establish a Freedom of Information Commission, and to further amend the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 8400. A bill to encourage the movement in interstate and foreign commerce of recycled and recyclable materials and to reduce the quantities of solid waste materials in commerce which cannot be recycled or do not contain available recycled materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 8401. A bill to provide for public financing of the campaign of candidates for the Office of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California:

H.R. 8402. A bill to provide for the compensation of perons injured by certain criminal acts, to make grants to States for the payment of such compensation, and for other puposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. BENNETT):

H.R. 8403. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey water supply facilities in the Florida Keys to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REID:

H.R. 8404. A bill to establish a national program for research, development, and demonstration in fuels and energy and for the coordination and financial supplementation of Federal energy research and development; to establish development corporations to demonstrate technologies for shale oil development, coal gasification development, advanced power cycle development, geothermal steam development, and coal liquefaction development; to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to make mineral resources of the public lands available for said development corporations; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. BERGLAND, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. RYAN, Mr. STARK, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.J. Res. 596. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CULVER (for himself and Mr. RAILSBACK):

H.J. Res. 597. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim June 17, 1973, as a day of commemoration of the opening of the upper Mississippi River by Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet in 1673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.J. Res. 598. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period from March 3, 1974, through March 9, 1974, as "National Nutrition Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H. Con. Res. 233. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of committee hearings establishing a National Institute of Education; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H. Con. Res. 234. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the conservation of gasoline; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. GRASSO (for herself, Mr. BIESTER, and Mr. RIEGLE):

H. Con. Res. 235. Concurrent resolution expressing the opposition of the Congress to certain measures for the curtailment of benefits under the medicare and medicaid programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL (for himself and Mr. GERALD R. FORD):

H. Con. Res. 236. Concurrent resolution declaring the 21 days from Flag Day to Independence Day as a period to Honor America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H. Con. Res. 237. Concurrent resolution authorizing and directing the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control to report legislation to the Congress no later than June 1, 1973, providing procedures for improving congressional control of budgetary outlay and receipt totals, the operation of a limitation on expenditures and net lending commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, and for limiting the authority of the President to impound or otherwise withhold funds authorized and appropriated by the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TREEN (for himself and Mrs. BOGGS):

H. Con. Res. 238. Concurrent resolution relating to the U.S. fishing industry; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WALSH:

H. Con. Res. 239. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the sale or abandonment of certain railroad lines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

231. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to assistance to North Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

232. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to the development of southern Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

233. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to family planning research and services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

234. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, relative to an investigation of abuse of process by a Federal grand jury and the Department of Justice in the case of the "Fort Worth Five"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

235. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, relative to amnesty for deserters and draft evaders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

236. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, requesting the Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of the unborn human to life throughout its development; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

237. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, requesting the Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to effectuate protection of unborn humans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

238. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, requesting the Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting voluntary prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

239. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to National Service Life Insurance for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

240. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to changes in Veterans' Administration disability ratings; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:

H.R. 8405. A bill for the relief of Mr. Matthias Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GINN:

H.R. 8406. A bill for the relief of William M. Starrs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 8407. A bill for the relief of James U. Rollins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 8408. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey certain real property for use as a permanent site for the Air Force Enlisted Men's, Widow's and Dependent's Home; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 8409. A bill for the relief of Michael Kwok-choi Kan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

231. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city council, Malden, Mass. relative to the Boston Naval Shipyard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

232. Also, petition of the city council, Fresno, Calif.; relative to categorical community development programs; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

233. Also, petition of International Institute of Municipal Clerks, Pasadena, Calif.; relative to elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRAYER AND BIBLE READING IN THE NATION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the question of prayer and Bible reading in the Nation's public schools has for a decade been an issue of considerable controversy. I for one—and I have made my position eminently clear on many occasions—do believe the U.S. Supreme Court overstepped its authority and went beyond the meaning of the Constitution in denying voluntary prayer and reading of the Bible in public classrooms.

The House of Representatives and the Senate are opened each day by prayer. So is each session of the Supreme Court. I hold that if recognition of a Higher Being that guides all of us and our Nation is good enough for Congress and the highest court in the land, then it ought to be acceptable for schoolchildren.

There recently came to my attention a poem, written by Robert O. Donovan, a director and past president of an organization to restore prayer and Bible reading to schools, which eloquently states the case. I bring this poem to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

PERPLEXED IS THE NATION WHOSE GOD CAN'T BE MENTIONED

There's no "Lord's Prayer" in school, and no Bible allowed,
The Supreme Court once said it can't be;
And the Congress for ten years has wrestled the case
As a matter of no urgency.

Every Senator, and everyone in the House,
Claims belief in a Being Supreme,
But they say, ". . . with the conflicts Americans face,
Any worship in public's extreme."

An Amendment—the First—in our great Bill of Rights
Constitutionally bans such, some say,
Though the patriots who wrote it (some died for their cause)
Oft involved Divine aid in their day.

Separation there should be between church and state,
On that nearly all will agree;
But must we now bar all recognition of God
In this land of the brave and the free?

Can't the Nation that first landed man on the moon,
With its God-given brains, in this day,
Find some path to a proper and just set of words
To again permit pupils to pray?

Can't the Country whose founders were strong in their faith
When revolting from tyranny's rule,
Find some legal solution this stalemate to end
And return the Lord's Bible to school!

ROBERT O. DONOVAN.

June 17, 1972.

THE CROSS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL MUST BE PUT TO REST PERMANENTLY

HON. L. A. (SKIP) BAFALIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BAFALIS. Mr. Speaker, in reading my statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 29, concerning the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, I found four words which should be corrected. While these words do not alter the validity of the criticism of this canal in any way, I am resubmitting this statement with the corrections noted in italics and the original word in parenthesis. I am also including a bibliography of source material used in the preparation of this statement.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, President Nixon made a decision which won unanimous approval from conservationists and environmental groups all across the Nation—he ordered a halt to construction of the reckless and extremely damaging Cross-Florida Barge Canal.

But there are those who refuse to accept that decision, who would have the Congress ignore the dire warnings issued by the Council on Environmental Quality, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and every other scientific body which studied the canal and its effects.

Those warnings were specific and left no room for doubt.

As the Council on Environmental Quality put it:

This project could seriously affect the environment in Florida by degrading water quality, altering the water supply in central Florida, vitally affecting the fish and wildlife of the area and combining what are now separate ecological systems.

Potential pollution from the project may be transferred to the Florida aquifer, setting off a destructive chain reaction affecting the water supply for many users.

But that was not all. CEQ also warned:

The Canal could add to the spread of pests from the Gulf to the Atlantic Coast where they would spread virtually unobstructed throughout the East Coast Waterways.

The U.S. Geological Survey studied the canal and issued its own warnings of:

Potential aquifer contamination (*and*) pollution of canal waters (*which*) could affect estuarine waters and their ecologies.

Then there was the study by 126 Florida scientists who condemned the canal as "a classic example of the reckless degradation of the natural environment," and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission report which warned that the Rodman Reservoir, a small part of the canal system, "created ecological problems almost beyond comprehension."

So, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the canal must be allowed to die. The Congress must say once and for all that it will not support any project so obviously detrimental to man's quest for the beauties of nature and—more important—to man's need for fresh, drinkable water.

But even if that were not the case—even if the canal could be considered solely on economic grounds—it would still be a tragic waste of the taxpayers' money.

The Corps of Engineers says the canal has a 1 to 1.4 cost-benefit ratio—but *24* (25) percent of the alleged benefits come in the form of recreation, according to the Council on Environmental Quality.

Yet the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, in a 1970 study challenged that, saying:

The previously assumed benefits from fishing and hunting will not be realized throughout the project life of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal.

In fact, the Council on Environmental Quality said the long-term effect of the canal:

"*Should* (would) be replacement of the present desirable sport fishery by what are largely trash fish, including gars, bowfin, shad and bullhead."

If that is the case, and studies have proven that it is, there can be no real defense of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal on economic grounds.

That leaves us with no solid justification for the project.

On the other hand, there is more than enough justification for stopping it—and not just for the reasons already outlined.

As President Nixon stated in his January 1971 order halting construction:

A national treasure is involved in the case of the Barge Canal—The Oklawaha River, a uniquely beautiful, semitropical stream, one of the very few of its kind in the United States, which would be destroyed by construction of the Canal.

Now, there are those who will say the Federal Government has already invested $53 million in this proposed 185-mile ditch and, to keep that investment from being wasted, should spend at least another $150 million to finish the canal.

That is a spurious argument and everyone knows it.

I am also opposed to the request, so often repeated, for another study on the canal.

I know of no other project in history which has been studied so much. First suggested back in 1836, the concept of a canal across Florida was studied eight times prior to 1930 and heaven only knows how many times since.

And practically every study said no, the canal should not be built.

Now, the canal's backers want a study of alternative routes. But there is no need for such a study. A 100-man U.S. Forest Service Task Force, in drawing up the final environmental impact statement on the canal, looked at possible alternative routes and said no.

The Forest Service said in a study undertaken after the presidential order halting construction:

Many of the above environmental considerations apply to the canal with the alternative routes as much as to the original canal route: The dangers of pollution of surface waters and consequent threat of pollution to the aquifer apply to the canal with alternative routes since the major areas of interconnection between the aquifer and the canal lie west of the proposed alternative routes, in the parts of the canal where the route would remain unchanged.

The Forest Service also emphasized:

Regardless of the route chosen, the canal will provide a direct infestation route and means of transport of potential pest organisms.

So the dangers are still there, even if the canal is rerouted away from the scenic Oklawaha.

But even more telling is the Forest Service's concern that routing the canal a few miles away from the scenic Oklawaha River may not be enough to save the river itself.

The proposed bypass would protect the Oklawaha from direct physical damage—

Said the Forest Service—

However, there may be indirect impacts from altered surface and subsurface water levels or regimes.

And, the Service added:

The canal, running parallel to the main river course, will alter the sub-surface water level which will have an effect upon the vegetation and wildlife of the surrounding area, including the river valley.

Therefore, it is readily apparent that the Cross-Florida Barge Canal is a bad deal no matter where you put it.

In fact, if it had not been for World War II and the desire to protect U.S. shipping from Nazi submarines, I doubt that the canal would ever have been authorized by Congress.

The U-boat menace is gone. And in these days of missile-firing submarines, a canal offers no real protection.

So, where, I ask, where can you find justification for this ditch?

There is none. And most people of Florida realize that.

They support the President's decision to halt construction on this project. I support that decision. I oppose the further funding.

But most of all, I oppose these continued attempts to circumvent a well-thought-out and environmentally sound order to kill the canal.

The only way to stop these efforts, once and for all, is to withdraw Congressional authorization for the canal.

Therefore, a week ago, I introduced a bill H.R. 7904 to do just that.

Today, I am reintroducing that bill with 21 cosponsors—Representatives C. W. "BILL" YOUNG, DANTE FASCELL, WILLIAM LEHMAN, J. HERBERT BURKE, LOU FREY of Florida; JAMES ABDNOR, GLENN ANDERSON, LAMAR BAKER, JAMES CLEVELAND, THAD COCHRAN, PAUL CRONIN, JIM GROVER, ROBERT HANRAHAN, WILLIAM KETCHUM, MATTHEW RINALDO, JOHN SAYLOR, E. G. SHUSTER, GENE SNYDER, GERRY STUDDS, GENE TAYLOR, and WILLIAM WALSH.

Let me emphasize one thing: my purpose in so doing is not to do battle with my distinguished colleagues from Florida who, although a minority of the delegation, support this project.

They are men whose wisdom and judgment I admire and respect. I consider them my friends and I value their friendship highly.

But this is an issue which I feel must be resolved.

And I know of no better way to do this than to subject the Cross-Florida Barge Canal to a straight up-and-down vote of the Congress.

Once the Congress has spoken, we can move on and consider legislation to give the Oklawaha River the "wild river" status recommended by the administration.

The sources used in the preparation of this statement were:

(1) Council on Environmental Quality, "Summary of Environmental Consideration Involved in the Recommendation for Termination of Construction of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal," Appendix II to Final Environmental Statement of the US Forest Service; page 10 and page 3

(2) Council on Environmental Quality, Official Memo from Russell Train, Chairman of the CEQ, to Mr. Whitaker of the White House Staff, undated (this memo led to the President's order to halt construction on the Canal in January, 1971)

(3) Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, "Brief Assessment of the Ecological Impact of the Barge Canal," an addendum to the November, 1969 report, dated March, 1970; page 8

(4) Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, "Recommendations for Alteration and Future Use of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal Facilities," March 1, 1971; page 3.

(5) U.S. Forest Service, "Response to the Comments from the Florida Canal Authority," Final Environmental Impact Statement issued by the Department of Agriculture, January 16, 1973; pages 333–334

(6) U.S. Geological Survey, Memorandum to Russell Train, Chairman of the CEQ, from Mr. W. Pecora, Director of the Geological Survey on the "Potential Impact of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal on Water Resources," February 24, 1971, Final Environmental Impact Statement, US Department of Agriculture, Appendix 1–14, Volume I, pages not numbered.

(7) Florida Defenders of the Environment, Inc., Letter to the Governor of Florida from an independent task force of 126 scientists from Florida, May 3, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this session, I indicated in an extension that I planned to distribute questionnaires to all my constituents so that they might speak out on a wide range of actions by an ever-expanding Federal Government. The returns of the survey have now been finally tabulated, and they indicate that the people are indeed eager to participate in the democratic process.

Though an average return on such a survey falls around 4 percent, nearly 15 percent of the electorate in my district have responded. The massive effort of tabulating more than 20,000 questionnaires has delayed the results, but I believe the extra time has allowed me to ascertain what my constituents think about the key issues of today.

The survey indicates that they think the Federal Government is spending too much on nearly all its programs, both foreign and domestic. Nearly half of those responding wanted the yearly Federal budget held under $250 billion, if possible. Many commented that there should be better control of spending.

Domestically, the survey showed strong opposition to the guaranteed annual income. Increased foreign aid spending was also strongly opposed, with aid to North Vietnam receiving pronounced disapproval.

Surprisingly, strong endorsement was given in both rural and urban areas to legislation controlling "Saturday night special" handguns, and tougher pollution laws. A national commission for preventing prolonged nationwide transportation strikes and a national no-fault insurance system were also favored in the results.

Three-quarters of those returning questionnaires opposed busing schoolchildren to achieve racial balance and equal educational opportunity, and nearly that many thought their postal service had declined in recent years. And even in March, when the questionnaire was distributed, more than 60 percent of my constituents foresaw shortages in gas, coal, and electricity.

A survey section which allowed priority ranking of important issues indicated that inflation, unemployment, and the cost of living posed the most pressing problem. Environmental protection ranked a close second, with the survey showing urban transportation and foreign aid as the lowest priorities.

The results of this survey have been interesting and informative to me. I want to share them with my colleagues and hope that the survey might assist other Members of the House.

In the section that follows is a summary of the issues which evoked strong responses. The priority ranking section of the questionnaire then follows, with complete questionnaire percentages afterward.

STRONG RESPONSES

There were nine of the 25 "yes" or "no" questions which indicated a strong stand one way or the other. The nine questions which brought a response of 60 percent or more are as follows:

Do you favor the busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance and equal educational opportunities? No, 75 percent.

Should the Federal Government guarantee a minimum income of $2,400 per year to every family? No, 73 percent.

Should the United States increase its armament support to Israel over the current level? No, 72 percent.

Would you favor the creation of a national commission composed of business and labor leaders, as well as Members of Congress, to develop a system to avoid prolonged transportation strikes? Yes, 68 percent.

Do you favor stronger antipollution laws? Yes, 67 percent.

Do you feel that your postal service has worsened over the past few years? Yes, 67 percent.

Do you think the Nation faces an energy crisis or a shortage of gas, coal, or electricity? Yes, 65 percent.

Handguns are used in assaults and robberies more often than any other weapon. Should the Federal Government take steps to restrict the sale of handguns—Saturday night specials—and provide tighter control of handguns? Yes, 63 percent.

The high cost of auto insurance and the difficulty of obtaining adequate damage compensation affects every American who drives. Should Congress move toward establishing a national system of no-fault insurance? Yes, 62 percent.

TABULATION OF PRIORITIES

	Rank	Percent listing problem 1st priority
Inflation, unemployment, cost of living	1	35
Air and water pollution, environment	2	21
Conquering killer diseases	3	11
Education	4	10
Hunger and malnutrition	5	6
Organized crime	6	5
Narcotics traffic and addition	7	4
Highway safety and construction	8	2
Expanded job training for the unemployed	9	2
Racial discrimination	10	1
Housing	11	1
Space program	12	1
Transportation in cities and suburbs	13	1
Foreign assistance	14	

FINAL TALLY: LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The Administration is proposing the "rebuilding" of North Viet Nam. What amount of American resources should be allocated?

	Percent
a. Less than $1 billion	21
b. No more than $5 billion total	8
c. Nothing at all	59
d. Whatever it takes to complete the job	9

2. This year the Federal Government is spending about $84 billion on national defense. Should the budget for next year be:

a. Increased 13
b. Remain the same 35
c. Reduced 50

3. If your "buying power" has decreased during the last year, which of the following factors contributed most to this situation?

a. Unemployment 20
b. Reduced income 4
c. Higher prices 39
d. Rising prices 58

4. If the Federal Government has to raise money to meet the needs of the nation, how should it be done?

a. By a national sales tax (value-added tax) on most things you buy 13
b. By increasing the present federal income tax rates 5
c. By reforming the federal tax system to do away with the direct and indirect special tax treatment granted to individuals, businesses, and industries 66
d. By a national lottery 17

5. Do you believe the Administration's economic policy (Price Control Commission) to combat inflation is working to:

a. Hold down price increases? 26
b. Hold down wage increases 50

6. What budget items should be cut?

a. Defense 31
b. Human resources 6
c. Social assistance 31
d. All categories 32

7. What do you think the Federal Budget should be?

a. Below $250 billion 45
b. Below $300 billion 15
c. Below $275 billion 20

	Yes	No	Undecided
8. Would you favor the creation of a national commission composed of business and labor leaders, as well as Members of Congress, to develop a system to avoid prolonged transportation strikes?	68	18	14
9. Do you favor the Government's taking over the operation of the Penn Central Railroad?	24	57	19
10. The high cost of auto insurance and the difficulty of obtaining adequate damage compensation affects every American who drives. Should Congress move toward establishing a national system of "nofault" auto insurance?	62	23	15
11. Because of present economic conditions, it has been proposed that the U.S. significantly modity its trade policy dating back to the 1930's by relying on automatic quotas rather than tariffs to restrain foreign imports. Do you favor such a proposal?	33	29	38
12. Should the Federal Government guarantee a minimum income of $2,400 per year to every family?	21	73	6
13. Should the minimum wage be increased up to $2 or $2.25 per hour?	42	48	10
14. Should the Federal Government substantially increase funds in support of public schools?	51	43	6
15. Should parents of students attending parochial and private schools be permitted to deduct tuition from their income tax payment?	38	55	6
16. Are you or a member of your family personally afraid of crime in your area?	41	54	5
17. Handguns are used in assaults and robberies more often than any other weapon. Should the Federal Government take steps to restrict the sale of handguns (Saturday night specials) and provide tighter control of handguns?	63	31	9
18. Do you think a Federal law should be enacted to provide financial compensation for innocent victims of crime?	46	38	13
19. As a means of providing mothers with an opportunity to be self-supporting, do you favor the proposal that the Federal Government fund day care and child development programs for preschool and school-age children?	45	43	12
20. Do you favor the busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance and equal educational opportunities?	18	75	7
21. Health care costs have increased dramatically in recent years to the level where paying for adequate health care is beyond the reach of many people. Should the Federal Government provide a national health program to cover all Americans?	49	36	15
22. Do you favor continuation of the draft after its proposed expiration date of June 1973?	37	51	12
23. Do you feel that our present laws and practices discriminate unfairly against women, particularly in employment?	38	52	10
24. Should the United States increase its armament support to Israel over the current level?	13	72	15
25. Do you favor a new law to ease court restrictions on wiretapping?	40	50	10
26. Do you favor stronger antipollution laws?	67	19	14
27. Do you think the Federal Government's budget is the cause of inflation?	48	30	22
28. Do you think the Nation faces an energy crisis or a shortage of gas, coal, or electricity?	65	22	13
29. Should the President be able to impound funds which have been legally appropriated by Congress?	31	56	13
30. Is devaluation of the American dollar abroad a desirable step toward fiscal responsibility?	30	33	37
31. Do you feel that your postal service has worsened over the past few years?	67	25	8
32. The Federal deficit was about $90,000,000,000 during the past 4 years Do you think revenue-sharing instead of Federal grants will decrease this amount?	25	33	4

YOUTH REDEMPTION MINISTRY PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, our guest chaplain today, the Reverend Nathaniel A. Urshan, pastor of the Calvary Tabernacle Church in Indianapolis, and assistant general superintendent of the United Pentecostal Church International, a clerical colleague of mine in former days, and good friend and constituent, has an outstanding record of putting his religious faith to work helping people.

Not only is he the host pastor of the radio program "Harvestime," which is broadcast weekly over 275 stations worldwide, he also is the guiding spirit behind the youth redemption center program in Indianapolis, working with drug addicts and young people with drug problems.

As a member of the national board of directors of this program, under the sponsorship of the United Pentecostal Church, of which the Reverend Allan Oggs is the National Youth Redemption Ministry representative, Rev. Urshan has shared with me a description of this very beneficial program. Thinking it might be of interest to my colleagues in the Congress. I am pleased to insert it in the RECORD:

THE NATIONAL YOUTH REDEMPTION CENTER

The National Youth Redemption Center is a non-profit corporation affiliated with the United Pentecostal Church. It was born through the foresight of Rev. Kenneth Haney, the International Youth President. The center will grapple with the spiritual, moral, and physical problems of drug-oriented and drug addicted youth.

The Training Center is located on an ex-Nike Hercules missile base near the Nebraskan hamlet of Martell. The sturdy, well-kept, white block structures rest atop a verdunt, grassy knoll that commands the view of the rolling farm land. With dormitory facilities adequate for one hundred twenty-five young men, the seventeen acre site offers pleasant as well as functional surroundings for training.

The main thrust of the Youth Redemption Center is to fill the spiritual vacuum, which is the prime contributing factor to drug addiction. Each day the students start by attending Chapel. The day is ended on a devotional level with vespers, an informal scripture study, and a devotional period which emphasizes but does not replace the student's own personal devotional periods.

While the main goal of Youth Redemption is grounding converts in the knowledge and love of the Lord, the wisdom of the Board of Directors recognized the need and prompted the establishment of classes for training in the basics of some skilled trade. For example, training in basic machine shop techniques through lathe, drill press and mill operation will be taught along with blue print reading and micrometer usage. In addition, practice and theory of printing on a 1250 Multilith press and Challenger letter press will also be taught along with related printing skills.

In the future, general light truck farming and farm equipment operation will provide the Center with fresh vegetables and perhaps home grown beef while engaging the students in healthful out-of-doors work.

Cooking, hygiene, and basic nutrition awareness will be taught also to those wishing to be more self-sufficient and knowledgeable in these areas.

Along with these more academic classes, responsibility will be learned through the general repair and upkeep of the grounds by the students under staff supervision.

All these different areas of training will enable these young men to take up a useful, productive place in the church and society.

LINCOLN CHOIR

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce that the chamber choir of Abraham Lincoln High School, which is located in my northeast Philadelphia district, is planning to tour Europe this summer, and present concerts in Vienna, Budapest, and Prague.

Under the talented and inspirational leadership of Mr. Jay Braman, the choir has become one of the 15 outstanding high school choirs in the United States, according to the National Educational Scholarship Foundation, which is organizing the tour. Considering that the chamber choir was organized only a few years ago, this is a remarkable achievement, and a tribute to the group's musical excellence and dedication.

However, the special circumstances of the choir's preparations make their achievement even more admirable. This winter, the Philadelphia School District suffered the second longest school strike in the Nation's history. The strike deprived the choir of its regular 7:30 a.m. meeting time, its meeting room, and of the lines of communication through the school with the community for the purpose of publicity and fundraising. In such adverse circumstances, however, the diligent shine, and lack of facilities could not keep the choir from its first love, making music, nor from its goal, the European tour.

The young men and women rehearsed in neighborhood churches and in each other's homes; outside the supportive influence of the school's routine, they became stronger, when the less diligent may have wavered.

Because of the lack of school funds, the choir has also done its own fundraising for the 14-day trip. There have been spaghetti dinners, raffles, bake sales, and, of course, concerts before various community groups.

Significantly, the choir has learned that, at times, not even considerable musical talent is enough to achieve its goals. Certainly their work outside the choir room has been essential to their success. The Lincoln choir's effort should serve as an example to artists and young people throughout the United States and should also serve as an example to adults as we evaluate this generation.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the choir on its achievements and wish them good fortune on what I am certain will be an exciting and successful journey.

A JUDGE URGES REALISTIC PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMINALS USING WEAPONS TO COMMIT CRIMES

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is heartening when a jurist speaks out emphatically for strict handling of criminal cases in the courts. I am impressed with a letter written to the Chicago Tribune by Judge O. S. Luckenbach, county judge of Shawano-Menominee County Court, Shawano, Wis. I submit Judge Luckenbach's letter for reprinting in the RECORD:

SHAWANO, WIS.,
February 28, 1973.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE,
Chicago Tribune,
Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: There has been so much written about registration of guns that from a practical standpoint I feel obliged to answer some of the arguments, both pro and con.

I know with pleasure, that there is a bill introduced in the Senate, No. 576, introduced by Senator Dominick and others.

For the first time, they have seized on the real issue. This bill provides for a mandatory prison term when the crime is committed with the use of a firearm. Perhaps it should have included a knife.

Being an oldtimer, and having been in many a criminal case in my day, I can tell you that whenever a suspect is interviewed at the jail his last question is—"Do you think I can get probation?"

To me, that's the real crux of the situation and seeing as how I am in my last term as a Judge, I can feel free to state my honest opinion. Frankly, there are too many "Marshmallow Judges" that think everything can be cured by probation. Being an ex-Annapolis man, I am well aware of what discipline means. If this new law goes into effect I can assure you that when a few of them are incarcerated, their friends will think twice before using a gun.

In answer to this registration, I should like to ask those proponents what good it would be to register my many shotguns and rifles as a crime deterrent. I can proudly state that at age 65 I have never had so much as a traffic ticket.

What we need is more judges with a backbone and if they don't have it, maybe Congress should give them what they fail to recognize as their duty.

Respectfully submitted,
O. S. LUCKENBACH,
County Judge.

"THE BIBLE BACK IN OUR SCHOOLS"

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to a brief poem, written by Mr. Robert O. Donovan of Honolulu, Hawaii, whose book, "The Bible Back in Our Schools," was made available recently to every Member of both House and Senate.

Mr. Donovan, who is a strong advocate of the restoration of the right to pray to youngsters in our Nation's public schools, felt that publication of his poem might call additional attention to this important subject, and, as I agree with him, I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

[From "The Bible Back in Our Schools"]

(By Robert O. Donovan)

PERPLEXED IS THE NATION WHOSE GOD CAN'T BE MENTIONED!

There's no "Lord's Prayer" in school, and no Bible allowed,
The Supreme Court once said it can't be;
And the Congress too long now has wrestled the case
As a matter of no urgency.

Every Senator, and everyone in the House,
Claims belief in a Being Supreme,
But they say, ". . . with the conflicts Americans face,
Any worship in public's extreme."

An Amendment—the first—in our great Bill of Rights
Constitutionally bans such, some say,
Though the patriots who wrote it (some died for their cause)
Oft invoked Divine aid in their day.

Separation there should be between church and state,
On that nearly all will agree;
But must we now bar all recognition of God
In this land of the brave and the free?

Can't the Nation that first landed man on the moon,
With its God-given brains, in this day,
Find some path to a proper and just set of words
To again permit pupils to pray?

Can't the Country whose founders were strong in their faith
When revolting from tyranny's rule,
Find some legal solution this stalemate to end
And return the Lord's Bible to School!

HEARINGS ON CHANGES IN AMATEUR SPORTS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 22, the Senate Commerce Committee began hearings on four bills which could substantially change the way amateur sports are run.

One of the witnesses testifying before this committee, was a friend of mine, Tom McMillan, an All-American basketball player from the University of Maryland and a member of the U.S. Olympic basketball team in Munich. Tom's testimony gives the thrust of the problem facing our young amateur athletes today and I feel it deserves the attention of my colleagues:

TESTIMONY OF TOM MCMILLAN

Senator Tunney, distinguished Senators: My name is Tom McMillan and I can probably relate to you an example of both the best and worst of what exists in today's collegiate and amateur sports activities. I am at the present time a junior at the University of Maryland.

Three years ago I was fortunate enough to be one of the most sought after high school basketball players in the United States. I was exposed to commercial recruiting as much as anyone. I am a basketball player. The story of my recruiting was told in Sports Illustrated as well as other national publications. I was also fortunate enough to be prepared for it all by enlightened parents and a brother who had gone through a similar recruiting experience.

I have represented my country at national and international tournaments throughout the world. If I wanted to at this point, I could go to China, tour the Far East, travel to Europe or I could compete for the upcoming University World Games in Moscow in August.

I was a member of the United States basketball team during the Olympic games last summer. I can tell you first hand what it is like to be on a team that had less than a month to play and practice together. Ours was a young team that averaged 20.6 years of age competing against the strongest team the Soviet Union could bring to the Olympic Games, several members of which had participated in three previous Olympics. Their youngest player was 21 years old.

As a member of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, I have another view of sports and fitness in America. I can testify to sports justice and injustice. I can make comments about the NCAA, the AAU. I can testify to the lack of representation on major governing boards by athletes who seldom control their own destiny.

I can testify about the quagmire of rules and regulations which plague the athletes. Too often the athletes are the victims of inequitable restrictions.

Unless the trend is reversed we will soon see sports decisions made in conference rooms, not on the playing field. Three examples would be the Olympic basketball fiasco; the squabbling over Bill Walton and others playing the Russian rematch this past spring, and the loss of Rick DeMont's Olympic medal.

If you happen to be 6'-10", it is pretty easy for sports to find you. If you happen to run faster than anybody else, sooner or later somebody will find you. Same thing for stars in the entire sports world. Superstars somehow get discovered. I have had all the privileges come my way. What I would like to see happen is for every American to be given the opportunty to participate in every sport to the utmost of his or her ability, not just on natural ability but to their coached and trained ability for all the years of their life. That is why I believe in the Gravel-Thurmond Bill.

In most countries of the world, they have come to realize that there is a direct correlation between physical well-being; mental and moral well-being and the country's national approach to recognizing how physical activity can influence the former. Any student of totalitarian governments knows that one of the first moves made by the government is an opening and exposing to all of their peoples of a formalized athletic program. They do this because of the sense of pride that it instills as well as a sense of total well-being that it brings towards the populace.

It is not too late for this country to inaugurate the kinds of programs that we see operating in many countries of the world. We may be too passive and self-satisfied by watching, rather than participating. We must begin to work with, and to guide our people into physical culture. A National Sports Foundation would work whether the people are located in retirement communities, on city streets, or on country playing fields. Americans can experience a new sense of well-being by playing the game to the best of their ability. Whether it be bowling, basketball, shuffle-board or shotput, ping-pong or in a swimming pool, the American people can benefit immeasurably from the individual growth of its citizenry, in physical well-being.

I am not concerned of how the NSDF will help the Olympic athlete, but what I am concerned about is how the National Sports Development Foundation will help to further the American ideal and allow every American, regardless of where he comes from, or what he may be, to learn to play his game as well as he can.

Thank you again for allowing me this opportunity to express my hope that this legislation will be enacted.

ELTING CHAPMAN

HON. EDWARD YOUNG

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, for 40 years the citizens of Florence County, S.C. were privileged to have Elting L. Chapman serve as county treasurer. He was a man of great integrity and character, and we extend our deepest sympathy to all his wonderful family on his recent passing.

The Florence Morning News of May 27 printed a very fine editorial tribute to this dedicated public servant. I wish to join in this tribute to my friend, Elting Chapman:

ELTING CHAPMAN

Almost 40 years as Florence County treasurer was the record of Elting L. Chapman who died last Thursday at the age of 78. He had been in retirement from his four decades as the county's chief financial officer only since last year.

A life-long resident of Florence County, his birth year was only five years after the formation of the county from portions of the neighboring counties of Darlington, Marion and Williamsburg. In 1933, when in his early 30s, he became the county's seventh treasurer and served in that capacity longer than any man before him, and 15 years longer than his immediate predecessor whose period of service was second in length to Chapman's.

During the full length of years in office, his honesty and faithful stewardship were never in question. Nor did his warmth and friendly manner, so characteristic of his person, ever vary. He was a good man, a good citizen, and a good friend whose own friends were numberless.

ORBITING LABS TO SCAN EARTH'S RESOURCES FROM SPACE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, each day the availability of natural resources for the well-being of the people of our country and the world declines. Our national space program represents an opportunity to help survey, identify, and conserve these most important resources. As our astronauts prepare and conduct the recovery of the Skylab mission it is important to note that a major set of experiments on the Skylab includes Earth resources survey equipment.

Mr. David F. Salisbury, staff writer for the Christian Science Monitor, includes a most informative article on Earth resources survey experiments in Skylab in the Saturday, May 5, 1973, edition of the Christian Science Monitor. This article describes in some depth the value of Earth resources surveys and their significance to all people of the world. The article follows:

ORBITING LABS TO SCAN EARTH'S RESOURCES FROM SPACE: SENSORS MONITOR ABOVE, BELOW GROUND

(By David F. Salisbury)

BOSTON.—Step by step, the United States is heading toward a system that will monitor earth's resources from space.

The next step will be an earth-resources package mounted on Skylab—the National Aeronautics and Space Administration manned space laboratory due to launch May 14.

Following on the heels of the highly successful Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), NASA officials say, the Skylab experiments will test the capabilities and limitations of extremely sophisticated remote sensing devices.

A comparison of ERTS and Skylab results will help determine the best design for a future satellite earth-monitoring system. If present plans work out, officials say that may be as early as 1978.

After roughly one year of operation, ERTS-1 has demonstrated that many earth-features can be identified and inventoried more economically from a satellite than from the ground. It can tell crops and forests and cities apart. It can identify areas where minerals and water are likely to be found. It can detect some forms of air and water pollution.

MORE CHANNELS NEEDED

Yet space officials view this satellite as a relatively crude device. They say it looks down on the earth with only four "eyes"—channels that each view the world through only a narrow band of the total spectrum—two in a visible light range and two in the infrared.

Skylab, by comparison, is designed to scrutinize chosen areas with six different sensors with as many as 13 different channels. In the 25 hours that it will operate, space officials say, the earth-resources package will gather a staggering amount of information and store it on film and magnetic tape to be brought back at the end of each mission by the astronauts.

The complex sensors on Skylab are expected to open up a new range of possibilities for resource monitoring.

"Where ERTS can differentiate between a city and a forest," NASA's Alan Watkins illustrates, "we hope the earth-resources package will enable us to tell, say, whether an urban area is predominantly single-family or multiple-unit dwellings. This can be very useful for urban planners."

There are two microwave channels on Skylab that will look right through clouds and penetrate to varying depths below the earth's surface. Experimenters hope to gather information about soil type and wetness, snow cover, and related conditions.

Over the ocean, these microwave sensors can determine the speed on the surface of the water by the reflection pattern of tiny wind-ripples. If any large storms or hurricane move into Skylab's path, they will become "targets of opportunity" and the astronaut crew will zero in on them, according to NASA officials.

Also on board will be an instrument called a spectral scanner. It is similar to what chemists use to determine the makeup of unknown substances or that astronomers attach to their telescopes to determine the chemistry of stars. Focusing it on earth should fingerprint specific types of vegetation and help assess the health of orchards and fields from 270 miles above, NASA says.

NEW APPLICATIONS SOUGHT

NASA-sponsored experimenters will attempt to exploit these new capabilities. How well do they do what they are supposed to? What specific applications will they have? What is the most usable form for the information to be in?

One problem that has nagged the developers of remote sensing is the "ground truth" of their data. If an outline shows up on a satellite photo, does it exist on the ground or is it some illusion caused by a combination of light and atmospheric conditions?

The earth-resources package includes a major assault on this question. As Skylab passes over designated areas, a whole host will be inspecting, measuring, and photographing that same location from the ground up. And besides this, there will be instruments on board the space laboratory whose purpose is to document the condition of the atmosphere so that its effects on remote sensing can be better understood.

LIKE BEING IN DESERT

Dallas Evans, one of the principle investigators, explained his feelings about the Skylab project and remote sensing in general:

"If you find yourself caught in the middle of the desert, what's the first thing you do? You sit down and take stock of what you have and then figure out what's the best way to use it."

To Mr. Evans facing the future, with its forecast population explosion and projected energy and mineral shortages, is like being lost in the desert. Satellite remote sensing is a practical way to find out what we have so that we can plan how best to use it.

Skylab's resource-sensing package should help engineers find the best, the most economical, way of doing this remote surveying routinely. How to get people to use it once it's built will be an entirely different problem.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, the 10th anniversay of the Organization of

African Unity was celebrated in Washington May 25 at a reception in the Embassy of Morocco.

The host was Moroccan Ambassador Badreddine Senoussi, who spoke in behalf of King Hassan I, the outgoing President of the OAU. The U.S. Government was represented by Acting Secretary of State Kenneth Rush and David B. Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The OAU, at its founding 10 years ago, was welcomed by the United States with high hopes. Its goals of a united, peaceful, and developing Africa certainly were in the interests of the United States and the international community.

The establishment of an ad hoc committee a few days ago at the OAU summit conference to mediate the border dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia reminds us of the organization's active efforts to find peaceful solutions to thorny controversies involving African states.

The OAU's peacekeeping efforts are impressive, but they are not the whole story. The OAU also has proven invaluable as a focal point, initiator and coordinator for a wide variety of constructive efforts to solve common African problems in the economic, social, legal, and educational spheres. OAU support for Africa's regional economic groupings has helped weave an interlocking web which promises to link effectively the various countries and regions of the continent.

I believe that the hopes the United States held for the OAU in 1963 have been more than satisfied. We find that the OAU has proven itself to be a realistic African response to Africa's need for cooperative action.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon, continuing a tradition of American Presidents, sent a congratulatory message to African chiefs of state and government at their summit conference last week in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Speaker, I include the President's message and the remarks of Ambassador Sencussi and Deputy Secretary Rush at the Moroccan Embassy at this point in the RECORD:

PRESIDENT NIXON SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU SUMMIT PARLEY

President Nixon, has sent a message to African leaders assembled in Addis Ababa to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity. The message was addressed to King Hassan of Morocco, retiring President of the OAU. Following is the text of the President' message:

Your Majesty: To the distinguished leaders of Africa assembled in Addis Ababa to observe the tenth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, I extend my warm personal greetings and best wishes of the American people on this occasion. The United States has followed closely and with deep admiration the accomplishments of the Organization of African Unity in promoting peace and progress on that continent. We share your aspirations for the progress and development of Africa and for the dignity and well-being of all African peoples. We look forward to a continuing close relationship between the United States and the countries of your continent. To all member nations and their leaders, we extend our warm congratulations on past accomplishments and our very best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

PREPARED REMARKS OF MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR BADREDDINE SENOUSSI

On behalf of the African Ambassadors to Washington, I have the pleasure to welcome you to this reception and to thank you for celebrating with us the tenth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity.

