. Much of the work will be part-time, in such areas as tree planting, stream cleaning, library staffing, and teacher assistance. Contracts with State and other nonprofit agencies to help pay for the new jobs will be signed soon by the Secretary of Labor. Over the next 2 years, a total of \$160 million has been authorized, mainly geared toward the unemployed.

Another area where a great deal of money—\$233.6 million—will be spent in the next 2 years is in programs designed primarily to help elderly people continue to live in their own homes. Most older people in Louisiana live in their own homes and most of them indicate that they prefer this arrangement. A majority of older Americans live with their families. The stereotype of older persons being abandoned by their families is not borne out by the facts. In Louisiana about 85 percent of older people own the home or apartment where they live, in most cases with the mortgage paid up. But spiraling property taxes and higher living costs have forced many older people to give up the homes that they have spent their lifetimes paying for. Inflation and higher taxes continue to plague our senior citizens on limited fixed incomes, even more than the younger working people.

Government at all levels is beginning to realize the social and economic importance of older people and is doing more for them. Under the new bill, Federal grants will be made to assist cities in acquiring and staffing facilities where older people can gather for recreation. Card games, movies, lectures, reading material, medical information, instruction in arts and crafts, and hot meals are to be made available. In some cases, employment will be available for senior citizens at these centers.

The multipurpose centers will serve as a drawing card and help people to meet

other people, to get services that they may not otherwise know about, and to help them stay in the mainstream of an active life.

Federal funds will also be used in awarding contracts to transport the elderly to jobs, to the centers I referred to, and on pleasure trips.

More money will be spent on programs for our senior citizens within the next few years than in any other period of our country's history. By 1974, outlays for the elderly will take nearly a fourth—24 cents out of each dollar—of all Federal spending.

Government is taking a sincere interest in the problems of our older citizens, and is finally doing something about them.

CANISIUS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS IS FOOD FOR THOUGHT

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, May 26, 1973, I attended the 107th commencement exercises at my alma mater, Canisius College, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. George E. Schreiner, class of 1943, one of four recipients of honorary degrees conferred by the Very Reverend James M. Damske, S.J., president of Canisius, was the speaker.

As part of my remarks, I would like to insert the citation for the conferral of the honorary degree of doctor of human letters upon Dr. Schreiner:

CITATION FOR THE CONFERRAL OF THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF HUMANE LETTERS UPON GEORGE E. SCHREINER

Scientist. Physician. Humanitarian.

George E. Schreiner is these and more.

As scientist he is inquisitive about man and explores the very foundations of life's processes.

As physician he seeks to cure disease, and he seeks to prevent the diseases he is called upon to cure.

As humanitarian he is concerned for his fellow men, that they lead healthy, productive lives with dignity.

George Schreiner received a Bachelor of Arts degree *magna cum laude* from Canisius College in 1943. Three years later, Georgetown University School of Medicine awarded him an M.D. degree *cum laude*.

After serving in Boston and New York, Dr. Schreiner returned to Washington, D.C., in 1950. The following year, he renewed his association with Georgetown University School of Medicine, an association that finds him today professor of medicine and director of the University Hospital's Nephrology Division.

In the thirty years since his graduation day at Canisius College, Dr. Schreiner has become a noted authority on kidney disorders, medical consultant to prestigious institutions, author and editor, and attending physician to a white tiger.

A member of forty medical and professional societies, Dr. Schreiner has held important offices and chairmanships in them. He served as president of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs (1959-60), American Federation of Clinical Research (1962-63), National Kidney Foundation (1969-70), and

the American Society of Nephrology (1970-71).

In 1963 he was chairman of the Nephrology Panel of the American Medical Association, and from 1964 until 1966 he was secretary-general of the III International Congress of the International Society of Nephrology.

In 1971 he was appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to the National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. That same year he served on the Ad Hoc Panel on Cardiovascular-Metabolic Effects of Spaceflight.

