

INTEGRITY

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, on May 23, 1973, Herblock, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist of the Washington Post, addressed the National Press Club on a subject which is making news these days. Excerpts from his talk were printed in the June 4 issue of the Post.

I call the attention of my colleagues to his reference to Senator Clinton P. Anderson who served his Nation with distinction as a bureaucrat, a Cabinet officer, a Congressman and a Senator from New Mexico.

"Clint" Anderson personified the integrity the public has a right to expect in its public officials. The incident Herblock relates from Clint's early life as a reporter for the Albuquerque Journal who helped take the lead in exposing Teapot Dome gives insight into this man who lived by the truth.

To Clint Anderson the truth was a weapon that never had to be cleaned or adjusted. To Clint Anderson the truth was always "operative."

The misdeeds of some are a lesson in what not to do. However, the deeds of men like Clint Anderson are lessons in what we all should do. In the months ahead much will have to be done to restore the public's confidence that the majority of the people serving in Government are honorable people who live by the truth. Clint Anderson, now retired from public life by his own choice after almost four decades of dedicated public service, is such an example.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article headlined "On Watergate and Snooperstate" in the June 4 issue of the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

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

ON WATERGATE AND SNOOPERSTATE

(By Herblock)

I hope you don't mind meeting here in this unusual way. I was originally going to follow the normal procedure of asking each of you to go to a telephone booth on a parkway near your home, and to wait for me to put in a conference call under the name of Watson.

After I said, "Hello, Watson, this is Watson speaking," you were supposed to give the code words, "Who's on first?" and then I would proceed to talk.

The job of a cartoonist is not to recite good news or to say, "Let us now praise famous men." A cartoonist should really be the kid in the Hans Christian Anderson story who says, "The emperor has no clothes on."

People keep telling me that I should be having a great time these days, and I wish I were. But it gets to be too much to have to keep saying the emperor has no clothes on and to keep adding, "Good grief—the whole bunch have no clothes on!"

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Cartooning is an irreverent form of expression—and I think most needed when high officials seem to get higher and higher from inhaling power.

Americans who used to ask each other "What do you think Roosevelt will do?" or "What's Truman up to?" or "What do you think Eisenhower will say?" now ask each other what they think *The President* will do. In some way the office has become so sacred, that any occupant becomes a kind of Mr. President Superstar. And an ordinary mortal name is not good enough any more.

We should have known something was wrong when we heard about a "Committee to Re-Elect the President." If they didn't even want to mention the name of the candidate, we might have guessed they weren't going to want to name his campaign contributors either.

It is 10 months since President Nixon referred to Watergate as a "very bizarre incident," and it is two weeks since he referred to it as a "very deplorable incident." That shows progress. But not very much. And the recent White House comments on the good work of the press are already on the verge of becoming "misspoken" or "inoperative."

In any case I cannot say that I feel gleeful, or even complacent.

For one thing, the present administration is still pushing in Congress what has been called an "official secrets act." The proposed law would make it a criminal offense to disclose anything marked with a classified stamp, however wrongly it might be classified. It would provide the complete cover-up for all government mistakes and misdeeds. And with 20,000 rubber stamps, it would stamp-out the people's right to know about their government.

I don't think our real national security is to be found in the use of rubber stamps—or rubber gloves.

Several people have recently expressed a proper concern for the reputations of public officials. And Vice President Agnew has specifically warned that "many in public life are damaged by snide remarks." Recently he also referred to "personal abuse" and "inuendo."

I think this is certainly something to watch out for, and I can think of some awful examples:

Such men as Cyrus Vance, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Sen. William Fulbright and New York Mayor John Lindsay have been accused of being "sunshine patriots" and "summertime soldiers."

A man who has served his country as wisely and well as Averell Harriman—among the first Americans to warn of the danger of Stalin's policies, and a man highly praised by Winston Churchill—was not spared from the smear-gun. It was carefully implied that he sold out Poland to Stalin for a pair of horses, and that the Ho Chi Minh Trail should be called Harriman's Highway.

The name of Republican Congressman Paul McCloskey, a Korean war hero, was publicly linked to that of Benedict Arnold.

These are among the snide innuendos and

reflections on the characters of public officials which came from one source—Spiro T.

Agnew.

The constant cry of this administration has been that there is bias in the news and that they want better balance in the media. So do I. Before Watergate, most of what we got in the way of news about government every day, every week, every year, was news of, by and for the executive branch of government—and that is the news that has needed to be balanced.

Most of the news from Washington is what the President says, what his press secretary says, what his Vice President says, what his cabinet members say, what the Pentagon says, and so on. I don't recall any of these people talking about the administration not doing a fine job.

I don't know why *any* President should have all three major networks at his disposal any time he chooses to speak, except in case of national emergency. And I've always felt that presidential speeches not only should be analyzed but that the people should be given a chance to hear a reply.