Ten years ago this day, thirty-two African heads of state and government of independent Africa met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and signed the historic charter of the Organization of African Unity, pledging to strive for the unity and solidarity of the African peoples, the preservation of the dignity of its nations and the freedom of its sons and daughters still being suppressed and humiliated by die-hard colonialists and the monstrous perpetrators of apartheid.

Today we look back through all these years of the existence of the OAU and we are proud to say that despite all speculations and machinations by its enemies, the OAU has survived and grown, consisting now of 41 members, renewed with the strength of unity and common determination to promote the cause of Africa.

Since its inception, the OAU has been playing a significant role in world politics, greatly assisting world bodies make useful decisions on African matters.

Among its members, not only does the O.A.U. serve to promote trade and research, it also strengthens cultural bonds between them and provides the interaction necessary for economic and social progress.

This is why, in relating the achievements of the O.A.U. during the first decade, we recall, among others, the Pan-African Cultural Festival organised in Algiers in 1969, which helped greatly to project the African culture to the outside world and also to reveal new facets to the Africans themselves.

We also recall with pride the first All Africa Trade Fair held in Nairobi, Kenya last year through which many foreign businessmen came to realise Africa's great economic potential.

The O.A.U. also serves as a forum for the settlement of disputes in a spirit of reconciliation and solidarity, without outside interference. So successful has it been in this that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, referred to the Organization as "the United Nations' best ally for the maintenance of international peace and security on the African Continent".

Peace cannot be achieved however, while unnecessary suppression persists in the Continent. Therefore, at the summit meeting of the O.A.U. in Rabat last year, it was resolved that this should be the year of liberation for those countries still oppressed by foreign domination. The dignity and freedom for all people as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations and the inevitable declaration of the rights of man, must be achieved. The struggle for freedom in Africa is a process to which all independent nations in Africa are totally committed.

In this connection, we are proud of the OAU's continued financial, material and diplomatic support to the liberation movements in Africa and of the active way in which it has kept alive world interest in the struggle for a total liberation of the continent.

We are also proud of the O.A.U.'s full support given to any African country which is the victim of outside aggression.

Excellencies, distinguished guests, in ten years we have demonstrated to the world the political maturity of the African leaders and their capability to decided their own affairs, by the very fact that today, the O.A.U. still lives and is growing from strength to strength becoming more influential both at home and abroad.

As we enter the second decade of our Organization, we, the African Ambassadors to Washington would like to note with appreciation the warm friendship which the African Continent has in the past enjoyed from the people of America. We recognize the fact that in 1961, the United States Congress passed a resolution authorising the celebration of Africa Day on April 15th of that year. The meaning of such move is of great significance in the relationship between the people of the United States and the peoples of Africa. Among other things, it demonstrated the recognition and support which the people of the United States of America have for the peoples of Africa.

Today we believe that there is need for such understanding, sympathy and recognition as demonstrated by that legislative body in 1961, to be renewed and re-emphasised by this same body which symbolises the justice and freedom of the American people.

Africa needs the support of the people of the United States in its struggle for freedom and economic independence. This fact we cannot over-emphasise knowing the strength and amplitude of the American nation and the influence it wields in the world of today. We, therefore, look forward to a bright future of better understanding and cooperation between the two great Continents.

We would also like to thank all our friends from other parts of the world who have, in one way or another, helped our Organization to prosper. We look forward to the full cooperation and assistance from all the peoples of the world in our effort to bring out the full greatness of Africa.

Long live the Organization of African Unity!

Long live the Freedom of the peoples of Africa!

Long live the Prosperity of the peoples of Africa!

REMARKS OF ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE KENNETH RUSH OAU ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION, MOROCCAN EMBASSY, MAY 25, 1973

Ambassador Senoussi, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: The first ten years for any organization with aims as ambitious as those of the Organization of African Unity, are bound to be years of challenge. Tonight, on the Tenth Anniversary of the OAU, we pay a fitting tribute to a major regional organization which, in dealing effectively with diverse problems and proving its capacity to act as arbiter and spokesman for the African continent, has risen to the challenge. In adhering steadfastly to the principles of its Charter—territorial integrity, national sovereignty, peaceful settlement of disputes, and economic and social progress—the OAU has become the focal point for Africa's collective endeavors to satisfy the just aspirations of its peoples. For its accomplishments, the member states can be justly proud of their organization, and enter upon its second decade with growing confidence in achieving the worthy ideals and goals that inspired them at its founding.

We share with the nations of Africa a common hope for justice, dignity, and progress. In the short but eventful decade since they created the Organization of African Unity as their common instrument to give greater substance to these hopes, we in the United States have come to place increasing value on our relations with the OAU and its members—both collectively and individually. The OAU has laid foundations for cooperative endeavors in a growing number of scientific, technical, economic and social fields. The United States particularly welcomes the opportunity of contributing to economic development through close ties with its members in the fields of aid, trade, and investment. We are ready to share with you the benefits of technology and to assist, on mutually agreed terms, in realizing the vast potential of your rich continent. Together we can continue to work for an international climate in which the world's energies and resources are mobilized for peaceful and productive pursuits. The United States will remain responsive, in a spirit of mutual cooperation, to all who seek with us a more secure and rewarding future.

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a comprehensive bill to establish a national program for research, development, and demonstration projects in fuels and energy, and to authorize Federal support for these programs.

This Nation is in vital need of a high-priority program to tackle what I believe is a critical energy shortage. Unfortunately, there has been virtually no leadership either in Washington or elsewhere in this country urging the development of resources adequate to our needs. We now face, for instance, an oil reserve of only 5 days, while many lesser countries have 100-day reserves. Clearly it is time for action.

One of the major goals of the bill I am introducing today is to provide the United States, by 1983, with the capability to be self-sufficient in environmentally acceptable energy sources. This includes the authorization of Federal funds not only for research efforts but also for tangible development ventures to apply the research to commercial application, in numerous areas including coal gasification, shale oil, geothermal resources, hydroelectric power, and coal liquefaction. In my view, we must be self-sufficient or well on our way to self-sufficiency in order to avoid blackmail by petroleum-producing countries.

This bill is identical to the legislation introduced in the Senate by Senator HENRY JACKSON, who has distinguished himself by his interest and creative efforts at solving the energy crisis before it is too late.

MEMORIAL DAY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day has been celebrate1. The parades, the speeches, the prayers of last Monday have ended. The flowers and wreaths laid on our soldiers' graves have surely wilted, and even the sunshine of this past weekend has erased the memory of May 28's cold rain. Yet, the hardships experienced by our veterans and their families, and particularly those soldiers who were involved in the Vietnam conflict, remain. The following editorial from the Star-Ledger of Newark, N.J., perhaps best captures the gravity of this situation:

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day is a day for remembering, for some in a personal context and for others in a less intimate and less searing manner.

It is an observance for memorializing those who have given their lives in the service of their country; they have died in wars that have taken on different meanings over the years. The fervor of patriotism in the early conflicts has been diminished in a contemporary dimension because young people more and more are questioning the fundamental immorality of these armed confrontations.

For many—and for good reason—war is wasteful and destructive. It rarely resolves ideological or national differences in affirmative, long-lasting terms.

And one need turn no farther back in history than the immediacy of our involvement in Vietnam, a long, indecisive, costly and unpopular conflict that is still being waged in Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam despite ceasefire truce signed last January.

It is a war that has divided our nation, leaving lasting, residual bitter imprints: The casualties, the dead and maimed, the staggering drain on our resources that has left an unstable economy in its wake, the dark memories of those whose loved ones have either been killed or are still missing.

There are still more than 1,300 American servicemen listed as missing in Southeast Asia. For the families of these men, the war remains an unremitting ordeal of uncertainty and doubt. And for them, too, this Memorial Day has a special poignance, a personal grief that should be shared by millions of Americans on this day for remembering the men who have died in all of the wars in which this country has engaged.

We must, therefore, not be content with merely eloquent addresses delivered once a year in behalf of our brave and courageous soldiers. We must not let this holiday become only a time of remembrance and memorializing. A great deal remains to be done and action must begin immediately.

A rundown of figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals, for example, that in February, unemployment among veterans 20 to 24 years old, was 10.6 percent, compared to 6.4 percent for nonveterans of the same age. And, the rate of unemployment among black and other minority veterans was even higher. At 14.9 percent, minority unemployment is over 4 percent above that of white veterans in the same category. The following table further substantiates this distressing problem:

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED VETERAN EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

[Numbers in thousands]

	20-29 years		20-24 years		25-29 years	
	Veteran	Non-veteran	Veteran	Non-veteran	Veteran	Non-veteran
1st quarter 1973:						
Unemployed	252	549	153	376	99	173
Percent	5.8	6.0	9.4	7.0	3.7	4.5
4th quarter 1972:						
Unemployed	267	570	161	425	106	145
Percent	6.2	6.3	9.5	8.2	4.0	3.8
3d quarter 1972:						
Unemployed	303	560	183	411	120	149
Percent	7.2	6.4	10.6	8.3	4.8	3.9
2d quarter 1972:						
Unemployed	322	609	190	443	132	166
Percent	7.7	7.1	10.6	9.1	5.5	4.4

The situation in education is equally bleak. A recent Harris survey showed that less than 35 percent of eligible Vietnam veterans are taking advantage of educational benefits. The figure was 60 percent after World War II. In addition, a $50 million authorization to provide part-time jobs for student veterans was impounded by President Nixon. He also tried to hold back $25 million approved to encourage colleges to admit and train veterans, but I was happy to note that congressional pressure and a court suit have now convinced the administration to release these funds.

I will shortly sponsor a five-part package of legislation to assist all our neglected veterans who participated in this most tragic and unpopular war. These bills are directed at the most pressing problems of our Vietnam veterans—opportunities for education and employment. Their purposes are as follows:

Creation of a Vietnam Era Veterans Assistance and Opportunity Task Force to coordinate available Federal programs and expand efforts to encourage participation in them;

Establishment of regional military discharge review boards to aid in processing applications for a change of discharge submitted by veterans discharged under less than honorable conditions; most of these—about six out of seven—are undesirable discharges, issued administratively without the safeguards required at a court-martial, such as right to counsel and adherence to rules of evidence;

To require that separation and reenlistment codes on discharge document be confidential, for often this information is used by employers in an adverse way against veterans seeking employment;

To provide education assistance to cover a veteran's costs for tuition, laboratory, and other fees, to a maximum of $1,000; this would provide aid comparable to that given World War II veterans; and

To give veterans receiving the $220 a month subsistence pay the option of higher monthly sums over a shorter period of time; the allowance, authorized for a maximum of 36 months, could be accelerated to $440 a month for 18 months.

I certainly hope that between this year's Memorial Day and next year's national day of remembrance, our actions will result in progress, achievements, and hope. We have treated our Vietnam era veterans shamefully. They did not ask to fight in Asia for what, in the end, was a war waged for no valid purpose. I intend to do all I can to see that we deal fairly, realistically, and compassionately to solve the serious problems they have found upon their return.

POVERTY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there has been much discussion lately on the "amount" of progress that has been made by Government programs in the last decade toward eliminating the cultural/economic/social circumstances that create and maintain poverty. While many of us feel that the evaluation is not conclusive, the Nixon administration has made clearcut decisions regarding most of these programs, declaring them either a failure or a success. But the decision really makes no difference. Success or failure, the President has chosen to terminate most of the poverty programs of the sixties. What he has failed to address, however, as our distinguished colleagues Congressmen CHARLES B. RANGEL and ANDREW YOUNG so clearly point out in the following articles in the May 21 issue of The Nation, is that poverty still exists, not as an issue or the object of a program but as a fact of life for many Americans, particularly those who are members of minority groups.

The article follows:

1. THE VERBAL CURE

(By Representative CHARLES B. RANGEL)

Poverty may soon disappear, if not from the country, at least from the vocabulary of official bureaucratese. There have been reports that a federal interagency committee is quietly studying the possibility of ending government use of the word. It would little surprise the 25.6 million poor Americans if they were, in fact, defined out of existence. Observing White House policies and priorities, they already question whether the President knows they are really here.

When the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities of the House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings on the planned budget cuts, witness after witness decried the impact of Administration proposals on human needs. The word "adminicide" was used to describe the cutbacks in health, housing, job training, day care, education and senior citizen programs.

Poor Americans know how it feels to be put at the end of the line, to be forced to ride in the back of the bus of the country's conscience. They saw the Administration spend $425 million to bomb Hanoi for seventeen days during the 1972 Christmas season, while spending only $398 million a year for the entire community-action program in the United States. They are aware that the amount spent by the Pentagon on nuts and candy in the 1971-72 budget ($16.7 million) would fund the community-action programs in eight New York City neighborhoods. So there is no great shock in the nation that their very existence will be erased by the bureaucrats. There is outrage, though.

The current official definition of the poverty line for a nonfarm family of four in our country is a cash income of $4,137 a year. Maximum welfare payments for a family of four, COPE reports, range from $700 annually in Mississippi to more than $3,600 in a handful of Northern states. Even with rent subsidies, food stamps and Medicaid, poverty-level families fight a daily battle for survival. Mollie Orshansky, a HEW statistician, pointed out recently that the gap between poor and nonpoor Americans would be even greater if certain benefits received by middle-class families were computed as income: expense accounts, vacation pay, commodity discounts.

Abolish welfare for the rich? There is no word yet from the Administration on an end to tax loopholes and corporate subsidies.

A sweep of the White House wand and the Office of Economic Opportunity vanishes. It is uncertain whether the magic of the courts will be stronger than White House magic.

Abracadabra, and officials responsible for the Watergate espionage team are hidden in a puff of smoke. The magic of public opinion may blow the smoke away.

Presto, and the air bombardment of Cambodia is not an "act of war." Does Congress have anything up its sleeve?

My Lai, General Lavelle's unauthorized bombing missions over North Vietnam, broken Indian treaties—White House magic tries to wish them all away.

It is true, as the Administration contends, that "poverty" is a politicized, value-laden word. It is, however, the most accurate word for portraying what poor people face daily. Euphemisms cannot convey the reality of the slum housing where so many of my Harlem and East Harlem constituents live. Or the despair in New York City's public schools where reading levels continue to fall. Or the fear caused by the heroin plague which feeds on unemployment and racial discrimination. White House magic can't make *them* disappear overnight.

2. UP THE SHORT LADDER

(By Representative ANDREW YOUNG)

Present-day economic policies have been disastrous for low-income and poor citizens—especially when one observes the suffering caused by the inequities of policies which have led to controls on wages, to soaring prices and to soaring profits. Those persons fortunate enough to have jobs are the main victims of this nation's "new economic innovations." At the lower end of the income scale wages have been held in check, but prices have obviously not been stabilized.

While workers have produced more goods and services—raising the gross national product by $100 billion in 1972 alone—the bulk of this increase shows up in record profit levels, which rose by 12 per cent in less than a year. This current rate of profit increase is vast, even considering the valid argument that some industries were due profit increases, i.e., the small farmer, baker, etc. When one analyzes the general economic picture, it would appear that what could be called "middleclass" blacks are moving ahead, but a number of critical events suggest another conclusion.

The implications of the high unemployment of young people and the effect of the housing slowdown and the recent recession on the general populace are potentially serious.

Blacks improved their relative economic position during the 1960s but their pace of advance, compared with that of whites, has slowed considerably in the last few years. Statistically, this can be measured by the absence of significant growth in the black labor force, near exclusion from the new job markets and skyrocketing black unemployment. As has been suggested by the recent Wattenberg-Scammon article, the black population does continue to make some progress up the occupational ladder. However, it is still climbing the ladder of little skill and little hope of advancement—the low-wage industries being its primary source of jobs.

Heretofore, the principal beneficiaries of federal programs have been the middle classes, black and white. And during the past few years, middle-class blacks have more and more achieved equality with whites of moderate income and in the large pool of social workers. Today, with the evident dismantling of these programs, the question is whether private industry can or will absorb this black managerial class.

Black and poor people have been warned by the President to "ask not what the government can do for you, but ask what you [poor people] can do for yourself." I ask what can the poor and blue-collar worker do for himself when a cruel and callous economic squeeze has been so tightly clamped about his life line? Or perhaps the President means, "You take care of yourselves and I will take care of the rich and established."

The poor and working classes will not be able to "do for themselves" because:

Their jobs are the ones most adversely affected by Nixon policies. Unemployment in the inner city, where the nation's poor generally live, has soared to postwar highs at least double the national average.

Fiscal policy must be more than a central instrument of economic policy. Realistically, it must serve as an instrument for social practice as well. The proposed fiscal 1974 budget is obviously the most anti-people budget in modern history. It is clearly not anti-inflationary and it is clearly not equitable.

The blacks, the poor and the aged have few advocates within the Administration or on the agencies created to administer the overall economic policies.

I would not want to deny that the black population lives today at standards that are much better than those of their forefathers. However, this says little about levels of income, education and job patterns. Recent reports, and specifically the Wattenberg-Scammon article, are grossly misleading with reference to upward mobility and the black community at large.

The "black middle class" has come into being only because there are black men and women so committed to educating their children and living in a decent home and eating a balanced diet that they choose to work at two, sometimes three, jobs in order to make ends meet.

Today, the economic life of the working-class community looks promising for no one, black or white—except for the rich.

I see it as ultimately important that this country make a directional shift toward an economy that is based upon maximum use of goods, services and production. And we can't do that and maintain our present definitions of "full employment." We can't do that and continue to overextend ourselves militarily abroad. I ask, "Black Progress and Liberal Rhetoric?"—or "Black Promises and Liberal Disgust?"

SER HELPS MEET NATION'S MANPOWER NEEDS

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to announce to my colleagues the observance of SER Week, June 3 to June 10. SER, Jobs for Progress, Inc., is the national manpower program designed and staffed by bicultural and bilingual professionals who address the manpower needs of the Spanish-speaking citizens of our country. Similar proclamations of support have been issued in the 14 States where SER is located by Congressmen, mayors, and Governors. Citizens, business groups, and corporations and elected officials will observe SER Week by hosting a variety of conferences and luncheons. One honorary luncheon being held this week includes as its guests, representatives of at least 15 national corporations. It is being held at the Beverly Hilton Hotel on Thursday, June 7, in Beverly Hills, Calif.

At this time, I would like to commend Mr. Philip Soto, the project director of the East Los Angeles SER for his outstanding efforts in the community in developing and maintaining trusting relationships among the Spanish-speaking, the business community, and elected officials.

I am hopeful that my colleagues and readers of the RECORD will join me in support and recognition of SER and in the observance of SER Week, June 3 to June 10.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA DISTRIBUTED TO COLLEGE STUDENTS AS A BIRTH CONTROL HANDBOOK

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, few people would argue against the importance of providing young adults accurate information about sex.

But I must protest when such information is cloaked in Communist Chinese propaganda and distributed at the Nation's leading higher education institutions with the covert or overt stamp of officialdom.

Such a deplorable situation at Princeton University, among other schools, was brought to my attention by William A. Rusher, publisher of National Review, and through editorials in that weekly magazine. It also has been reported in other magazines and newspapers.

A dish of basic sex information, Maoist rubbish, a clenched fist atop medicine's traditional winged caduceus and a suggestive photograph or two is found in the 7 by 10 inch, 47-page newsprint "Birth Control Handbook." It is published by "The Handbook Collective" of Montreal, Canada, and its staff is believed to be students at Magill University.

If Princeton University is too far to raise concern, my investigation discloses the Handbook also is available at the nearby University of Maryland and at Kent State in Ohio.

Included among the approximately 25 universities on the Handbook's distribution list is Boston University, Tufts, the Universities of Illinois, California, Hartford, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Northeast—Boston—South Illinois, Syracuse, Vassar, Yale, four of the State Universities of New York and, overseas, Queensland Institute, Australia and Exeter, London.

Princeton's experience may be typical of what has happened elsewhere. Anthony J. Maruca, Princeton's vice president for administration, explained that an advisory council of which he is a member, authorized the Handbook's use last summer in the University's sex education program conducted at its health services facility.

Maruca said physicians on the 15-member council verified the Handbook's medical accuracy and validity.

"A number of us raised questions about the political commentary, but the great majority decided that it should be made available because of its medical content."

So serious were those questions that the council agreed that a political disclaimer should be attached to each copy of the Handbook.

"It was to say, in effect, that the Handbook was being made available because it was comprehensive medically, and that the university disassociated itself from the political comments."

National Review, on April 27, 1973, editorialized, in part:

> We hazard the guess that, in contrast to antisemitic or anti-Negro rhetoric, the Maoist rhetoric was not particularly upsetting because it has become a rather commonplace mode of discourse on the campus.
>
> We would not like to think that any of the Princeton officials involved really believe the Maoist claptrap; we merely observed that they have become inured to it, that it strikes them as routine, and, therefore, not really objectionable. . . .

Several months passed between the council's release of the Handbook to the health service and its order to attach a disclaimer.

Inevitably, somehow, the Handbook was made available without the disclaimer and in an as yet unexplained happenstance, 1,000 to 2,000 copies of the Handbook, sans disclaimer, mysteriously were distributed to every male and female dormatory room on campus.

Maruca tells of the University's efforts to unmask the distributor. His choice of words is both fitting and ironic under the circumstances:

> We've had great difficulty pinning down how it happened and who was responsible.
>
> The people in the infirmary take the blame collectively. It was an administrative foul-up.

Princeton has ceased distribution of the handbook, Maruca said, and physicians in the sex education program are using a substitute.

Not before questions were raised within and without those hallowed halls of ivy about the propriety of "foisting" the Handbook on people, for both political and sex education reasons.

The university official said no Federal funds were used to buy the handbook. Copies cost 5 cents each, he said, and the money was found in the account of a now defunct student group. The "collective" charges $45 per thousand.

Here are some gems from the "Birth Control Handbook," self-styled as "medicine for the people":

> Vietnam was once the "rice basin of the East," but, the Vietnamese finally decided to throw out their foreign exploiters and take control of their own resources. In response, America bombed and defoliated Viet Nam to the point of ecological disaster. Viet Nam has huge resources of tin, which American industry wants and is prepared to do almost anything to get. (Page three.)

And this diagnosis:

> The fact that ZPG (zero population growth) claims to direct its propaganda primarily at white, middle class Americans does nothing to eliminate the factor of racism which is an inevitable, historical aspect of the U.S. population control movement, financed and directed by America's white ruling class. (page three.)

On page 4, the handbook ignores the facts and rewrites history to report that China is:

> One of the few countries in the world where there exists no starvation . . .
>
> The 700 million Chinese accomplished this by overthrowing their foreign exploiters, by taking control of their own natural riches, by granting equality to women, by providing voluntary birth control, sterilization and abortion programs, by determining their own priorities, such as education and food for all. Nothing short of equally basic social change in America and in the countries it exploits is going to bring solutions for our terrible problems of hunger, pollution, crime in the streets, racism and war. (Page four.)

This prognosis is found on pages 26 and 27:

> Since the growth of large populations in nations of the Third World (Africa, Latin America, parts of Asia, etc.) represents a threat to the power and world dominance of such countries as the United States, considerable attention is being directed at the IUD (interuterine device) by these nations. Scientists, working with grants from such organizations as the Population Council, a 'private American foundation,' supported by the Ford Foundation, John D. Rockefeller III and other private donors, are attempting to develop more effective IUDS. . . .
>
> By advocating voluntary sterilization and use of the IUD, the government of the United States, Britain and other western powers are attempting to control by contraception the numbers of non-white people, just as white people from Europe eliminated large numbers of red Indians by importing diseases for which the Indian had no antibody (immunity) resistance. (A preposterous notion!)
>
> One important characteristic that the IUD shares with sterlization is that the effectiveness of the method cannot be controlled directly by the individual woman. . . (Doctors on the Princeton Advisory Council that approved the Handbook must have missed that gem.)
>
> Large scale use of contraceptive measures, applied to women who may not want to control their fertility, approaches genocide and ceases to be birth control.

The M.D. after the name of the person who wrote that must stand for doctor of Maoism.

Catholics sincerely concerned about questions of birth control are certain to be outraged by this gratuitous comment on page 34, hidden amidst an explanation of coitus interruptus:

> Contrary to common belief, more than just one particular woman has become pregnant while still virginal.

Our legal system is not neglected in this medical melange of misinformation: A box on page 36 reports:

Today, the United States legal system manages to sterilize "welfare mothers" (usually black people) who have had illegitimate children. . . . In New York, judges offer women the choice—either be sterilized or receive no more welfare.

The sterilization theme is played again on other pages where it is held out as a precondition for abortion for "Poor women, especially black women . . ."

The rationale that such measures are necessary to alleviate the population crisis is merely a cover for racist genocide. The children of the rich exploit and pollute the resources of the earth, not the children of the poor. (Page 45.)

The Handbook's bibliography refers those seeking additional factual information to other, similarly propagandistic texts.

No reasonable person can doubt the Machiavellian purpose of this Handbook.

It takes advantage of the desperate need of people for reliable, accurate, sensible information about sex, free from value judgments—a need frequently found among the poor whose cause the Handbook alleges to champion—to spew forth the pink party line.

While the authorities at Princeton have admitted they let this situation get out of hand, regrets, regardless of sincerity, cannot salve the harm of such publications. This incident demonstrates the lengths to which communists and their sympathizers will go to spread their version of "truth."

Too bad that the academicians in our citadels of higher education are not as determined that all views will be given full expression on campuses. It seems criminal that information to counteract the views of those who would tear down such ivory towers is not as readily available as what obviously is bad "medicine for the people" between the covers of a reprehensible philosophy.

U.S. EDUCATION COMMISSIONER ASSERTS VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. John Ottina, has submitted to the Congress his annual report required by section 412 of the General Education Provisions Act.

For the most part, the report contains no surprises, but at page 30 there appears a most interesting discussion of what the Commissioner describes as "Office of Education programs designed to help build a resource of expertise in international affairs and create a better understanding of other cultures and customs . . ."

The Commissioner asserts that through such activities as language and area studies programs, and the Fulbright program, the Office of Education "strives to increase intercultural understanding, to reduce ethnocentrism, and help the American educational system more closely reflect the realities and interdependency of the modern world."

I think this is an excellent statement of the value of international education programs, and as a longtime supporter of both the NDEA title VI language and area studies program and the Fulbright program, I am delighted to see the Commissioner of Education take such a positive attitude toward these endeavors.

I am at the same time somewhat perplexed, however, for while the Commissioner discusses these programs in what can only be described as laudatory terms, the administration of which he is a part has suggested in the President's fiscal year 1974 budget message that the NDEA Title VI program should be phased out.

Perhaps those in the administration responsible for budgetary matters have not had the opportunity to be made aware of the Commissioner's enthusiasm for this program, and the strong arguments in favor of its being continued.

In order that all of the Members might read the Commissioner's statement on this subject I am including it at this point in the RECORD. I would also recommend it to others interested in such matters, and particularly to those in the White House and the Office of Management and Budget charged with the responsibility of setting the administration's budget priorities.

The statement follows:

AN INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION

The international dimension of the Nation's interests symbolized by President Nixon's visits to the People's Republic of China and to the Soviet Union, was reflected educationally last year in Office of Education programs designed to help build a resource of expertise in international affairs and create a better understanding of other cultures and customs, both abroad and here at home.

These programs, administered by OE's Institute of International Studies, included support during Fiscal Year 1972 of efforts essentially aimed at increasing the Nation's manpower pool of trained specialists in the languages and cultures of countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Eastern Europe, and of the USSR; and adding an international aspect to undergraduate general education and to professional graduate level training. Related activities to increase and improve knowledge about other countries were conducted abroad.

OE also supported inter-institutional cooperative research abroad, an interesting example being a comparative study of city administrations in Grand Rapids, Mich. and Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, now being used to develop courses in urban economics, day care service for handicapped children, and the relationship of public administration and public participation to decisionmaking.

Promotion of intercultural understanding also is at the core of the Teacher Exchange program, which in 1972 arranged for the 1-year interchange of more than 100 American teachers with an equal number of teachers from other countries, as well as a number of one-way exchanges for both American and foreign teachers. Since its inception more than a quarter of a century ago under the Fulbright Act, this program has involved about 13,000 American and foreign teachers. It is operated with funds transferred from the Department of State.

Through such activities as these, OE strives to increase intercultural understanding, to reduce ethnocentrism, and to help the American educational system more closely reflect the realities and interdependency of the modern world.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MORNING HERALD

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of one of western Maryland's most important newspapers, the Morning Herald of Hagerstown, Md.

It was in 1873 that Mr. Emmert Fechtig began publication of the first daily newspaper in Hagerstown. The paper was called the Hagerstown Daily News which was printed on the presses of another weekly paper. Publication continued under various owners until it was purchased by the Hagerstown Herald in 1896, and the name was changed to the Morning Herald. Toward the end of the 19th century, the Morning Herald was located at the present Herald-Mail building at 25 Summit Avenue. After a succession of owners the paper was bought in April 1960 by the South Bend Tribune, and Franklin D. Schurz, Jr., has been publisher since April 1962.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Morning Herald, its owner, and its staff on this significant achievement.

MACHIAVELLI ON WATERGATE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, one recent topic of discussion has been the relation of a political leader to his advisers and top aides. In 1517, Niccolo Machiavelli, a retired Italian diplomat, set down his observations on political leadership in a book entitled "The Prince." This book rapidly attained the status of a classic. In it, Machiavelli wrote with definitive clarity the relations of a head of state and the men around him. I invite my colleagues' attention to his analysis:

EXCERPTS FROM "THE PRINCE"

(By Niccolo Machiavelli)

The choosing of ministers is a matter of no little importance for a prince; and their worth depends on the sagacity of the prince himself. The first opinion that is formed of a ruler's intelligence is based on the quality of the men he has around him. When they are competent and loyal he can always be considered wise, because he has been able to recognize their competence and keep them loyal. But when they are otherwise, the prince is always open to adverse criticism; because his first mistake has been in the choice of his ministers.

No one who knew messer Antonio da Venafro as the minister of Pandolfo Petrucci, prince of Siena, could but conclude that

Pandolfo was himself a man of great ability. There are three kinds of intelligence; one kind understands things for itself, the other appreciates what others can understand, the third understands neither for itself nor through others. This first kind is excellent, the second good, and the third kind useless. So it follows that Pandolfo, if he did not have the first kind of intelligence, at least had the second. If a prince has the discernment to recognize the good or bad in what another says and does, even though he has no acumen itself, he can see when his minister's actions are good or bad, and he can praise or correct accordingly; in this way, the minister cannot hope to deceive him and so takes care not to go wrong.

There is one important subject I do not want to pass over, the mistake which princes can only with difficulty avoid making if they are not extremely prudent or do not choose their ministers well. I am referring to flatterers, who swarm in the courts. Men are so happily absorbed in their own affairs and indulge in such self-deception that is difficult for them not to fall victim to this plague; and if they try to avoid doing so they risk becoming despised. This is because the only way to safeguard yourself against flatterers is by letting people understand that you are not offended by the truth; but if everyone can speak the truth then you lose respect. So a shrewd prince should adopt a middle way, choosing wise men for his government and allowing only those the freedom to speak the truth to him, and then only concerning matters on which he asks their opinion, and nothing else. But he should also question them thoroughly and listen to what they say; then he should make up his own mind, by himself. And his attitude towards his councils and towards each one of his advisors should be such that they will recognize that the more freely they speak out the more acceptable they will be. Apart from these, the prince should heed no one; he should put the policy agreed upon into effect straight away, and he should adhere to it rigidly. Anyone who does not do this is hustled by flatterers or is constantly changing his mind because of conflicting advice: as a result he is held in low esteem.

A prince should, therefore, always seek advice. But he should do so when he wants to, not when others want him to; indeed, he should discourage everyone from tendering advice about anything unless it is asked for. All the same, he should be a constant questioner, and he should listen patiently to the truth regarding what he has inquired about. Moreover, if he finds that anyone for some reason holds the truth back he should show his wrath.

When seeking the advice of more than one person a prince who is not himself wise will never get unanimity in his councils or be able to reconcile their views. Each councilor will consult his own interests; and the prince will not know how to correct or understand them. Things cannot be otherwise, since men will always do badly by you unless they are forced to be virtuous. So the conclusion is that good advice, whomever it comes from, depends in the shrewdness of the prince who seeks it, and not the shrewdness of the prince on good advice.

ARMED FORCES DAY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer the following editorial for insertion in the RECORD. Armed Forces Day was observed throughout the Nation recently and this editorial I believe is a fine tribute to the men and women of the armed services in our country.

The editorial follows:

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, May 14, 1973]

LET'S GIVE CREDIT WHERE IT'S DUE

(By Jim Wright)

This country will last as long as it has men and women who care enough about it to put their lives on the line in its defense.

Once there are no longer Americans willing to do so, the days of the country are numbered.

That is not alarmism or patriotic drumbeating but a truth evident in the history of the world and the nation. With our size and our background, we cannot hope to exist passively as a nation on the sufferance of other, more powerful countries. America is too big to hide. We will not escape the crises of the future by running off to Canada or Sweden to avoid trouble.

This week Dallas and the nation will honor those who did not run for the exits when their country called them to serve: The men and women of the armed forces. On Friday and Saturday, May 18–19, Dallas will observe Armed Forces Day.

There were many tragedies in the Vietnam War. One of the greatest tragedies and certainly the cruelest injustice was the tendency in some circles to blame the military for the burdens and costs of the war.

Under our system, the millitary does not declare any war nor does it make the decisions on grand strategy before or during a war. All of the final decisions are made by elected civilians. Thus the irony: Blaming the military for the decisions it carries out is somewhat like blaming the police for decisions of the City Council, the State Legislature, the Congress and the courts.

But that most ironic twist of the antimilitary outburst of the 1960's was the fact that they occurred during a war which the American military had to fight while under the tightest and most complicated political control in our history.

Maybe it's wishful thinking, but it seems to me that most Americans who joined in this injustice toward those who served them have recognized the unfairness. Dove or hawk, most of us are proud of our country and of those who gave so much in its name. We need to have such pride and we need to express it.

The return of the POWs was a catalyst for this great revival of national pride. These men reminded Americans of the sacrifice made by millions of our own countrymen, a sacrifice made not for money or for personal glory but on behalf of the rest of us.

Recognition of their sacrifice, heaven knows, is long overdue.

Item: In May, 1970, the last nationwide anti-Vietnam demonstrations took place. Students, professors, politicians and movie stars vied for the more than ample television and news space dedicated to their movement and to their specific statements and actions.

At the time the attention of Americans was taken up by these evolutions, 157 of their countrymen had won the Medal of Honor in Vietnam, 99 of them at the cost of their lives. Yet all of the heroes combined had received hardly a fraction of the public notice given to one campus riot.

About half of the Medal of Honor winners were under 22—yet it was the college demonstrators who were called the representatives of American youth.

The Medal winners came from 36 states, from every major ethnic and racial background in our country. Eighteen of them were black. One had been a conscientious objector and was serving as a medic. A cross section of their country, they and their comrades were denied its whole-hearted backing.

The individuals in the uniform of the U.S. had been sent to Vietnam on the lawful orders of public officials elected by and representing the American people. They were kept there fighting the longest, dirtiest, most frustrating war we've ever fought and for their pains they received few cheers at the time, few thanks afterward.

Now that some of the bitterness has abated, Americans are beginning to feel, somewhat belatedly, that these men should have the public gratitude and cheers that their deeds earned them.

Armed Forces Day this year, the first since the end of the war, offers the people of Dallas an opportunity to show the kind of support for the men and women of the armed services that is traditional in our country.

On Friday, May 18, the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will hold the Armed Forces Day Luncheon at noon in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Dallas. The luncheon, which is open to the public, military and civilian, will feature as guest speaker Gen. Jack Catton, commander of the Air Force Logistics Command. Tickets are $4.75.

On Saturday, May 19, there will be from 11 a.m. until 3:30 an Armed Forces Day show at Naval Air Station, Dallas. Representatives from all services will show visitors around an interesting array of equipment, including the C5A, world's largest aircraft, the F4 and A6 jets, OH58, UH1D and CH47 helicopters.

At neighboring Hensley Field, another and possibly even more interesting array will be the pretty contestants representing all North Texas military units in the Armed Forces Beauty Contest. The contest at the Air National Guard Gymnasium will begin at 1 p.m. Saturday.

Liberal or conservative, dove or hawk, it's about time we gave some credit to the people who have made it possible for us to have a choice about what we'll do and say. A good start would be to participate in one or more of the Armed Forces Day events this coming weekend.

BOOMING HANDGUN BUSINESS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I attach herewith an article with shocking revelations about the booming handgun business. The article is reprinted from the Boston Globe of June 3, 1973.

This well researched article demonstrates that during 1972 retail pistol and revolver sales across the country soared to a high of $75.6 million. This is practically the same amount—$76.1 million—which all Americans spent on baseball goods during the same year.

During the last 6 months of 1972, American manufacturers produced 902,701 handguns—according to official statistics released by the U.S. Treasury Department.

A handgun legally crosses a sales counter every 12.6 seconds in America. The United States is quite literally becoming an armed fortress with handguns available in homes, garages, automobiles, and everywhere. Unless something is done to reverse the present upward escalation in the number of handguns in the possession of Americans there will be by the end of the 1970's one handgun for every male in America.

The article, written by Nathan Cobb, a skilled journalist on the staff of the Boston Globe, follows:

BOOMING HANDGUN BUSINESS SOARS TO RECORD $75 MILLION

(By Nathan Cobb)

It's official.

The handgun—used by more murderers in the United States than all other weapons combined—is now as American as baseball.

During 1972, retail pistol and revolver sales across the country soared to a high of $75.6 million, according to excise tax figures filed with Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Americans spent roughly an equal amount—$76.1 million—on all types of baseball goods during the same year, the National Sporting Goods Assn. reports.

A month-long Globe study of the sale, ownership and use of America's number one criminal weapon concluded that despite Federal and Masachusetts laws passed in 1968 ostensibly to slow the massive flow of handguns into private hands, manufacturers and dealers of these deadly and concealable guns are enjoying a business boom.

In fact, becoming an economic equivalent of the "national pastime" has been only one recent accomplishment of the burgeoning handgun trade. Some others:

According to IRS figures, dollar volume of US retail handgun sales last year rose 59.4 percent over 1968, the year stiffer Federal laws governing handgun purchase were passed. During the same period, other firearm and ammunition sales rose only 14.1 percent.

American manufacturers produced 902,701 handguns during the last six months of 1972, according to newly-required reports filed with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) of the US Treasury Dept. This is approximately a 50 percent jump over figures compiled in 1968 by a special presidential commission, and it represents a four-fold increase during the past decade. Additional figures filed with ATF show that four out of 10 guns now being made for private sale in the United States are handguns.

Imported handguns, which the 1968 Federal Gun Control Act restricts to those deemed "particularly suitable" or "readily adaptable" for sporting use, are skyrocketing in number. Last year, 439,883 handguns were imported for sale in this country, a solid 23.4 percent jump over 1971. In fact, handgun imports have now reached the level of the mid-1960s, when concern over their number led to a ban on the importation of small, cheap so-called "Saturday Night Specials."