Dr. Schreiner is consultant to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Mount Alto Veterans Administration Hospital, and Andrews Air Force Base in Washington, D.C., and the National Institutes of Health and National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

Since 1963 he has been editor-in-chief of *Nephron* and since 1965 of *Transactions of the American Society of Artificial Internal Organs*. He has been consulting editor since 1968 of *Biomedical Measurements* and since 1969 of *Modern Medicine*. He continues to serve on the editorial board of the *American Journal of Medicine*, a position he accepted in 1960.

Dr. Schreiner is the author or co-author of well over 200 articles, abstracts, and papers that have appeared in such professional publications as the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, and the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Probably his most unusual medical experience came in 1967, when the National Zoological Park called upon him to treat a kidney disorder in Samson, a genetic white tiger and original father of the clan of white tigers at the Park. The treatment consisted of a dialysis procedure, which involved inserting a large container of fluid into the animal. In Dr. Schreiner's words, that "may be the first time anyone ever put a tank into a tiger."

Canisius College is proud to call Dr. George E. Schreiner alumnus and to bestow upon him the additional degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, *honoris causa*.

One Hundred and Seventh Commencement Exercise, May 26, 1973, Very Reverend James M. Damske, S.J., President of Canisius College.

The commencement address was one of the most thoughtful and succinct speeches I have ever heard.

The application of Dr. Schreiner's message transcends the bounds of Canisius College graduates. He discusses a widening weakness in our national fiber and offers us individual tools for mending. Recalling a Greek motto often repeated by one of his mentors, he suggests personal adoption of its principle as a healthy goal for us all.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share his noteworthy speech with my colleagues, and offer it now for reflection:

107th Annual Commencement
Canisius College
Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo, New York
May 26, 1973

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

(By George E. Schreiner, A.B., M.D.)

Reverend President, Members of the Faculty, fellow graduates, parents, and friends.

It is a special kind of accolade to receive an honorary degree from one's Alma Mater. But honor is too cold a word for my feelings at this moment, for Canisius was more than a school to me. It was an extension of my home. I walked across the campus every day on my way to St. Vincent's Grammar School. I played sand-lot football on the rocky field which ultimately became the site of the old gymnasium, and now a resident Hall. I was one of Father John P. Delaney's kids who changed paper on the seismograph

and occasionally left a warm bed for a wet walk in the snow to witness first-hand the wild squiggles of a great earthquake. I made a pinhole camera with him and ate up many a fascinating Friday afternoon in the Physics Lab, as he reworked old equipment for the next week's laboratory sessions.

Some of your finest buildings are named for the great men who may seem distant to you, but who were not remote figures to me. They were congenial and warm friends and often only semi-appreciated intellectual giants. More importantly, they were their own men, heroes, individuals of great intellectual integrity. Father Bouwhuis made learning in the library a pleasure long before he had a beautiful building named in his honor. Father John Frisch and his paramela were our friends. He introduced me to the splendors of Comparative Anatomy which became a continuing interest that turned later into a deep feeling for Comparative Physiology, and for one of its most elegant examples, the evolution of the mammalian nephron. I walked across the street on cold mornings to serve Father Jack Shea's Mass and I often retraced the path home chatting philosophy with Father Clayton Murray, your Archivist, who still teaches after 38 years. I wielded a hammer and saw to build Buffalo's first arena stage with Porter White, then a scholastic and now Chancellor of the Baltimore Diocese. Canisius was my school and in every sense a true extension of my home. What suitable message could I bring today to the 107th Annual Commencement.

Oddly, it is a message which would have been dear to the heart of that jolly little Spaniard, Father Raymond Bosch. St. Augustine once asked, "but why did I so much hate the Greek?" I would have to ask why did I so much love the Greek; and the answer would be Father Bosch who made it come to life.

I can see him now drawn up into his pint-size height, wiggling a pudgy finger and pronouncing Achilles motto trippingly on the tongue.

Al al aristu ein, kai upairakon emmanal allown. Freely translated it means always be a hero, a leader, and hold yourself an individual among men.

Al al aristu ein, kai upairakon emmanal allown.

If I were to pick out a basic sadness of our day, it would be the step by step, progressive homogenization which has marked the 3 decades since I left Canisius.