The present administration has not cared much for answering questions from the press or from Congress. But it's been big on giving out statements. It has created communications staffs—all of them engaged in one-way communications.

Washington Post columnist Mike Causey has written of how the White House communications department has set quotas for speeches and propaganda material to be filled by information chiefs and department heads. There have been handy-dandy ready-prepared "communications" kits to help out these officials—and also handy aids for the media. Free recorded news items have been provided for radio broadcasting—and free government-produced canned editorials have been sent broadcast to small newspapers. In that way, the executive branch, not only makes its own news, but also creates its own editorial comment on the news.

These are examples of *your tax dollars at work*—often against you or against your congressmen. It is sort of a switch on the Marshall McLuhan idea that the medium is the message: The administration idea has been that the media should be the messenger boy.

From all its crying about the media you would not know that in the 1968 election, 80 per cent of U.S. newspapers (with 82 percent of newspaper circulation) endorsed President Nixon, or that more than 92 per cent endorsed him in 1972.

So if the administration had 80 per cent of the press, all it wanted was just a fair 50-50 split of the remaining 20 per cent. And then half of the remaining 10 per cent and so on—until it would have 99 $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent of a not-very-pure press.

Through more than one administration there's been a trend toward what I've called the Secret Snooperstate—in which the government prays more and more into the lives of private citizens, while keeping more and more of the government's business *from* the people. In the past four years this trend has been stepped up by officials who have acted as if the U.S. government was their private property.

Privacy has been for government people. And after reading the disclosures of some of the methods used, it's easy to see why they wanted it. Never did so many people need so much privacy.

I recall Mr. Nixon frequently reminding us that he is a lawyer. And he has referred to some of his advisers as "lawyers' lawyers." It's surprising in this law-and-order administration how many of those *lawyers' lawyers* now seem to need *lawyers' lawyers' lawyers* to keep them out of jail.

Incidentally, in the future, newsmen who are sent to jail for not disclosing their sources might find jail a pretty good place to get acquainted with some interesting sources.

Lately there has been a rash of articles anguishing over the possibility of what is called a crippled presidency. The only way the presidency can be damaged is by making

the White House a "safe house" for wrongdoing.

The role of the free press in all this has been to do exactly what it was set up to do—to act as a check on all government.

When the Watergate disclosures began, I did a kind of cram course on comparative corruption and read up on the Harding administration, which was widely regarded as holding the record up to that time. I discovered that one of the people who took the lead in disclosing Teapot Dome was a man who later became a U.S. Senator Clinton Anderson—just recently retired.

In the early 1920s Clinton Anderson was reporting and editing on The Albuquerque Journal, published in the home state of Secretary Albert B. Fall. This paper suffered severe reprisals for exposing the scandals. In a book titled "Teapot Dome," by M. R. Werner and John Starr, there is a short description of a brief encounter:

After The Albuquerque Journal began writing about the lease to Teapot Dome, Fall came into the newspaper office one day and asked in his characteristic loud tones, "Who is the son of a bitch who is writing those lies about me?" Anderson, a tall man, stood up and said, "I'm the son of a bitch, and I don't write lie." Fall left the office quickly.

Clinton Anderson certainly knew how to make himself perfectly clear.

A LEGENDARY POLITICIAN

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 30 a legendary American, Jim Farley, cele-

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brated his 85th birthday. Through over 60 years of dedicated service to America, this remarkable Democrat has symbolized this Nation's belief in the ability of an individual from a disadvantaged background to rise to the pinnacle of success in business and in the public service. After spending years helping his widowed mother support the family, he experienced his first political victory in his election in 1912 as town clerk of Stony Point, N.Y.—despite the fact that no Democrat had held the position since 1894.

With his phenomenal memory for names—a trait to be envied by any politician—and a reputation for honesty, Jim Farley held many posts as a Democrat. Among these were his chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee in 1932, as well as of the New York State Democratic Committee, and his tenure as Postmaster General during F.D.R.'s first two administrations. In 1936, he left his Cabinet post to manage President Roosevelt's bid for reelection, returning to this post afterwards. Today, he is still at work.

Even though he spent so much of his life in domestic politics, Jim Farley distinguished himself at this particular period in American history by demonstrating a sensitivity—not then prevalent among politicians—to the need for America to turn her attention to international affairs. In October 1944, for example, he acted as chairman of the celebration held in New York City in honor of the 33d birthday of the Chinese Republic. Two months later, he spoke at

the 26th annual Guadalupe Day of the Mexico Pilgrims Organization and warned Americans not to "talk down" to their Latin American neighbors, but rather "to cement the ties between nations with true friendship."

Jim Farley is indeed a legend in American politics, and I take great pleasure in joining my colleagues in wishing him continued success in his endeavors.