The 1968 law has spawned a whole new domestic industry of "Saturday Night Special" manufacturers, located primarily in New York and Florida, who are churning out tiny .22 and .25 caliber handguns which cost between $5 and $25. Because Federal law technically bans only the importation of frames for "nonsporting" guns, these new manufacturers have been able to apply for permits to import enough other types of parts to assemble 4,322,800 handguns since 1968.

"There's definitely been a shift in emphasis toward handguns by gun buyers," said Saul R. Arnstein, co-owner of the Ivanhoe Sports Center in Watertown during a recent interview. "Since 1968, handgun sales are up while rifle and shotgun sales are down. Our estimated percentages used to be about 50–50. Now about 70 percent of our sales are handguns, while 30 percent are rifles and shotguns."

Today, Arnstein's retail and wholesale gun dealership, which he claims is the largest in New England, sells 3000 handguns a year. In 1968, he estimates he sold about 1500.

Although a small number of handgun owners use their weapons for target shooting and hunting, the weapon's success and popularity comes primarily from its effectiveness as a killer and maimer of human beings.

"But the handgun is not only just a murder weapon," William J. Taylor, Supt-in-Chief of the Boston Police Dept. explained recently. "There's no question that the ready availability of handguns increases all types of crime. I'm talking about robberies, rapes, everything. The handgun is definitely the most prevalent weapon in crime. And it's growing."

New England is the handgun manufacturing capital of the country. Of 68 domestic gun manufacturers listed in the 1973 issue of "Gun Digest," a gun trade directory published by the Chicago-based magazine of the same name, 17 are located in New England far more than in any other single region. Ten of these are handgun makers, including the prestigious Smith and Wesson Inc., of Springfield and Colt Industries of Hartford, Conn.

(New England also holds two dubious handgun manufacturing distinctions. The .22 caliber pistol that Sirhan B. Sirhan used to murder Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was made by the Iver-Johnson Arms and Cycle Works, Inc. in Fitchburg, and the .38 with which Arthur H. Bremmer shot Gov. George C. Wallace was manufactured by the Charter Arms Corp., of Bridgeport, Conn.)

These and other handgun manufacturers have consistently refused to release production statistics, and until ATF recently required that they file such figures dating back to July 1, 1972, no Federal agency kept track of how many guns were being stockpiled in America.

In 1968, subpoenas were required from the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to make figures public. Then it was learned that America had legitimately produced 22.6 million handguns for private sale since 1899 to go with the 5.4 million handguns that had been legally imported. Since the commission's initial findings, the recent handgun boom has buoyed the country's private arsenal by 12 to 15 million more concealable firearms.

Says William F. Fitzgerald, director of the Firearms Record Bureau of the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Safety: "Keeping track of the growing number of handguns isn't like taking a population count. Unlike people, guns don't die off. Very, very few of them ever disappear. The total number just keeps growing."

Thus, most current estimates of handguns place the national total at somewhere between 30 and 40 million—or about one deadly handgun for every 1.5 American families.

And the total continues to mount.

Although Massachusetts has relatively strong laws governing handgun purchase (roughly 25 percent of the state's 70,284 legal gun sales last year were handguns, and only about one out of every 135 handgun sales in the US takes place in the Bay State), a Globe survey of local dealers revealed that business is brisk.

Some retailers reported sales up as much as 50 percent over 1968, when Massachusetts passed what is considered to be one of the toughest gun laws in the nation.

According to the Firearms Record Bureau, there are approximately 110,000 persons in Massachusetts with licenses to carry (and therefore purchase) handguns, as well as another 300,000 people who possess Firearms Identification Cards (F.I.D.), which allow them to keep guns in their homes. Both are issued by the local police chief in the gun owner's city or town. An F.I.D. card may also be used to purchase a handgun when accompanied by a special permit to do so which is also issued by local police.

The Massachusetts system, however, registers legal owners, not guns. As Arthur A. Montouri, special agent in charge of the Boston district office of ATF put it recently. "A person with an F.I.D. card or a license to carry can own 20 guns. And often does."

Further, law enforcement officials interviewed this week contended that only a portion of the state's handgun owners have licenses, and that growing legal sales represent only part of the handgun market.

"I'd guess that for every legal owner there are two illegal owners," offered Lt. Det. Jerome P. McCallum, acting head of the homocide bureau of the Boston Police Dept. "It just seems to me that everyone and his brother has a handgun around here."

Clearly, these are bonanza days for the more than 150,000 Federally licensed gun dealers across the country, whether they are handling Colt's powerful 357 Magnum or the handy Model 733 .32 caliber revolver manufactured by Harrington and Richardson Inc., Worcester.

"The handgun supply simply hasn't been able to keep up with the demand," said James F. Mahoney, clerk at Bob Smith's Sporting Goods, a Boston retailer and wholesaler. "For instance, Smith and Wesson has cut their allocation to us in half because they have so many orders."

Some manufacturers, Smith and Wesson included, sell through wholesalers. Others, such as Colt, move guns directly to retailers. The two-stage mark-up is approximately 35 percent, with about 15 percent going to the wholesaler if he is included.

While some of the increased sales are undoubtedly for sporting purposes, dealers report that the major reason people are buying handguns is fear—generally of other people with guns.

At Bob Smith's Sporting Goods, merchandise manager Stephen Vinciguerra stated that 60 to 70 percent of the firm's handgun sales are to people who want to "protect" themselves. "I'm selling handguns to guys who've never bought a gun before and who said they'd never buy a gun," Vinciguerra said. "They're buying good quality .22s, .25s, .32s and .38s. People are scared. There isn't a merchant in downtown Boston who doesn't have a gun under his coat."

Such buyers are apparently unconcerned by warnings similar to that which came from the National Commission on the Prevention of Crime and Violence, stating that handgun owners are more likely to shoot themselves or a member of their family than stop a criminal.

This view was echoed recently by Supt. Taylor, Boston's number two cop. "If these people think a gun will do any good to prevent a robbery, they're mistaken," Taylor said. "They'll just cause a threat to the criminal and the criminal will respond with more violence. Believe me, the criminal will make the first move. And if you move second, you're in trouble."

Meanwhile, the deadly stockpile continues to grow across America. A handgun legally crosses a sales counter every 12,6 seconds, and illegal transfers probably occur as frequently.

Handguns are in bedside tables, closets and bureaus. They're in cellars, garages and automobiles. Before the decade is out, there will be one handgun for every male in America.

"My house is a fortress," boasted one Boston gun dealer recently, taking up the cry for even more guns. "Why, I could hold off twenty guys from in there."

STATEMENT ON REDUCTION OF MILITARY FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE BY HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced a concurrent resolution concerning the Holy Crown of Saint Stephen. This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the Holy Crown of Saint Stephen that was entrusted to the United States in 1945 should not be returned until Hungary once again functions as a democracy freely chosen by the people of Hungary.

Recently the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Foundation communicated to me their concern with the negotiations on reduction of military forces in central Europe, and the fact that Hungary be reduced to the status of observers at the conference and that her territory be excluded from the area of the projected troop cuts.

I submit the statement of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation on this subject for the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS FEDERATION CONCERNING NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCTION OF MILITARY FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE

I

The nations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are participating in negotiations to explore the possibility of reducing military forces in Central Europe. An Associated Press report, dated May 14, 1973, confirmed the previously spread rumors concerning the break in the procedural impasse causing the deadlock of the preparatory talks in Vienna.

The impasse was resulted by the dispute over the status of Hungary. The Soviet demand—submitted in early February—that Hungary be limited to observer status was resisted by the western participants for 14 weeks.

A concession on this issue by the NATO powers—forced and forged by the United States—cleared the way for the resumption of substantive talks.

Despite long, heated protest by Britain and other allies, the United States insisted that the West yield to Moscow's demand that delegates of Hungary be reduced to observer status and her territory be excluded from the area of projected troop cuts.

The Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation deplores this action of the United States Government.

The Federation voices its opinion that the denial of full membership to Hungary in the MBFR talks held in Vienna is gravely affecting the fate of Central Europe and the hoped for reestablishment of Hungarian sovereignty.

The effects of the western concession—which was coined by the thrust of the Nixon Administration—will be comparable to the historic and regretful results of diplomatic inaction on the part of the United States in 1956 during and after the Hungarian Revolution.

Mr. Nixon's decision to unilaterally abandon his own goal to "conduct a credible diplomacy to negotiate a mutual reduction of forces" was made free from the pressures of an unexpected bloody revolution, and of an opportunistic war waged concurrently by old friends of the United States against a country with strategic and economic importance to the United States, free from the assumed possibility of a nuclear holocaust in case of intervention.

The decision to concede to Soviet demands was reached after three months of calculating deliberation, and in the full knowledge of the consequences.

For these reasons the decision is inexcusable.

The results of the fateful, paradoxical verdict, delivered by the President of the United States over Hungary and her people, are incomprehensible. The President by his action robbed from the Hungarians the only treasure that they still could call as their own: the hope for freedom, for life without foreign occupation, exploitation.

The presidential decision is deplorable not only because it sanctions and finalizes the occupation of Hungary and prepares her for the fate of the Baltic States, but because it does not serve the best interests of the United States either.

In a time when the very fabric of our national integrity, honesty, the soundness of our Government are tested at home, opportunistic deals on the field of foreign policy cannot and will not restore the lost prestige either of our Government or of our President.

Therefore, the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation—representing and expressing the true and basic interests of the silenced, oppressed Hungarian nation, and on behalf of Americans concerned with the fundamental American interests in Central Europe—calls upon the President of the United States to reverse his position and instruct the representatives of the United States in Vienna to energetically pursue the reinstatement of Hungary to full membership status in the preparatory talks and to assure that her territory be included in the area of projected troop cuts.

II

The Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation recognizes the fact that the negotiations aimed at military force reduction in Central Europe hitherto called Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks—are necessary and in the framework of currently acting domestic and international pressures are inevitable.

These negotiations, however, should try to positively foster the free political development of Central Europe and contain inherent assurances that they do not inadvertently serve an expansive and aggressive Soviet policy in Europe.

The concessions made by the NATO powers at Vienna concerning Hungary's status, proves the West short on both of these accounts.

There is no attempt to influence the totalitarian regimes to observe national and human rights and there are no assurances at hand to curb the appetite of Communist Soviet colonialism.

The original aim of the MBFR talks was—as President Nixon announced on November 4, 1972, in his address on nationwide radio—to conduct "negotiations on mutual and balanced force reduction of armed forces in Central Europe."

The concession of the Western powers, manufactured by the United States is the paradox of this presidential statement.

The exclusion of Hungary from the effective area of the troop reduction talks means that the maps of Central Europe are being arbitrarily redrawn by power politics.

Central Europe without Hungary is like New England without Massachusetts.

Geography is not as flexible as seemingly Nixonian politics and commitments are.

The unrestricted use of Hungary by the Red Army of the Soviet Union, sanctioned by American eagerness to please the red rulers in the name of detente, provides a beachhead for Communist Imperialism in the strategically located crossroads of Central Europe. The unrestrained access to Yugoslavia—the potential trouble spot of the next decade in Europe—whets the appetite of the rulers of the Kremlin to implement the Brezhnev Doctrine there also, in order to gain a direct overland access to the Mediteranean.

Reduction of armed forces in Czechoslovakia is meaningless without a simillar action in Hungary. Forces of geography are supplying the indisputable argument to support this statement.

The cut off of Hungary from Central Europe assures the deprivation of both dismembered parts of the heart of Europe. An artificial division of a geographic, economic entity, promulgated by the United States does not serve the long range political, military and economic interests of America.

Therefore, the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in the name of Americans of Hungarian descent calls upon all Americans to support the Federation's request, submitted to the President, urging him to reverse the position of the United States, regarding Hungary's status in the Vienna force reduction talks.

Washington May 15, 1973.

ALL-CHANNEL RADIO BILL OFFERED

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I direct the attention of colleagues to legislation, pending in both House and Senate, aimed at widening the reception capacity of radio sets.

The House bill, which I am cosponsoring with Mr. BROWN of Ohio, is similar to S. 585, introduced by Senator Moss. Both would require a capability for FM signal reception, as well as AM, in all but the least expensive radio receivers.

Senator Moss' legislation stipulates that receiving sets costing $15 or more have the all-channel capability. Our House version would leave it to the Federal Communications Commission to determine, within 2 years, what the cutoff point should be as to price. Apart from that minor difference, the measures are virtually identical.

Our feeling is that these bills would do for FM radio—particularly noncommercial stations—what the UHF requirement, in television sets, has accomplished for those often marginal stations that must transmit on channels 14 and up. More important, consumers would benefit from having generally available a wider selection of stations for information and edification, as well as entertainment.

As Senator Moss and Congressman BROWN have noted, 549 of the 571 noncommercial radio stations operate on the FM band. Overall, some two-thirds of all independent FM stations are now money-losing propositions, in rather stark contrast to the profitable operations enjoyed by most licensees in other areas of commercial broadcasting.

I hope that hearings can be held in the near future on the bill by the House Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Power, on which Mr. BROWN and I both serve. Text of our bill, H.R. 8266, follows:

H.R. 8266

A bill to amend section 303 of the Communications Act of 1934 to require that radio receivers be technically equipped to receive and amplify both amplitude modulated (AM) and frequency modulated (FM) broadcasts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303 of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

"(t) Have authority to require that any apparatus designed to both receive and amplify amplitude or frequency modulated radio signals be technically equipped to receive and amplify both amplitude modulated and frequency modulated broadcasts when such apparatus is shipped in interstate commerce, or is imported from any foreign country into the United States, for sale or resale to the public: *Provided*, That the Commission may, pursuant to a rulemaking proceeding, exempt from coverage of this paragraph such apparatus as it deems necessary and appropriate."

SEC. 2. Section 330 of the Communications Act is amended as follows:

(a) by striking out "paragraph (s)" in subsection (a), and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraphs (s) and (t)".

(b) by striking out "that paragraph" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "those paragraphs".

(c) by striking out "section 303 (s)" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 303(s) and 303(t)".

(d) by striking out "TELEVISION" in the section heading and inserting in lieu thereof "BROADCAST".

SEC. 3. The amendment made by section 1 of this Act shall not take effect until the date upon which the rules promulgated under the proviso clause of said section become effective: *Provided, however*, That said rulemaking shall be completed within two years of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall report to the Congress within one year of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of said rulemaking.

OAK PARK STUDENT WINS PRIZE

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, last year the Colgate-Palmolive Co. sponsored an essay contest for junior and senior high school students. Students from all over the Nation participated, with entries being judged on the basis of maturity of ideas, ability to recognize America's domestic problems, and the soundness and practicality of the proposed solutions.

Debra A. Beran, a 17-year-old student from Oak Park, Ill., won second prize in the contest, which attracted 6,000 entries. Naturally, I am highly pleased that this young lady from my district was accorded this honor. Her well-reasoned, well-written and thought-provoking essay deserves a much wider audience. I am therefore inserting it in the RECORD.

The essay follows:

TACKLING TODAY'S NO. 1 DOMESTIC PROBLEM. . . . CRIME

(By Debra A. Beran)

"Now when they were in the field Cain turned against his brother Abel and slew him". Genesis 4.

One of the earliest recordings of man's existence, the Bible portrays a conflict between men. Unfortunately, over three thousand years later the same basic conflict of man versus man still exists. Crime, over our national problems of inflation, poverty, and drugs is the nation's number one problem. Crime is the root of these domestic problems. It has an impact on our economy, morality and the lives of individual citizens. Although crime seems to be a part of human nature, as witnessed in the biblical reference, crime must not be an influential factor in our lives.

Crime hurts our nation's economy through, retail losses, costs of preventive measures, and channelling this illegal money out of the economic system. In the first six months of 1971, the value of securities stolen was four hundred ninety four. That is a two hundred percent increase over the preceding year's total losses. Preventive measures in private homes and businesses equalled about two hundred million dollars. As a result of the business losses, the consumer pays, through an increase in prices. This adds to the rise in the inflationary spiral.

In the inner city, crime runs rampant. The unemployed inner city youth, channels his unused energies into robbing or terrorizing the owner of small neighborhood businesses. Having been robbed many times, and not wanting to pay the "insurance fees" to safe-guard his possessions, the proprietor either closes shop or moves to the suburbs. When businesses begin to move out of the neighborhood, this leaves a job void. As a result of the job void, the unemployed youth turns to crime. The youth may turn to drugs, prostitution, or organized crime.

Once a youth gets involved in crime, he finds himself deeply embroiled. An example, is the drug addict. He starts out using drugs as an escape, then steps toward stronger, more expensive drugs. In order to support his habit, he steals or becomes a pusher and starts others on the habit. The situation of the prostitute is very similar to that of the addict.

Behind these youths is an organization which profits from the illegal efforts of these "poverty-stricken" youths. Supporting their illegal habits with loan shark deals, gambling, prostitution and drugs, the organization makes money, which they channel into other illegal endeavors.

However, crime also affects the individual citizen. Fearing the possibilities of robbery, rape, and assault, a citizen is afraid to leave his house or walk the streets at night. He fails to support the local businesses closed after dark, crime can run rampant, robbing the few citizens on the street and burglarizing the closed stores. This situation leads the citizens to question the efficiency of the police and the judicial system, when in reality, the citizens, to stop crime, must back and unite with the police.

One of the means of controlling crime is through the proper utilization of the police system. The police have become the scapegoat of these people frustrated by the system. That is one reason we need emotionally stable policemen to control the possibility of "police brutality". The qualifications for entering the police force should be stiffened to stress the mental, rather than physical qualifications. The man should have at least two years of college training and be capable of exercising good judgement in a time of emergency. The man should not be saddled with menial tasks, such as, clerical duties, looking for lost dogs and licensing bikes. The patrolman should be on patrol and gaining peoples' confidence and respect. To obtain this type of man, the salary must be lucrative. Also, to keep the men qualified, they should return to school, periodically. To fulfill these needs, both federal and local funds must be appropriated.

Another necessary reform is in judicial and prison systems. Today's courts are so backlogged that the offenders are either free on bail to commit crimes or spend at least eleven months under the influence of hardened criminals. The courts are so far behind, that police fail to arrest minor offenders. However, without the threat of punishment, these criminals commit more crimes.

Hence, some possible reforms would be to cut the number of the jury from twelve to six, and to require a majority rather than a unanimous verdict. This would speed up the process by eliminating retrials. Another way to alleviate the backlog, is to eliminate trials for automobile accidents through no-fault insurance and by having fines sent in for both traffic violations and for some misdemeanors. Cases also should be heard within a reasonable amount of time. However, in order to do this, more personnel is needed.

Furthermore, to aid the prisoners during and after their imprisonment, the prisoners and their rehabilitation programs need to be reformed. The prisoners should be grouped according to the seriousness of their crime, so that the minor criminals don't integrate and learn the ways of the hardened criminals. The rehabilitation programs should be set up to train the convicts for useful jobs in society, rather than such outmoded tasks as making license plates. Quality rehabilitation facilities could prevent both the high percentage of recidivism and up to fifty percent of the crimes. More halfway houses should be established to assure that the ex-convict has been rehabilitated. Generally, if a person survives these houses, he is ready to be a productive member of society. Drug addicts should also be rehabilitated and treated as mental cases and not as criminals. If given a proper rehabilitation, the criminal and addict could lead a useful life.

Our crime can be solved. Recruiting quality police officers and establishing good relations with all members of the community is one place to begin. The police with the private citizens must set up programs in the city to channel the energies of the youth into productive enterprises and to divert the money from organized crime into the national economy. The next step is the reformation of judicial procedures and personnel. Also the prisons must rehabilitate rather than further damage the criminals that enter them. If the prisoners were rehabilitated through these programs and halfway houses, it would cut down on recidivism and the crime rate. Unfortunately, all these procedures cost money. In a poll taken by Life magazine, seventy percent were willing to have tax increases to fight crime. The nation must use its tax money and other government funds to combat crime and reform the system.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER NORMAN GEORGE FOR 40 YEARS OF SERVICE TO GOD AND COUNTRY

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, in Innsbruck, Austria, a 28-year-old young man from western New York was ordained into the Roman Catholic priesthood.

This coming Sunday, June 10, my friends and neighbors in Hamburg, N.Y., community leaders and others in the Greater Buffalo area will pay tribute to the Reverend Norman R. George for his four decades of selfless service to God, the faithful, our community, and our country.

Held in deep affection by my friend and district representative, Ed Rutkowski, and the other parishioners of SS. Peter and Paul Church and throughout the Greater Buffalo area, Father George is a native son.

Born in Wyoming County, southeast of Buffalo in 1904, Father George was one of nine children. He attended parochial grade school in his hometown at Sheldon and graduated from St. Mary's Academy in the little town of Strykersville.

During these years as a young man, his compulsion to assist others was manifested as he prepared to become a teacher. He went on to the old Buffalo State Teachers College and, for a time, taught at the Sheldon District School.

Later, he obtained his bachelor of arts degree from Canisius College before beginning his theological studies at the University of Innsbruck.

Following his ordination in 1933, Father George returned to the Buffalo diocese with an assignment as assistant pastor at St. Joachim. Successive posts as an assistant were at St. Mary Magdalene, Our Lady Help of Christians, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Boniface, and St. Joseph's New Cathedral.

Shortly after his appointment as pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in Eden, N.Y., a suburb of Buffalo in 1950, Father George arranged for the purchase of land for construction of a new church, school, and convent. In 1962, he returned to St. Mary Magdalene Church as pastor, serving that parish until his appointment at SS. Peter and Paul in 1967.

From 1940 through 1948, Father George was the chaplain of the 65th Infantry, New York State National Guard, with the rank of major. He retired as chaplain of the 27th Division, New York State National Guard, in 1950.

Father George's many contributions to our community include that of Buffalo diocese district youth director; district moderator of the Holy Name Society; chaplain of the Councils of Catholic Men and Catholic Women; chaplain of Catholic Daughters of America and moderator of the Saint Martin de Porres Interracial Club.

He served as a member of the Catholic Charities Advisory Board, as a marriage counselor, a pre-Cana instructor, and was among the first chaplains of the Christian Family Movement.

Mr. Speaker, Father George will be honored at a mass at his church this Sunday, followed by a buffet and reception in the Saints Peter and Paul School Auditorium.

I feel it is a great privilege to bring this faithful servant of God and his fellow men to the attention of my distinguished colleagues. In behalf of my constituents in the 38th Congressional District of New York State, I wish to publicly express our gratitude for his years of work and contributions and to wish him well for years to come.

TOWARD TRUE CORRECTION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, by now it is a commonly acknowledged and widely held belief that our system of corrections and our prisons are failing us. Instead of rehabilitating and reforming their inmates, the prisons are training individuals for lives of further crime. Instead of gentleness and hope, the prisons breed hate and despair.

With Attica now on the collective conscience of America, changes are slowly coming. The realization that we had better deal rationally and compassionately with our prison population is solidifying.

Tom Wicker, in a recent New York Times column, dealt with this. The article, entitled "Changing A Senseless System", is submitted for the information of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, May 29, 1973]

CHANGING A SENSELESS SYSTEM

(By Tom Wicker)

BOSTON.—More than a hundred years ago, we had a giant prison down South and the prisoners were called slaves. The poor whites ran it and the planters got cheap labor. Now we've got a lot of prisons just like that—low-paid white guards and blacks in the cells.

That is the view of John O. Boone, the progressive new Commissioner of Corrections who says he is bringing not "prison reform" but "community-based corrections" to Massachusetts. And it is that view, rather than the vague and deceptive concept of "rehabilitation," that seems to govern Mr. Boone's approach.

"I've been through my rehabilitation phase," he says of his twenty-year career in the Federal prison system and at the District of Columbia's Lorton Prison. Now, with many other thoughtful professionals in the field, he seems much more interested in more manageable goals—reducing the prison population, closing prison facilities, saving taxpayers' money, treating prisoners as human beings rather than as animals or slaves, using their time of indebtedness to the state more sensibly for them and the public.

"Community-based corrections"—getting prisoners out of institutions and back into the community, under various degrees of control—is a means to all those ends. Nobody has yet shown that it is also a means of "rehabilitating" offenders or of reducing crime significantly. In fact, nobody has shown that any kind of correction can do that.

Mr. Boone and others in the field nevertheless believe that the present system of incarceration is cruel, senseless, too expensive and makes the crime problem worse. Changing that system is therefore a good thing in itself and might even give some inmates the skills, the chance, the self-esteem to make better lives for themselves. Since almost all prisoners at some point will return to the community, it is obviously self-defeating to send them back even less able to get into it than when they were sent away.

Already in Massachusetts, work-release and study-release programs at the various institutions take many inmates back to the community during the day; for instance, in one ninety-day program for youthful addicts and minor offenders, 90 per cent are in work-release programs, earning an average of $100 a week and undergoing counseling and therapy at night.

Mr. Boone and Larry Solomon, the Corrections Department program director, also would like to bring about a closer integration of vocational training, actual work and work release, so that an inmate's necessary time of confinement could be put to better use. If the typical prison term is three years, Mr. Solomon believes, in most cases the first month ought to be one of interviewing, counseling, classification; and the last eighteen months ought to be spent on work or study release. The intervening seventeen months, depending on the prisoner, could be used for job training, in prison education, productive work or whatever might be appropriate.

Even the most traditional prison occupation—making auto license plates—might become part of a community corrections program. Mr. Solomon sees no reason why the plates could not be made in a plant outside the prison, to provide a work-release program for inmates who either don't want or can't handle training for more complex and demanding work.

On the other hand, one major fault of most prisons is that the inmates are made to work at jobs for which there is little demand in the community. In the Massachusetts program that is taking shape, there is already a successful computer-programing training unit, aided by private industry. Another program is channeling prisoners on work release into hospital staff work. Mr. Solomon envisions the possibility of setting up the prisons' print shop as an outside business, to be run as such by men on work release.

One obvious advantage in such plans is that the inmates could earn a decent wage—with which they might keep their families off welfare, or in some cases be made to compensate the victims of their crimes. An income from their own productive work could send them back to the community with savings, instead of empty pockets; and for some it might even stimulate self-respect—the lack of which seems to be at the root of many offenders' personalities.

Another benefit from the community approach is that it can largely remove active men and women from the corrosive and destructive idleness and boredom of cell life, menial and make-work jobs, and institutional routine; not all will benefit from productive work, useful training or educational opportunity, but those who have latent ambition and ability may find the means to cope with the stresses of returning to the community.

All this is possible, John Boone believes, because so few—about 10 percent—of the offenders really have to be caged up to protect society. So far, his furlough and release programs bear out this view, as have similar programs in other states. Moreover, there is money to be saved; Massachusetts was spending about $8,000 a year on the mere custodial care of inmates before the new program was launched. That is a high price for what all too often was the further training of an offender in a life of crime.

"Most of the people in prison are so unskilled they couldn't even steal $8,000 a year," John Boone likes to say. That is sad testimony to the sheer senselessness of the system he is trying to change.

BOB HAMM SPECIAL REPORT

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, I have received much correspondence on the issue of amnesty, and not one letter has been in favor of a general amnesty.

KATC–TV in Lafayette, La., has a program entitled "Man on the Street." This program gives people the opportunity to express their viewpoints on relevant issues. On one such program the following viewpoint on amnesty was presented.

I wish to thank Mr. Verne Hawkins for bringing this particular "Man on the Street" to my attention and I am inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues will have the opportunity to read an opinion which is representative of the correspondence I have received on the subject:

BOB HAMM SPECIAL REPORT: MAN ON THE STREET

Yesterday, on our "Man on The Street" interviews, we listened to comments for or against Amnesty for young people who illegally evaded military service during the Viet Nam Crisis. It is easy to sympathize with these people . . . easy to understand why they preferred violation of the law of the land to killing or dying in the dirty little war in Indo China. In other wars, young men have marched off as heroes . . . come home as victors . . . and have been allowed to feel that they played a part in God's plan for freedom from oppression, fear and deprivation. The warriors in Vietnam were not allowed this feeling of noble participation in a bloody but necessary mission, the families of those who died in other wars could say proudly that a loved one had given all he had or was for a holy cause. Families did not say that sons, brothers and fathers fell in Southeast Asia. When other wars were concluded, there were great celebrations . . . and even a feeling that maybe the war to end all wars had finally been fought. Nobody even considered that possibility this time around. The foe is unvanquished. The peace is uneasy. The government our young men died to support is quite possibly unworthy. Thus, it is easy to sympathize with the young men who evaded the draft. But . . . *our sympathy is about all we can afford to give*. We cannot give them a precedent of amnesty which would apply in future situations where an ugly war begun in a steaming jungle might spread from hamlets whose names we can't pronounce or remember . . . to our own shores . . . bringing with it an oppressive ideology which would wipe out the nation as we know it. When our flag goes into battle, it is imperative that we follow it. Amnesty now would mean that Americans may now refuse to follow the flag, and when we no longer follow the flag, the nation will be in retreat. And that's our Special Report.

PROBING HUMAN BEHAVIOR

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal editorial of May 29, 1973, entitled, "Probing Human Behavior" is one that deserves our full attention. It is an excellent piece and serves, I think, to give us a better perspective on our roles as legislators. Let us take note of this editorial included below, and take a fresh look at our efforts and endeavors here in Congress:

PROBING HUMAN BEHAVIOR

What makes man tick? What are the causes and components of the human condition? Although we are probably better able to answer those questions today than ever before, even now we appear to be largely in the dark. And our groping has important political as well as sociological and psychological implications. To understand why, it is instructive to examine several recent findings.

Again and again warnings were raised that returning POWs would have difficulty adjusting to their new surroundings, that they would recoil from crowds and responsibilities, that they would be a long time emerging from the shock of captivity. Military welcoming plans were carefully based on just such self-evident assumptions.

The warnings proved true in some cases. And other POWs will no doubt suffer delayed psychological reaction from their ordeal. But to a degree that has astonished just about everyone, the POWs seem to have adjusted beyond the most optimistic hope, many seem to delight in crowds (particularly crowds of children) and others have assumed far more responsibility than almost anyone thought possible.

Take another example, that of infants isolated during the first years of their life. Previously it was believed that such experiences inexorably doomed them to a lifetime of retardation. But Jerome Kagan, Harvard human developmentalist, reported in a recent issue of the now-defunct Saturday Review of Education on his recent experiences among infants in a Guatemalan village who, in an effort to protect them from the evil eye, are completely isolated by parents during the first years of their lives. Although the infants were retarded at the end of their isolation, this abnormal experience had not affected the basic intellectual functions of the village's 11-year-olds or their ability to experience normal gaiety and sadness, guilt and shame. On the contrary, Mr. Kagan found them alert, active, affective.

Then there's the durable old subject, I.Q. Whereas psychologists used to think improvement stopped at age 15, that was revised upward to age 25 in the 1940s. Now Dr. John Kangas, director of the University of Santa Clara Counseling Center, has compiled statistics that appear to show a person's I.Q. increases as he grows older, continuing to rise even after age 44.

None of the above can be considered more than isolated examples, the very first inklings of what might someday prove to be trends; it will be years before their significance can be known. And we cite them, not to imply agreement, but to underscore the pitfalls of trying to fit all human beings or behavior into narrow categories.

Few people make that mistake in individual cases, yet it's amazing how often most of us are willing, even eager, to generalize about human behavior in support of or opposition to school busing, pre-school education or dozens of other socio-psychological issues that are anything but clear cut when they are injected into politics.

Obviously, governments must proceed on assumptions based on the best available evidence at the time, and wise governments will adjust their policies as new evidence becomes available. Without trying to draw too fine a parallel, we have the impression that is what the administration is attempting to do (although admittedly in a heavy-handed and not very articulate manner) in paring the many social programs of the '60s that, in light of the empirical evidence, simply were based on false and incomplete premises.

However that may be, the examples cited above, together with countless other examples of how little we really know about individual motivation and reaction, should give pause to all of us, editorial writers as well as sociologists, who act as though we alone have the answers for improving or regulating human behavior through social legislation.

POSTER GIRL FOR KIDNEY MONTH IS INSPIRATION TO ALL

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, great progress has been made in the past few years in the treatment of kidney diseases and, particularly, in the successful transplant of kidneys.

The progress in this field cannot be better told than the interview with a pretty 23-year-old girl who doubles as 1973 Poster Girl for the Kidney Foundation of Western New York, Inc., and as assistant to the foundation director.

She is Adrienne Webdale, whose daily activities now are so normal that most people do not know she's a transplant recipient. She says she often forgets it herself.

The great strides that are being made in medical research are a subject of constant amazement and appreciation. Adrienne provides a special stimulation to the work of the foundation in western New York.

Karen Brady has captured the saga of Adrienne and the entire effort in her excellent interview which I include with my remarks:

POSTER GIRL HERSELF HAD KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

(By Karen Brady)

"I can eat, drink and be merry now!" says Adrienna Webdale. "I could live to be 80. Or I could die tomorrow. Just like anyone else."

A bright, exceedingly pretty 23-year-old, Adrienne is the 1973 poster girl for the Kidney Foundation of Western New York Inc.

She's also assistant to the foundation's director, Donald I. Downing.

And she's one of hundreds of Western New Yorkers who are alive today because of a successful kidney transplant.

"Most people don't even know I'm a transplant," Adrienne told me casually, "Sometimes I even forget myself."

But only five years ago, Adrienne wasn't eating, drinking or being merry.

She wasn't working or going to school either.

Instead, she was hospitalized much of the time, so that she could be kept alive by a kidney machine. She didn't feel well or look well. Her diet was so strict that she was allowed only one pint of fluid, and two ounces of protein, a day.

"Both my kidneys have been removed," Adrienne explained. "I was very happy. I hated being so sick. I wanted a transplant . . ."

NO LONGER RARITY

Luckily, kidney transplants are no longer a rarity. And even more luckily, the members of Adrienne's family were anxious to help her. They all submitted to tests to determine their blood and tissue typings.

"I stood the best chance of a successful transplant if my new kidney came from someone in my family," Adrienne said. "Our blood and tissue typings were much more apt to be the same."

And so, on July 17, 1968, Adrienne's father—Alfred C. Webdale Sr.—gave one of his healthy kidneys to his youngest daughter. The double operation took place at Deaconess Hospital and was highly successful.

As she spoke, Adrienne eyed the telephone on her desk.

"I'm waiting for a call from Ontario," she said. "Two kidneys are on their way here."

When the call actually came, Adrienne said, she would go to the border with a sheriff's escort, which would then rush Adrienne and the kidneys to Roswell Park Memorial Institute and Meyer Memorial Hospital where kidney patients were waiting with their doctors for transplants.

"The kidneys were donated by dying persons," Adrienne said. "Apparently they weren't needed in Ontario right now. Probably the blood and tissue typings weren't right for the patients there waiting for transplants."

A very efficient young woman with an understandable dedication to her job, Adrienne sometimes works six days a week for the foundation whose headquarters are at 1107 Harlem Rd. in Cheektowaga.

FOUNDATION BEGAN 1958

"The foundation was started in 1958 by parents here who had children with kidney disease," Adrienne said. "It's non-profit and has several programs . . ."

These include an organ donor and kidney recovery program which enables people like you and me to arrange now to have one or both of our kidneys donated after death so that someone else may live. It also pays for the donated kidneys and the donor's surgical expenses. It sees that there is a team of trained surgeons on hand at all times in Western New York, so that kidneys may be removed and transplanted as soon as possible.

The foundation provides medical fellowships to encourage young doctors to specialize in kidney work. It has a medication program which allows kidney-disease patients to purchase their expensive prescriptions at cost. And it has a number of services designed to educate the public about kidney disease. It sponsors a medical symposium on the subject here each year.

"All the money donated to the foundation is used in Western New York," Adrienne said, adding that the foundation is just starting a detection program for high blood pressure.

It will begin later this week at the Summit Park Mall in Niagara Falls.

"Our services will be free and we'll be going to shopping plazas and other public places," Adrienne said. "It's important because a lot of people don't know when they have high blood pressure, and it can be a symptom, or even a cause, of kidney problems."

FOURTH MAJOR DEATH CAUSE

A lot of people don't know that kidney disease is the fourth major cause of death in this country and that it can strike anyone, of any age, at any time.

"I was seven when they found out I had it," said Adrienne who was a student at Nardin Academy's elementary school at the time.

"My eyes and legs were swollen," she said. "My mother took me to the doctor."

Adrienne had nephrosis, which meant, she said, that her kidneys were spilling protein.

But was nephrosis something Adrienne had had since birth?

"No," she said. "They think I might have gotten it from colds, or sore throats . . ."

Adrienne was put on a low-protein diet. She was given special medication. And then, because she felt fine, she stopped going to the doctor.

She stopped thinking about any special diet, or any special medicine.

Her family moved from Buffalo's West Side to Cambria, N.Y., and Adrienne started going to De Sales High School in Lockport.

ACCIDENT BRINGS DISCOVERY

"When I was a senior, I was in a school bus accident," she said. "I lost a lot of blood, and that's when they found out my kidney problems had been getting worse. They took me out of school. I had to take my exams in the hospital."

That summer, Adrienne started dialysis treatment at Deaconess Hospital. This meant she went to the hospital twice a week and was put on a kidney machine for six hours. The machine removed her blood, cleansed it and returned it each time.

"Many people do better on the machine than I did," Adrienne said. "I felt sick all the time and I couldn't do much. I slept a lot."

At the end of nine months' both of Adrienne's kidneys were removed. After that, she waited, living only with the help of the machine, till she could receive her father's healthy kidney.

"It seems a very long time ago now," said Adrienne, who went on to major in psychology at Rosary Hill College. She was a cum laude graduate and her senior thesis—a paper on how price differences affect consumers' product choices—will be presented to the American Psychological Association in Montreal in August.

"The only things I have to do now that most other people don't is have extra medical checkups and take a small amount of medication," said Adrienne. "But sometimes I think if I'd been born 10 years earlier, the doctors probably couldn't have helped me. That's how fast they're progressing in kidney research."

BAD TIMING

HON. STEWART B. McKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, the House of Representatives has come under attack in some quarters for failing to override the President's veto of the bill authorizing Senate confirmation of the present director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

It has been asserted that our vote to sustain the veto was another indication of Congress unwillingness to assume responsibility in the stewardship of the Nation. This is totally untrue. To the contrary, I believe there is a reawakening in Congress to reassert its role as a coequal branch of Government. The vetoed bill, however, was not the vehicle. As we all know, it was of questionable constitutional character and boiled down to its simplest terms, it amounted to a personality clash between the present OMB Director and some members of the legislative branch.

In a recent editorial, the Bridgeport, Conn., Post summed up the situation precisely and it appropriately entitled its commentary "Bad Timing," I would like to share that editorial with my colleagues at this time.

The editorial follows:

BAD TIMING

President Richard M. Nixon has utilized his veto power for the third time this year on a bill passed by Congress which would have required Senate say-so on confirming the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

And once again Congress has refused to buck his veto, although the President had some cliff-hanging moments. A 62 to 22 decision was elicted from the Senate to negate the veto. But in the House, known for its past support of presidential policy, the opposition element could not gather enough backing and the veto was sustained by a 178 for to 236 against, 40 votes short of a two-thirds majority.