A single room factory in North Carolina weaves a million blue jeans a week and fails to meet the demand, and we move steadily toward a national uniform not philosophically so different from the cotton-quilted Chinese. Plywood boxes spread along square streets eating up the farm land around virtually every one of our cities. The once proud Pierce Arrow and Model T's and A's have blended into the boxy teardrop as if all the assembly lines of the world were converging toward a final common pathway, and the only mild protest is a reissue of the Model A with a new motor for those who are both nostalgic and practical. Each airport looks like another and shortly after completion is immediately under reconstruction with more pods shooting out more dendrites to more pods for parking more planes. Only Dulles International Airport, the legacy of a great Finnish architect, Eero Saarinen, gives the beholder a breath of change and a unique beauty against the sameness.

We sleep in the same franchised hotel room, eat virtually from the same menu, read from the top ten novels, listen to the top 20 records, watch the same TV programs, and all too often think the same franchised thoughts.

Lots of pretty words, many brush strokes and much money are spent on Madison Avenue techniques to help us delude ourselves into feeling that we are eating with

Colonel Harlan Sanders, Howard Johnson, Minnie Pearl, Roy Rogers, Gino or Jack-in-the-Box, but it is still the same sterile chicken whose feet never touched the ground, raised on a wire mesh under ever-burning fluorescent lights, dipped in cotton seed oil and buried in a plain white cardboard box.

Yes, there is a sadness in homogenization and the sadness is not new to mankind. Gilbert put it "When everyone is somebody then no one's anybody." Walter Lippmann expressed it "When all think alike, no one thinks very much." Joubert, more cynical, expressed it "Mediocrity is merit to the mediocre", Dr. Lawrence Peter, author of the Peter Principle, dramatized the sadness with his tales of the processionary puppet proceeding through his fractionalized schooling to prepare for a mechanistic role in the Mediocracy.

Yes, in thinking about homogenization our problem is not in finding good examples but rather to choose from the many at hand, for as we look around, we are startled to find sameness, everywhere about us.

No example of homogenization is so damning, perhaps, as is the current Greek tragedy unfolding before us in Washington. In Watergate, we see no pattern of variance, no aberration which could be laid to the door of a particular subculture, a school, a region or a religion. Here were our fellow Americans, both young and aging, bright and dull, from the West and from the East, products of some of our finest schools, lawyers, accountants, ad men, managers, heads of staff, Cabinet officers, the very warp and woof of our most treasured institutions.

Yet, nowhere in this vast array of talented human beings was there one with the courage or the integrity to blow the whistle. Such whistling as was done came from an \$80 a week janitor, Frank Wills, who like a modern day doubting Thomas had to see the tape on the door twice to believe it.

Where, we cry out in disappointment and anguish, oh where was our leadership?

My fellow graduates, do not fall into the comforting delusion that Watergate was an evil that could happen only in Washington; that there is something specially corrupting in the halls of National power. O No, my friends—look hard—look in the areas which at this moment touch upon your own lives. If you look hard enough, you will cry in anguish once again; "Where are our leaders?"

Well, you say it is not enough to cite and deplore; it is not enough to describe problems in the world around us. You are the doctor, if the disease is homogenization what is the treatment, what is the prevention, what is the cure?

With some humility and much brevity, I can offer two small bits of therapeutic advice. The first is to take this solemn occasion to turn ourselves toward the long view. Integrity takes its worst beating when it is caught in a storm of short-term goals. A "now" people are well on their way to becoming a lost people. Mindless escalation, epitomized in the Watergate episode, flourishes nowhere as well as in the press for the fast decision, the quick victory, the instant solution, the ready answer, and the fast buck. Expediency is the true practical enemy of morality. By the time a man of responsible competence truly comprehends the here and now it is already a then.

Think ahead, think long ahead, and think very lengthy thoughts. The future is an engine that can pull the wagon of the present at a level of speed, comfort, and efficiency unobtainable by those who hitch their personal wagons to the motors of the now. This is the day to fix on the stars and draw strength from the spiritual roots of the institution which has honored us both with its degrees.