JOB OUTLOOK FOR THE SEVENTIES

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, every 2 years the Department of Labor publishes the "Occupation Outlook Handbook" containing up to date information on qualifications and prospects for a wide range of occupations.

The publication is very helpful to young people in making career choices; and is I understand not otherwise available in adequate quantity.

I commend the Labor Department for their work in this area, and ask unanimous consent that a summary of the handbook, entitled the "Occupational Outlook Handbook in Brief," be printed in the RECORD.

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

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK IN BRIEF—1972-73 EDITION

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects ²
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS			
Business administration and related professions:			
Accountants.....	491,000	31,200	Excellent opportunities. Strong demand for college trained applicants. Graduates of business and other schools offering accounting should have good prospects.
Advertising workers.....	141,000	5,400	Slow growth. Opportunities will be good, however, for highly qualified applicants, especially in advertising agencies.
Marketing research workers.....	23,000	2,600	Excellent opportunities especially for those who have graduate degrees. Existing marketing research organizations are expected to expand and new research departments and independent firms set up.
Personnel workers.....	160,000	9,100	Favorable outlook, especially for college graduates with training personnel administration. More workers will be needed for recruiting, interviewing, and psychological testing.
Public relations workers.....	75,000	4,400	Rapid increase due to population growth and rise in level of business activity. An increasing amount of funds will be allocated to public relations work.
Clergymen:			
Protestant ministers.....	295,000	9,700	Competition keen in some denominations. Many clergymen will find work in social work, education, and as chaplains with the Armed Forces.
Rabbis.....	6,500	300	Number of rabbis probably will be inadequate. Growth in Jewish religious affiliation and in the number of synagogues, along with demand for rabbis to work with social welfare and other Jewish affiliated organizations, should continue.
Roman Catholic priests.....	60,000	2,000	Growing number needed. Number of priests ordained insufficient to meet the needs of newly established parishes, expanding colleges, and growth of the Catholic population.
Conservation occupations:			
Foresters.....	22,000	1,000	Number of forestry graduates may more than meet demand. Private owners of timberland industries should employ increasing numbers of foresters. Demand in the Federal Government is expected to remain stable.
Forestry aides.....	11,000	1,300	Favorable opportunities, especially for those who have post-high school training in forestry. The number of aides required by forest products industries and the Federal Government is expected to increase.
Range managers.....	3,600	60	Declining employment opportunities in the Federal Government because scientific and technical duties will be done increasingly by natural scientists. The decline will be somewhat offset by increasing employment opportunities in the private sector.
Counseling occupations:			
Employment counselors.....	8,000	1,100	Excellent opportunities for those who have master's degrees or experience in the field. Graduates with bachelor's degrees and 15 hours of counseling-related courses will find favorable opportunities in State and local employment.
Rehabilitation counselors.....	13,000	1,600	Shortage occupation. Excellent opportunities for those who have graduate work in rehabilitation counseling or in related fields.
School counselors.....	54,000	5,200	Very rapid employment increase, reflecting continued growth of counseling services and some increase in secondary school enrollments.

Footnotes at end of table.

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OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK IN BRIEF—1972-73 EDITION—Continued