Such an outcome indicates that although anxiety among congressmen and congresswomen may increase in the future regarding Mr. Nixon's ability to govern, there is still a strong residual confidence in his office.

Hitting a man when he is down was one of the suspicions about the proposal since its chief sponsor is North Carolina's Senator Samuel J. Ervin, whose soft-jowled face confronts the nation almost daily in the Watergate hearings. But the primary point of contention concerns the efforts of Congress to take over administrative duties.

Mr. Nixon asserts that OMB gives him advice and support and "cannot reasonably be equated with Cabinet and sub-Cabinet posts for which confirmation is appropriate."

It is after all President Nixon who is left holding the bag when Congress passes one bill after another without, seemingly, much regard for a balanced financial structure.

Despite the President's view to the contrary, it is not to be questioned that the OMB exerts a ponderous influence comparable to that of a Cabinet position. Undoubtedly, therefore, it merits some kind of Senate control as to the choice of its chief.

However, Congress might make better headway in the controversy if it requested such control from Mr. Nixon in the administrations of future presidents, thereby eliminating the possibly vindictive aspect of the newly vetoed bill.

In any case, it was the wrong time and wrong place for this confrontation.

I should add, Mr. Speaker, that I have joined with my colleagues (Mr. WYLIE, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, and Mr. STEELMAN) in cosponsoring legislation which would require Senate confirmation of all future OMB directors and deputy directors. In my mind, this is a responsible course of action.

MEMORIAL DAY

HON. TENNYSON GUYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker, I am entering into the RECORD the following poem entitled "Memorial Day" which was recently written and printed in the Anne Arundel, Md., Times. The author is the well-known poet laureate of Maryland, Vincent Godfrey Burns, who also a few years back wrote "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang." Mr. Burns is one of our patriotic contemporaries and I feel that my colleagues would enjoy memorial thoughts as expressed in his poem:

MEMORIAL DAY

(By Vincent Godfrey Burns)

Judge of the nations, hear us,
We rest our faith in Thee;
Stay Thou forever near us
And guide us constantly;
Through all our days protected
By Thy unfailing light
We shall not be deflected
From paths of truth and right . . .

Father of nations, lead us
Toward freedom's shining goal;
In Thy green pastures feed us
In heart and mind and soul;
Let not our land go under
To hidden enemies,
In days when tyrants thunder
Preserve our liberties . . .

Eternal Father, teach us
The courage of the free;
With Thy pure spirit reach us
With faith and charity;
Illumine all around us
With brotherhood and love,
In all our ways surround us
With wisdom from above . . .

God the years, remind us
Of our great history,
The memories that bind us
In one fraternity—
Those heroes who served before us,
Whose valor paved the way
For this flag floating o'er us—
O bless this land today! . . .

RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE: FORESTRY PROBLEMS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, last week I reported to my constituents regarding current forestry problems. My guests were Mr. Kenneth Pomeroy and Mr. Hubert Walker, authorities in the field of forestry.

I insert the text of that interview at this point:

RARICK. A great deal of national attention is presently being focused on the need to expand and improve our nation's forest resources. The United States is facing a growing timber shortage that the experts tell us could reach as high as 20 billion board feet by the end of the century. That's enough lumber to build some 2 million new five-room homes.

The increasing consumer demands for wood and paper products, the need for outdoor recreation areas, and the environmental benefits of our forest lands have combined to direct the public's attention to our timber lands.

This week the Forests Subcommittee, of which I am Chairman, conducted hearings to find methods of insuring maximum usage of our forest lands, so that we can be assured of having an adequate supply of lumber to meet the increasing needs of the country.

Two gentlemen, who appeared before my subcommittee and testified about the timber crisis, are with me today to discuss the subject, so that you may have a better understanding of how it affects you.

Mr. Kenneth Pomeroy of the National Association of State Foresters and Mr. Hubert Walker, Vice-President of the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association. Mr. Walker, incidentially is a fellow Louisianan from New Orleans. Welcome to the Nation's Capital, Mr. Walker.

WALKER. Thank you, very much.

RARICK. We hear so much crisis talk these days—the energy crisis, the environmental crisis, the Middle East crisis, the inflation crisis and all the others. Let's put the timber shortage into perspective.

Mr. Pomeroy, how extensive is the problem nationally, and do we have a timber crisis?

POMEROY. Well, if you are just speaking about lumber, we have some problems. If you're speaking about wood in general, our total wood supply, we're growing a bit more than we're using at present. But the gap is narrowing and in a decade or so hence, we're going to be in trouble.

RARICK. Well, Mr. Pomeroy, what's being done in the area of forest management to make the best use of the timber we have available?

POMEROY. I think that one of the most significant things and it pertains particularly to your state, is the use of genetically superior seedlings in the tree-planting program. Using seedlings of fast growth and superior quality, so we will have more in the future.

RARICK. We are told that the U.S. is already importing about one-fourth of the housing and construction lumber from foreign sources. Are we likely to increase timber imports? Do you think that we could again become a self-sustaining timber producing country in the future?

POMEROY. I would doubt that we could depend too much on increased imports because other countries have problems too. Sweden is a big user of timber. So is Germany. Russia has its own problems. So, I think we have to put our own house in order.

RARICK. In other words, if we're going to meet the demand and for the future, we're going to have to prepare for the future.

POMEROY. Right.

RARICK. Do you think that we could ever again become a self-sustaining timber producing country?

POMEROY. I see no reason why we shouldn't.

RARICK. It's hard to believe that Louisiana, with its abundance of woodlands could be seriously affected by a lumber shortage. Is it a big problem for our state, Mr. Walker?

WALKER. Yes; actually the lumber market is really a national market. It's not regional like it used to be. And the pressures of supply and demand nationally is what's really affecting the shortage and the current high prices. It's not strictly a regional thing at all.

RARICK. In other words, the housing shortage in California or New York directly affects us in Louisiana.

WALKER. Very definitely.

RARICK. And if there's talk about increased timber growth in the South this isn't intended to be an affront or hold back the Northern people because any intensified growth in the South would only benefit the people in the country as a whole.

WALKER. Postively. In fact, for a long time Southern pine was used primarily in the South but now a tremendous amount of this production is used in the Midwest and other parts of the country. And conversely there are a lot of Western species that we use in the South.

RARICK. Our caliber of timber will grow faster in the South than it would in the North. Is that true?

WALKER. Yes.

RARICK. We hear estimates that lumber costs have increased the building costs of new homes substantially in recent years. Do you have any information about price increases to the consumer and the new home builder, and what we can be likely to expect in the near future?

WALKER. Well, I'll try. Actually, we're not in the building business. But we're in the building supply business and that's about as close as you can get to the building business and not be in it. In the past year and a half, and especially in recent months, we have experienced considerable increases in lumber costs. This escalation has been entirely due to a demand-pull market rather than a cost-push. Back in '69 we had the same thing—a sharp spiralling of lumber prices and, when supply caught up with demand, prices plummeted. At this time, suppliers with large inventories took heavy losses.

Most users of lumber who are appalled at today's high prices, fail to realize that for the 20-year period prior to 1968, lumber costs were fairly steady—not at all keeping up with the rest of the economy. There were slight fluctuations but nothing like the severe situation of '69 and today. This stability was due to better engineering and material handling, as well as research providing more complete utilization of the raw material. Even though I am certainly horrified at the high levels that lumber has reached; there is another side to the coin. When prices were depressed, there were many mills that could not enjoy an even reasonable profit and therefore causing them to close down. This reduced capacity is another cause of the current short supply that is the true cause of high prices.

RARICK. And this does have a direct effect on those people wanting to build new homes.

WALKER. Oh, yes.

RARICK. Or the number of new-home starts that we can expect?

WALKER. To answer your first question, excuse me for digressing so much, but the prices are extremely high now and I think we can look to some reductions but exactly when I don't know. Some prices have started to slide a little bit already. But there are other items that have not.

RARICK. On the area of environment, and the role that forests play, we hear some talk about wilderness preservation, and protection of wildlife. Is this compatible with modern methods of forest management? In other words, can we have our timber and enjoy our forests too?

POMEROY. I think one of the best ways of approaching what you're talking about is an experience that I had in Scotland two years ago. The Economic Forestry Group was re-planting an area that had been barren of trees for 3 centuries, because sheep kept grazing them off. The ten-year-old plantations had now begun to re-attract the moles, small game—the rodents, and owls and hawks. So trees and wildlife did go together very well.

RARICK. Well, would this then be true in the United States?

POMEROY. It certainly would.

RARICK. This would be your thought then too, Mr. Walker?

WALKER. Very much so. I think that the lumber industry is naturally as interested in conservation as any group. And I think that good intensive forest management is the best way to accomplish what the preservationists are seeking. On the other hand, setting aside additional millions of acres of wilderness areas, which in effect locks them up from 99% of the nation's citizens, is a sure way to lose this natural resource. An unmanaged forest becomes too dense and overgrown, choking out needed oxygen, falling easy prey for disease and insects. Intensive management provides access roads for fire protection and recreation and a better habitat for wildlife. Proper thinning and, for some species, clear cutting wisely makes use of this natural renewable resource while actually insuring its regeneration.

I feel that the over-zealous and often sincere but mis-informed approach of some preservationists is the surest way to destroy what they want to save.

RARICK. Then, sportsmen and hunters as well as the campers, the outside people, should all be interested in . . .

POMEROY. We all have a stake in it.

WALKER. That's right.

RARICK. I'd like to direct this question to both of you gentlemen. I understand that there is considerable waste both in harvesting timber, and in processing it into usable lumber. Mr. Pomeroy, what's being done to curb the waste of timber when it's cut?

POMEROY. It has been a problem all along. One of the most significant breakthroughs have been in the use of Southern pine for plywood. This is something that has reallly changed the industry and your part of the country. And also the use of chips for pulpwood. It's this type of utilization that we must continue.

RARICK. Along those same lines, Mr. Walker, is the building and construction doing anything to make more efficient use of lumber and plywood in construction?

WALKER. There's constant research going on, new systems being developed to better and completely utilize the products and develop systems for good, sound construction using less materials.

RARICK. And making better use of what material is being made available.

WALKER. Right.

RARICK. Well, I'm sure that our viewers have enjoyed this discussion with you gentlemen. I do want to thank each of you for being available and helping to focus public attention on a growing crisis. I wouldn't say that it's a tremendous crisis yet, but it will be unless we do something. Again, thank you gentlemen for helping us focus attention on the forestry and timber problem in our country.

POMEROY. It was a pleasure being with you.

WALKER. I appreciate being invited.

REASSESSING OUR INTEREST IN AFRICA

HON. EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which recently appeared in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The editorial touches on a number of the concerns and considerations about Africa which should receive our close attention. It is not new to say that Africa has failed in the past to be given the amount and kind of attention it has deserved. However, I feel we are coming to the realization that our own interests, as well as those of the African peoples themselves, lie in greater nation-to-nation involvement between their governments and ours.

There will be opportunities for the United States to aid various African nations based on regional and multilateral arrangements, but as much as we might wish to treat the continent as a homogenous grouping the nations of Africa—with all their diversity and complexity—merit a closer and more individualized approach.

The Anglo-American Parliamentarian Conference on Africa meets in Philadelpia from June 14 to 18. Composed of legislative representatives from Britain, Canada, and the United States this annual conference will share ideas relating to policies toward Africa and continue to seek a greater understanding of common problems regarding Africa. I participated in this meeting last year and am privileged to again be able to join with a number of my colleagues from the House and Senate in attending the upcoming discussions this month. Through such continuing dialogs on policies involving Africa, I am encouraged that we can redefine our approach to Africa and formulate sound policies based on mutual respect and interest.

Stereotypes have a way of lingering on long past the time there was any basis in fact for the overgeneralizations in the first place. If Africa remains the "Dark Continent" to many in our country, it can be characterized as dark primarily because we have failed to illuminate and educate ourselves about it. There are many reasons for reexamining our position with respect to Africa, and the editorial, which follows, briefly summarizes a few of them:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Bulletin, May 23, 1973]

THE NOT-SO-DARK CONTINENT

To Americans, David Livingstone is the missionary whom Spencer Tracy presumed he had found in Darkest Africa in one of Hollywood's more memorable epics.

To President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, which the British called Northern Rhodesia, he was a Briton with "a sense of mission as a servant of the people of Africa (who) did not see himself as leader in any sense at all."

About 1,000 Zambians joined President Kaunda in the ceremony at which he unveiled a plaque in Dr. Livingstone's memory, on the 100th anniversary of his death in Africa from malaria.

The insect which caused Dr. Livingstone's death is a hero across the continent in Sierra Leone, which (like Northern Rhodesia) was once under British rule. Sierra Leone has established the Order of the Mosquito to reward military or civil gallantry, because, the Government explained, by making that country "the white man's grave," the mosquito prevented Europeans from settling there.

This contrast in attitude is only a small way in which nations differ on the vast African continent. Zambia and Sierra Leone are among the 41 members of the Organization of African Unity, now holding its annual meeting on Thursday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where it was founded 10 years ago, amid hopes for a new day of freedom, self-determination and pan-African cooperation.

Some progress has been made, but in those 10 years, Africa has been wracked by tribal wars, racial animosities, rebellion against vestiges of white colonial domination, a growing economic gap, prodigious poverty and lagging agricultural production unable to keep up with mushrooming population growth.

Africa's importance to the rest of the world is immense. In a time of energy crisis and dwindling natural resources, Africa is a vast untapped storehouse of oil and minerals. It is located strategically across major shipping routes. And with a growing population already over the 370-million mark, it is an attractive potential market for industrial goods.

American business investment in Africa has topped $4 billion, American trade with Africa has risen by 30 percent in five years, and U.S. assistance to Africa reached $400 million last year. But the U.S. faces stiffening competition there, diplomatically and economically, from Europe, the Soviet Union and China.

U.S. relations with Africa are handicapped by American ties with white-ruled regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, and with the remaining colonial governments—most notably Portugal, a key member of NATO which leases bases in the Azores to the U.S.

Besides its economic potential and strategic location, Africa is important to the U.S. because about 11 percent of the population of the U.S. is of African ancestry. Rising black consciousness in America, with concurrent interest in black Americans' African heritage, makes concern for African development desirable politically, at home.

If it was ever practical to dismiss Africa as a primitive Dark Continent, it surely is no longer. In this shrinking world, then, what happens when the Organization for African Unity meets this week is important in Philadelphia as well as in Addis Ababa.

RECYCLING IS ONLY ONE PHASE OF THE CONSERVATION PICTURE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Membership an article on conservation which was published in the Louisville Courier-Journal for May 14, 1973.

This article contains very useful and interesting observations and recommendations for dealing with the environmental crisis in our country.

It is refreshing today, when everyone has "an ax to grind," to read a thoughtful, well-written article by a lady who is writing with "no interest except in terms of environmental protection for future generations."

This is the kind of article which Mrs. Phyllis Fitzgerald, "a full-time mother of five" and the wife of a prominent Louisville attorney, has written.

Mr. Speaker, I include Mrs. Fitzgerald's article in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

RECYCLING IS ONLY ONE PHASE OF THE CONSERVATION PICTURE

(By Phyllis L. Fitzgerald)

How critical must our dwindling supply of natural resources become before Americans realize that we must slow down the excess demand for new supplies by recycling our existing waste materials back into useful consumer goods?

An outsider must surely weep at the sight of an incinerator plant polluting our cities with smoke, gases and ashes from such valuable commodities as paper, aluminum, steel, glass, wood and food wastes. What will we do when there are no longer trees for wood and paper, gas and oil for fuel and travel, metallic ores, sand and rock for building materials?

The time has come for nations, governments, businesses and individuals to take stock of their resources and of how to recycle every scrap of paper, every bottle or can, every junk car or refrigerator, every newspaper back into useful items.

Let us start with the average consumer. If he separated the glass, tin and aluminum cans, newspapers, other waste paper and food scraps from the rest of the trash, he would probably reduce the amount of throw-away garbage to less than 25 per cent of the original amount.

AN EXAMPLE IN POINT

In my own family of two adults and five children, we have been separating this trash, taking most of it to the recycling center, giving the newspapers to the Boy Scout paper drive, and burying the food scraps in our tiny flower garden (most of this disintegrates in a matter of days, adding mulch and nutrients to the soil, and we have never had any trouble with rodents). We have reduced our throw-away garbage from five to six cans to less than one can per week.

It would be easier if the sanitation department would take these separated items and recycle them, but since they don't we feel it is well worth our time to take these items to the recycling center ourselves every four to six weeks. (Incidentally, the recycling centers will take glass bottles and jars, tin cans, aluminum cans, newspapers and other bundled paper, consisting of magazines, letters, cardboard and other such material). Once a system is devised within your household for collection and storage, delivery takes very little time.

Recycling is only part of the solution to the waste of our natural resources. We consumers can help cut down on waste by avoiding products that are over-packaged, by taking our market bags to the grocery store, by buying returnable bottles rather than throw-aways, and by letting manufacturers know what we think about waste.

In addition to filling our garbage can with visible waste products, most of us are guilty of unconscionable waste of electric power, water, oil and gas, all of which are draining our natural resources.

It doesn't take too much imagination to see that by using carpools and buses we could reduce air pollution and slow down the depletion of our oil reserves. In addition, nearly every home, business and public building could cut back on fuel and electricity by manipulating the thermostats and by conserving the use of small appliances that are so costly in terms of the amount of electricity used. Many worthwhile groups, such as our local Strategies for Environmental Control, can give the individual consumer much valuable information on ingenious ways to conserve water and power.

Many of these measures are just a drop in the bucket when compared with what could be done by business, industry and government to conserve and recycle waste. But I believe the average citizen must first develop a personal environmental conscience, put it into practice, and reap the personal satisfaction from having been a part in the conservation of nature before he or she takes this conscience to the business world for larger action there.

When this happens, we will see the beginning of a local and then a national conscience concerned with the preservation of our natural resources.

Once this conscience is created, perhaps businesses will come up with a long list of waste-saving practices such as the following:

Collection and recycling of paper from the large office buildings. (Couldn't this be a profitable business for janitors as well as the reycling industry, to say nothing about saving trees?)

Use of recycled paper in businesses.

Reduction of the amount of paper used by changing to smaller size paper for such things as letters, memos and circulars.

Reduction of the size of magazine and newspapers to smaller, more manageable sizes. This would revolutionize advertising, but let's face it. Do we really need a whole page of newsprint to tell about a refreshing cigarette, a new car or sofa? The price of advertising could be scaled down with the cost of the paper.

Cutting down on excess packaging in products. Three or four layers of cardboard, cellophane, paper and plastic are not needed on most items.

Standardizing jars and lids to a few sizes so the jars could be returned and reused just as soft drink bottles are returnable. In some countries, one must pay a deposit on jars at the market, and these are returned and reused by packers.

Prohibition of throwaway bottles and cans.

This list could go on and on, and let's hope it does. But first, let's get involved in a personal way. If I save one tree from being cut down by recycling my family's waste paper, the whole effort will not have been in vain. If our whole state got into the act, we might actually save the whole Daniel Boone National Forest for our children to enjoy. And if the whole nation joined us, we would have a cleaner, healthier country for all to share.

THE BUSTED BUCK

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, Robert J. Buckley, president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc., told a management club meeting in Worcester, Mass., the other night that devaluation of the dollar is not the cure-all that White House economists have led many to believe.

Rather, in Mr. Buckley's judgment, Americans should be "much angrier" than they are that the wealth they produce is measured in terms of a "devalued and weakened dollar."

I could not agree more. The Federal spending binge in which the hard-earned money of our people has been tossed with reckless abandon all over the world in useless wars and dubious giveaway programs has brought the dollar dilemma upon us. Now the hapless American is being made to pay doubly for it—once in supplying the dollars and again in suffering the inflation resulting from it.

Mr. Buckley added in his Worcester talk:

Because we seek economic equilibrium by requiring more of these cheapened pieces of paper in exchange for the wealth we create, we are blamed for inflation . . . The dollar is worth less—and that's why all of us have to pay more.

I am glad that men such as Mr. Buckley, men who know the economic situation by being totally involved in it with great responsibilities upon them, have started to speak out in contradiction of those Federal apologists who have sought to sell the public on the absurd idea that official cheapening of the dollar is a good thing. We heard that repeatedly in the wake of the latest devaluation. And what actually has been the result. Inflation still threatens at home and the dollar remains in even deeper trouble abroad.

As Mr. Buckley said, we should be a lot more angry than we are over this mishandling of our economic well-being and, indeed, would be if we had not been gulled and confused by the so-called administration experts. As angry public, fully understanding what Mr. Buckley termed "the curious case of the busted buck," could force an end to the profligate overseas programs and the inexcusable Government waste domestically, both of which are responsible for the wobbly dollar and the rocketing inflation. It is high time to get mad.

ANOTHER NUERNBERG?

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Tom Dowling in the Evening Star-News of May 28 wrote an extremely provocative article analyzing President Nixon's statement of May 22. Nixon's admission that the plumbers and their actions had been sanctioned for reasons of national security, Dowling expects will have one of two possible results: If the President's orders are declared legal, the United States is in effect sanctioning a secret organization paralleling the Nazi Gestapo; if declared unlawful, the President becomes a codefendant and is likely to be subject to impeachment proceedings. In either case, the consequences for the United States are most grave. I therefore submit this article to the RECORD in order that all may benefit from Dowling's perceptive analysis:

USING THE NUERNBERG DEFENSE FOR WATERGATE

(By Tom Dowling)

In his May 22 statement Richard Nixon confesses to the establishment of a tripartite Gestapo-type White House entity for national security purposes.

The first of these operations was a wiretap program begun in 1969, allegedly involving fewer than 20 telephone bites of varying duration. The second operation, approved by the President in 1970, foresaw the resumption of a broad domestic intelligence program that specifically authorized breaking and entering for surveillance purposes. This plan was, however, scotched five days after its approval as a result of J. Edgar Hoover's strenuous objections. According to the President, John Dean has obtained copies of this secret plan, which are now in the hands of federal prosecutors and the Senate Watergate investigators. It is possible that Richard Nixon's initials are attached to this document. The third operation was the creation of the plumber group, offshoots of which would ultimately be caught inside Democratic National Committee headquarters.

In sum, the President is spelling out a Nuernberg defense for himself and his administration. His superior is National Security, which compelled him to break the law; his underlings broke it because they were instructed to do so by him. The flow of authority, then, is National Security-President-Gestapo. The justification for those in the chain of command, from bottom to top, is Nuernberg.

Of the three operations undertaken by the President, the second is most fundamentally chilling because it posits that he and his agents are above the law. The President, after all, authorized a plan that included an unspecified variety of felonies, possibly of very wide scope. This is precisely what the plumbers did in Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, at the Watergate and perhaps elsewhere. In short, the Gestapo was activated in spite of Hoover's veto.

That takes us to the testimony of Bernard Barker, the Watergate-Ellsberg burglar currently residing in a Connecticut cellblock. Barker, it will be recalled, copped a plea and was provisionally sentenced to a lengthy jail term, for what was formerly assumed to be a breaking and entering operation authorized by CREEP. That, it turns out, was not the case at all.

Ten years after his government authorized role in the Bay of Pigs invasion Barker was recruited by E. Howard Hunt, then domiciled in the White House, for a national security operation that the Cuba group was led to believe originated with an intelligence group above the FBI and CIA. Ellsberg, Barker was told, was slipping U.S. secrets to the Soviet Union. Barker raided Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. Subsequently, he was told that the Castro government was financing 1972 Democratic presidential candidates. Barker broke into the Watergate.

Barker, by his own account, received no pecuniary benefits for these operations. He participated in them as a patriot and anti-communist ideologue working covertly but officially on behalf of national security. Ironically, the President of the United States last week confirmed Barker's assumption. The man was, in fact, a member of a doubtlessly unlawful organization, but one nevertheless legitimized by authority of Richard Nixon.

What this means, among other things, is that Barker, the other Cubans and possibly McCord were railroaded by a fraudulent government prosecution. Under our code of criminal law the prosecution is obligated to inform defendants and their counsel of any exculpatory information in its possession. Any such exculpatory evidence withheld from the defense by the prosecution forms a basis for the reversal of conviction and the voiding of guilt.

It is clear from Nixon's May 22 statement that he was in possession of knowledge about the real nature of Barker's activities. Under our system of law presidential knowledge is imputed to Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, Assistant Attorney General Henry Peterson and the prosecuting team of Silbert, Glanzer and Campbell. Yet, exculpatory presidential knowledge was, in fact, withheld from the Watergate defendants.

Henry Rothblatt, the original attorney for Barker and the Cubans, planned to plead his clients innocent. Perhaps Rothblatt had extracted the Ellsberg incident from the Cubans, perhaps he was shrewd enough to suspect that the trail of guilt let not to CREEP headquarters, but to the White House itself. In any event, in light of the President's May 22 admissions of the Gestapo's existence and its justification on the basis of national security, Rothblatt's not guilty defense was in fact the best shot available to Barker and the Cubans.

However, by denying the Watergate defendants exculpatory evidence that could have been used on their behalf, the White House has put both itself and the conviction of the Cubans in extreme peril. The attorneys for the Cubans have a number of options open to them by way of vacating the original judgment of guilt. The writ of *Coram Nobis* allows the court to correct its errors on the basis of new facts that were not known at the time of trial. Nixon's May 22 statement—giving the color of presidential authority to the Cuban's activities—is such a new fact.

Additionally, the question of entrapment is now applicable. Watergate cannot be separated out here. Barker and the Cubans participated in the Ellsberg incident for national security purposes. The White House has so identified the purpose of its activities against Ellsberg. Thus, in good faith, the Cubans undertook another such national security mission against the Democrats. They were, in fact, given government authority to break and enter in both instances. The Camden 28 were acquitted for breaking and entering a draft board on the grounds that a federal agent entrapped them into doing so. Liddy and Hunt were running these burglaries with the admitted authority of the President. Thus, the Cubans were entrapped and then subsequently denied the discovery of exculpatory evidence central to their defense.

In the end, the May 22 statement means one of two things: The Cubans and all of their superiors will go free on the basis of Nuernberg, or the Nuernberg defense will fall and with it the Nixon Administration. For the President's national security defense boils down to this: The Cubans were obeying the President's orders, which were either legal or unlawful. If the former, the Republic admits to legalizing a Gestapo! If the latter, the President of the United States becomes the missing eighth co-defendant in the Trial of the Watergate 7 and impeachment must be squarely faced.

RESTRAINTS ON CIA ADEQUATE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Union, May 23, 1973]

RESTRAINTS ON CIA ADEQUATE

On surveying the troubled world and the dangers that this condition poses to the security of the United States of America we can conclude that the last problem that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency needed was involvement in the Pentagon Papers case and the Watergate affair.

Not that we believe that the CIA will be damaged in the long run on the basis of its exposure in the two national scandals. On the contrary, the testimony offered so far exhibits that the CIA used remarkable restraint in refusing to go along with domestic political espionage operatives and persons who later admitted that they broke into a psychiatrist's office in Los Angeles. By and large the CIA lived up to the proscription that it cannot operate within the borders of the United States of America.

The danger that exists is that there will be a public overreaction to the dramatic disclosures of the hour, a reaction that will result in legislation or exposure that hurts the mission of the CIA. At best, unfortunately, the public has only a hazy concept of CIA operations based on a blend of rumor, third hand information and suspicion that borders on antipathy because many of the agency's intelligence activities are repugnant to American sensitivities. It is exactly this kind of atmosphere and reaction that has led to some 200 bills in the last decade to alter the operations of the CIA.

Fortunately, cooler heads always have prevailed in Congress, which fully realizes the indispensable mission that CIA plays in gathering foreign intelligence that establishes the basis of the U.S. foreign policy. Indeed, the CIA was born in 1947 in the aftermath of World War II when President Truman realized the crippling results of inadequate intelligence before bombs rained on Pearl Harbor, and when he assessed the growing threat of Russian aggression.

CIA has, we believe, lived up to its expectations. To be sure it has had its share of failures such as the faulty information about the Bay of Pigs. It also has been in the center of jurisdictional disputes such as its support of youth and women's associations in the late 1960s. At this juncture it is essential to repeat, however, that we hear about the failures, but not the successes.

CIA can be expected to make mistakes simply because of the law of averages or the rules of human fallibility. The goal for the United States, in this regard, is to preserve the organization, but also to be certain that there are adequate restraints to prevent it from stepping out of bounds.

The restraints appear to exist. The CIA operates under the constant supervision of the National Security Council, which includes the representatives of the President, secretary of state and secretary of defense. It reports in detail to the President's foreign intelligence policy board. Its budget is studied line by line by the Office of Budget and Management and by four committees in Congress.

The final check and balance, we believe, is that even the CIA could not long perpetrate cloak and dagger programs in the United States without soon being brought to heel by the basic system—including a free and inquiring press.

THE CHEAP FOOD LOBBY

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, our House Committee on Agriculture, of which I am a member, currently is working on a new farm bill which we hope will guarantee a plentiful supply of food not only for our American people, but for the hungry people of the world.

While we work on this legislation, we must come up with a plan that will insure an adequate income for our producers so that they will have an incentive to raise more food.

However, as we work toward that end, we have misguided and uninformed "cheap food" advocates who are making our task very difficult by demanding lower food prices.

Mr. Speaker, the Farm Journal recently explored this problem in an editorial, which, with your permission, and for the edification of my colleagues, I would like to insert in the RECORD:

THE "CHEAP FOOD" LOBBY

At this writing, it's touch and go whether Congress will force a roll-back or some form of tighter controls on meat prices.

From his first-hand experience with the Office of Price Administration in World War II, President Nixon knows that price controls on meat won't work. Says another high Administration official with similar experience: "If you put controls on meat, the bone will stay in and the fat will stay on. The IRS (Internal Revenue Service) would need an agent standing behind every butcher in the country!"

Yet consumer representatives, testifying before the almost continuous Congressional hearings in Washington, seem oblivious to such warnings. After listening to testimony about the difficulties of imposing controls, they say in effect: "We want price controls, whether or not they work."

The ignorant and naive are dangerous enough, but the current hearings in Washington expose an even greater threat to farmers. It is the Cheap Food Lobby in Congress: Big-city Representatives like Benjamin Rosenthal and Bella Abzug of New York, who went on campaigning for lower food prices, even when farmers were getting 90¢ for corn and $15 for hogs; champions of the underprivileged, who insist that food is part of the American birthright; even some farm-state members of Congress, who simultaneously demand higher incomes for farmers and lower food prices for consumers.

In our desire to increase farmers' incomes, we in agriculture have frequently played into the hands of the Cheap Food Lobby. The Surplus Commodity Program, the School Lunch, the Food Stamp and the Food for Peace programs all were launched and are still billed as "farm programs" even though the chief beneficiaries in each case are consumers.

By now, millions of people have been conditioned to free or cheap food through one or more of these programs. Is it any wonder that these people rise up in indignation when the price of food dares to climb even half as much as other prices have climbed over the last 20 years?

The Cheap Food Lobby is capitalizing on current consumer resentment over food prices. You hear such comments as "Our food supply is too crucial to leave to the whims of farmers;" or "Really, we ought to treat food production as a public utility."

For the most part, these are the same people who plug for universal free medical care. Because of the close connection between good nutrition and good health, it's a simple step for them to convert the argument for one into a justification for the other. It becomes difficult to oppose them when they invoke the image of "little children whose brains have been permanently damaged by malnutrition."

By playing on the public's fears, consumer groups have won a long series of victories on such issues as voting more money for Food Stamps, banning the feeding of stilbestrol to cattle and tightening up on meat inspection. Now that these and similar moves have helped run up the cost of meat, they're back again, blaming it all on farmers and demanding price controls on food.

Price controls are a battle you can't afford to lose. This time the result would be more than another raid on the public treasury, more than another boost in your tax bill. This time your very existence as an independent businessman is at stake.

Because the rise in food prices has been so recent, a roll-back will trap you between costs which were already inflated and farm prices which had never had a chance to catch up. In fact, consumer pressures already have forced the Administration to turn loose so many crop acres that we may see corn prices collapse this fall as they did in 1960 and 1967 under similar circumstances.

Or worse, the Cheap Food Lobby will use the current outcry to get a hammerlock on livestock like they're had on some crops for so many years.

OUR FIRST PRIORITY—FUEL FOR AGRICULTURE

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of a congressional district with substantial agricultural or farming interests and a State renowned for its agricultural production, I am dismayed by much of what has happened to agriculture as a result of the gasoline shortage. In this contemporary technological world, horses no longer are used to plow the land and bring in the harvests. In today's world, farming is done by machines. These machines, tractors, harvesters, and so forth, run on gasoline.

No gasoline.

No running machines.

No crops.

That, very simply, is the dilemma with which we are confronted today.

Let me take the problem a step further so that those of you who represent districts which are predominantly urban will understand that you too are affected. When there are no crops, who will be the last one fed? The nonagricultural elements of our population will be the last to be fed. If farmers and foodstuff producers and distributors do not get fuel—the urbanite would not get any food. I do not want to seem threatening, rather, I just want to persuade you that the issue of inadequate fuel supplies for the agricultural industry is not a provincial issue.

The Office of Oil and Gas in the Department of the Interior has assured me that their implementation of the guidelines for voluntary oil allocation is underway and will soon be efficiently working to alleviate the fuel shortage for priority groups, such as the farmers. These assurances were specifically made during a meeting which I organized in my office on May 30.

A high-ranking official of the Office of Oil and Gas, representatives of the independent refining and distributing industry, and legislative Representatives who were interested in the topic of discussion at the meeting were all in attendance. During the 2 hours of the meeting we received repeated assurances, from the official of the Office of Oil and Gas, that the voluntary oil allocation program would insure that agricultural industries would receive oil and gas supplies sufficient to meet their production demands.

Hopefully, these assurances are valid and the major oil company notices, received by farmers during the past few months warning them that their supplies of gas and oil products will be rationed, are untrue.

If rationing occurs or supercedes the Allocation Act then production will necessarily be down, prices will go up, and supplies of agricultural products will be totally inadequate.

With the price issue in mind, I would like to emphasize my position with reference to independents, who have been a catalyst in keeping the gas and oil prices, paid by the consumer, at a reasonable level. It is my position that they must remain a viable contributor in the gas and oil market. If the gas shortage has been contrived, then those who contributed to it must be the ones to pay for it; the independents' role in the market should not be compromised.

We have been told repeatedly that food prices will soon stabilize. Apparently, this is an acknowledgment on the part of the administration that the agribusiness sector of our economy will not be thrown another curve—like the Soviet wheat deal. Let us hope, therefore, that the voluntary allocation or some later, more stringent act, will effectively come to grips with a problem that is rapidly slipping from our grasp.

The gasoline shortage is admittedly a very complex problem which has tenacles reaching into each and every part of our economy and even our social structure. But, when you get down to the last piece of cake you have got to decide who needs it the most—I interject that the farmers do, because without them there will be no more cake to cut in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK HORRIGAN

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday my dear friend Jack Horrigan passed away after a courageous fight against great odds. It was typical of Jack Horrigan's life.

Jack was most instrumental in my coming to Buffalo in 1962 from San Diego and he has been equally instrumental in my career as a Buffalo Bill and now as a Member of Congress.

He, next to my own father, had a more profound influence on my life than any other man. His example of courage, both physically and morally, his sense of humor, and his uncommon dedication to his family are traits which few people on this Earth could match.

I deeply loved Jack Horrigan. I love his family. As Phil Ranallo, of the Buffalo Courier-Express, said in his tremendous column:

> Jack had the kind of will-power, and faith, that could keep Death up a tree—and he somehow managed to keep it up there for seven years. His great struggle brings to mind John Donne's sonnet, the one that starts, "Death be not proud," and ends, "And Death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die."

The old AFL, the Buffalo Bills, and the city of Buffalo, and people such as Ralph Wilson, Jr., Joe Foss, Cookie Gilchrist, Coach Lou Saban, Al Davis, O. J. Simpson, Paul McGuire, Rick Azar, and Larry Felser are but a few of the outstanding people whose lives were deeply touched and shaped by the wise counsel of Jack Horrigan.

His ability to make us laugh at ourselves and our faults, and our pompousness, will always remain vivid with me. It was Jack Horrigan who, when I told him I would retire to run for Congress in 1970 said:

> Oh, I thought you quit playing back in 1967.

It was also Jack who first said that I was a cinch for Congress because the people would be fearful that I would come back and play football for the Buffalo Bills if I lost the election. He still makes me laugh and always will.

Each of us has had one or two profoundly influential people in our lives, and I am proud to be able to let the world know that Jack Horrigan was one of those people in my life. I sincerely hope that a suitable scholarship fund can be set up as an award to some deserving boy or girl who best exemplifies the greatness of this man.

I will be absent part of the session on Wednesday for his funeral in Buffalo and I was absent on Monday to be with his family at the funeral home.

I include two articles at this point which are typical of the love and respect for this dedicated servant of God and man:

JACK HORRIGAN, 47, DIES; BILLS' PUBLIC RELATIONS VP

John Patrick "Jack" Horrigan, 47, vice-president in charge of public relations for the Buffalo Bills the last seven years, died Saturday (June 2, 1973) in Roswell Park Memorial Hospital after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Horrigan was noted as an accomplished writer, publicist, author, humorist and speaker throughout professional sports, but is remembered best by those who knew him most closely as a devoted family man who waged and won several courageous battles for his health.

ARRANGEMENTS INCOMPLETE

Funeral arrangements at the Thomas Lynett Funeral Home, 389 Parkside Ave., are incomplete. A Funeral Mass will be held at St. John The Baptist Church, 1085 Englewood Ave., Town of Tonawanda, at a date to be announced.

Survivors are his wife, the former Elizabeth M. Lawn, who resided with him at 167 Louvaine Dr.; six daughters, Karen, 20; Patricia, 16; Margaret, 13; Mary, 11; Elizabeth, 9; and Kathleen, 4, all of Buffalo; three sons, Jeremiah, 23, of Buffalo; Joseph, 21, of Sacramento, Calif., and John, 15, of Buffalo; his father, Jeremiah, of Buffalo; and two sisters, Mrs. Kathleen Element and Mrs. Eileen Kingston, both of Buffalo. He also had one grandson, Grady Kane-Horrigan, 4 months.

Flowers are gratefully declined. Those who wish may make a donation to Roswell Park Memorial Hospital, Dept. of Medicine B.

Mr. Horrigan was born in Buffalo Dec. 30, 1925. He attended Canisius High School before entering the U.S. Navy in 1943 and ser ed aboard a submarine chaser as a radio operator in the Pacific Theater of World War II.

HOCKEY PUBLICIST

He entered the newspaper field with United Press in 1946, covering general news and sports, and from 1950-54 he was the Buffalo Hockey Club's publicity director.

In 1958, Mr. Horrigan joined the Buffalo Evening News sports staff, where he won three sports writing awards in four years. He was named American Football League publicity director in 1963 and moved to New York.

In June, 1966, Mr. Horrigan became vice-president in charge of public relations for the Bills, a position he held to his death. He was elected president of AFL publicity directors in 1968.