My second prescription is a simple one. Go back with me to Father Bosch, wagging his pudgy finger and reciting the motto of

Achilles, ai ai aristu ein, kai upairakon emmanai allown. Always be a hero and stand as an individual, head and shoulders above the sameness. The world and our entire country cry out for leadership. We don't need just another crop of graduates. We don't in fact need a crop of anything, conformists or conforming non-conformists. We need leaders; leaders of integrity and foresight, leaders with spiritual as well as intellectual strength.

Whence is that leadership coming?

Al ai aristu ein, kai upairakon emmanai allown.—Always be a hero.

From where shall our leaders come—Why not from Canisius?

Who shall our leaders be?—Why not you?

Thank you very much.

UNION TOWNSHIP, N.J., HONORS FIVE RETIRING POLICEMEN

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, tonight, Local 69 of the Policemen's Benevolent Association in Union Township, N.J. is honoring five men who have retired after having served more than 150 years as police officers.

I believe it is reassuring to know that we still have dedicated men like these who can and do devote their lives to the cause of law enforcement.

These five men—Sgt. Edwin Ulbricht, Detective Joseph Spies, and Officers Thomas Howe, Al Dehmar, and Charles Sickinger—have earned the appreciation of the residents of Union Township for their more than 30 years each of service to the community.

And I believe that we in Congress should also join in saluting them and wishing them a long and happy retirement.

DILLON GRAHAM

HON. W. S. (BILL) STUCKEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1973

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join other Members of the House in saluting Associated Press Newsmen Dillon Graham who is retiring after a 25-year assignment to the Capitol and 44-years of continuous service with the Associated Press.

In recent years Mr. Graham covered the Southeastern States of our country and it is through that that I became acquainted with him.

The Associated Press has a reputation for choosing only top newsmen and Mr. Graham certainly lived up to that reputation. He performed a great service to the people of Georgia by keeping them informed of activities on Capitol Hill in a fair, complete, and accurate way.

His writing expertise is also well illustrated by the fact that he was a top-notch writer in the sports field before receiving his Capitol assignment.

I would like to thank Mr. Graham for his excellent news coverage and wish him and his wife well as they move to Myrtle Beach, S.C.

TRIBUTE TO DILLON GRAHAM

HON. JAMES A. HALEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1973

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join my colleagues in paying tribute to my friend and constituent, Mr. Dillon Graham, who is retiring from the Associated Press after 44 years of continuous service, the past 25 of which were spent on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Graham has served his profession and the Nation well. By reporting the news accurately and objectively, he has efficiently performed the vital task of informing the public about the workings of their Government. In so doing he has served not only the American people, but the Congress as well, and deserves our appreciation and thanks.

I regret to see Mr. Graham leave the Washington press corps, but his retirement is well deserved, and I wish both Dillon and his charming wife Gilbert many happy retirement years.

FOOT-IN-MOUTH EPIDEMIC HITS ICELAND

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, there is great worry that the Watergate affair will hamper Mr. Nixon's attempts at foreign policy. An article in the Washington Post makes me think the President is doing fine on his own. The article follows:

NIXON REMARK MIFFS ICELANDERS

REYKJAVIK. May 31.—President Nixon's reminiscences about his first visit to Iceland in 1956 have irritated some Icelandic officials.

During his flight here Wednesday, Mr. Nixon said that in 1956 American servicemen gave him a warm welcome at Keflavik Air Base—"that, if you'll pardon the expression, god-forsaken place."

"If the President thinks God has forsaken Keflavik," an Icelandic official said yesterday, "he won't be surprised if Icelanders feel the United States also should forsake the base by pulling out its military force."

The Icelandic government spokesman, Hannes Jonsson said only: "Mr. Nixon's idea of God is very limited."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGISLATION

HON. JOEL PRITCHARD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, on April 9, 1973, I was unavoidably detained in my district on official business. Unfortunately, I was unable to be present on the floor for passage of the bill—H.R. 4586—to incorporate the National Inconvenienced Sportsmen Association,

and for passage of the bill—H.R. 342—to authorize the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Education Personnel. Had I been present, I would have voted for passage of both bills.