Mr. Horrigan was co-author of the book, "The Other League," an acclaimed story of the birth and development of the American Football League.

SHOWED COURAGE

Mr. Horrigan astonished many with the manner and success with which he combated illnesses, including four types of major cancer. His is a story of courage and inner conviction matched by few anywhere.

In 1966, he was told he had three months to live after a malignant kidney was removed at the Mayo Clinic. Then in April, 1970, he reported for an annual medical check and was told he had leukemia.

Through it all, Mr. Horrigan's wit never dimmed. He was an excellent toastmaster and his jokes before hundreds or as aside comments to only a few brought broad smiles. Regardless of the circumstances of a situation, he would always take the time to discuss a problem whenever an individual wished it.

His experiences were rich and varied. Many came beyond the field of athletics, such as when he was a political writer and rode the train with President Harry S Truman.

ON MINE-SWEEPER

Others came before his writer-publicist career, as when his eyesight was such that he supposedly could not enter the service, but managed to, anyway, and then spent wartime naval service on one of the smallest frigates involved in mine-sweeping operation—despite the fact he could not swim.

There were many touching times. During the 1972 football season, Mr. Horrigan always stood alongside the players and coaches during the playing of the National Anthem at home games. He was with the team and organization he loved, the Buffalo Bills.

There are countless examples of loyalty which Mr. Horrigan expressed to the Bills and their owner, Ralph C. Wilson Jr., but all must be subordinated in importance to his feelings toward his family. He was rich in relatives, friends and talent, and that is the way he will be remembered.

WAITING FOR LEFTY

(By Phil Ranallo)

As the years go fleeting by and a man grows older and his yesterdays stretch back a long way, he becomes much more aware of the inevitable—the final roll call.

One by one they go, the special people.

Nevertheless, a man is never prepared for the shock of thumbing through a newspaper and stopping at a certain page and finding a special friend gazing at him.

This happened again Sunday morning.

John Patrick (Lefty) Horrigan gazed at me from that newspaper page—Jack Horrigan, one of the most courageous men I have ever known.

Horrigan hand-wrestled Death for seven long years, in a manner I have seen it struggled against by only one other man in my lifetime—the late William S. (Bill) Coughlin, the long-time baseball writer for The Courier Express.

It is a measure of courage that Jack Horrigan fought Death, year after year, and that he won great victories over it, year after year.

To taste the fear of Death, as he did, and to choke it down for 2,500 days and make a fine career, as he did, was a continuing—and extraordinary—act of bravery.

It is incongruous, I know—since Jack Horrigan is dead—but for some reason or other I feel he achieved a victory over Death . . . perhaps because he cheated it for so long.

His great struggle brings to mind John Donne's sonnet, the one that starts, "Death be not proud," and ends, "And Death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die."

Jack Horrigan's opponent, Death, sought him out in the form of cancer. He first met it in 1966, when his case was diagnosed and doctors informed him they didn't expect him to live out the year.

But Jack Horrigan wasn't going to die that fast and leave his adoring wife, Liz, and all those wonderful children—those nine children.

Not Jack Horrigan. So the battle was on.

Jack had the kind of will-power, and faith, that could keep Death up a tree—and he somehow managed to keep it up there for seven years.

Long enough to live and be at the side of one of his sons, Jeremiah, during a trying period in Jerry's life—when the young man's convictions and actions against the war in Southeast Asia landed his name on Page One.

Jack Horrigan, the battler, made Page One, too, with one of the most beautiful and touching declarations I have ever heard uttered by a father: "I will remain at Jerry's side; he is my son . . . and I love him."

In his short life of 47 years, Jack touched more than his share of the bases—as a sailor in World War II, wire-service reporter for United Press, Buffalo Evening News sportswriter, Buffalo hockey Bisons publicity director, American Football League public relations director, and Bills public relations director.

As he touched each of these bases, he made a mark.

But he made his greatest mark in life as a husband and a father. This was a man of principles and ideals. He had all the virtues in abundance.

In the little world of thoroughbred racing, which is a lot like the big world but more pleasant, the quality most honored is something called class.

Class is difficult to define, but racing people recognize and respect it in a horse or in a man.

John Patrick Horrigan—the man Liz Horrigan called "Lefty"—was all class.

He was a man of great faith, an ornament to his parish.

He will be buried Wednesday, but his style lives on in all men of high moral value.

When Jack Horrigan breathed his last breath Saturday, God was there—"Waiting for Lefty."

LAND OF SCARCITY

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, perhaps at no other time in human history has the opportunity to abolish poverty, and have an abundant life available for everyone, been as great as it is today. We have the technical ability, and the knowledge to have a high standard of living, and a clean environment.

However, to accomplish this, we must use commonsense, and must be willing to allow the principles of freedom, and free enterprise an opportunity to work. If we continue our mad rush toward Government control of our citizens, and our economy, we will destroy this country, and in spite of all the opportunities which we have, will produce a land of scarcity rather than of abundance.

To illustrate what is happening I am placing in the RECORD an article from the Eastern Idaho Farmer which describes only too well what we are doing to ourselves.

AMERICA, LAND OF SCARCITY

(By Aden Hyde)

Are we, the people of the United States of America, to be plagued with a scarcity economy?

We are. What's more, we don't have to wait for that to happen to us. It already has—and it's getting worse every day.

Abundance, the American way of life, is out the window. For this is no narrow spectrum of shortages. It isn't confined to gasoline, heating oil, electricity and beef; it's far broader than that. Included are such elemental products as farm fertilizers—nitrogen and phosphate. And suddenly—of all the unexpected places—there's a shortage of farm tractors and trucks.

But that's only the start. As of right now, even food may be in short supply. The nation has been ravaged, perhaps as never before in its history, by a succession of adverse weather conditions which, in the aggregate, could have a profound effect on what farmers can produce this summer.

That started early in December when Arctic blasts streaked a new course southward along the Pacific coast and moved on into California's Central Valley. Everywhere record-smashing low temperatures were recorded and they are still counting that cold's cost in dollars—millions of them.

But that's only a starter. East, west, north and south the vagaries of the 1972-73 winter have been widely publicized. Twenty-five thousand cattle died in southeastern Colorado and contiguous areas in the mud—on the fringes of the dust bowl of not too many years ago.

Last week, 13 inches of snow in Milwaukee when the big league baseball season was to open. Flood waters in the Missouri-Mississippi river basin at the highest peak in more than 30 years—and thousands of acres of farm land inundated. It may be months before owners can resume operations in some areas—far too late for a normal farm operation. And the Arctic storm which swept Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota projected cold deep into the south with extensive frost damage. Arkansas lost most of its important tomato crop. Georgia's peach crop has largely been frozen.

In the south, field work on farms has been far behind schedule this spring—too much rain, too many floods. Here, there and almost everywhere it's been like that.

Perhaps we've already made a serious mistake—exporting farm products, especially wheat and feed grains, too liberally. Perhaps all of the bad crop year omens won't keep competent U.S. farmers from overcoming those problems; coming up with adequate crops again this year.

Just perhaps. Any one of the area adversities doesn't mean much. Pooled, they could mean a lot. Even here in the northern intermountain country, we have our 1973-74 crop problems, too. With us and generally over Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, it's the result of a dry winter, light snowpack, perhaps a water shortage this year or next.

That's only the farm-food part of the story. The rest of it takes on far deeper implications.

Here we're not playing with natural forces. We're without adequate energy, fertilizer, gasoline and a host of other things important to the American standard of living because our own people have willed it that way.

We're beginning to pay the price for an ecology binge—both in the costs of improving and preserving the environment and in developing a scarcity economy.

There's no pipe line to tap the rich Arctic oil fields. There's no offshore oil drilling. There are no new dams for hydro power; far too few atomic and coal-burning power plants. There are no new refineries to process imported oil.

If we are to have more beef—enough for everybody and conceivably at somewhat lower prices—we could expand grazing capability of public lands in the western states. Instead, we shrink that grazing potential by locking up more and more of the summer grazing regions with parks and wilderness area, wild rivers and recreation regions.

Several years ago, the Eastern Idaho Farmer began to call attention to this scarcity possibility. Well, it's here. And if, somehow, we can't reconcile a lot of differences between ardent environmentalists and the rest of us to restore the multiple use practice in developing and using natural resources, the troubles we have today will be trivia. Tomorrow will be a great deal worse.

CATASTROPHIC HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the House counterpart of Senator RUSSELL LONG's revised and improved proposal for a catastrophic health insurance program which will provide protection for almost every man, woman, and child in our country against the devastating financial burdens of medical calamities. This legislation would add a new title to the existing Social Security Act. It would provide protection to all those who are currently and fully insured under social security, their spouses and dependents, and to all social security beneficiaries. This coverage would extend to approximately 95 percent of all persons. The bulk of those not included in this coverage are Federal, State, and local employees. The Federal Employee Health Benefit Act already provides comprehensive coverage against costs of catastrophic illness for Federal employees and, under this bill, State and local units could buy into the catastrophic program.

The benefits provided under the plan are identical to those currently provided under parts A and B of medicare, except that there would be no upper limitation on hospital days or home health visits. Present medicare part A coverage includes 90 days of hospital care, 100 days of posthospital extended care and 100 home health visits. Present part B coverage includes physicians' services, laboratory, and X-ray services, physical therapy services, and other medical and health items and services. Unlike medicare, which provides basic insurance coverage, persons would be responsible for payment for the first 60 days of hospital care and the first $2,000 in medical expenses in a year. In other words, benefits would be payable for a family's medical bills beyond $2,000 and hospitalization would be covered from the 61st day. After the deductibles have been met, benefits would be payable as under the present medicare program, which calls for a coinsurance payment of 20 percent on medical bills and $17.50 per day for hospital coverage. These coinsurance payments would, however, be limited to a maximum of $1,000 at which point no further coinsurance would be charged.

Major benefits which would be excluded from coverage are: nursing home care, prescription drugs, hearing aids, eyeglasses, false teeth, and dental care.

The program would use the existing medicare machinery, with its quality, cost, and utilization controls. It would cost an estimated $3.6 billion in its first full year of operation, beginning January 1, 1975, and would require a payroll tax of three-tenths of 1 percent each on employees and employers which would be channeled into a separate Federal Catastrophic Health Insurance Trust Fund.

While providing protection against the costs of catastrophic illness, this bill would still heavily rely on the private health insurance industry. In fact, families would be expected and encouraged to provide adequate health insurance protection for themselves.

This plan would help to insure that medical catastrophies will not bring automatic financial catastrophies upon American families. It is reasonable in cost to both the Government and the taxpayer and it uses existing Social Security Administration machinery. It would retain the existing private health insurance industry and would encourage more families to obtain adequate private insurance coverage to offset the deductible contributions required before catastrophic coverage is extended. This type of coverage would afford protection to most American families against extraordinary medical costs, so we could then turn full attention to other facets of this Nation's critical health care problem, such as improving health care delivery, providing preventive health care and expanding our health professions corps.

Providing catastrophic illness protection is but a first, but an urgently needed step toward making this—the richest nation in the world—also the healthiest nation in the world.

SELF-HELP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago the U.S. Congress—on its own initiative—established a pilot program under the Foreign Assistance Act to encourage self-help community development in several countries of Latin America.

This step was revolutionary in a sense at the time because the U.S. Government was guaranteeing the repayment of loans made by foreign banks and other financial institutions to groups of peasants who had no other access to credit on reasonable terms.

There was considerable trepidation about the practicability of guaranteeing loans to peasants who some people considered to be a poor credit risk. I am happy to report to the Congress today that this program which deals with the basic needs of little people has been an outstanding success. Although I and 20-some other cosponsors of this program had predicted a 5 percent default rate, this prediction has not come true. The default rate is zero.

Many self-help community development projects have been undertaken in the pilot countries and the lives of people have been radically changed for the better. Hope has replaced despair. Success has been made possible where heretofore only failure was the prospect. And many human beings are on the road to a new life.

The administration, in sending its proposed foreign assistance program to Congress, asked only for a 2-year extension of this program and, as usual, the Office of Management and Budget refused to recognize a good thing when it saw it.

Therefore, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BROOMFIELD) and I are introducing legislation today to expand this program to all of Latin America and five additional countries in other regions of the world for a pilot try-out outside Latin America. The life of the program would be extended 2 years and the operation itself would be transferred from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to the Agency for International Development where it more properly belongs.

This experiment in virtually cost-less foreign aid was a congressional creation, and I think we can all take great pride in its success. We believe also that its success cries out for its continuation and expansion with the ultimate prospect that it may save us huge sums of money that we now make available in the form of loans and grants.

We also want to pay tribute to Mr. Kenneth W. Davidson, who has been director of this program. He has shown unusual dedication and commitment to the congressional mandate that foreign aid should help little people instead of governments and fat cats.

COMMUNISTS READY TO USE A-BOMBS

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, in the days ahead we will undoubtedly be treated to the spectacle of a broadly smiling Chairman Brezhnev, who will be visiting the United States, hat in hand, hoping to have his badly faltering economy underwritten by the United States. During the euphoria that will almost certainly mark this visit, it should never be forgotten that this man heads the Communist movement in the world which has not changed basically and will not until, as Mr. Charles Bohlen, one of America's most eminent Kremlinologists recently points out, it begins "acting like a country instead of a cause." The leaders of this "cause" are not restrained by a Christian-Judaic principle. Anything that advances the cause of world socialism can be justified by Marxism-Leninism in one way or another. Therefore, I commend to the attention of my colleagues this story from London, England, to the effect that they, the Communists, will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons. The story follows:

COMMUNISTS READY TO USE A-BOMBS

(By David Floyd)

Despite moves toward an easing of East-West tension, military planners in Russia and her European satellites are preparing to use both tactical and strategic nuclear weapons in the event of conflict.

This has been made clear by Gen. Boleslaw Chocha in Poland's leading political weekly, *Polityka*. Now head of the Polish General Staff Academy, he is a former Chief of General Staff.

He acknowledged efforts being made to preserve world peace but said that even if global war was ruled out there could still be local conflicts.

"Every local conflict at the point where the interests of socialism and capitalism meet can develop into a major war," he added, making it clear Warsaw Pact plans were based on the possibility that nuclear weapons would be used in such a clash.

INTERESTS OF SOCIALISM

Gen. Chocha admitted that this would probably escalate to use of megaton bombs. But any decision to use nuclear weapons in Europe would be taken by the Soviet Government, which would be guided by "the good of humanity."

Asked if he did not think such a course would lead to "mutual suicide," he said the Soviet leaders would not use nuclear weapons "without due consideration." But he doubted if moderation should play any part when the interests of socialism were at stake.

Gen. Chocha described in some detail how the Warsaw Pact Forces would attack an opponent in the West in modern conditions.

At first the Warsaw Pact divisions, having far greater firepower and mobility than in the past, would be dispersed, to avoid presenting a vulnerable target, he said.

But at the right moment there would be a rapid concentration of forces, an attack, and a break-through with subsequent dispersal in depth—which is taken to mean a rapid advance westwards.

TRIBUTE TO ENGLE

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, few people probably stop to reflect on the source of the word "culture." Cicero invented it from a much homelier root, a word meaning field fertilizer. He compared the flowering of art and letters to the more literal cultivation of the soil for farming. Although fewer people still might consider that an apt analogy, the relationship between the rural environment and the inspiration for "culture" is long and well established.

The career of Paul J. Engle, director of the international writing program in the School of Letters at the University of Iowa, poet, translator, and teacher, offers a spectacularly sucessful example of this phenomenon. It may interest my colleagues to know what one talented man imbued with enthusiasm can do for the arts. Following, therefore, is an editorial which appeared recently in the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette paying tribute to the accomplishments of this vigorous and versatile evangelist of culture:

TRIBUTE TO ENGLE

Last January the state department in Washington called a native Iowan to Washington and presented him with a hand-lettered, framed "Tribute of Appreciation."

The certificate was presented by John Richardson, jr., assistant secretary of state for education and cultural affairs. In attendance at the ceremony were department officers assigned to various regions of the world.

The Iowan to whom the certificate was presented was, of course, Paul Engle, director of the international writing program in the school of letters at the University of Iowa.

After some 15 years, during which Paul Engle started the program—after successfully launching the writers workshop for creative writers—the state department took note that something valuable was happening out here in Iowa.

The realization that something valuable was happening came not only from the university campus but from countries throughout the world whose citizens have participated in and benefited from the program.

Engle deserves more credit than he will ever get, perhaps, because he is a native Iowan—a native of Cedar Rapids—and because the old axiom still rings true that a prophet is without honor in his own home.

He has started two programs at the university and nurtured them to success with his own hard work not only in teaching but seeking out the funds to keep them in operation. Aside from private contributions, he has had little, if any, help from the state itself or from the university other than to make facilities available.

Nevertheless, his native state is honored along with himself through tribute so appropriately worded:

"To Paul H. Engle for sustained and significant contribution to international understanding, through decades of dedicated encouragement and inspiration to creative writers from his own and other lands."

Iowa, too, owes Paul Engle much for his leadership of far-reaching programs that have helped to bring the countries of the world closer through the written word.

HEALTH FOODS AND NUTRITION NEWS

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

NEW FDA RULINGS GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDY

(By Janet Barkas)

Last January a bomb was dropped in the consumer's lap. It consisted of a massive forty-page testimony in the *Federal Register* of January 19th proposing twelve different regulations by The Food and Drug Administration. These proposals would drastically affect nutritional labeling, imitation foods, and vitamin and mineral supplements. The news media by summarizing and simplifying the basic proposals, diluted the impact.

Every packaged food that makes a nutritional claim or adds the words "enriched with . . ." will have to conform to mandatory nutritional labeling. This will include fruit juice fortified with Vitamin C, enriched bread, and cereals suggested for weight reduction programs. However, labeling will be voluntary for packaged foods omitting healthful assertions and the following are completely unaffected; meat, poultry, and fish; fresh baked goods, fruits and vegetables; and unprocessed dairy products.

Mandatory compliance will necessitate following an established format for nutritional labeling to appear immediately to the right of the principal display panel in type no smaller than 1/16 inch. The listing of contents will include in this order: serving size, servings per container, calories, protein, fat, and percentage of Vitamin A, Vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, calcium and iron. Calories, protein and fat will also be included. A nutritional claim cannot be made unless a product has a nutrient with at least 10% of the RDA in a serving.

Cholesterol and fat may be listed separately without necessity of full nutritional labeling. But there can be no reference to high cholesterol as a precipitating cause of atherosclerosis, one of the leading causes of deaths in America, since the F.D.A. concludes this cause and effect relationship is unsupported.

In the past, food packages, if they listed nutrient content, listed the percentage of the MDR of a given nutrient. The new rulings would call for the listing to contain the percentage of the RDA. What is the difference between these two? Both sets of figures are determined by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The MDR (minimum daily requirement) of a vitamin is the amount needed to prevent a deficiency disease. The RDA (recommended dietary allowance) supposedly represents the level necessary to maintain good health for the "adult male standard". When we consider that the needs for vitamins vary from individual to individual and that the National Research Council constantly reevaluates its figures, it would seem that listing by RDA rather than MDR, though it may be an improvement, is far from a solution.

The way in which nutritional information would be included is not satisfactory. But even supposing we were offered a satisfactory way of listing nutrients the voluntary aspect of labeling in the majority of cases renders the proposal practically useless.

The strongest opposition to the proposed nutritional labeling comes from nutritionists and consumer organizations, such as the National Health Federation, who would like it to be mandatory for all foods. Catherine Cowell, Acting Director of the Bureau of Nutrition of the New York City Department of Health, says, "We hope consumer reaction will be such that compliance will be mandatory." Anita Johnson, an attorney with a health research group of consumer advocate Ralph Nader, says, "You are asking food manufacturers who have been making a profit out of deceiving the public to come clean . . . it's like asking a fox to guard the chicken. The F.D.A. regulations for cosmetics are voluntary and they are an utter farce. If nutritional labeling is not necessary for the consumer, why isn't it required?"

Of course large food companies applaud the F.D.A. for making compliance voluntary. These companies have already been practicing "nutritional labeling" along similar guidelines for some time. Yet upon examining the majority of food labels one finds that ingredients are labeled only in broad terms and two of the most significant additives—artificial flavoring and coloring—remain unnamed. If the new regulations become effective by 1975, the target date, those additives may still be undeclared.

Ms. Cowell is concerned, as a nutritionist, over the source of a fat, which need not be disclosed. "The number of fatty acid chains in a chemical structure," she states, "determines how helpful a source of fat is in the diet. Just saying something is a polyunsaturated fat is insufficient. Though olive oil in a monosaturated fat and more desirable than saturated fats derived from animal sources, it is less helpful than corn, cotton seed, or safflower-derived fats." For instance, chocolate, ice cream, and coconut are predominately saturated fats. Yet why would a manufacturer voluntarily tell you this information if it might lead you to believe that his product might ultimately harm you?

Nellie Shriver, spokeswoman for American Vegetarians, summarized the most significant limitations of the proposed nutritional labeling. "In spite of all that must be listed on the package, *ingredients* need not be disclosed. The forty-billion dollar meat industry that dominates the F.D.A. as well as the Department of Agriculture remains untouched. For instance, there ought to be a lot more in the labeling about DDT residue in meat and insecticides used in growing foods. These present regulations are only a small first step."

The F.D.A., however, is trying to make certain that you won't know what is used to grow a food. In their view, "there is no relationship between the vitamin content of foods and the chemical composition of the soil in which they are grown." Though extensive research has failed to solve this next issue, the F.D.A. also states that "mineral nutrients in foods are not significantly affected by storage, transportation, cooking, and other processing." Does the F.D.A. mean that food that has been cooked until it is unrecognizable and then placed in a can or a package for endless months is as nutritious as fresh, uncooked, and natural foods?

Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) is leading the fight in the House of Representatives to help the consumer. In a phone interview with this reporter he said, "Consumers should not be satisfied with these half-way measures and publicity gestures. They should rise up and demand truthful and useful information on their food labels, not just slogans and promises. This program has no teeth, no incentive, and no guts." He feels that voluntary listing of cholesterol and fatty acid content will be discouraging to food manufacturers. "To avoid mandatory nutritional labeling," Congressman Rosenthal said, "we may even see a return to vague Madison Avenue-type advertising that could not be termed a nutritional claim, such as 'This is the kind of juice that Smoky the Bear couldn't live without.'"

What happened to the Truth in Food Labeling Bill that Congressman Rosenthal introduced on May 24, 1971? This bill required listing all ingredients on a food label. But the F.D.A., now a self-appointed nutrition council, feels the source of a vitamin, whether natural or synthetic, is unimportant; that the consumer need not know how Vitamin D got into his enriched bread. Congressman Rosenthal also said, "I find it incredible that one product which usually lists all its ingredients on the label should be dog food. Not only does the label list all ingredients, it also bears nutritional percentages." He feels the consumer has the right to know everything that is in his food so he may make an intelligent decision about what to buy. He has introduced bills that cover a wide gamut of nutritional information including "Truth in Food Labeling," "Nutritional Labeling Act," "Honest Label Act," "Open Dating Perishable Food Act," and "Consumer Food Grading Act." Mandatory and complete labeling would arm the consumer with the knowledge to purchase the most nutritious food.

What about imitation foods? The word imitation was adopted by the F.D.A. in 1938 because it believed that anything that was artificial was inferior to the original foodstuff and that the public had a right to know. What has changed the F.D.A.'s mind? Now if a new food proves its RDA's are equal to the food it is imitating it can be called by a new name and the word imitation may be deleted. So we may have bloppers (something like oatmeal) or even geenoop (something like processed cheese).

Dr. Jean Mayer, leading nutritionist and Harvard professor, agrees that this may encourage the development of more astronaut-type instant foods. He says "If we're going to have the damned things, let's at least know what's in them." Yet we will only know the percentage of what vitamins and minerals have been created but not what chemicals were used to produce them.

The proposal by the F.D.A. to change the status of imitation foods is clearly an attempt to reverse the efforts of Americans to shift from highly processed foods to natural, organic, unprocessed ones. A spokesman for F.D.A. summarized their aim, saying, "This is the technological age. It is cheaper and easier to preserve, sterilize, and produce artificial foods." Some food manufacturers agree. A spokesman for one company says, "Our instant potatoes are convenient and almost as cheap as fresh potatoes. We are careful to restore all the vitamins that we remove in the processing. I eat them and like them more than real potatoes." So this is the F.D.A.'s concession to the food manufacturers to dupe the American public into grabbing those expensive, fancy packaged foods that are test-tube made rather than working to lower the costs and improve the quality of the real thing.

Yet the greatest dictatorial attempts by the F.D.A. lie in the proposed regulations concerning vitamin and mineral supplements. What are the basic issues? They are: quantity limitations for each vitamin and mineral supplement; classifying as a drug any supplement that exceeds that limitation; and establishing standards of identity for each vitamin and mineral to curtail a consumer's wide range of choices.

A vitamin or mineral supplement must be within the range of 50 to 150% of the R.D.A. for that nutrient. For instance, Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) has an R.D.A. of 60 milligrams. If you want to take a tablet containing 100 milligrams, you will have to have a prescription from a doctor as if you were taking a drug. Multivitamins must meet a certain standard of identity. For instance, choline and inositol may not be included. What gives the F.D.A. the right to declare it has the solution to the major nutritional controversies that have surrounded Vitamin C, choline, inositol, and most other vitamins and minerals for decades? Robert Ullman, spokesman for the law firm Bass and Ullman which represents the National Nutritional Foods Association, a strong federation of health food retailers, wholesalers, distributors, and manufacturers, says, "The kinds of prohibitions and restrictions announced by the F.D.A. are not within the intent of the statute of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. and are not supported scientifically by the two years of public hearings and thirty thousand pages of transcripts on these matters."

It has been quite well established by the Surgeon General and research organizations that cigarettes are linked to lung cancer. Is there a move to require a prescription from your doctor for each cigarette you smoke? Here we see the results of lobbying in Washington—the tobacco lobby is strong enough to resist efforts against them, but the health-food industry still must fight for its life.

The F.D.A. states that "vitamin or mineral deficiencies are unrelated to the great majority of symptoms like tiredness, nervousness, and rundown condition," and prohibits any claims to the contrary. Yet nutritionists, vitamin therapists, and consumers boast of improvements in health because of supplements. This relates to a basic problem of using the RDAs for determining quantity limitations. Dr. Mary McCann, head of the Nutrition Program at Teachers College of Columbia University, says, "Ways of measuring nutritional states are still very gross. A blood sample does not show loss in one cell. The body tends to adapt to deficiencies so it is hard to measure how much of a particular nutrient would be ideal. The RDAs are based only on available data but there is still much about nutrition and human needs that we don't know. There are sixty nutrients and twenty-two amino acids that we know are essential. We just do not have enough information about the minor nutrients to make a definitive statement about what role they play in good health. Also the RDA was never intended for an individual, but as an average for groups of people. Some people need more or less of a vitamin."

Dr. William Bean, nutritionist, writes "There are fourteen major variables that affect how much of one of the sixty essential nutrients a person needs. The proper use of vitamins is an individual problem. Vitamins are toxic if used to excess. But the same is true of water, oxygen, or calories."

Adelle Davis, world-famous nutritionist and author, said in an exclusive phone interview, "If these rulings go through, there will be a tremendous increase in ill health throughout America. The tragedy is that persons who are already ill with diseases, such as arthritis and allergies, will have no chance of recovery. Whenever vitamins are put on prescriptions, research done on that vitamin comes to a halt and the price of the vitamin goes sky high. RDAs have no relation to optimum health and in many instances do not even provide for minimum health. These RDAs can vary at least one hundred times between individuals. I have never been able to find out who the board is that devised these RDAs or who they are responsible to."

What is the reaction from the health food industry? A spokesman for Archon Pure Products, which has a network of subsidiaries that includes Radiance, Hain, and Savon Clair, says they generally agree with the move toward labeling but are violently opposed to quantity limitation of vitamin and mineral supplements and the prohibition of making a reference to the inadequacy of the American diet, or the loss of essential nutrients by storage of growth in inferior soil. "The crackdown on vitamins and mineral supplements", say Archon, "is because of the abuses of a select few. The fight has been going on for ten years and after all that time and money spent on the issues, the F.D.A. had to say something.

"We're confident that it will be a fight. The retailer will be hurt most. They are telling us there will be inspectors to pull vitamins off the shelf. Since the F.D.A. is always complaining that there are not enough health inspectors, why don't the ones they have spend their time in food processing plants looking into health conditions and safety?"

The health food industry has no objection to the proposal to label expiration dates on vitamin supplements. Nor is there disagreement with the concession to label a supplement *natural* but to omit any claim that natural is better than synthetic.

BioOrganic Brands, Inc. and Hoffman Food Supplements feel it is a "moral injustice." Mr. Kenneth Curpin, President of BioOrganic Brands, Inc., says, "It is not just a question of the potency of a vitamin. It's taking away the rights of people to take supplements. This matter will go to the Supreme Court, if necessary." Norman Goldstein, President of Healthfood Service Systems, manufacturers of Sunshine Farm products says "we feel that the new rulings are a stifling measure to the cause of promoting health within our country. We feel the efforts of the F.D.A. should be to assisting companies in the health movement to produce better and more advanced formulas rather than trying to squelch their efforts. The new rulings are simply unfair."

What can the consumer do? Adelle Davis says, "I urge every human being to write to his Senator everyday of the next year." Congressman Rosenthal suggests that you organize groups within your community, discuss the matter on local radio or television talk shows, send letters to the editors of local newspapers, and sign petitions and mail them to Hon. Paul Rogers who is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in Washington, D.C. Express your views on limiting vitamin supplements to Chairman Rogers. Let him know if you support Congressional Bill H.R. 2323, which prohibits the government from controlling the potency of any food supplement that is not directly injurious to health. Also write to your Congressman and inform him of the legislation pending and your position on Congressman Rosenthal's consumer-protecting bills.

Demand your right to know everything that is inside a food as well as its shelf life. Retain your liberty to supplement your diet in a helpful way. The F.D.A. was established to protect the consumer and many consumers believe that is its job. But now, others are beginning to think that the F.D.A. protects business. The latter seems to be the case.

MORE OEO CONTROLS FLOUTED

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, one of the strengths of our American system is our ability to change and our ability to admit a wrong. In recent years, it seems that we have lost some of that ability. In the newspapers we are witnessing the fact that some high government officials were unable to admit a wrong and thus they compounded it. I hope that this 93d Congress does not compound the errors of the past by resurrecting the Office of Economic Opportunity. If anything, we should take this particular case as an important lesson in poor government. The Community Action Agencies of the OEO have provided case histories numerous enough to make a massive encyclopedia of Federal blundering.

If the researcher is looking for embezzlement of Federal funds, personal use of government funds, criminal activity by agency employees, or just ordinary mismanagement and lack of direction, his tastes will be satisfied in the annals of the Community Action Agencies.

A classic case of personal use of OEO funds occurred when the director of a grantee agency in Chicago received $3,270 for attending a conference in Los Angeles—money which had in fact been used to pay the expenses of the director and his board to the west coast on the first leg of a trip to the People's Republic of China.

Recent cases of criminal activity on the part of agency employees have included bribery, forgery, armed robbery, and murder.

In Puerto Rico, an OEO agency was set up to help migrant farm youth pass the GED high school equivalency test. It spent $100,000 and only six enrollees passed the test—an average cost of $16,689 per graduate.

But if you think that is bad, you have not heard about the fellow in Maryland who also had a GED test program going for migrants. He spent almost $600,000 and only two youths passed, for an average cost approaching $300,000. And he also had set up a couple of corporations to do business with his first year, when his OEO grant was $279,000, he spent 43 percent of it with himself through those other corporations.

If the incidents just described were rare or isolated examples of CAA behavior, we might gloss over them by saying that a few bad apples had slipped through. Unfortunately, such abuses have been the rule rather than the exception.

One searches for an explanation—for some reason why the poverty program was so susceptible to abuse. Part of the blame may be laid to loose control and lax supervision: in a large, centralized organization it is hard to keep everyone in line. Yet many other Government programs are also centralized and unwieldly; but while they may be inefficient and wasteful as a result, they do not produce the disasters which plagued the CAA's.

The difference, in the case of the CAA's, is that their basic philosophy actually invited abuse. Their corruption was inevitable precisely because they grew out of a distorted view of American society; the belief that our system is not only inadequate, but a purveyor of injustice and repression. "Mighty historic and economic forces keep the poor down." "The American economy, the American society, the American conscience are all racist." These are typical statements by one of the architects of the war on poverty, in his book "The Other America," which is generally credited with popularizing the antipoverty crusade.

Naturally a government program based on such attitudes attracted the most dissident elements of the community—frequently individuals with little respect for law or authority. No wonder funds were misused and criminals sheltered in CAA's. No wonder the deserving poor became disillusioned with their government when they saw it lavishing money and prestige upon known hoods and lawbreakers.

Until efforts to aid the poor can be based upon a clear understanding and recognition of the strength and vitality of the American system of free enterprise, they will be doomed to repeat the failures of the community action agencies of OEO.

SITUATION IN OCCUPIED LITHUANIA

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is important that we be completely accurate in our appraisal of the situation within the U.S.S.R. as we look forward to the coming visit to the United States of the Soviet Party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Therefore, I direct to the attention of the Members excerpts from an article by Jonas Puzinas, Ph. D., that appeared in the spring issue of the Lithuanian Quarterly. The Lithuanian Quarterly is published by the Lituanus Foundation, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation in the State of Illinois. The purpose of the foundation is to organize, sponsor, and publish research material pertaining to the Baltic area. The article, "The Situation in Occupied Lithuania," follows:

THE SITUATION IN OCCUPIED LITHUANIA: ADMINISTRATION, INDOCTRINATION AND RUSSIANIZATION

(By Jonas Puzinas, Ph. D.)

It is impossible to survey in one article, in a detailed fashion, all the questions pertaining to all areas of life in occupied Lithuania. Even several articles would not suffice. Therefore, I will discuss the things most important in the life of a Lithuanian in his country which is occupied by the Soviet Union. These things also affect the survival of Lithuanian culture.

* * * * *

THE SOVIET REGIME

The Soviet Russians, who on June 15, 1940, occupied Lithuania by military force and annexed the country on August 3, 1941, introduced the Soviet regime right away. All the land, banks, industry, and commerce were expropriated, the school system was completely changed by eliminating the teaching of religion, introduction of the Russian language, as well as the history of the Communist party and Marxism-Leninism. Lithuania was proclaimed to be "a sovereign unitary state of workers and peasants, being at the same time a state in the union, based on the principles of self-determination and equality with all the other Soviet republics." However, the absolute control of this "sovereignty" belongs to the Communist party of the Soviet Union. The Lithuanian Communist party is not a separate organization—it is only a subdivision of the Soviet Communist party. The Lithuanian Communist party must obey all directions given in Moscow. In occupied Lithuania, new members are accepted not into the Lithuanian Communist party, but directly into the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

On January 1, 1968, there were 105,418 members and candidates in the Lithuanian Communist party. There were, at that time, 69,811 Lithuanians (66.3%) and 35,607 Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, etc. (33.7%). Thus, more than one third of the members were non-Lithuanians. The educational level of the party members was rather low: 28.3% had only a primary education, 51.9% had various levels of secondary education, and only 19.8% had attended an institution of higher learning (*Mazoji Tarybine Enciklopedija* (*The Small Soviet* [*Lithuanian*] *Encyclopedia*), Vol. II, Vilnius, 1968, p. 386).

The Communist party in Lithuania has its own network of party institutions for indoctrination. Party indoctrination is organized on three levels: elementary, secondary, and advanced. During the 1968–69 school year there were 29,413 enrollees in the 1,583 elementary level party indoctrination schools and other instructional units. On the secondary level, in the 2,702 instructional units, there were 55,775 enrollees in the basics of Marxism-Leninism. Finally, in the 1,058 upper level units—in the so-called Marxism-Leninism universities and in the various higher level party seminars—there were 31,921 enrollees. In these party schools, the duration of instruction is about two to four years (*Small Lith. Soviet Encyclopedia*, II, 1968, p. 385). The main "factory" for producing the higher party cadres is the Advanced Party School in Vilnius which, in 1962, was reorganized into an interrepublic type of school. It produces the party cadres for the party apparatus, for the government bureaucracy, for the Komsomol, and for the press—not only for Lithuania, but also for Latvia and Estonia. Attached to the party school, there are shorter courses for party and government bureaucracies, and also an area school to prepare the Komsomol cadres for the three Baltic republics and for the area of Karaliaučius (Königsberg, Kaliningrad) and even for the "Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic" (*Sovietskaja Litva,* 28 Oct. 1968). Many members of the Lithuanian Communist party also attend special training courses at other party schools somewhere in the Soviet Union. Between 1944 and 1967, 668 higher party functionaries from Lithuania completed a course at the Advanced Party School in Moscow, 26 in Leningrad, and 39 in Minsk (*Small Lith. Soviet Encyclopedia,* II, 1968, p. 385). These selected persons work as propagandists, occupy the various upper level positions in all walks of public life, and carry out orders from Moscow.

The following is the structure of the ruling apparatus of the Lithuanian Communist party:

1. The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist party: 131 members; among them 35 (ethnic) Russians (1966).

2. The Secretariat of the Central Committee: five members. Antanas Snieckus is the First Secretary, the Second Secretary is Vasilij Charazov, a guardian appointed by Moscow.

3. The (Polit) Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist party, composed of nine members and four candidates.

4. Various bureaus of the party arranged somewhat like ministries: organizational party work, propaganda and agitation, science and culture, industry and transportation, construction and urban affairs, food and light industry, agriculture, commerce and public utilities, party apparatus, etc.

The manager of each of these bureaus has several assistant managers. There are also various instructors, inspectors, and other party functionaries who supervise the party work in the cities and the provincial areas. Several of the party bureau managers are Russians, and the majority of their assistant managers are Russians, sent to supervise and check the party work. The Lithuanian Communist party network encompasses the entire country. The main city and district committees of the party are located in the seven principal cities and 44 administrative districts. At their head, stand the first secretaries, aided by two deputy secretaries, one of whom is usually a Russian. Finally, in all offices, organizations, and enterprises, there are primary party cells, of which there were 5,132 in 1968. A special group in these cells select the people to be hired for work.

An active supporter and supplier of younger leaders to the party is the Komsomol, officially called "The Lenin Communist Youth Association of Lithuania." At the XVth Congress of the Lithuanian Komsomol which took place on Feb. 28–29, 1968, in Vilnius, the central committee of 111 members was elected (among them, 26 non-Lithuanians). The Komsomol also has a central committee secretariat of five members. The first secretary of the Komsomol is Vaclovas Morkunas, but his deputy is a Russion, Jurij Betev. Youth from 14 years of age belong to the Komsomol. At the beginning of 1968, the Komsomol in Lithuania had 253,501 members. The committees of the Komsomol which are directed by a first secretary, a deputy secretary, other secretaries, instructors, and managers of the various sections and branches are based in the cities and administrative districts. In addition to that, Komsomol cells exist in the higher, special, and secondary schools, in offices and industrial plants, in the collective and state farms. All told, there were 6,442 party units in Lithuania in 1968.

The Komsomol receives new members from the "Young Obtyabrists" and from the Pioneers. Already in the first grade, children are organized into the "Oktyabrists," the so-called grandchildren of Lenin. The "Oktyabrists" are led by a member of the Pioneer organization, usually a youngster from the seventh grade. In 1967, there were 120,000 members in the "Oktyabrists." When these children turn ten, usually in the third grade, they become Pioneers—"Lenin's children." In 1968, there were 182,000 Pioneers in Lithuania.

All these figures show how intensely the communization of Lithuania is pursued, how the entire country is constantly indoctrinated.

* * * * *

INDOCTRINATION

The aim of the Kremlin is to produce collaborators faithful to the Russians and the Communist party of the Soviet Union. This indoctrination is carried out through its huge propaganda apparatus. In the resolution adopted by the conference of the party activists on April 23, 1968, it states: [It is necessary] to improve the party propaganda, the political propaganda among the masses, especially through lectures; we have to advance the work in agitation, press, radio, TV, in cultural-educational institutions . . . The task of the party organizational units is to educate the working people of Soviet Lithuania, especially the youth, in the spirit of boundless faith to party ideals, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism . . . It is necessary—through all the means of ideological education—to strengthen the Communist faith of every Soviet citizen, to foster the ideological firmness and the ability to resist any form of bourgeois influence" (*Tiesa,* April 25, 1968).

Various Soviet feasts, holidays, anniversaries, and commemorative occasions of important Soviet and Russian personalities are used for this kind of indoctrination, and there is an abundance of them. There are the annual holidays: the day dedicated to the Soviet army and navy (February 23), International Woman's Day (March 8), the day of International Solidarity of the Toiling People (May 1–2), the day of the great October revolution (November 7–8), and the day of the USSR constitution (December 5). There are also the various anniversaries of Marx and Lenin.

When the cult of Stalin collapsed, the Lenin cult replaced it. The various complimentary attributes, which were formerly ascribed to Stalin, are now transferred to Lenin. Although the anniversary of Lenin's birth was in 1971, as early as 1966 there was an intensive campaign to prepare for this occasion. There was a plethora of articles in the newspapers and journals; in schools. Lenin museums were set up, in which his youth and the years of his revolutionary activity were portrayed. Every school year, various themes were assigned based on some connection with Lenin. Ethnologists had to organize secondary school pupils to search for historical evidence of Leninism in Lithuania. Artists produced portraits of Lenin and revolutionary themes, sculptors made statues and other likenesses, architects—with the sculptors—produced various projects for monuments of Lenin. At the beginning of 1970, in the Palace of Exhibitions in Vilnius, an art exhibit was organized, the central theme of which was Lenin's anniversary. In the theaters of Lithuania, several plays written by Russian authors were shown. Even the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences had to dedicate a session to Lenin, with the basic theme "The triumph of Leninist ideas in Lithuania." Under this theme, the importance of Lenin's theories for science in Lithuania in general and their influence on industry, literature, and history of occupied Lithuania were discussed (*Pergale,* No. 3, 1970, p. 172).

In the public schools, the regular instructional programs are specially adapted for communist indoctrination—classes in history, geography, literature, and languages are especially exploited. In the eighth grade, a special course has been introduced—a discussion of the Soviet society, and in the ninth grade—an introduction to the study of society. As was mentioned before, pupils are organized into the "Oktyabrists," the Pioneers, and the Komsomol. Through these organizations, youth is constantly bombarded with the ideas of "Soviet internationalism," of "external friendship of nations," and of "love for the Russians." There are numerous supplementary activities: "international clubs," "festivals of brotherly nations," "special one-topic evenings," "excursions along the trails of revolutionary war." There are also common camps for the pioneers and secondary school pupils of various nations of the Soviet Union, there are social gatherings with the communist underground veterans, members of the old revolutionary groups, with the veterans in the struggle for Soviet power, etc. For international education (which at the same time, is a program of Russianization) special international student song festivals are organized, student delegations are sent to various youth and student festivals, excursions are organized—students are sent to the other "republics," to various propaganda courses, even to construction and other projects in the Soviet Union.

For the purpose of indoctrination of the masses, a complete system of party work training and propaganda apparatus has been established. To it belong the various branches of party central committee (especially those dealing with organizational party work, propaganda and agitation, science and culture), the institute of party history attached to the central committee of the party, the "Zinija" (Knowledge, Science) association and others. In the first six months of 1968, "125,000 people were improving their ideologicay-politicay level in the party system, among them 70% were communists and members of the Komsomol" (*Tiesa,* 1968, No. 162, p. 2). The district party committees organize all kinds of trips and seminar type excursions to Vilnius, where the visiting groups must tour the Revolution museum, the atheism museum, and the building in which the first conference of the Communist party of Lithuania was held.

* * * * *

The tourist from Lithuania is also directed toward the Russian-Communist shrines, historic-revolutionary places. Every year, about 15,000 people from occupied Lithuania tour in the Soviet Union (*Kulturos barai,* No. 10, 1968, pp. 53–54).

Wherever one turns in Lithuania nowadays, one runs constantly into un-Lithuanian things. Quite a number of Lithuanian schools were given names of various communists. The University of Vilnius, the oldest university in East-Central Europe (established 1579), has been named after Vincas Kapsukas, although this Lithuanian communist had nothing whatever to do with science or education. Many villages that had ancient names for centuries now have been renamed after the Russian and Lithuanian communists.

* * * * *

The museums have been turned into propaganda tools. The assistant minister of culture of occupied Lithuania declared in 1966—at the conference of museum specialists in the Baltic area—that, at that time, there were 29 museums in Lithuania, 25 of which belonged to the museum system of the ministry of culture. He added, "With their 56 branches the museums form many outlets for communist education." To carry out the tasks assigned to the museums, "a commission was established attached to the central committee of the Lithuanian Communist party, a commission that checks the work of the museums locally." Valentina Lovyagina, the deputy director of the Agitation and Propaganda branch of the central committee of the Lithuanian Communist party, has said that "the museums propagate revolutionary and work-related traditions, the friendship of nations, the ideals of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, the achievements of the communist regime. . . . The museums of Lithuania, with the help of the party organization of the republic, accomplished quite a lot. . . . Much new valuable material has been collected about the revolutionary past of Lithuania, the revolutionary and socialist events of 1940–1941, about the activities of the Lithuanian Communist party, about the heroic deeds of Soviet soldiers in the Great Fatherland's War, about the partisan movement, about the huge achievements in the republic in economic and cultural sectors. Quite a bit was accomplished in perpetuating the names of those who had given their lives for the Soviet regime, for socialist order" (*Muziejai ir paminklai*, 1966, p. 4).

For the indoctrination of the masses, television, radio, the metropolitan and provincial press, theater, art, and literature are widely used. The Communist party requires writers to produce work on "contemporary" themes, according to the principles of "socialist realism." On May 27, 1970, the central committee of the Lithuanian Communist party issued the following directions to the VIth convention of Lithuanian writers: "Under the conditions of sharper conflicts between socialism and capitalism, the party and the Soviet people expect from you works that would reflect the faithfulness of the toiling people to the immortal ideas of Lenin, about a creative man who helps to shape this new and richer life in the communist society."

Twenty-six schools were trilingual: the languages of instruction were Russian, Lithuanian, and Polish. But there were some subjects in these trilingual schools that were taught entirely in Russian. There were 4,800 pupils attending the latter group of schools. Thus, from the total number of 496,000 pupils in Lithuania, 61,700 pupils were given instruction in Russian, making it 13% of the total school population (Lietuvos TSR Ekonomika ir Kultura, Vilnius, 1967).

In the special training secondary schools, at the polytechnical institutes, many subjects are taught only in Russian. or specialty sections are created in which only Russian is used as the language of instruction. Contingents of Lithuanian students are sent to study at various institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union.

The proceedings and other scientific publications of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences are, in large part, published in Russian. Those areas having specially to do with Lithuanistics constitute a single exception. Series B of the Academy (chemistry, technology, and geography) are published only in Russian, usually followed only by very brief summaries in Lithuanian and in English. All articles in Series C. (life sciences) are also published in Russian.

In the cities, many streets, plazas, and squares are named after the heroes of the Soviets, party functionaries, etc. For example, the following are in Vilnius: Lenin Prospect, Lenin Square, Tschernyakovsky Square, Kutuzov Square; streets: Suvorov, Jabarov, Michurin, Gorkij; Pushkin Park, the Red Army Prospect. The names of the railroad stations, names of various administrative officers, and names of the streets are written in Lithuanian and in Russian. In the museums, the explanatory notes are bilingual. In many cities, there are monuments for various Russian and Soviet functionaries.

The Lithuanian language is being invaded by loan-words from Russian, and by other non-Lithuanian elements. Often, one can hear in occupied Lithuania such awkward Russian-Bolshevik constructions as *agitbrigada* (a team for agitation), *deputatas* (representative), *komsorgas* (a local communist functionary), *partorgas* (local communist party committee). There are many hybrid translations patterned on Russian, alien to the Lithuanian patterns of word formation. Many awkward component-by-component direct loan translations sound irregular and non-native in Lithuanian. In addition, a rather large number of anglicisms have come into Lithuanian through Russian: e.g., *dispečeris* (dispatcher, from Russian *dispečer*), and many others. (For further explanation and a more complete account see A. Salys, "Russianization of the Lithuanian Vocabulary under the Soviets," *Lituanus*, No. 2, 1967, pp. 47–62.)

Foreign names are now written in Lithuanian—under the direct pressure and influence of Russian—according to their pronunciations, not the original spelling: e.g., James Joyce—Džeimsas Džoisas; Anthony Trollop—Entonis Trolopas; Antonio Belucci—Antonijus Belutis; Georges Braque—Zoržas Brakas; Andre Gide—Andre Zidas; Antoine de Saint-Exupery—Antuanas de Sent-Egziuperi; Alfred Senn—Alfredas Zenas; Neue deutsche Literatur—Noje doiče literatur, etc. Often, this makes name recognition difficult, if not impossible. There are now voices raised against this non-Lithuanian practice.

The Soviet Russians, wishing to have the eastern regions of Lithuania in a kind of mixed stage, push the Poles who dwell in these regions as well as Polonized Lithuanians and Byelorussians into better paying positions. The latter are appointed to various local positions. In such linguistically mixed areas, the imported Russian colonists find it easier to establish themselves. The same method is used in the Klaipeda-Memel region.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF TWO OUTSTANDING EDUCATORS

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Centinela Valley Union High School District of Hawthorne, Calif., is one of the finest school systems in the country and in the State of California. Last week two members of its board of trustees retired after many years of outstanding service to their school district and their community.

Douglas T. Robertson is a senior member of the board of trustees who has given 19 years of selfless service to the Centinela Valley District. His tenure has been remarkable for his diligence in implementing high educational standards and for overseeing a growth from two to four high schools and the establishment of one of the most respected adult education programs in the State.

Mr. Robertson's concern with school affairs extends to those of his community and his country. He is an active member of the American field service foreign student exchange program as well as numerous civic groups.

Herbert D. Bartelt joined the Centinela Valley District in 1961 after serving as a trustee of the Lennox Elementary School District for 12 years. His interest in young people and their education is all-encompassing. An officer of Superior Milk Products Association, Mr. Bartelt has, aside from his service to the school districts, given 25 years to Scouting and was recently honored with a scoutmaster's key marking this achievement.

Like Mr. Robertson, Mr. Bartelt has given unstintingly to civic affairs—serving as past president of the Los Angeles Airport Rotary and the Fraternal Order of Eagles as well as on the State board of laymen for the Baptist Church.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend these two fine men for their achievements and to wish them the happy and rewarding retirement they so richly deserve.

RAILWAYS: AN ANSWER TO BALTIMORE MASS TRANSIT?

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the crush of the automobile and the desperate need for safe, economical, environmentally sound transportation between the suburbs and the centers of our Nation's cities are self-evident. New freeways and expensive subterranean tunnels for subways are not the only answers, though.

One innovative alternative is being proposed for the Baltimore metropolitan area by the Maryland Environmental Trust. Its transportation consultant, Harry W. Miller, has prepared a report pointing out that existing raillines service many suburban population centers and connect them with the central area of Baltimore City. The Environmental Trust suggests that these rail lines be put into service with modern equipment as commuter facilities.

I am writing both Maryland Secretary of Transportation Harry R. Hughes and Federal Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar to urge their full support for innovations such as this.

I insert the following article:

[From the Baltimore Sun, May 21, 1973]

RAILWAYS: AN ANSWER TO BALTIMORE MASS TRANSIT?

(The Maryland Environmental Trust has called for the revival of six railroad lines to provide commuter service in the Baltimore area. This proposal, an alternative to superhighways and new subway-service lines, is a controversial subject, as witness the Letters to the Editor column. The Trust relies on a detailed report by Harry W. Miller, transportation consultant, excerpts from which follow:)

It is commonly agreed that Baltimore, and its surrounding communities must, in order to continue to grow economically, improve facilities for the movement of goods and people. Except for a small amount of expressway mileage built within the city limits more than 10 years ago, Baltimore now meets all its local transportation needs by means of streets.

Bus service, while fairly extensive in its coverage of city neighborhoods, is disgustingly slow and infrequent. As in virtually any other congested metropolitan area, bus transportation exhibits most of the limitations of the automobile and none of its advantages.

The predominance of bus operations as Baltimore's only public transportation system other than taxicabs indicates a philosophy based on full accommodation for automobile drivers regardless of the adverse effects on the urban environment.

Present plans for rail rapid transit in Baltimore represent a high degree of marketing, engineering, and design sophistication. We would be among the first to praise the city and state transit planners, and the federal officials who seem so eager to fund their planned projects, except for one absurd and outrageous fact.

As indicated on the map there now exists a network of rail lines which could provide, within two or three years, an extensive commuter railroad system throughout the Baltimore metropolitan area. In fact, with only minor track upgrading, an initial service could be operated in the rush hours within a year. Later, as track, signal and station improvements were made, operations could be expanded for full service throughout the day.

Obviously, use of existing track facilities would cost a mere fraction of the transit planners' proposed new construction. Also, there would be a minimum of disruption to established communities . . .

The idea of using existing rail lines has been raised on several previous occasions. Each time, such proposals are merely ignored, or various objections are used to indicate why the rail lines are not suitable. For example, it is said that the rail lines do not serve populous parts of the city. A glance at the map will indicate that many of the lines intersect or parallel major streets, and that there are many logical locations for stations which could generate substantial ridership . . .

The disruption which would accompany the building of new rail lines as proposed by the city and state transit planners can be shown as a severe negative effect on the urban environment. On the contrary, gradual and orderly development of rail service on existing lines, with maximum input from affected individuals and citizen groups, can do little but enhance the environment . . .

In view of the excellent coverage of the entire area, with the exception of northeast Baltimore city, by existing rail lines, we call for the use of these rail lines before there is any further consideration of the building of new lines. The tracks are here, and second-hand passenger equipment is available for experimental use. The Maryland Department of Transportation should begin a program of test passenger runs, together with negotiations with the railroad companies for state and city use of existing lines.

The maps indicate the location of 103 proposed or existing stations, of which 37 are in the city of Baltimore. In addition, there should be major stations and parking lots where each of the rail lines crosses the Baltimore Beltway.

Additional stations can be located where desired by the residents of various communities located on the rail lines. In a later phase of the program, it may be advisable to build connecting links to nearby communities, where this can be accomplished with minimal environmental disruption.

Certain of the rail lines lend themselves to through operations, which would start at one suburban terminal, pass through center city, and terminate at another suburban station. Other routes would function best with a downtown terminal, from which inbound trains would then return to the suburbs. The building of certain connecting links and improved track layout at existing links would create additional flexibility . . .

The commuter/rapid transit service proposed herein should be operated with streamlined, air conditioned, high capacity commuter cars such as those purchased by the city of Philadelphia and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for service on the Penn Central and Reading lines in and around Philadelphia. Part of the fleet would be equipped for self-propelled electric operation on the electrified lines of Penn Central, while the remainder would be hauled by diesel electric locomotives.

Using push-pull controls as found on the progressive commuter lines around Chicago, these locomotives propelled and trains could be operated from either end, minimizing switching operations at terminals . . .

The equipment fleet is estimated as follows:

Diesel propelled trains: 5 routes times 2 train sets equals 10 train sets, or 10 locomotives and 40 cars. At an approximate 10 per cent ratio for spare equipment, due to repair and servicing needs, there would be 1 additional locomotive and 4 additional cars.

Self-propelled electric trains: 1 route times 2 train sets equals 8 cars. The 10 per cent spare equipment ratio would require 1 additional car.

The total fleet and estimated cost:

11 diesel electric locomotives	$3,630,000
44 nonelectrified cars	8,800,000
9 self-propelled electric cars	2,700,000
Total estimated cost	15,130,000

During 1959, many articles and letters to the editors appeared in the Baltimore newspapers discussing the abandonment of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad, which operated from the terminal at North avenue and Howard street directly northward, in back of Johns Hopkins University, through Roland Park, Woodbrook, Towson, the Loch Raven area, and on to Belair. Forward-looking citizens urged that the city or state at least buy the right-of-way and preserve it for possible future rapid transit use.

In typical fashion, the responsible governmental officials did nothing. As far as they were concerned, railroads were a relic of the Nineteenth Century, and the future of Baltimore lay in the glorious construction of acres of expressway and parking lot pavement.

In 1973, many of the power centers in this state are still trying to ram highways through urban and suburban neighborhoods, despite widespread and uniform citizen opposition and unquestionable proof that the automobile and its appendages are the worst environmental disasters ever to hit Western civilization.

Meanwhile, of the rail lines described in this report, four are out of service and/or subject to abandonment proceedings. The state plans to spend $1 billion duplicating the Western Maryland Railway for rapid transit operations. There is little discussion of just when the state might get around to serving other parts of the metropolitan area. Rapid transit routes are often designed to coincide with planned but unneeded expressways, in a last ditch effort to use the old ploy "Accept our expressway plans or you won't get any rapid transit."

Have we not learned anything during the past 14 years? Must we let vital rail lines disappear so that they can be resurrected at fantastic cost in a few years? It is up to the citizens of the Baltimore area to call a halt to the foolishly extravagant and environmentally destructive transportation plans of the state.

WATERGATE

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Tonawanda News, published daily in my hometown of North Tonawanda, N.Y., had in its edition of May 29, 1973, an editorial on the Watergate affair and its ramifications. I found this editorial to be well-reasoned and responsible, and I am pleased to share it with my colleagues:

OUR VIEWPOINT: UNTED STATES WILL SURVIVE

It is too soon to put together more than a skeletal story of what really happened in the Watergate affair, but we can already begin to measure its impact on the American people.

Hardly anyone, from barberchair philosophers to Washington commentators, is keeping his feelings to himself, and the reaction cuts a wide swath.

There are those who say Watergate does not surprise them a bit. They are the cynics who seldom see anything but the seamier side of politics. City hall, to them, is synonymous with hypocrisy and double-dealing.

At the other end of the spectrum are those so shocked by Watergate to fear the collapse of the ability of our government to govern.

The real meaning of Watergate, we are sure, lies somewhere in between. To brush off the misbehavior of high government officials as "politics" is just as big a mistake as to panic at its implications.

To embrace either of these extremes is to deny an essential truth about our political system—that the American people do demand high moral standards of their public servants, that moral compromise and abuse of power are the exception rather than the rule in public life, and that the system carries built-in mechanisms to assure that their government and its institutions do not become the victims of human frailty.

The public's moral sense is outraged by political scandal at any level. It should be. As painful and disheartening as it is to see men in public life betray their trust, these occasions should not inspire cynicism or despair. They should kindle a resolve to make our government and its institutions less vulnerable to the personal failings of individuals.

The Credit Mobilier scandals of the 1870s and the Teapot Dome case of the 1920s sent tremors through the ship of state, but such storms have had a lasting and beneficial effect.

They helped make succeeding generations more aware of the need for vigilance to preserve the integrity of their government.

We may be shocked by Watergate disclosures, but we should be equally impressed by the inexorable manner in which the truth is working its way to the surface. We owe this to our free press and to the inherent strength in the system of checks and balances in our government.

It may turn out that some men have brought dishonor to government service but, to the extent they have done so, they have aroused the determination of others to preserve and enhance the honor of the government as a whole.

We can anticipate new attitudes toward the conduct of political campaigns as a result of Watergate. We have seen the need to erect new safeguards to protect such sensitive agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency from being drawn into domestic politics. We have heard the President concede that the isolation of his office is a problem to be corrected.

There may be more buffeting ahead from the high winds of Watergate, but there need be no fear that the ship of state will run aground.

Indeed, there is every reason to conclude that when the storm subsides we will find our political system stronger, healthier and a step closer to realizing the ideals which have always been its goal.

ELLSBERG IS NO HERO

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the May 29, 1973, edition of the Detroit News exactly expresses my sentiments with regard to Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and his aborted trial. In my view, the fact that the prosecution of Ellsberg went awry does not alter the fact that he stole Government papers and made them available for publication. As the Detroit News has said, editorially, "Ellsberg's No Hero." I commend a reading of the editorial to my colleagues:

NIXON IS RIGHT: ELLSBERG IS NO HERO

President Nixon's attack on Daniel Ellsberg and those who are eulogizing him was highly deserved, in this newspaper's opinion.

Mr. Nixon did not mention Ellsberg by name in his remarks to 600 returned POW's at the White House Thursday night but to almost everyone who heard or read his remarks—except Ellsberg himself—it was obvious whom the President meant when he said:

"It is time to quit making national heroes out of those who steal secrets and publish them in the newspapers."

NBC didn't get the message, however. It put Ellsberg on the Today show the next morning where he attacked the President and played once again the role of injured innocence he has worn ever since a federal judge threw out of court the government charges against him.

Ellsberg professed to believe the President was referring to members of his own staff. That pose permitted Ellsberg to point to the record of the men around Mr. Nixon and to accuse them, including the President, of "criminal acts," which, of course, have been proved to date only against the seven convicted of the Watergate break-in.

Ellsberg said there had been "no chance" of his conviction in the government's case against him for stealing the Pentagon Papers. If that were so, why didn't Ellsberg take his chances with the jury that was trying the case and permit it to make its decision?

The fact is Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr., before dismissing the charges, offered the defendants, Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, the opportunity to go to the jury for a verdict. This is what the New York Times said on that point in its report from Los Angeles on May 12:

"He (the judge) said he would withhold his ruling on their motion to dismiss if they wanted. He indicated that if they did decide to go to the jury, he would probably dismiss some of the counts—six for espionage, six for theft and one for conspiracy.

"He said that he believed enough of the case was left to litigate before the jury, if the defendants so desired. They did not and then he read his ruling."

While the judge's ruling chastized the government, it did not vindicate the defendants, whatever Ellsberg may say now. It did not dispose of the issues because, as the judge said at the time of the dismissal, that "can only be done by going to a jury." Ellsberg and Russo chose not to accept that offer. So, regardless of what the defendants or the jurors said after the trial, Ellsberg at that time was not as confident of his chances of acquittal as he now says he was.

There is no excuse for the government's involvement in the Watergate mess. There is no excuse for the break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. There likewise is no excuse for Ellsberg's actions in releasing the classified Pentagon Papers to the press. And there is no excuse for anyone treating Ellsberg as a hero.

Neither in the case of government officials nor in the case of Daniel Ellsberg can it be argued that the ends justified the means, especially when the means included violations of the law and federal regulations.

Ellsberg is no hero. He's a heel.

VERY PROUD AMERICANS

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, the United States of America has long been known as the melting pot of the world. And for good reason. In 1620, the Pilgrims landed on our shores so that they might enjoy freedom of religion. It continued. Figures show that from 1820 through 1971, some 45,533,116 persons emigrated from all countries to the United States.

They left, Mr. Speaker, for a variety of reasons, but one of the biggest and most compelling reasons to come was to escape oppression. They wanted to enjoy the one thing that every member of the community of man wants the most—they wanted their freedom.

One of the most touching letters I have ever received came to my office just the other day. It was from a Hungarian father of five and was acompanied by a newspaper article written by his daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the letter of Joseph R. Rath, and the article written by his daughter Erika, to the attention of my colleagues. They indeed are, very truly proud Americans.

OAKLYN, N.J.,
April 30, 1973.

To Our Favorite Congressman
JOHN E. HUNT,
Camden, N.J.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNT: I am very proud as an emigrant to have Children like I have, thank to God And thanks to our beautiful Country.

I do not wanted to take Your time, I just wanted You to share my happynes. Please read this article, and I am pretty shure Youre Megnificant Secreary Mrs. Mary Glickman will tel abaut Us Hungaryans.

My Family and I thank You for Your endless work: representing and protecting our community in the Unated States Congress.

A very proud american.

JOSEPH P. RATH.

HOW MY PARENTS WON THEIR FREEDOM

(By Erika Rath)

Look up to the flag every day which symbolizes your freedom. Our flag gives you the right to love your country, live in your country, and protect your country. How can you do that? I know and I'll let you know through my parents' experience.

My mother was born in Budapest, Hungary. She came from a poor Catholic family. At the age of 14, she had to support her family needs, and went to work. Under the Communist ruling, she was not able to learn and exercise her religion.

On Oct. 23, 1956, the Hungarian revolution started, and she was only 16. From my grandparents she learned about freedom, so as a little girl, she joined the Freedom Fighters, fighting on the street with machine guns in the cold days protecting children and older folks against the powerful Russian tanks. These young people, like my mother, with their strong beliefs succeeded and Hungary was free again. Only 12 days they were free. On Nov. 4, 1956, this little proud Nation (10 million people) had to face the Communist tanks and army. Half a million people, young and old lost their lives for their country and for freedom.

Over 50,000 Freedom Fighters were packed in box cars and shipped to Russia as POW's. Today in 1973 they are still there. Many people were involved in this fight for freedom and couldn't escape to the West. Some 56,000 were sentenced and hanged in political prisons. From the age of 16 the Communist government was waiting until these youngsters became legal age to be hanged, at 18. My father told me that at the church where my brother, sister and I were christened in Zroebling, there was a Hungarian priest who went to the United Nations to offer his own life to the Russians for the exchange of these 18 year old boys.

My mother was lucky because, after she was captured by the Russians, she escaped and fled to the West, hiding, marching through the winter nights until, with others, she reached Vienna, Austria.

My father was a fighter pilot during the Second World War fighting on the Russian front as a lieutenant. In 1945 his fighter wing was stationed in Austria. On May 10 the U.S. Air Force took over his fighter wing, and he was released with many others to go back to Hungary, because the war was over. On their way the Russians took them and, in guarded sealed box cars, took them through Hungary, Romania and into Russia as POW's. Here he worked as a slave for bread and soup every day 10 hours in freezing, sometimes 10 or 20 below zero temperatures. My grandmother did not know where he was or even if he was alive for four years.

At the end of 1948 he was released back to his country.

In 1949 on the new national elections with Russian pressure the Communists took over. My father did not like the godless and inhuman situation. His father was a mayor of a city just like our town in Oaklyn. His mother was a principal of a high school. Because the family lived religiously and in wealth, they became the worst and strongest enemy of the Communist regime.

After my grandparents lost their position and everything was taken away from them, my father and my uncle went underground to fight against the unbearable conditions. They joined a wing movement for freedom which was a side organization from Cardinal Mindszenty, who was already sentenced for life. In 1952 my father and my uncle's group was captured by the AVO (secret police) after informers turned them in. The same judge who sentenced Cardinal Mindszenty and the same prosecutor was asking the jury to hang my father, my uncle and three others. A year later they were sent to a political prison camp in a coal mine with hard labor for the rest of their lives.

On Oct. 27, 1956, after a four day hunger strike down in the coal mines, the revolutionary Hungarian Government freed my father and my uncle and many thousands of political prisoners. After that they joined the Freedom Fighters to keep and secure freedom for Hungary. On one occasion my father was standing in an alley and when he looked back, saw this little blond girl with a runny nose and a machinegun in her hand which was red from the extreme cold. He was 32 and he was very much impressed with this scene to see people so young fighting and risking their lives for their freedom. He never forgot the face of this little 16-year-old girl.

After the Russian tanks ran down the Hungarian revolution, my father with many others left their country to go to the West.

God's ways are unpredicable. My mother and my father after fleeing their country had new dreams.

In Austria they met accidentally again. My father remembered the little girl in the alley. So living and waiting in the same convent for the big journey to America, they had plans for the new life to this beautiful Promised Land. In Camp Kilmer without money, without even a wedding band, they got married in a little chapel by a Hungarian priest, Father Forro.

To make me understand my father and my mother told me this true story and when they were telling me I could see tears in their eyes. This is just two persons' story about the way this beautiful country was and is. In 16 years my parents bought a home, a restaurant, three apartments.

They have five children. Their children are raised and taught at home, and in our school, religiously, with love and respect for America where freedom succeeds so beautifully.

People, like my parents, could lose everything except their love and their memories. They gave up all this, because they found a spot on the globe where there is happiness, justice, and freedom.

DISTRICT COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING THE OEO

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, all of my colleagues are aware of the President's decision to delegate or transfer into Cabinet departments most of the antipoverty activities now conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity and to phase out the community action program.

Local 2677 of the AFGE brought suit in the Federal District Court in Washington to prevent the Acting Director of the OEO from carrying out this decision. I recently asked the Acting General Counsel of the OEO, Mr. Alan MacKay for an interpretation of the decision in this case. It is his opinion that the decision may have restricted the delegatory powers of the Acting Director very little. It does prevent OEO from awarding grants for "phasing out" certain operations. The delegation of programs apparently can continue as long as they are not meant to bring about the abolition of the OEO.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the analysis of Judge Jones' decision for the information of my colleagues and an analysis of a related case in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

The analysis follow:

ANALYSIS OF THE DECISION OF JUDGE JONES' OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN LOCAL 2677, ET AL. VS. HOWARD PHILLIPS

Facts: This was a consolidated action brought against OEO by several classes of persons. The facts are substantially the same as recited in the analysis of Judge Parson's decision in *National Council of Locals* vs. *OEO*, which was furnished in a separate document.

Issues: (a) Does the earmark of Section 221 funds for FY 73 coupled with the anti-delegation provisions for the Section 221 functions make it illegal for the Director to terminate funding of CAAs?

(b) Do the actions concerning the CAAs require submission of an Executive Reorganization Plan to the Congress?

(c) Does failure to follow the notice requirement of Section 623 of the EOA invalidate issuances published without compliance with this requirement?

Discussion: A. Termination of CAA funding violates the EOA.

The Court cites certain actions of the Director following the announcement of the President's budget on January 29, 1972, as being controlling on this issue: 1) He had issued a generally worded letter to § 221 grantees (mainly consisting of CAAs) that no 221 funds would be available after June 30, 1973 and that grantees due for funding in FY 74 should begin phase out; and that grantees due for funding before June 30, 1973 would receive up to 6 months phase out grants.

The Court placed great weight upon an OEO Instruction issued March 15, 1973 which explicitly set out the procedures for phase out activities. The Court noted that the Instruction required the submission of phase out plans, prohibited no-cost extensions of grants even if funds remained unexpended at the end of the funding period, and also required that once the phase out period commenced, Section 221 funds only could be used for phase out purposes. The Court viewed these procedures as constituting the termination of the CAA function of OEO and that CAAs were required to use Section 221 funds for phase out of their programs rather than to carry out the purposes of Section 221.

It should be observed that the Court failed to discuss other portions of the instruction in question which permitted grantees to utilize Section 221 funds for program purposes and which did not require phase out where grantees were able to demonstrate that there existed a commitment to continue operations in FY 74 through non-OEO funding sources.

In concluding that the CAA function was being terminated during FY 73, the Court specifically found that OEO had an obligation to continue Section 221 programs through FY 73. The Court based this finding on the multi-year authorization for Section 221 funding. the Congressional extension for two years of the duration of OEO programs authority and the earmarking of $328.9 million for Section 221. The Court rejected the Government's arguments to the effect that (1) it was the Director's duty to terminate the agency's functions once he knew that FY 74 funds were proposed for the agency in order to effect the least waste of funds; (2) the Director has a responsibility to insure the fiscal integrity of CAAs and therefore it was his responsibility to determine that Section 221 funds could be spent in a more fiscally responsible manner by orderly winding up the affairs of the agency rather than keeping Section 221 programs functioning where there was no basis to believe that a commitment existed for continued funding of such programs in FY 74 through non-OEO funding sources; and, (3) that if the Director did not embark upon the course of action provided for in issuances he published since January 29, 1973 calling for the orderly phase out of CAAs there would be financial havoc in the communities because grantees having fully expended FY 73 funds for program purposes would have no funds remaining to cover its liabilities should no FY 74 funds be appropriated.

B. The termination of CAA funding violated the Executive Reorganization Act.

The Court noted that its finding that the Director had terminated the Section 221 function in FY 73 also constituted an independent violation of the law in that the termination of the function required Congressional submission pursuant to the Executive Reorganization Act. That Act, at Section 903 (a)(2) of Title 5, provides that "the abolition of all or a part of the functions of an agency" shall be carried out through the provisions of the Executive Reorganization Act. The Court, having found that the use of Section 221 funds for phase out purposes and the prohibition of their use for any other purpose, concluded that the Section 221 function had already been abolished. The Court failed to note, however, that the vast majority of CAAs would continue functioning with FY 73 funds into FY 74 and that the abolition of the function would not have occurred until FY 74 when and if funds were not appropriated for Section 221 programs. The Court also failed to observe that the only Section 221 function, in fact, is the function of making grants to CAAs for local initiative purposes. That function was not being abolished in FY 73 as Section 221 funds were to be obligated through June 30, 1973.

C. OEO's failure to publish regulations as required by Section 623 of the EOA unlawful.

Section 623 of the EOA provides that all regulations shall be published in the Federal Register at least 30 days prior to their effective date. The Government contended that even though there is a failure to comply with the publication requirement of Section 623, it does not render illegal the regulations so issued. The Government argued that Section 623 merely is a device by which Congress desired to be informed of the requirements being imposed on grantees and that such notice was not a condition precedent to the legality of regulations issued. The Government further contended that genuine emergencies existed as to the immediate issuance of these regulations and delay of 30 days would have severely hampered the Director's ability to carry out the administration of OEO programs. Lastly, the Government urged that when Congress desired to impose a restriction on the effective date of regulations, it stated so far more clearly that it did in Section 623. As an example, the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 provided that no regulation "shall take effect" until 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. Such language is substantially clearer than the language in Section 623.

The Court having considered these issues determined that Section 623 does not provide for any contingencies and makes a clear requirement that all regulations shall be published 30 days prior to the effective date. The Court construed such a requirement to mean that OEO regulations would not be effective until 30 days after publication. Accordingly, the Court held that as to regulations published in the Federal Register they would be effective 30 days after publication provided that they were not held to be illegal by virtue of the Court's decision.

Based upon the several foregoing holdings, the Court granted plaintiff's motions for summary judgment thereby declaring illegal all regulations and other communications providing for or intending to accomplish the termination of OEO or of the termination or functioning of community action agencies. The Court further ordered that the Director or any person acting in concert with him is enjoined from implementing any regulation published or otherwise communicated in violation of the Court's order.

ANALYSIS OF JUDGE PARSON'S DECISION IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Facts: On January 29, 1973, the President submitted his Budget to the Congress, which among other things, called for the delegation of several OEO programs to other Federal agencies and a zero request for FY 1974 funds for CAAs and OEO as an agency. As a result of these and other budget initiatives, and in anticipation of the effect that these initiatives would have on 1974 activities, the Acting Director of OEO undertook several actions: (1) He publicly notified CAAs of the budget decisions, established phase-out procedures, and gave 6 month grants to all grantees coming due for funding between

January 29, 1973, and June 30, 1973; (2) he instituted reduction-in-force proceedings with respect to OEO Regional Office employees; and (3) he instituted actions to effect delegations of authority.

These actions by the Acting Director prompted the instant motion for preliminary injunction.

Issue: Were the actions taken by the Acting Director within the Executive Branch's constitutional authority to execute the laws or did those actions constitute legislating?

Holding: OEO exercised reasonable discretion and, thus, did not engage in unlawful or illegal acts in carrying out the FY 1973 Budget decisions affecting OEO.

Discussion: The first question posed is whether the OEO's Memorandum of January 29, 1973, informing CAAs of the Budget decisions and setting out activities to assure orderly phase-out violates Section 3(c)(2) of the EOA Amendments of 1972, authorizing the sum of $328,900,000 to be reserved and made available under Section 221. The Court held that (1) even though there is an authorization for FY 73 and 74, until Congress appropriates funds for FY 74, OEO is under no obligation to carry out programs; and (2) that the Court will wait until the end of FY 73 to decide whether OEO reserved and made available the full earmarked amount for Section 221 (the Court equates, without explanation, "reserve and make available," the language of Section 3(c)(2) with "reserve, make available, obligate and expend," the latter two words not being in Section 3(c)(2)).

The second question posed was whether the proposed delegations of on-going OEO programs must be accomplished under the Executive Reorganization Act: The Court found that Section 602(d) permitted the planned delegations without resort to the Executive Reorganization Act. In effect, the Court concluded that the President was empowered with two methods for moving OEO programs to other Departments—through a delegation of authority under Section 602(d); or as a reorganization pursuant to the Executive Reorganization Act and Section 601(b) of the EOA. The Court, of course, also observed that Section 221 functions, legal services and economic development could not be delegated under Section 602(d). Moreover, the Court noted that any functional discontinuance of these three programs before the end of FY 73 would be inappropriate.

The third question concerned the legality of OEO instructions issued without publication in the Federal Register 30 days before their effective date. The Court held that where good cause is shown, OEO could justify failure to publish in the Federal Register. However, the Court found no evidence of good cause for failing to comply with Section 623.

The ultimate question is whether CAA funding under Section 221 will be discontinued prior to the end of FY 73. Key to the resolution of this question was the affidavit and testimony of an OEO official. (This testimony was not before Judge Jones of the D.C. District Court.) By virtue of this testimony and other factors, the Court concluded that CAAs due for funding before 7/1/73 were being funded for 6 months, and that grantees who had no assurance of other than OEO funds were required to phase-out of business in order to insure fiscal and property accountability.

In light of these fundings, the Court held that nothing in the law prohibits the Acting Director, in his discretion, from spending funds for administrative purposes such as phase-out. It further held that it did not abuse discretion to advise CAAs of the budget decisions or that they were expected to meet their financial and property obligations to their employees and creditors and to OEO conclusive.

MR. PATRICK BUCHANAN ON DRAFT DODGERS

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, at no time in our history, even after World Wars I and II, have we sought to grant a general amnesty in such close proximity to the conclusion of a war. And I question the prudence of those who seek a general decree now. The hardships and sacrifices which were made by our prisoners of war and their families, I feel, make the present debate on amnesty very questionable.

In a recent article in the June issue of the Alternative, Mr. Patrick Buchanan offers some more pertinent points which, I believe, indicate why a general amnesty should not be rushed through Congress:

A QUESTION OF NUMBERS

(By Patrick J. Buchanan)

On December 14, 1971, introducing his "Amnesty Act of 1972," Senator Taft observed, ". . . estimates of the number of young Americans living in exile range as high as 70,000." Therein lies a tale.