BASEBALL TEAM RETURNING

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 31, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, major league baseball is coming to

Washington again, but we will have to wait a while until it gets here. In the meantime I would like to call your attention to the baseball that is being played by our staffs on the Hill.

So often when a new sports season comes along it means we just stop watching one sport and start watching another. But to some people a new season means the chance to take an active part. That is what spring has meant to the softball players on Capitol Hill.

One of the last teams to get started is the team of the Legislative Counsel, but they have started on the right foot. Calling themselves the Legal Eagles they

were victorious in their first outing, defeating a spirited team from Congressman PRITCHARD's office. It is not so important that the Legal Eagles, David Harris, Bonnie Lyons, Phillip Miller, Tom Quinn, Carol Scheer, Jeff Seivers, Ron Silver, Paul Toulouse, Pete Train, Helen Urban, and Joe Urban won. What is important is that they, like the other congressional teams, are doing, not sitting.

I am as happy as anyone else that major league baseball is coming back to Washington. But I am pleased more when I see people following one of the dreams of John Kennedy by finding enjoyment and health in sports.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, June 4, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.—Psalms 24: 7.

Help us to lift up our minds and to open the door of our hearts that the King of glory whose spirit ever shines upon us may dwell in us giving us confidence to render a faithful service to our country and courage to stand for what is right and good and true.

To this end bless our President, our Speaker, and the Members of Congress. May they be ambassadors of good will who with strength of character, sympathetic understanding, and an out-reaching concern for the welfare of others seek to meet the challenging needs of our day. Give them and give to all of us the insight that lights the way to brotherhood and the inspiration that leads us to become brothers.

In the spirit of Him, where life is the light of men, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7447. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 7447) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints

Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. PAS-TORE, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CASE, Mr. FONG, and Mr. STEVENS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

S. 49. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish a National Cemetery System within the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 67. An act for the relief of Reynaldo Canlas Baecher;

S. 155. An act for the relief of Rosita E. Hodas;

S. 227. An act for the relief of Michael Kwok-choi Kan;

S. 315. An act for the relief of Elsa Bibiana Paz Soldan;

S. 339. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stefanie Miglierini;

S. 529. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hang Kiu Wah;

S. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution to express a national policy with respect to support of the U.S. fishing industry; and

S. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution to observe a period of 21 days to honor America.

UNITED STATES NO LONGER "NO. 1" IN COMMERCIAL AVIATION: THE STORY OF THE TU-144

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I returned on yesterday from the Paris Air Show. While there I had the opportunity to inspect in detail the TU-144 which crashed yesterday and to confer with the crew, some of whom were unfortunately lost in the crash.

I do want to extend my sympathy and my regrets over this tragedy, Mr. Speaker, as one who had the opportunity to visit with the crew and to see the plane, to the families of these people and to

the Soviet aviation authorities.

I also wish to report to the House that, in spite of the crash, this TU-144 is a very remarkable plane and represents very remarkable technical progress. In fact, the industry representatives and pilots with whom I spoke all shared that view.

Yes, we in this country must reassess our current position in the field of commercial aviation. In spite of this crash I believe it is still likely that the TU-144 will be flying commercially, as scheduled, by 1975.

One comes back from the air show, Mr. Speaker, feeling very strongly that the United States is no longer "No. 1" in the field of international commercial aviation. We in this Congress need to be apprised of that fact and to recognize that we have to do something about it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, because of official business, due to my appointment by the Speaker of the House as a member of the American delegation to the draft Trademark Registration Treaty Conference, I was necessarily absent from the House on May 29 and 30.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall No. 160, "yea."

On rollcall No. 161, "no."

On rollcall No. 162, "no."

On rollcall No. 163, "yea."

On rollcall No. 166, "yea."

And on rollcall No. 167, "yea."

FILLING VACANCY OF FBI DIRECTOR

(Mr. DANIELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover died on May 2, 1972. Thirteen months have now gone by, and we still do not have a Director of the FBI. I recognize that the administration is having problems in the filling of vacancies in the administration, but this one has gone on far too long.

Mr. Speaker, the people of America are