Within 72 hours, Shana Alexander of CBS's Spectrum had checked Taft's highest estimate and found it low, and ascertained the motives of the entire runaway army. "Over 70,000 of these young men are now sitting in exile or in prison," she stated, "because of their opposition to the war in Vietnam."

Clearly, the situation called for a manifesto. On January 1, 1972, sixteen worthies, anchored by the indefatigable Joe Rauh, issued a call for blanket amnesty: "There are at least 70,000 and some say as many as 100,000 young American men in Canada, men who have quit the military or refused the draft . . . We say: Let them go and let their records be made clean." The next morning in The Los Angeles Times, Max Lerner, a journalist of great probity, redeployed the 70,000-man army somewhat, declaring, "There are 15,000 exiles in Canada, some 55,000 in other countries."

By January 11, however, The New York Times' man in Ottawa, Jay Walz, had located the hordes. "As many as 40,000 exiles . . . are in Toronto, the favorite haven, and some 10,000 may be in Montreal," he stated, noting of their employment status. "Many others of the 50,000 to 70,000 draft resisters in Canada are not fortunate where jobs are concerned."

So it went through 1972 and throughout the U.S. media.

By early February of 1973, Fred Barnes of the Washington Star was declaring categorically, "There are about 60,000 to 100,000 draft evaders in exile from the United States"; and Newsday was announcing, in a lead editorial, "There are perhaps 100,000 young men who are in exile either because they fled the country to avoid the draft or because they deserted while in the military to avoid fighting in Vietnam."

What are the facts? Well, the fact is that the U.S. government places the figure of verified deserters and draft dodgers in Canada at just under 4,000. Outside Canada and the United States it estimates an additional 1,200. Of the 2,533 "deserters at large" outside the United States, the Pentagon places about 1,800 plus in Canada, while of the 2,400 "fugitives" from draft law indictments, the Selective Service places just under 2,000 with our neighbor to the North.

Official Canadian statistics do not contradict U.S. government estimates. Between 1960 and 1964, before Vietnam became an American war, roughly 1,300 U.S. males between the ages of 15 and 29 annually became "landed immigrants" in Canada. If one concedes that every single American male, over 14 and under 30—above that annual average—who became a "landed immigrant" in Canada between January 1965 and January 1972 was either a draft dodger or a deserter—an obvious impossibility—even then the official total for all of Canada could have come to no more than 17,000 at the very time Mr. Walz located 40,000 in Toronto alone.

What about the "55,000 in other countries" friend Lerner was concerned with? Well, the second most popular sanctuary for the "over the hill" army has been Sweden. On that situation, Haynes Johnson of the Washington Post, reported two weeks ago: "Sweden generally believed to have the next (after Canada) largest number of American deserters or war resisters, does maintain an official count of deserters. A count made last fall said there were 602 deserters in Sweden." This squares with official U.S. figures. The military places 237 "deserters at large" in Sweden; the Selective Service puts there the "bulk" of the roughly 450 "fugitives" outside the United States and Canada.

To hell with the totals, we are told, the young men who fled to Canada and Sweden "rather than fight in this immoral war" are still, in Milton Viorst's phrase, "the guardians of the national conscience." Thanks to the statistic-mindedness of Mr. Palme's regime and the enterprise of the *New York Daily News* we have an idea what the Stockholm crowd is up to when not guarding the national conscience. Quoting Swedish Director of Immigration, William Leth, last November Hugh Wyatt of the *News* wrote: "He (Leth) said that from 1967 to 1970, of the 585 Americans allowed to enter the country, 110 were involved in major crimes, citing the following: 36 thefts, seven robberies; 49 drug-related cases including pushing . . . Leth said that 52 deserters were jailed but declined to say how many are still there. Nearly thirty persons have been deported."

That's quite a performance.

What Mr. Leth is telling us in a nice way is that in one three-year period, 20 percent of our Stockholm brigade was involved in major crimes; 10 percent jailed, and 6 percent deported. Those statistics seem not only a trifle high for: "guardians of the national conscience"; they would have been considered an embarrassment by Crazy Joe Gallo and the Brooklyn Mafia.

What do these statistics say? This, I think, First, 7,000 to 10,000 seems a more honest, justifiable estimate of the actual Canadian contingent of draft dodgers and deserters than the 70,000 to 100,000 we have been constantly fed. Secondly, that, because of an ideological bias, otherwise competent American newsmen have engaged in inexcusably sloppy journalism, swallowing whole without inspection bogus statistics fed them by Canadian based antiwar groups—when a few phone calls and a little arithmetic would have shown the number almost certainly outlandish. Third, that for two years some of the nation's principal news organizations have thus grossly misled the American people about the magnitude of the problem they confront in the matter of amnesty for runaways. Fourth, that some U.S. journalists and politicians have been characterizing as the "best of our younger generation" and the "guardians of the national conscience" a collection of draft dodgers and deserters whose statistical profile and performance in exile show them to contain more than the customary complement of malingerers, opportunists, criminals, and cowards.

This is especially manifest after watching the genuine heroes of our age and time debark at Clark Field. To hear the boys who ran away to Toronto and Montreal and Stockholm lionized as "moral heroes" is—obscene.

DRUGS IN NEW YORK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the compelling problems that continues to face the great city of New York is narcotics addiction and abuse.

After much publicity, discussion and decisive actions, inroads are finally being made in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users, and the apprehension of nonaddicted pushers.

I fervently hope that a moral and fiscal commitment is made by New Yorkers and New York officials to continue an all-out war against dangerous drugs until narcotics addiction and drug abuse no longer plague our city and our neighbors.

In this election year, when we in New York will choose our leadership for the next 4 years, it is indeed commendable that the New York Post seeks to inform and educate New Yorkers on the state of the city, so that an intelligent and proper vote can be cast for our next mayor.

I now submit the Post article on drugs for the collective attention of this body:

THE STATE OF THE CITY—ARTICLE I: DRUGS

(By Robert Bazell)

Q. Is New York's drug problem continuing to worsen?

A. A number of signs over the past year have indicated that heroin addiction and drug-related crime, though still serious and wide-spread problems, have begun to ease off. At the same time, abuse of pills, cocaine, methadone, alcohol, and a variety of other drugs is increasingly common.

Q. What are the signs that the heroin problem is letting up?

A. Police statistics indicate a decline of of the crimes usually attributed to addicts about 15 per cent over last year in reports desperate for a fix—apartment break-ins, shoplifting, and other varieties of theft and burglary. The incidence of street muggings has also fallen, though not as sharply.

The number of narcotic-related deaths, long taken as the grim measure of heroin use, has fallen sharply. In March of this year, for example, the Chief Medical Examiner's office reported 41 such deaths here compared to 94 in March, 1972. The incidence of hepatitis caused by addicts' dirty needles has also fallen sharply.

Perhaps most significant, residents and community workers in several formerly drug-infested neighborhoods report that youngsters are not turning to heroin as readily as in past years and, they say, there are fewer junkies to be seen in the streets.

When a policeman nabs a criminal suspect these days, the suspect is less likely to be an addict than he would have been a year or two ago. A study by the city Health Services Administration revealed that the proportion of addicts among all suspects admitted to city prisons is now about 25 per cent compared to about 45 per cent last year and around 60 per cent in 1971.

Q. This would imply that less crime is being committed by addicts. Why hasn't the crime level fallen even further?

A. Many authorities now believe that the widely touted link between crime and addiction has been exaggerated. An end to the heroin problem will not likely cut crime sharply, particularly violent crime, which has been on the rise.

Q. How will Gov. Rockefeller's new, tough drug law affect the drive against pushers?

A. Judges, police, and district attorneys mostly opposed the bill, even in the modified form which the Legislature is about to enact. Law enforcement officials fear the new law will clog the courts and actually retard their efforts to apprehend major traffickers. The focus they say, will shift to harsh treatment of the street-level addict-pusher leaving the significant flow of drugs uninterrupted. The law will provide mandatory minimum sentences for selling even the smallest amounts of heroin, cocaine, or LSD along with sharp restrictions on "plea bargaining."

Q. Why, after years of the heroin epidemic seeming to defy solution, do we see a sudden improvement?

A. Many factors are involved. Teachers and counselors at ghetto schools say youngsters who have grown up amid heroin-caused misery are conditioned against the drug—"smack isn't cool anymore."

Another crucial element was a decision by the Lindsay administration three years ago to drop its opposition to methadone maintenance treatment and support large-scale use of the heroin substitute.

At the same time, successful efforts by law enforcement agencies, particularly the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, have cut sharply into the supply available heroin.

Since last summer heroin has remained virtually unavailable in some neighborhoods where it had been sold freely, and even where bags can now be purchased the heroin content is often dilluted far below the previous level.

Q. What kept narcotics agents from attacking the heroin supply successfully before now?

A. Last April 16 police and federal agents rounded up some 80 alleged drug dealers, most of them working from Plesant Av. in East Harlem. The arrests, police said, marked a major victory in the heroin war since the group was capable of selling more than 200 pounds of heroin a week (enough to satisfy thousands of addicts).

The Plesant Av. operation had been well known for years to many people familiar with the city's heroin distribution network. In fact, in 1967 Police Sgt. David Durk, whose revelations led to the formation of the Knapp Commission, had tried unsuccessfully to get the police to move against the pushers.

One can only surmise why the police failed to act until now. But the theft of the "French Connection" heroin, millions of dollars worth, from police headquarters, was, according to police sources, the most astounding example of massive corruption that had infected the department's anti-narcotics operations. Federal authorities had their own corruption problems—in 1967 the New York office of the Bureau of Narcotics was totally shaken up and one of the agents fired at the time, Francis Waters, also part of the French Connection case, was later arrested on charges of selling heroin. The case is still pending.

Sources report that the corruption has been rooted out (often with the result that sometimes inept but honest officers are assigned to narcotics cases), and the April 16 raids can be seen as evidence. The raids also demonstrate a drop in the inter-service rivalry that has plagued many past investigations.

Besides an easing of the problems, both the city and the Nixon Administration have increased the funds and facilities available for drug law enforcement.

Q. In the courts, aren't drug pushers often let off with a slap on the hand or short jail term?

A. At the beginning of last year the federal government gave the city a $10 million grant to set up a special section of the Supreme Court to handle nothing but narcotics cases. Also included were funds for a city-wide narcotics district attorney, a position now held by Frank J. Rogers, who can instigate cases and prosecute in all five boroughs.

The arrangement was intended to coordinate prosecution and allow a more efficient drive against high-level dealers. Despite some notable exceptions, the courts have spent most of their time handing out erratic sentences to low-level dealers, and drug law enforcement is anything but coordinated.

One of the problems has been that the regular DAs, particularly Brooklyn's Eugene Gold, have balked at the notion of turning over significant drug cases, which often carry favorable publicity. A recent state report on the new narcotics courts charged that the DAs use the courts as a "dumping ground" for their "older, weaker, and less serious" narcotics cases.

In addition, appointments to the new courts were used as political patronage, and many of the judges were assigned from the civil courts with little experience in the complexities of the laws governing narcotics cases. Court observers say this is one of the reasons for a high rate of acquittal at trials in the new courts and for sentences that for the same crime have varied from probation to 10 years in prison.

Q. What has happened to the thousands of addicts in the face of the heroin shortage?

A. Estimates of the numbers of heroin users here have traditionally ranged between 100,000 and 300,000 without anyone knowing the true number. Also unknown is the number of addicts who were able to stop taking the drug without any assistance.

But many, if not the majority, of the city's addicts have turned to methadone, and the heroin substitute drug figures as another of the key elements in the apparent reduction of the city's heroin problem.

Q. What is methadone?

A. It is a synthetic medication, manufactured in a laboratory—as opposed to heroin, morphine and other narcotics that are derived from extracts of the opium poppy. In most of its effects, methadone is virtually indistinguishable from heroin. Both are highly addictive. Methadone, however, works when taken by mouth and its effect lasts up to 36 hours, much longer than heroin or other opiates.

Q. Where do addicts obtain methadone?

A. Methadone maintenance therapy, where addicts receive a daily dose of the heroin substitute, along with medical and rehabilitative services, now constitutes the major form of treating drug addicts here. More than 33,000 addicts are now enrolled in methadone clinics. Another 8500 addicts participate in treatment programs that attempt to treat the addiction without using alternate drugs. These are mosly psychologically-oriented therapeutic communities.

There is also a flourishing market in methadone that probably caters to even more addicts than legal treatment programs.

Q. How do addicts get into treatment?

A. Often on their own, through a number of agencies or by court referral after they are accused of a crime. The city maintains an extensive network of detoxification centers where addicts can receive gradually decreasing doses of methadone until their habit is reduced to zero. Detoxification patients are urged to enroll in long-term treatment since without some form of therapy they usually go back to heroin.

The Health Services Administration also mans a 24 hours-a-day hotline (the phone number is 226-6900) to assist people with drug problems and refer them to treatment if necessary. Lately, the city has sent vans out to some neighborhoods in an attempt to entice addicts into programs.

Q. Does methadone cure addiction?

A. Methadone satisfies an addict's craving for narcotics and, depending on the dose, blocks the effects of heroin if the addict attempts shoot up.

Methadone is not a cure for addiction. But when taking a regular, stable dose of the drug an addict usually feels few effects. In a clinic setting this can mean the addict is amenable to counseling and job opportunities. On the streets it means fewer addicts are nodding off into a heroin stupor.

Both legal and illegal methadone (which sells on the streets for about $5 for a day's dose) are seen as factors in the reduction of addict-related crime since the drug eliminates the need to obtain $30 or more a day to support a heroin habit.

Q. Is methadone dangerous?

A. An addict's normal dose of methadone can kill a person who, unlike the addict lacks tolerance for a high dose of narcotics. About 100 such deaths, some of them children who accidentally took their parent's dose, occured here last year. And for this reason, police have begun a campaign to cut off black market methadone, much of which originates with patients in treatment programs who sell part of their dose and with unscrupulous doctors and clinics that give the drug out to virtually anyone.

Q. Why is there disagreement over methadone?

A. The debate over methadone's effectiveness has been continuing at a high-pitched emotional level since the treatment was first devised in 1964. Some people object to giving an addictive drug in place of another addictive drug. Others oppose the very concept of thousands of addicts, most of them black and Puerto Rican, having to come to the state for a daily "fix."

Studies have shown that about 80 per cent of the addicts who start methadone treatment stay with it. About 40 per cent of the patients in the city's own methadone programs hold jobs—the rest are on welfare. For those in the program more than two years the employment figure climbs to 50 per cent. Many defenders of methadone claim the employment figure would be higher still were it not for a general lack of jobs for minority group members and employers' fears of hiring ex-addicts.

Few reliable statistics are available for the success or failure of therapeutic communities which usually employ encounter groups, peer pressure and other psychological techniques to direct the ex-addicts away from the drug culture.

DETROIT—HEADQUARTERS FOR HISTORY'S LARGEST SLAVEMASTERS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I suspect that many people would be surprised to learn that slavery still exists in the United States of America. And this slavery is run, not out of Alabama, or Mississippi, or Georgia—not out of any part of the South, in fact, but out of Michigan, one of our northernmost States. How can this go on, you might ask, in a free country? Was not slavery declared illegal over 100 years ago? Well, it was, of course. But the big three—GM, Ford, and Chrysler—have found that if you call it "compulsory overtime" instead of "slavery" you can get away with just about the same thing.

I call it slavery, Mr. Speaker, when workers at Ford's transmission plant in Sharonville, Ohio, have been working 7 days a week—not by choice, mind you, but at the orders of their supervisors—7 days a week, for the past 2 years. Automation equipment workers at the Sharonville plant have been working an average of 74 hours every week for the last 30 months. That works out to 4,420 hours of overtime for each employee over the last 2½ years. And, of course, since that is an average figure, we can be certain that there are many who have worked even more overtime hours.

Four thousand four hundred and twenty hours of forced work. Seventy-four hours total, both regular time and forced overtime, per week. I wonder how many marriages have broken up because the husband or the wife is a slave in an auto factory.

And I know there are some who will object to the use of the word "slave." There are those who will say, "They do not have to work. They can quit if they do not like it."

Well, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, but I think slavery is quite an appropriate term to use in this situation. When you tell someone with a family to support that he has to work 80 hours this week or none at all, that is not really giving him any choice at all.

I could go on at length about this situation, but I think it would be of more benefit for our colleagues to read an article which appears in the June issue of UAW Solidarity, the official publication of the United Automobile Workers.

This article, written by Si Alpert and Sherwood Kerker, quotes workers in the plants as saying, "We want to be asked, not to be told." It tells of workers who are not allowed to attend religious services because their supervisors order them to work 7 days per week, including such days as Good Friday and Easter Sunday. I urge every Member of this body to read this account of slavery in America:

AUTO WORKERS DEMAND END TO COMPULSORY OVERTIME

(By Si Alpert and Sherwood Kerker)

Talk to auto workers about compulsory overtime, and you will hear comments like these:

"I guess my marriage went on the rocks because my wife finally got fed up with me being at work all the time." (*A St. Louis Chrysler worker.*)

"I've got six children at home. Working 10 hours a day, six days, I'm tired all the time. . . . I feel guilty because I can't go anywhere with the kids" (*A General Motors woman worker in Flint, Mich.*)

"I retired early because of the overtime. My legs were giving out on me; I was coming home exhausted every night." (*A retired Ford worker, 62, in Sterling Heights, Mich.*)

"My main worry is my two boys, 10 and 12. I missed their childhood because of overtime." (*A Chrysler worker on 10 hours, seven days.*)

"The foremen are just lazy. They could get all the people they need to work overtime voluntarily, just by asking more people. It's easier for them to point to workers, like they do now, and say 'you gotta work, or else.'" (*President of a Ford local in Ohio.*)

"Voluntary overtime is working fine here. Six days a week, seven for some departments—and one department even worked the New Year's week. All on voluntary overtime." (*An American Motors worker.*)

"Getting us voluntary overtime would be the best thing the union could do for us. (*A Ford Transmission worker at Sharonville, Ohio.*)

"Voluntary overtime is no problem for us. Ford and General Motors are producing cars in Germany, but they cannot say to the workers you have to work more than 40 hours a week. I'm wondering why they can do this in Cologne and Frankfurt but not in the United States." (*Sen. Heinz Ruhnau, German government leader, former Metalworkers Union regional director.*)

From the intensely personal viewpoint of those workers who have to stand up to long, punishing hours in the shop, who feel they are paying a sometimes agonizing price to meet the demand for production, voluntary overtime has become a top issue on their union's collective bargaining agenda.

As they see it, forced overtime of 10 or 12 hours daily, six or seven days a week, month after month without letup from the grinding pressure, means this for some of them: broken health, no family life, no opportunity to broaden their lives or find recreation, a sense of loss of personal freedom.

Nor do they see excessive overtime as worth it for the company, either. Both quantity and quality of production tend to suffer right along with the overworked machines and the bone-weary workers. Safety suffers; morale sags; tensions build up and sometimes explode.

The big paychecks are welcome, but many workers feel they don't wind up much ahead of the game. High income taxes eat up much of the overtime pay.

There's Jimmy Chambers of Local 110, a stock chaser with a $4.48 base rate and nearly nine years at the Chrysler Truck Assembly plant at Fenton, Mo. He has been on a regular 10-hour day, and also works most Saturdays and quite a few Sundays.

He blames the excessive overtime for the breakup of his marriage. "My wife would have plans for Saturday, but I'd have to work. The arguments started coming all the time and the friction kept growing, until finally we broke up.

"One of these days, I'm going to sit down and see how much more I'm ahead financially because of the overtime. Believe me, it won't be much . . . and look what it's cost me," he adds reflectively.

Older workers say they find excessive overtime a threat to their health.

The constant 10- or 12-hour days, plus Saturdays and Sundays, at Ford's Van Dyke plant near Utica, Mich., pushed one 35-year UAW veteran into retirement a year or two before he had planned to do so.

"I would have done all right on a 40-hour week," says C. W. Mantyla of Local 228, a floor inspector for more than 25 years. "But the extra hours were really hurting me, and I decided I'd better get out while I could."

His legs were cramping up and giving out on him, and he found himself exhausted every night and still tired when the next work day started at 4 a.m. The weekend work gave him no days off to rest up. Recreation, or even needed chores around the house, were out of the question.

The pressure from management for more production never let up. "I tried to keep going," he explains, apologetically. "But I couldn't. It got away from me."

He retired in April at age 62. Now, he remarks gleefully, he is "back in great shape and having a ball." He has renewed old friendships, joined his wife in social and community activities and feels "more like living." He's catching up on a big backlog of home maintenance chores, too.

Older workers say they are taking a beating at Ford's Sharonville and Fairfax transmission plants just outside Cincinnati, Ohio, where many departments have been working seven days a week for the past two years without letup. Some fear for their lives.

"We've had 50 deaths this year, while the men were working heavy overtime," reports Local 863 President Tracy Ingram. One man had worked 40 days straight, 12 hours a day.

"I've been in the personnel office when the widows would be signing up for insurance benefits, and they were telling the personnel people straight out, 'You people killed my husband.' "

Ingram has compiled a list of 100 job classifications at the Sharonville plant which have worked scheduled overtime during the 2½ years of the current Ford contract.

The overtime hours go up to 4,384 for automation equipment workers. This figures out to 146 overtime hours a month on the average, or about 34 a week—in addition to the normal 40 hours weekly—over the past 30 months.

These statistics point up the struggle for survival for older workers.

"My wife tells me I'm not going to make it to retirement," says Kenneth Bracken, a pipefitter at Fairfax. "That's true of a lot of us," adds maintenance man Esker Hatter ominously. Both have health problems. Hatter's doctor has advised him to get out of the plant for a while.

"He thinks that the time out would do my hearing problem as much good as the medicine," Hatter reports.

Says William Hoffman, alternate shop committeeman at Fairfax, "I collapsed at work with a heart attack and wound up in the hospital because of the 7-day schedule."

Clyde Pitts of Sharonville adds that he is now under doctor's care for severe headaches caused, the doctor said by too many overtime hours. The diagnosis got Pitts' workweek cut back temporarily to 40 hours but, he says hopelessly, "after July 10 I'll have to go back on the seven days again."

Only a detailed medical report will save a worker from discipline if he takes any time off from jobs where the pressure for production is heaviest, they reported.

"I have been told many times that I must work the weekend or else get disciplinary action," Hoffman notes. "Almost all of the production people say this happens."

"I got a doctor's excuse, so the foreman said he wouldn't do anything to me *this time*," Don Bennett reports wryly after taking a day off his 12-hour, 6-day workweek at the Sharonville plant. "He gave me the distinct impression that I had better not do it again."

There was no "second chance" for Dan Forrest, a jitney repairman at the Chrysler Truck Assembly plant outside St. Louis.

During his seven years there he has received just one mark on his record—for refusing overtime.

"They told me I had to take two more hours because three men were out," he remembers. "I had already put in my scheduled 10 hours and I was dragging. I told them 'no' and the next day they wrote me up."

Local 110 had the reprimand taken off his record.

He had taken the time off for a family activity. His main concern, he says, are his two sons, 10 and 12. "I missed their childhood because of overtime," he adds somberly. "I would hate to miss their teenage years, too."

Discipline concerning overtime has been hot and heavy in some areas of the Ford plant in Sterling Heights, Mich., where members of Local 228 build rear drives.

Tom Stackpoole, in the side gears production, has been working overtime for the past 2½ years, frequently on 12-hour days. Last year, supervision refused to give him Memorial Day off for a big family reunion; he took it anyway, and received a written reprimand. Yet he has been quite responsible about overtime, he feels—he's taken off just six days in six months.

Clarence Harge, tubing welder, has been working from 3 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, plus Saturdays and Sundays, since last summer. A family man, he was disturbed because he was forced to work Good Friday and Easter Sunday. He adds morosely, "I'll be lucky if I get the Fourth of July off."

Carl Winn, a heat treater on seven days, has always been active in his church. Being unable to go to church Sundays worries him. "I want my children to have what I've had through religion," he pleads, indicating his youngest child, Carla, 3.

The shop committee, headed by Chairman Len Vizziccero, has generally been able to keep supervision from carrying out its daily threats, but it's a constant battle, reports Local 228 President William Oshinsky.

Discipline also is a regular threat for workers who participate in car pools or otherwise have transportation problems.

Ralph Teague, a chassis repair relief man with 23 years at the Chrysler Truck Assembly plant in Fenton, lives 88 miles from the plant. He is utterly dependent on his car pool.

Once, when the pool driver was let off work an hour before Teague was scheduled to, Teague walked out with the others in the pool. "I explained I couldn't find another ride home, but the foreman just said, 'that's your tough luck,' " he told *Solidarity*.

Women workers required to put in a lot of overtime daily and on weekends have the additional problem of caring for their younger children and keeping house. They just never seem to catch up, they say.

Pauline Mangone of Local 400 has six years' seniority as a utility worker at the Ford plant in Utica, Mich. She has been working overtime steadily for the past two years. and currently works from 3 p.m. to 3:30 a.m. weekdays and 11 hours on Saturdays, plus many 8-hour Sundays.

She's able to "get by" the housework chores only because everyone in the family helps out—her husband, a Michigan Bell Telephone worker, and their four children, including the youngest, a 10-year-old boy. But she only sees her family on the Sundays when she's not at work.

Many women workers at General Motors' AC Spark Plug plant in Flint, Mich., members of Local 651, don't even have that much help.

Geri Ryan, a panels inspector with five years' seniority, has six young children to care for. Working 10 hours a day, six days a week, she finds herself getting panicky and desperate at times, wondering "how I am ever going to make it?"

She's "dead" by 6 p.m. "I have to miss most of the kids' activities, and then I feel guilty about it. I practically go to bed before they do."

Nor can her husband be of much help. He's working even more overtime than she is—double shifts, frequently—in the shipping department of the same plant.

The problems of Dorene D'Aigle, panels and gauges assembler, are complicated by a severe case of anemia. The foreman still asks her to work two hours' overtime daily, but her medical excuse allows her to work only eight, and she's glad of it. "Forty hours is all I can take," she says.

Supervision is getting tougher about excusing overtime on medical grounds, however, reports longtime Local 651 Recording Secretary Genevieve Nestor. And even compelling personal reasons for refusing overtime do not move pressure-ridden foremen off their tough stances.

She tells the story of a woman worker whose mother was dying of cancer. The Local 651 member had made arrangements for nursing care at home during her regular working hours, but the company insisted on overtime work during the hours she was needed at home, and penalized her when she refused.

"It's what we need that counts, not what you need," the supervisors told her. The local was able to reduce the penalty to six months' probation, reports Pres. Erwin Kirkwood.

The mother, meanwhile, died and the member has since willingly worked all the overtime scheduled.

Barbara Krausch, an assembler in trim at the Chrysler Truck Assembly plant has been on a 10-hour day since last September.

The overtime gives her problems in the relationships which make up her life—as a wife, mother, and daughter.

She has trouble finding time for not only the normal shopping, housecleaning and other chores of the housewife, but also for doing necessary things for her 69-year-old mother, who lives in another town.

The generally hardnosed attitude of management toward the personal needs of employes has aroused the deep resentment of workers. "They treat machines better than they do us," is a universal complaint.

Workers fail to see the necessity for compulsory overtime. It's a short-sighted policy, they feel.

For one thing, they see working conditions becoming worse in the shops. Anything that isn't essential to continued high-speed production gets neglected, they say.

For another thing, production inevitably slows down. And quality inevitably suffers, too.

"Most workers want to take some pride in what they do," explains Edith Casteno, second shift inspector at GM's AC plant. "But," adds Alberta Pelletier, long-time union steward in gas gauge assembly, "the company claims quality but wants quantity. When they need parts, quantity comes first."

Workers have an answer to the problem of overtime. Make it voluntary, they say.

"They won't have any trouble finding people to work overtime," says Bill Hoffman, Ford Fairfax alternate committeeman.

"If a guy wants overtime, let him have all he wants," adds Clyde Sexton, oiler at Fairfax. "But why should I have it if I don't want it?"

Most of the workers say they probably will work the overtime asked of them. But the point, they want to be asked, not to be told.

"Overtime should be up to the employe, not the company," protests Robert Cox, spray painter at the Chrysler Truck Assembly plant.

The auto firms can help their workers, their country and even themselves by making overtime voluntary, these workers say. Hoffman sums it up for the others: "I think that voluntary overtime would be the best thing the union can get us."

The UAW has been seeking for years to remove the compulsion from overtime provisions. Demands for voluntary overtime have been on the auto bargaining tables in nearly every set of negotiations. But the Big Three have always been adamant in their rejection of voluntary overtime, even though it is now in effect in many plants in agricultural implement, aerospace and parts and supplier industries, and in American Motors Corp.

Workers now feel urgently that its time has come. Delegates to the Special Collective Bargaining Convention in Detroit last March gave it high priority in their bargaining program, noting:

"It is not that workers won't work overtime, it is that they resent being compelled to do so . . . The worker in effect commits himself to work a normal workday and a normal workweek. He does not commit his life."

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the

auto workers' plea for voluntary overtime, I would also like to include at this point a brief item which appeared along with the article I have just inserted in the RECORD. This item tells of the results which the American Motors Corp. has obtained in one of its plants under the voluntary overtime system:

IT WORKS FINE AT AMC!

The Big 3 auto makers contend voluntary overtime won't work. But the actual experience of one auto manufacturer proves otherwise.

"Voluntary overtime is working fine at American Motors," says Glen Harris, assistant director of UAW's American Motors Dept., and a longtime Local 72 member at the Kenosha, Wis., plant of AMC.

"We're working six days a week at the Kenosha and Milwaukee plants. Some departments are working seven days. One department worked the Christmas-New Year's week—all on voluntary overtime.

"In fact, AMC hasn't missed a single shift because of voluntary overtime," he notes.

AMC workers won voluntary overtime in their contracts following a strike in 1969. The provision reads simply: ". . . Individual employees have the right for personal reasons to decline overtime."

Only a relatively small number of workers ever take advantage of this provision, Harris estimates; the others work the overtime whenever it's scheduled.

"It's mostly that we want to be asked, rather than be told," says Bob Bilger, maintenance man in the Kenosha plant and a bargaining committeeman for Local 72.

It takes supervision only a little more time and effort to pick up an overtime crew now than it did when overtime was compulsory, Bilger reports.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to emphasize that this situation exists, not because the Big Three find compulsory overtime essential to their operations, but rather because it is easier for them to order people to work than it is for them to make slight modifications in their systems. American Motors' experience shows that a voluntary overtime system works, but the Big Three are comfortable with the old system, and don't really seem to give a damn for the men and women who work in their factories.

This near-total lack of social conscience, Mr. Speaker, is something which concerns me a great deal. I have seen this same lack of concern demonstrated by the Big Three in their failure to make honest efforts to conform with the exhaust emission standards which we mandated for 1975 production automobiles. I will, by the way, have more to say about this lack of concern as it relates to exhaust emissions in the near future.

For today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by urging every Member of this body to join with the UAW in seeking an end to the use of slave labor in the production of American automobiles.

HONORS THOSE WHO PAID ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the acts of heroism performed by our police and firemen in the routine and everyday performance of their duties are no less praiseworthy than those performed by the soldier on the battlefield, and this kind of national and public recognition is long overdue.

These men and women risk their lives every day in order to protect all of us and our families and our homes and our businesses. We need to express these feelings—often and loud—not only so that these brave and wonderful people will know how we feel, but to drown out the misguided, insensitive people who seem bent on destroying everything in this Nation of any decency or value, including the morale and effectiveness of our police and firemen.

Mr. Speaker, on May 25, I had the honor of speaking before Heroes, Inc., an organization which is doing a great deal to show our men in blue that we appreciate them. Financial assistance to a bereaved family can in no way compensate for losing the courageous man who made the ultimate sacrifice for his neighbors. But it can be a very real and practical help during a tragically difficult time. The knowledge that this kind of help will be forthcoming can lift part of the burden from our hard-pressed police and firemen while they are carrying out their duties. It can also express, in some small way, our enormous feeling of gratitude for their service.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the professional and business men and women who make up Heroes, Inc. for their concern and dedication to insuring that the courageous acts performed by our police and firemen are recognized and praised. I pledge my wholehearted support as a Federal legislator to correct these inequities.

Mr. Speaker, I wish, at this point, to include the names of those men in the Washington metropolitan area who have given their lives in the line of duty:

ROLL OF HONOR

FOUNDED JULY 8, 1964

1964

Private Martin I. Donovan—On July 8, 1964, Pvt. Donovan of the Metropolitan Police Department was killed by a former Albanian soldier who defected to this country. His assassin shot him because he did not like his looks. He is survived by his widow, Betty, and a daughter, Teresa 3.

Private Eugene Yoakum—On September 27, 1964, Pvt. Yoakum of the Alexandria Police Department was slain by a man in a senseless drunken rage. He had been called to help another policeman in trouble. He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth, and three children, Marion 11, Tyrone 7, and Sharon 4.

Frederick M. Dunn—On October 2, 1964, Frederick M. Dunn, a volunteer fireman of the Silver Spring Fire Department was electrocuted when his ladder struck a high tension wire. He is survived by his mother, Georgianna.

Captain Archie B. Hughes—On October 19, 1964, Capt. Hughes of the Arlington Fire Department died when he was trapped in an attic where he had crawled to determine the source of the fire. He is survived by his widow, Eldina, and three children, Terry 8, Alice 21 months, and Karen 9 months.

Private Arthur J. Chorovich—On December 5, 1964, Pvt. Chorovich of the Arlington County Police Department was fatally injured when his motorcycle collided with an auto while answering a fire call. He is survived by his widow, Suzanne, and three children, James 16, Karen 7, and Marta 5.

Lieutenant William H. Jessie—On December 30, 1964, Lt. Jessie of the Montgomery County Police Department was fatally injured when his cruiser spun out of control and overturned during a chase of a stolen car, He is survived by his widow, Doris, and a daughter, Diane 21.

1965

Captain Roger Welker—On February 21, 1965, Capt. Welker of the Alexandria Fire Department died of a heart attack while on a ladder fighting a fire. He is survived by his widow, Louise, and two children, Donna 5 and Betty Jean 23.

Private Charles M. Chamberlain—On March 1, 1965, Pvt. Chamberlain, an aide to the Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Department, died of a heart attack while entering the Uptown Restaurant on a fire call. He is survived by his widow, Fannie, and two children, Charles M. and Mrs. Dee Ann Wolf. Both children are married.

Lieutenant Eugene B. Davis—On April 29, 1965, Lt. Davis of the Metropolitan Fire Department died of a heart attack while investigating a fire he had helped to extinguish earlier. He is survived by his widow, Genevieve, and two children, Eugene 22 and Janet 17.

Private Michael Petrella—On September 25, 1965, Pvt. Petrella of the U.S. Park Police died of fatal injuries received when his motorcycle skidded into a car on Memorial Bridge during a rain storm. He is survived by his widow, Patricia, and two sons, Dennis 4 and Ronald 3.

Private Marcus Willis—On December 27, 1965, Pvt. Willis of the Metropolitan Police Department was accidentally and fatally wounded by another policeman while they were attempting to make an arrest. He is survived by his widow Patricia, and a son, Marcus 2 months.

1966

Sergeant Joseph K. Brown—On February 19, 1966, Sgt. Brown of the Prince George's County Police Department was fatally wounded while attempting to serve a warrant. He is survived by his widow, Mary, and a son, Joseph 11.

Private Marvin L. Stocker—On March 23, 1966, Pvt. Stocker of the Metropolitan Police Department was killed as 100 policemen converged in a hunt for four robbery suspects after a $15,000 robbery at Lord and Taylor's Northwest Store. He is survived by his widow, Dana, and a son, Scott 16 months.

1967

Private Russell W. Ponton—On May 2, 1967, Pvt. Ponton of the Metropolitan Police Department died of injuries received when his motorcycle collided with an oil truck while he was answering a "Police in trouble" call. He is survived by his widow, Raye, and a son, Russell 2.

Detective Gilbert M. Silvia—On November 25, 1967, Detective Silvia of the Metropolitan Police Department died of gunshot wounds received on November 23, 1967, while checking a parked automobile for possible theft. He is survived by his widow, Mary, and four children, Dale 8, Mark 6, Catherine 4, and Scott 3.

1968

Fireman Earl Warren Kane—On January 10, 1968, Fireman Kane of the Reston, Virginia Fire Department died while attempting to recover the body of a small child who was drowned in Lake Anne. He is survived by his widow, Polly, and a son Earl 5.

Private Lawrence L. Dorsey—On February 3, 1968, Pvt. Dorsey of the Metropolitan Police Department died of gunshot wounds received on January 27, 1968, when he attempted to take a gun away from his assassin. He is survived by his widow, Rosetta, and two children, Eric 3 and Kyle 1.

Private Eugene I. Williams—On February

26, 1968, Pvt. Williams of the Metropolitan Police Department was fatally wounded when he stopped a car to investigate a traffic violation. He is survived by his widow, Florence, and two children, Everett 4 and Eugene 6.

Private J. W. Leatherbury—On March 21, 1963, Pvt. Leatherbury of the Prince Georges County Police died in a helicopter crash while he was checking a report of a bank door being open. He is survived by his widow, Alice. There were no children.

Fireman Richard B. Thomas—On April 19, 1968, Fireman Thomas of the Bethesda Fire Department and a volunteer of the Sandy Springs Fire Department died of injuries sustained when his jeep failed to make a turn while on his way to answer a fire call. He is survived by his widow, Ruth, and three children, Kelly 4, Gail 2, and Kathleen 6 months, who was born in July after the death of Fireman Thomas.

Private Stephen A. Williams—On July 2, 1968, Pvt. Williams died of gunshot wounds received while attempting to arrest a robbery suspect. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Donald Egan.

Private Willie C. Ivery—On November 19, 1968, Pvt. Ivery of the Metropolitan Police Department was shot and critically wounded by a uniformed policeman who mistook him for a robbery suspect. He is survived by his widow, Marzee, and an unborn child.

Private William R. Clements—On November 30, 1968, Pvt. Clements died of gunshot wounds received when he and Pvt. Yeszerski, both of the Prince George's Police Department, went to tow a car away that police had asked the owner to move several times. He is survived by his widow, Blanche, and a daughter, Sandra Ann 2.

Private Robert E. Yeszerski—On November 30, 1968, Pvt. Yeszerski died of gunshot wounds received when he and Pvt. Clements, both of the Prince George's Police Department, went to tow a car away that police had asked the owner to move several times. He is survived by his widow, Veronica, and two children, Katherine 3 and Marion 2.

1969

F.B.I. Agent Anthony Palmisano—On January 9, 1969, Agent Palmisano died of gunshot wounds received when he attempted to arrest an escaped convict who had robbed a bank earlier in the day. He is survived by his widow, Barbara. There were no children.

F.B.I. Agent Edwin R. Woodriffe—On January 9, 1969, Agent Woodriffe died of gunshot wounds received when he attempted to arrest an escaped convict who had robbed a bank earlier in the day. He is survived by his widow, Ella, and two children, Edward, Jr., 6 and Lee Ann 5.

Private William W. Gullett, Jr.—On February 16, 1969, a Prince Georges County Policeman was shot to death while investigating a complaint on a loud radio. He is survived by his mother, father, brother, and twin sisters.

Officer Michael Cody—On July 14, 1969, Officer Cody of the Metropolitan Police Department was killed when the patrol wagon he was driving collided with a car whose driver ignored a flashing red traffic signal at a street intersection. He is survived by his widow, Judy, who is expecting a child in September.

Officer David Hawfield—On July 14, 1969, Officer Hawfield of the Metropolitan Police Department was killed when the patrol wagon driven by his partner Officer Cody collided with a car whose driver ignored a flashing red traffic signal at a street intersection. He is survived by his mother and father, Dr. and Mrs. Clayton Hawfield.

Robert J. Hobstetter—On August 10, 1969, Pvt. Robert C. Hobstetter, of the Chillum Adelphi Volunteer Fire Department was drowned in Sligo Creek while attempting to rescue Mr. and Mrs. Ronald S. Knowles and a child from a bridge at Sligo Creek Parkway in a flash flood during a heavy rain storm. He is survived by his widow, Nina and a 5 year old daughter, Dianna Lynn.

Robert J. Harmon—On August 10, 1969, Pvt. Robert J. Harmon, of the Chillum Adelphi Volunteer Fire Department was drowned in Sligo Creek while attempting to rescue Mr. and Mrs. Ronald S. Knowles and a child from a bridge at Sligo Creek Parkway in a flash flood during a heavy rain storm. He was unmarried and is survived by his immediate family in Ohio.

Detective Allan L. Nairn—On November 30, 1969, Det. Allan L. Nairn died of injuries received on November 29, 1969, when his patrol car was struck by a speeding stolen car. Det. Nairn of the Metropolitan Police Department is survived by his widow. There are no children.

1970

Earl C. Kite—On January 7, 1970, Earl C. Kite, a fireman of the District of Columbia Fire Department, Engine Company #13 died of a heart attack while shoveling snow at the entrances of the Fire House. He is survived by his wife, Barbara and a son, Jeffry, 10.

Joseph R. Criscuolo—On October 20, 1970, Joseph R. Criscuolo, of the District of Columbia Fire Department died of a heart attack after helping to extinguish a fire. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline and 3 children, Kevin 10, Scott 9 and Barry 5.

David W. Shaw—On October 30, 1970, David W. Shaw of the Montgomery County Fire Department, died while attempting to rescue a construction worker in an underground meter vault. He is survived by his wife, Gloria and 2 children, Billy 6 and Richard 2.

1971

David H. Rose—On February 20, 1971, David H. Rose of the District of Columbia Police Department, was shot while attempting to subdue a kidnap suspect. He is survived by his wife, Blanche, who is expecting a child in August.

Maurice T. Turner—On June 26, 1971, Maurice T. Turner of the District of Columbia Fire Department was fatally injured when a wall collapsed during a fire at the Wax Museum Center. He is survived by his wife, Margaret and one child, Patricia 10.

Norman E. Sherriff—On September 24, 1971, Norman E. Sherriff, a U.S. Marshal, was slain while escorting a prisoner to a funeral. The prisoner's brother shot Sherriff. He is survived by his wife, Erika. There were no children.

James W. Herbert—On October 23, 1971, James W. Herbert of the Clinton Volunteer Fire Department was killed when a fire engine overturned and crushed him. He was unmarried and is survived by his family.

Richard L. Whittington—On October 23, 1971, Richard L. Whittington of the Clinton Volunteer Fire Department, was killed when a fire engine overturned and crushed him. He was unmarried and is survived by his father.

James T. Hall—On October 25, 1971, James T. Hall, a Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery County died of mysterious gunshot wounds while on duty at a Country Club. He is survived by his wife, Anna and two married children.

Glen P. Fisher—On March 10, 1971, Glen P. Fisher of the District of Columbia Police Department was shot during a narcotics raid. He is survived by his wife and one child, 18 months old, and she is expecting another child.

Eldridge M. Pier—On April 1, 1971, Eldridge M. Pier, of the Sandy Springs Volunteer Fire Department died of a heart attack when returning from a fire. He is survived by his wife, Mildred and two children, Pamela 9 and Patti 7.

Jerard F. Young—On May 21, 1971, Jerard F. Young of the Metropolitan Police Department died of gunshot wounds received on April 29, 1971 and was hospitalized until death. He was shot while attempting to make an arrest. He is survived by his parents.

William L. Sigmon—On May 25, 1971, William L. Sigmon of the District of Columbia Police Department was shot during a hold up at a Savings and Loan Bank. He is survived by his wife, Silvia and two children, Carol 10 and Tommy 9.

1972

Raymond L. Hawkins—February 25—U.S. Park Policeman, 28, died from injuries received during a December robbery. Survived by father.

Donald A. Robertson—March 9—Montgomery County Policeman, 35, slain by robbery suspect hiding in auto trunk. Survived by wife, son and two daughters.

Charles R. Hofman—August 6—Prince George's County Volunteer Fireman, 23, killed by falling tree while responding to fire in Chillum, Adelphi. Survived by mother.

Dana E. Harwood—September 25—Harbor Patrolman, 24, drowned in Potomac while searching for a missing person. Survived by mother.

Israel P. Gonzales—October 25—Arlington Policeman, 27, shot by robbers during routine check of local bank. Survived by wife.

Ronnie W. Hassell—December 2—Metropolitan Policeman, 20, killed on motorbike patrol by motorist running through a red light. Survived by wife and daughter.

George P. Duvall, III—December 11—Prince George's County Volunteer Fireman, 19, killed in Rescue Squad accident with locomotive. Survived by parents.

Conrad Lee Birney—December 27—Alexandria Police Detective, 40, slain, by bank robber. Survived by wife, son and two daughters.

1973

Carrol D. Garrison—February 20—Prince George's County Policeman, 31, shot while investigating report of a prowler in Chillum. Survived by wife.

FATHER BAKER'S AID TO YOUTH EXPANDED INTO AID FOR ALL

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the contributions of Father Baker are firmly etched into the history of the Buffalo, N.Y., area, in particular his dedicated work in providing a home and rehabilitation for homeless youth.

It was known as Limestone Hill when the late Monsignor Nelson H. Baker—who preferred being identified only as Father Baker—began taking in orphans and runaways who sought refuge.

At first, he established a farm where the youngsters could till the soil and grow food for the table. Later, he arranged to have them taught other trades. His orphanage and youth center mushroomed in what had become known as Lackawanna.

He established other institutions of the Our Lady of Victory family, primarily aimed at the care and protection of destitute and needy babies and children.

He felt that a general hospital was not consistent with his family of institutions, but suddenly he discovered the need overwhelming.

At first, he constructed a maternity hospital so the wives of steelworkers could have their babies in a hospital instead of at home.

A combination of circumstances changed his mind: illness of the children and the unmarried mothers, pressure from the Sisters of St. Joseph and area physicians led by Dr. Michael A. Sullivan, and finally the flu epidemic of 1919.

Our Lady of Victory Women's and Children's Hospital opened in 1919 with 90 beds. When the flu epidemic struck, the hospital responded and overnight became a center for general medical care.

Finally recognizing the necessity for a general care hospital, the name was changed in 1930 to Our Lady of Victory Hospital. Today, it is a 303-bed facility providing care for residents throughout the area.

In 1922, a nurses home had been built adjacent to the hospital. In 1949, the 100-bed Sullivan wing was completed. In 1960, the Bethlehem-Taylor wing was dedicated, built with generous support from the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Moses Taylor family.

Last June a department of pastoral care was established to insure religious attention for patients of all faiths. The department is headed by Rev. Francis N. Miller, Catholic chaplain, with Rev. Michael Carlson of St. Nicodemus Lutheran Church in East Aurora as Protestant chaplain. Four Sisters of St. Joseph assist.

The hospital has cooperated closely since 1951 with the D'Youville College School of Nursing, providing nursing education training in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pediatrics. During the last full academic year, 212 D'Youville students received supervised clinical practice.

Since 1968, a somewhat similar arrangement has existed for practical nurse candidates in the Board of Cooperative Educational Service program. The hospital also trains students from Trocaire College, Villa Maria College and State University at Buffalo.

Our Lady of Victory Hospital is operated by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo on a voluntary nonprofit basis. Its operating revenue in 1972 was $7.4 million, with an excess of revenue over expenses of only $155,718 for use for capital improvements.

Plans are underway for a major renovation of the facilities to meet the community's needs. A $10 million plan has been submitted for State approval.

MINIMUM WAGE

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, those of us who serve on the Education and Labor Committee are all aware of the devastating effect an increase in minimum wage has upon employment. We have heard many employers testify before us that if a higher minimum wage is passed, then, in order to maintain their profits and stay in business, they will have to lay off many of their employees. This especially holds true for the smaller companies. When the layoffs begin, the first people to find themselves unemployed are, in almost all cases, the ones with the least experience. This, of course, means that teenagers, particularly those who are black, are usually dismissed before anyone else. In the forthcoming book, "Employment and Unemployment Effects of Minimum Wages", by Masanori Hashimoto and Jacob Mincer, it is found that minimum wage legislation causes "as much as an 11.99-percent decrease in the labor force participation rate of nonwhite teenagers, a 16.04-percent decrease in the employment rate of nonwhite males—20 to 24—and a 10.71 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate of nonwhite males—20 to 24."[1] Another study shows that for an increase of 10 percent in the Federal minimum wage, there would be an increase in the unemployment rate for all teens of 4.09 percent.[2]

In order to offset this impact among the younger members of the working force, a youth differential is direly needed. H.R. 2831 provides for such a differential by permitting employment in any wage area at an hourly rate of 80 percent of the applicable minimum wage or $1.60, whichever is higher, for full-time students and for 16- and 17-year-olds who are not full-time students during the first 6 months they hold a job. If we are to pass new minimum wage legislation this year, then I think it is an economic necessity to include a youth differential, for the cost in terms of lost employment opportunities has been borne most heavily by teenagers. Recent Department of Labor statistics reveal that teenage unemployment for the month of April 1973, the latest date for which figures are available, reached 15.4 percent, as compared to the national unemployment rate of 5 percent. I do not think it is helpful to our country's economy, or to our Nation's youth, to encourage higher rates of unemployment. And yet, without a youth differential, that is precisely what we would be doing.

The importance of a youth differential was duly noted by many companies when the National Federation of Independent Business recently polled a cross-section of their 344,000 member firms around the country. All totaled, some 10,000 different companies were questioned as to the necessity of a minimum wage youth differential. Thirty-seven percent of those responding indicated that the differential was of great importance to them for the continued operation of their businesses.

Aside from the effects of minimum wage on teenagers and youths, I do not think we should forget the effect a higher minimum wage has upon many others. Rather than talk about all the difficulties that arise with a new minimum wage law, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in U.S. News & World Report" in their March 6, 1967 edition. It well states what actually did happen the last time Congress passed minimum wage legislation. The article, entitled "New Minimum Wage: Price Rises, Squeeze on Jobs and Profits," is well worth reading and reflecting upon for it certainly gives a keen insight as to where and how inflation becomes an unwanted reality.

[1] Hashimoto, Masanori and Mincer, Jacob, "Employment and Unemployment Effects of Minimum Wages," The NBER Survey of Research into Poverty Labor Markets. National Bureau of Economic Research. New York. Forthcoming, 1973.

[2] Adie, Douglas K. and Chapin, Gene L., "Teenage Unemployment Effects of Federal Minimum Wages," IRRA 23rd. Annual Winter Proceedings. Detroit. December 29, 1970, pp. 117-27.

BAHAMAS OIL TERMINAL WILL EASE SHORTAGE

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, a bright ray of hope for securing increased supplies of petroleum for our fuel-hungry Nation is revealed in a most illuminating article which appeared Thursday in the Copley newspapers.

This story relating the impending development of a major new oil terminal in the Bahamas to handle oil shipments from the Middle East—comes from Ray McHugh, chief of the Washington Bureau of Copley News Service.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to attach this highly informative article for the benefit of my colleagues and all other Americans who may not have read Ray McHugh's report in the Copley newspapers.

In addition to reproducing the article here, I wish to compliment Ray McHugh for digging out this vital information—and presenting this optimistic report:

UNITED STATES, MIDEAST OIL LINK SET IN BAHAMAS

(By Ray McHugh)

WASHINGTON.—The Bahamas, long known as a Caribbean mecca for sun-bathing Americans, appear destined to play a major role in the fast-changing U.S. energy picture.

A major oil terminal to handle shipments from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf has been approved by the Bahamanian government, it was learned here.

Atlantic Terminal & Tanker Services Co. Inc. of Lausanne, Switzerland, plans to begin construction July 10, of a crude oil transshipment terminal on Grand Bahama Island.

The deep-water terminal will accommodate the largest super-tankers now being built—ships that cannot be handled in comparatively shallow U.S. ports. Smaller tankers will shuttle the crude oil to U.S. refineries on the East and Gulf Coasts.

A spokesman for Atlantic Terminal says the installation will handle up to 30 million tons of oil a year. It is expected to be in operation by the fall of 1974.

TOP CONSULTANT

The Swiss firm is headed by V. C. Georgescu, an American and one of the world's best known oil consultants. A major participant is Pakhoed Holdings, N.V., of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, the world's largest petroleum products, storage and transshipment company.

The proposed storage facilities in the Bahamas may be only the first of a series of transshipment centers off the East and Gulf Coasts. In his energy message to Congress President Nixon asked the Interior Department to investigate the possibility of manmade terminals or islands, and studies are under way for such a facility off Wilmington, Del.

Georgescu estimates that by 1985 the United States will require more than 740 million tons of oil a year from foreign sources.

SOURCES LISTED

About 175 million tons are expected to be supplied from Canada and Venezuela, he says, leaving a balance of some 550 million tons which must come from the Eastern Hemisphere—mostly from the Persian Gulf region. About 50–100 million tons may be available from North and West Africa, by his estimate.

Georgescu also predicts increasing U.S. and Japanese interest in liquefied natural gas from the Persian Gulf, principally from Iran.

"In my opinion Japan will probably be importing over 15 million tons of LNG from the Middle East by 1985," he said.

In the same period, he predicts, Japanese oil imports will soar to 700 million tons a year, 500 million tons over 1971 figures. "The competition for oil could become fierce," he said.

Western Europe's consumption by 1985, he said, will reach 750 million tons. The European Common Market countries consumed 335 million tons of oil in 1970.

U.S. imports of LNG, he said, will be influenced by federal price policies and the availability of new-design LNG ships. The United States recently negotiated a $1.7 billion deal with Algeria to import between 1 billion and 2 billion cubic feet of Algerian gas a day over the next 25 years.

The Algerian agreement involves Export-Import Bank loans totaling $556 million. Virtually all of the imported gas is earmarked for the northeastern United States.

SEEK COMMON POLICY

The developing world-wide oil shortage has prompted industrial nations to seek a common price policy toward the supplier nations. U.S. and Japanese officials are discussing strategy with the European Economic Community, but France is objecting to joint negotiations.

Japan, meanwhile, is reported seeking independent agreements with Saudi Arabia, Iran and Indonesia.

President Nixon is expected to discuss the oil price situation with French President Georges Pompidou when the two meet in Iceland on May 31. Mr. Nixon also is expected to discuss possible U.S.-Soviet development of Siberian natural gas fields with Soviet chairman Leonid Brezhnev when the two leaders meet here June 18 to 26.

ARMENIAN-AMERICAN BLOOD DRIVE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Armenian-American community recently commemorated the anniversary of the atrocities that the Armenian people suffered in the hands of the Turks in 1915. They did this in a most positive and impressive fashion.

Instead of demonstrations or political harangues, the Armenian-American community promoted a blood drive in conjunction with the American Red Cross.

The history and present motivation of the blood drive is described in an editorial that appeared in the Armenian Weekly, of Boston, Mass., in their May 31 issue. I direct to the attention of the Members this positive commemoration with much respect:

THE BLOOD DRIVE

The impressive response of the Armenian American community to the Armenian National Committee's Martyrs' Week Blood-Drive is another indication of the growing maturity of that community.

It is another example of how the comparatively new Armenian context of the American citizenry has emerged from that period of parochialism which, through language and cultural factors, early imposes itself on a new American immigrant group.

While retaining its usually marked devotion to its heritage and its traditions, the Armenian American community, now with over a half-century of experience with America, is on that highroad which leads to the perpetuation of the Armenian identity in America—a journey being successfully essayed precisely because the Armenians have diminuated not at all their zeal for their Armenian institutions and aspirations, have found—as every other successful emigre group has discovered—that the preservation of their ethnic virtues and causes is best achieved in this nation of nations by acting as Romans in Rome.

The recent blood-drive was a particularly 'American' way of doing things. And yet, it was too uniquely Armenian.

It is the American way to be generous to a perhaps unrelated worthy cause as a symbol of appreciation for the good deeds done them through the traditions of the American system. Similarly, the donation of blood by Armenian Americans was again a demonstration of how the grateful Armenian nation rewards the benefactions it has received. In a word, the blood-drive bespoke the great parallel traditions of Americans and Armenians.

The American Red Cross, which of course is a Presidentially-chartered semi-official agency of the American nation, was one of the many American offices which, in the World War I era, responded to the crying needs of the stricken Armenian nation. Working closely with other American agencies, notably the Near East Relief, the Hoover Commission and the Haskell Mission, the ARC took to Armenia its angels of mercy, caring for thousands of orphaned Armenian children, providing food and housing for added thousands of Armenian refugee families, and medicating the ills suffered by countless others. The Armenian effort of the American Red Cross is acknowledged by that great organization to be one of the brightest pages of its history.

Now, some half-century after the Red Cross gave of its resources to assist the Armenians in their moment of greatest need, the Armenians in turn have signified their admiration and gratitude to the American Red Cross by giving to that agency the most vital resource they possess—their life-blood—the same blood which had been so profligately wasted and let by the Turks in 1915–1918. And, of course, today blood is that substance most dearly needed by the Red Cross in the prosecution of its humane work domestically and abroad—blood to sustain American and other lives, blood to return well-being to the unwell, precious, unmanufacturable, indeed unpurchaseable, blood, the nectar of life and of health.

The Armenian blood-drive effectively and purposefully drove home the message of Armenian Martyrs' Week among the general public. It was a 'propaganda' unprinted and perhaps unsaid, but it was a promulgation, by its very nature, which Americans readily understood without having to be told what the effort was all about.

For humanity's sake, for the sake of effectively promoting the cause of Armenian justice in Rome in the Roman way, the blood-drive must become an important regular facet of the Armenian effort during their annual 'winter of discontent'—when the Armenian people, at home and abroad, pause to remember those Armenians who perished in the cause of all humanity.

STAR-TRIBUNE HONORED

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, in the past month, one of the major newspaper groups in the third Congressional District has received both national and State honors. The Star-Tribune newspapers have been awarded honors for their achievement in advertising, photography and sportswriting.

The energies of the staff, both individually and as a whole, have been demonstrated in the fine quality of the reporting done by the Star-Tribune papers throughout the entire area.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize this exceptional group of journalists and add my congratulations for a job well done.

The following account describes the awards the Star-Tribune has received:

STAR-TRIBUNES HONORED

The 10 Star-Tribune newspapers in the past month have received national and state honors in three distinct areas of achievement—advertising, photography, and sports writing.

George Perry, advertising director of the 10 newspapers took a first place award in the Suburban Newspapers of America 1973 Ad and Promotion contest.

The three Star-Tribune newspapers of Tinley Park, Orland Park, and Oak Forest took nine awards in the Illinois Press Photographers association yearly competition.

John E. Meyers, sports editor of the four Star newspapers out of Chicago Heights, has been named a charter member of the new "Hall of Fame" established by the Illinois Basketball Coaches association. Meyers was one of a select group of media representatives who were honored by the IBCA.

Perry won his award for an ad he created for the First National Bank in Harvey. Competition included major suburban newspapers from the United States and Canada. Judges' comments carried such tributes as: "First-rate photography, copy interspersed with believable humor in one instance, another with memorable headline. Also good use of two-color and dominant use of full pages."

The ad was entered in the "Best Local Display Advertising" category.

The Tinley Park, Orland Park, Oak Forest Star-Tribunes took their nine photo awards in head-to-head competition with the state's major dailies.

Rich Faverty and Rick Friedman shared the first place award for the best looking newspaper photographically in the state. The photo editing award was based on 10 picture and Lifestyle pages taken from the Star-Tribunes over the past year.

Faverty also took a third place award in humor; a third place award in personality; and honorable mentions in sports, woman's world and feature.

Susan Greenwood took a second place in

feature and honorable mentions in picture feature story and woman's world.

Ovie Carter of the Chicago Tribune, winner of first place awards in three categories, was named photographer of the year for the second straight year.

Meyers, whose column has been a fixture on the Star sports pages for more than a quarter of a century, was one of 28 members of the press singled out for IBCA honors, which also included coaches, players, and officials who played major roles in the history of Illinois basketball.

Meyers was the only sportswriter from the immediate area honored by the IBCA.

SCHOOLBUS SAFETY—A MUST FOR THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, the time is long overdue for the Federal Government to take positive affirmative action in achieving optimum safety for the transportation of our Nation's schoolchildren. As the National Highway Safety Administration diligently pursues the formulation and issuance of mandatory safety standards for the automobile industry as charged to them by the 1966 law which established this administrative arm of our executive department, the safety standards for schoolbuses continue to fall by the wayside in apparent neglect—like a voice of desperate need crying in the wilderness.

A national commitment for schoolbus safety is vitally needed now. In the 92d Congress and again in the 93d Congress, I joined with many of our colleagues in sponsoring schoolbus safety and schoolbus safety design standards legislation which would amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 charging the administration with action programs to develop standards requiring that all schoolbuses be equipped with seat belts for each passenger and seat backs of sufficient height to prevent injury to passengers; to authorize design standards for schoolbuses; to require that certain standards be established for schoolbuses; and to require the investigation of certain schoolbus accidents.

It was, therefore, most reassuring and heartening to note that the House Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is moving with dispatch to provide comprehensive schoolbus safety legislation for consideration during this session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I was indeed pleased to submit a statement of need in support of my schoolbus safety legislation to the committee at the public hearing they conducted last week to establish essential schoolbus safety measures for the protection of the schoolchildren of America. I would like to share my testimony with you and our colleagues here in the Congress and trust that we will soon have the opportunity to express the majority will of our people through a vote on schoolbus safety legislation here on the floor of the House in the near future.

My statement to the committee is as follows:

TESTIMONY BY REPRESENTATIVE ROE

Mr. Chairman, the total number of motor vehicle fatalities in the United States has been rapidly rising since the early 1940's, and in recent years has been running above 50,000 a year. Motor vehicle accidents are disabling approximately 2 million people and the total "societal cost" has been estimated at $45 billion a year.

This ugly trend began its most alarming increase during the early 1960's. In 1962 and 1963 and again in 1964, the fatality rate edged upward, partly as a result of a large increase in the number of drivers on the roads. In early 1965, Senate hearings on automobile safety got underway, and toward the end of that year Ralph Nader published "Unsafe at any Speed." The following year Congress enacted the legislation creating the National Highway Safety Bureau (now the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) and authorizing it to formulate and issue mandatory safety standards for the automobile industry.

Remarkable results, demonstrated by the decline in the number of fatalities measured against vehicle miles driven (about 4.7 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles in 1971 as compared to 18.2 in the middle 1920's) attested to the fact that Congress was on the right track in insisting that vehicles be made safer. But coincident with this particular statistical decline during the late 1960's more disturbing statistics were emerging that indicated the increase in the number of highways and roads constructed, the increase in the number of drivers on the road and the increase in the number of automobiles produced as the nation moved into the 1970's were taking an awesome toll in total annual traffic fatalities and injuries.

Congress reasoned that any insistence on vehicle safety standards must be coupled with a similar insistence that both highways and drivers meet as stringent a safety standard as vehicles if highway fatalities and injuries were to be brought under controllable limits.

In effect, Congress considered—and, in fact, is requesting a "total" highway safety program—an across-the-board, concerted effort by every Committee of the Congress that has jurisdiction over highway safety measures, to favorably recommend and legislate maximum safety standards and guidelines within the purview of their jurisdiction.

As the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee begins hearings on School bus safety measures, I believe at least two facts should be kept in mind. First, against a background of Congressional insistence on a total highway safety program to include safer vehicles, safer roads and safer drivers, safety standards for school buses appear to have been ignored and neglected. The seriousness of this matter can be measured against the statistics, as well as the human suffering, which indicate that this nation may expect approximately 46,000 school bus accidents this year, 150 lives lost and 56,000 associated injuries. Secondly, the insurance of the safety of our nation's children in school buses is a significant and essential factor of a total highway safety program—it must not be considered as either independent or separate from a national program which strives to insure the safety of individuals and families in private vehicles and on public roads.

Legislation that I have introduced and joined with other Members of the House in sponsoring in this direction, H.R. 1012, H.R. 1013 and H.R. 6093 asks that standards be developed for school buses. Included among the proposed standards are improved emergency exits, floor strengths, bodies and frames, windows, windshields, fuel systems and seating systems to include the mandatory installation of seat belts and the development of seat backs of sufficient height and design to prevent injury to passengers.

The necessity for the introduction and enactment of this legislation stems from a number of factors. Basically, these factors involve the justification for legislative steps in formulating school bus safety standards and highway safety standards in general.

In September 1971, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration stated: "The daily safety of children depends, in large measure, upon the reaction of the motoring public to school vehicles." Mr. Chairman, I would have no argument with the N.H.T.S.A. statement provided the reaction of the motoring public to school vehicles were consistently safety minded. But both experience and tragic school bus accidents suggest the reaction of the public to school buses is not always safety minded, nor do all school bus catastrophes occur as the result of a poor reaction by another driver. Clearly, without appropriate safety standards that would afford every passenger of a school bus the maximum degree of protection in the event of an accident, we, in effect, leave the safety of our children to the eccentricities and uncertainty of luck. But in view of the absence of departmental and agency action in formulating safety standards for school buses, coupled with a statement that reflects neither a comprehensive or total approach to insuring the safety of school bus passengers under all circumstances, Congressional leadership becomes essential.

It may be of interest to the Members of the Committee to know that insufficient aggressiveness in the leadership and promotion of safety regulations by Departments and agencies having jurisdiction over such matters was one of many guiding factors I and my colleagues in the House Public Works Committee considered when we included funds for highway safety programs in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973.

Early in 1972, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Honorable Elmer Staats, commented:

"When viewed in light of the deaths and injuries associated wtih highway hazards, there is a question as to whether the Department of Transportation has taken all feasible action to implement a high-priority program to identify and correct hazardous highway locations. . . An opportunity exists to materially improve the Nation's traffic safety record if the Government will provide stronger leadership toward program implementation."

On the basis of this general guidance and information, I and my colleagues on the Committee actively supported and defended the inclusion of funds for highway safety programs within the Federal Aid Highway Act. That Act, now in conference committee after having passed both the House and Senate, includes funds for the elimination of highway and road hazards, funds for improved pavement marking projects and programs to research ways to improve driver attitudes and education.

To a significant extent, we were reacting to Departmental and agency foot-dragging in matters of crucial importance.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to favorably recommend legislative steps to require school bus safety standards. In doing so, Congress may continue to assume a position of leadership in areas of highway safety that Departments and agencies are slow or reluctant in assuming themselves. In terms of a total highway safety program, school bus safety legislation is mandatory.

WHAT IS SECURITY?

HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, recently many editorials in newspapers throughout the country have attacked the President for citing national security as the primary motivation for authorizing wiretaps and other surveillance devices that have been said to have led to the Watergate bugging. The following editorial from the Lowell Sun offers a responsible and objective explanation of national security and the President's responsibility to preserve not only this security but the safety of his countrymen as well. I commend to you the Lowell Sun's editorial analysis. I believe that this editorial is also an indication that this newspaper recognizes that freedom of the press just as any other freedom man may possess carries with it a great degree of responsibility.

WHAT IS SECURITY?

The thrust of President Nixon's latest statement on Watergate centered on national security. The President maintained that much of the reason for the Watergate miscarriage could be traced to his desire to plug the security leaks that had been occurring in high places within the government. Many of the supposedly more sophisticated of our citizens have already rejected this argument with scorn and ridicule but we are far from sure that most of the country shares their contempt.

The President's statement last Tuesday denied (again) that he had prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging or of "any illegal surveillance activities for political purposes" although he had instituted in 1972—long before the national presidential campaign began—legal wiretaps which he felt were necessary to protect the country both from without and within. In the latter case, he was referring to domestic turbulence such as that we saw at Kent State in Ohio which symbolized, perhaps, the high point of demoralization that we witnessed a few years ago, much of it revolving around the Vietnam war, much of it provoked by youthful radicals of the Black Panther type, much of it inspired and sustained by Communist influences and infiltration.

The President went on to say in his statement that some of the people who had been involved in this domestic security effort later turned their special talents to political activity associated with the Presidential campaign. This was done, he said, without his knowledge or approval. He said that his first knowledge of Watergate led him to believe that the men in the original security effort referred to above were the same men who conceived and executed Watergate, and his fear at the time was that an investigation of Watergate would compromise the legitimate efforts of the government in the areas of both domestic and international security . . . and so he sought to slow down the Watergate investigation out of fear of compromising the national security effort.

The President also said that as more information develops about Watergate through the sessions of the Senate Select Committee now replacing the daily soap operas on television and the parallel investigation of the Justice Department soon to be launched by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox under the benevolent non-presence of our new U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson, the President will respond to further questions on Watergate to the best of his ability to do so. In other words, the nation can expect to hear more from the White House, from time to time, as the two Watergate investigations take their course.

From what the President has had to say about Watergate to date, it's unlikely that anything he might say about it in the future will satisfy the people who are determined to oppose him and belittle him under any and all circumstances. These people will be satisfied by only one denouement: the complete demolishment of the President. In a sense, it is useless for the President to try to explain Watergate and its details to these people for they want no reasonable explanation. They want only one thing: President Nixon's blood. Nothing less will satisfy them. It is true that there are none so blind as those who will not see, and none so voracious in their appetite today for the destruction of President Nixon than these blind critics who have zeroed in on Watergate.

There are, to be sure, loopholes in President Nixon's position. These loopholes lie, precisely, in the field of national security as invoked by the President to cover the trail, to a degree, of Watergate. The sharpshooters point out, and properly so, that national security has been used as an excuse to cover up blunders, excesses and abuses by Presidential administrations in the past. O Security, what sins have been committed in thy name, the critics cry, and they have a point, no doubt. To raise the issue of national security is an easy out for any President when the heat of domestic investigation becomes intense—we recognize this and admit that the cloak of national security has been too often dragged over the blunders of government in days gone by.

Nevertheless, who is to stand up now and say to the President that his argument of national security in the Watergate affair is not valid because his information is less accurate on the subject than that of the accuser? If we can't believe the President of the United States on matters of national security, who are we to believe? Are we to say that the newspaper columnists and TV commentators, the boys with the instant analysis, know more about this business of national security than the President? Or is Joe the Bartender in your Friendly Corner Tavern a better authority on national security than the President?

President Nixon spoke of the delicate SALT armament talks with the Soviet Union as an example of national security wherein leaks about the military strength of the United States could have imperiled the position of this country in the negotiations; he spoke of the Vietn-m peace negotiations and said only Friday night at the White House reception for the former Vietnam POWs that if tight security had not been maintained during the course of these negotiations, the POWs would still be in Hanoi today. He spoke of the breakthrough in U.S.-China relations highlighted by his Peking visit as another example of the importance of maintaining security prior to the event. He spoke of the domestic riots and plots and disturbances of a few years ago as events that the federal government had to recognize as serious threats to the internal security of this country, and as we recall those frightening occurrences, the race riots, the peace marches that were anything but peaceful, the demonstrations that often resulted in injuries and deaths, the inflammatory speeches of the radicals infiltrated by Communists, the whole permissive bit that saw the American flag in the mud, the government reviled, its President burned in effigy, the call for violent overthrow of the government sounded from coast to coast, the flames of revolution burning wherever the Jane Fondas and Eldridge Cleavers and Bobby Seales could ignite them, when we saw all of that, how can we say today that there was not a bona fide question of domestic security confronting the President in the White House at that time whoever that President might have been?

National security, what does it mean? Well, it means one thing to a man like Daniel Ellsberg who stole the Pentagon Papers and quite another to an American President because the latter is responsible for the safety of this country and Mr. Ellsberg is not, and while we are ready to agree that the dividing line between national security and just plain cover-up of government blundering can sometimes be a fine one, we are not prepared to admit that the Ellsbergs of this country are better authorities on the subject than the President of this country.

The Ellsbergs are many and they have supporters in places of power and influence but the President has a few, too. We think the latter constitute a majority in this country today, a majority rooting for the President to win the uphill battle that now confronts him, a majority that is ready to believe him when he speaks of national and domestic security because these people know that the ultimate responsibility for this security lies in the hands of the President and not in the hands of critics who find it easy to stand up and rave and rant against him. This majority knows that the responsibility for what ultimately happens to this country is not that of the Ellsbergs and the commentators who will be happy only when they see Nixon's blood flow but the responsibility is that of the President who must, in spite of all that is said and done to defame him and destroy him and roll him in the mud of slander and invective, in spite of all the blood, sweat, tears, misery, and treason that swirl around his head, must, in spite of everything and everybody, above all, stand firm and remain true to the oath of his office to do his best at all times in the best interests of this country and to defend it even unto death.

We may, indeed, see the death of a President before this thing is over . . . but would the nation be better off because of it if that did happen? Yes, the vultures would scream with delight but the people would weep with regret.

Maybe that's something that President Nixon's more savage critics should keep in mind in the days to come as the truth about Watergate is revealed and the guilty are punished.

GENESIS OF LEADERSHIP

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the space shuttle represents the cornerstone of our national space program for the next decade. Highly important programs are underway both in manned and automated spacecraft including Skylab and Viking. Yet as we progress into the 1970's the need for a low-cost transportation system to space has become clear. An editorial in the April 24, 1973, edition of the Northern Virginia Sun describes well the significance of the space shuttle program to our Nation and the world.

The editorial follows:

GENESIS OF LEADERSHIP

One of the great plus factors of the U.S. space program has been the development of new knowledge and new technologies permitting us to make and do things never done before. To meet space age requirements, new techniques of management and problem solving had to be developed that are applicable to almost any human activity.

A major U.S. company that has been a pioneer in the development of space technologies and hardware, and is developing the revolutionary new Space Shuttle, is also a major producer of a wide range of commercial products, including everything from heavy-duty truck axles to miniature calculating machines. This company is now investing $10 million to speed the transfer of aerospace technology to commercial activities. The president of the company has observed of his own firm, "A decade ago we were so engrossed in getting ready for the moon it never occurred to us we were simultaneously preparing men and techniques for use in industries that, at the time, seemed more remote than the moon itself."

The Space Shuttle is now the central effort of the U.S. space program. Its importance to the nation is, at this point, incalculable. With its capacity to carry 60,000-pound payloads into space, four times as much as we have up till now been capable of lifting, the Shuttle will be able to transport and make the space environment available for the use of hundreds of scientists, engineers and technical people, instead of merely a handful of highly-trained astronauts. Oil exploration teams, for example, could explore in two or three weeks the entire surface of the Earth with the aid of the most advanced sensing devices known to man.

Most significantly, the Space Shuttle will carry on the advance of technology which will lead down paths now unknown and uncover benefits now unimagined, but which will inevitably contribute to the technological leadership of the United States. This will be vital to the military security and economic well-being of the U.S.—to our grandchildren and upwards of 250 million other Americans likely to be living here by the year 2000.

CONGRESSMAN EILBERG QUERIES HIS CONSTITUENTS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, each year since being elected to Congress, I have conducted a poll of my constituency. The survey has become a useful and important means of determining the general feelings of the nearly half-million people I am proud to represent.

Once again I am mailing the questionnaire to every household in my congressional district, almost 161,000 homes.

At this time I enter into the RECORD my 1973 congressional questionnaire:

CONGRESSMAN JOSHUA EILBERG WANTS YOUR OPINION

JUNE 1, 1973.

DEAR FRIEND: Every year I have been in Congress, I have asked for your help in deciding how I should vote on the issues facing this country.

Thomas Jefferson once remarked, "That Government is strongest of which every man feels himself a part."

That is why this questionnaire is so important. It lets me know what you are thinking so I can do my job, representing you in Congress, better.

It will only take a few minutes to answer the questions. Your answers will be confidential. If you have any additional comments, please do not hesitate to add them to the questionnaire.

If you want more than one questionnaire for your family, please contact my district office, 216 First Federal Building, Castor and Cottman Avenues, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19111 (RA 2-1717).

When the answers are tabulated, I will send the results to every household in the district.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

JOSHUA EILBERG.

The questionnaire follows:

(These questions provided with yes, no, undecided choices.)

1. a. Do you believe the President's Phase III "voluntary control" economic policy is working?

b. Would you favor a return to comprehensive wage and price controls?

c. If price controls are put into effect again, should they include food prices?

d. Have the increases in food prices caused a change in the kind or amounts of food you buy?

e. Are you buying more or less:

Meat: (More, less, same amount.)

Poultry: (More, less, same amount.)

Fresh fruits and vegetables: (More, less, same amount.)

Canned and frozen foods: (More, less, same amount.)

(These questions provided with yes, no, undecided choices.)

2. Should grain sales to Russia and other countries be continued if these sales continue to cause sharp increases in meat prices?

3. Do you favor a cutback in the Defense budget with the savings applied to solving the problems of the cities?

4. Should a portion of the gasoline tax money collected and pledged for the Highway Trust Fund be directed to improve public transportation?

5. I have introduced legislation to provide Federal funds for up to 35 percent of a public school district's annual budget. Do you support this idea?

6. I am also sponsoring a proposal to provide tax benefits for the parents of students in private schools. Do you support this plan?

7. Legislation has been proposed which would prevent the cancellation of Federal grants and other payments to hospitals which refuse to allow abortions to be performed. Do you approve of this proposal?

8. Do you believe that possession of marijuana for personal use should be a criminal offense?

9. Should pushers of hard drugs who are convicted a second time receive mandatory life sentences?

10. a. Are you satisfied with the progress being made to clean up the environment?

b. Are you prepared to bear some of the cost, in form of higher prices and increased taxes, of cleaning up the environment?

11. Should U.S. funds be used to rebuild North Vietnam?

12. a. Do you agree with the Administration's policy of continued bombing in Southeast Asia?

b. If this bombing results in the capture of Americans, should ground troops be sent back into Southeast Asia as a means of forcing their release?

13. Should the United States reduce the number of troops stationed in Europe?

14. Now that we have formal diplomatic relations with the Chinese Peoples Republic, do you believe we should normalize relations with Cuba?

15. What do you think are the three most pressing problems facing America to day? Please list in order of urgency.

16. What is the one local problem which troubles you the most?

SENATE—*Wednesday, June 6, 1973*

The Senate met at 10:45 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

PRAYER

The Reverend Canon C. Leslie Glenn, subdean of the Washington Cathedral, offered the following prayer:

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for their Senate in Congress assembled; that Thou wouldest be pleased to prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered by their endeavors, upon the best foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessaries, for them, for us, and Thy whole church, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 5, 1973, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar, be-