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects ²
Engineering occupations (Estimated employment, 1970=1,100,000; average annual openings to 1980=58,000):			
Aerospace engineers	65,000	1,500	Long-run outlook favorable but employment opportunities fluctuate periodically. Currently, openings may fall short of the number seeking employment.
Agricultural engineers	13,000	600	Rapid increase due to the growing mechanization of farm operations, increasing emphasis on conservation of resources, and the broadening use of agricultural products and wastes as industrial raw materials.
Biomedical engineers	3,000	120	Excellent prospects for those who have graduate degrees. Increased research and development expenditures will create new jobs in areas such as prosthetics, cybernetics, instrumentation systems, computer usage and environmental pollution.
Ceramic engineers	10,000	500	Rapid increase in requirements due to growing use of ceramic materials, nuclear energy programs and electronics as well as in consumer and industrial uses.
Chemical engineers	50,000	1,700	Moderate growth from expansion of the chemical industry and large expenditures for research and development. Opportunities also will arise in new areas of work such as environmental control.
Civil engineers	185,000	10,000	Expanding opportunities from growing needs for housing, industrial buildings, and highway transportation systems. Urban environmental problems such as air pollution also should require additional civil engineers.
Electrical engineers	235,000	12,200	Very rapid growth related to demand for electrical equipment to automate and mechanize production processes, especially for items such as computers and numerical controls for machine tools, and for electrical and electronic consumer goods.
Industrial engineers	125,000	8,000	Very rapid growth in employment resulting from the increasing complexity of industrial operations, expansion of automated processes, and continued growth of industries.
Mechanical engineers	220,000	10,100	Rapid employment growth due to demand for industrial machinery and machine tools and increasing technological complexity of industrial machinery and processes.
Metallurgical engineers	10,000	500	Rapid increase in number of workers needed by the metalworking industries to develop metals and new alloys as well as adapt current ones to new needs, and to solve metallurgical problems in the efficient use of nuclear energy.
Mining engineers	5,000	100	Favorable opportunities through the 1970's. The number of new graduates in mining engineering entering the industry may be fewer than the number needed to replace those who retire or die.
Health service occupations:			
Chiropractors	16,000	900	Favorable outlook although only a small growth in demand is expected. Anticipated number of new graduates will be inadequate to fill openings.
Dental assistants	91,000	9,200	Excellent opportunities, especially for graduates of academic programs.
Dental laboratory technicians	33,500	2,900	Very good outlook for well-qualified technicians and trainees. Best opportunities for salaried positions in commercial laboratories and the Federal Government.
Dental hygienists	16,000	3,100	Supply will continue to be inadequate to meet demands of the growing population. Very good opportunities both for full-time and part-time workers.
Dentists	103,000	5,400	Very good opportunities. Limited capacity of dental schools will restrict supply of new graduates.
Dietitians	30,000	2,300	Very good opportunities for both full-time and part-time workers due to expanding programs in hospital and nursing facilities and in other institutions.
Electrocardiographic technicians	9,500	1,600	Excellent opportunities due to increased reliance by physicians upon electrocardiograms in diagnosing heart disease and upon electrocardiograms in monitoring patients under intensive care.
Electroencephalographic technicians	3,000	950	Excellent opportunities as EEG's are used more to diagnose brain diseases and to monitor brain activity.
Hospital administrators	17,000	1,000	Graduate training will find it increasingly difficult to enter this field.
Medical assistants	175,000	20,000	Excellent opportunities, especially for graduates of 2-year junior college programs. The shortage of physicians, the increasing complexity of medical practice, and the growing volume of paperwork will add to demand.
Inhalation therapists	10,000	2,100	Excellent opportunities related to the greater demand for health services. The benefits derived from releasing nurses and kindred personnel to perform their primary duties should also increase demand.
Medical laboratory workers	110,000	13,500	Excellent opportunities for new graduates with bachelor's degrees in medical technology. Demand will be particularly strong for those who have graduate training in biochemistry, microbiology, immunology, and virology.
Medical record librarians	13,000	1,500	Excellent opportunities for graduates of approved medical record librarian programs.
Occupational therapists	7,500	1,150	Excellent opportunities. Demand is expected to exceed as interest in the rehabilitation of disabled persons and the success of established occupational therapy programs increases.
Occupational therapy assistants	6,000	1,300	Excellent opportunities, particularly for graduates who have received the title of Certified Occupational Therapy Assistant (C.O.T.A.) from the American Occupational Therapy Association.
Optometrists	18,000	800	Favorable outlook. By the mid-1970's, new graduates may approximate demand because of expected expansion of optometry schools.
Optometric assistants	5,000	300	Moderate employment increase resulting from an expanding population, more elderly people and white-collar workers, and a wider recognition of the importance of good vision for efficiency at work and in school.
Osteopathic physicians	13,500	950	Excellent opportunities. Greatest demand in States where osteopathy is widely accepted as a method of treatment.
Podiatrists	7,000	250	Favorable opportunities for new graduates to establish their own practices as well as to enter salaried positions in other podiatrists' offices, hospitals, extended care facilities, and public health programs.
Pharmacists	129,000	5,100	Employment will grow as a result of new drugs, increasing numbers of pharmacies, and insurance plans covering prescriptions.
Physical therapists	15,000	1,600	Excellent prospects as demand continues to exceed supply. Increased public recognition of the importance of rehabilitation will result in expanded programs to help the disabled.
Physical therapy assistants	10,000	2,200	Excellent opportunities, particularly for graduates of 2-year junior college programs.
Physicians	305,000	22,000	Shortage occupation. Excellent opportunities for employment, as limited capacity of medical schools restricts supply of new graduates.
Veterinarians	25,000	1,500	Very good outlook. Supply will be restricted by limited capacity of schools of veterinary medicine.
Radiologic technologists	80,000	7,700	Very good outlook for both full-time and part-time workers, primarily as a result of the expansion in the use of X-ray equipment to diagnose and treat diseases.
Registered nurses	700,000	69,000	Very good outlook. Opportunities as administrators, teachers, clinical specialists, public health nurses, and in research are excellent for nurses who have graduate training.
Sanitarians	15,000	1,100	Very favorable opportunities for college graduates. A bachelor's degree in environmental health is preferred, although a degree in one of the basic sciences generally is accepted.
Speech pathologists and audiologists	22,000	2,200	Good opportunities, especially for those who have completed graduate study. Increasing emphasis on the master's degree by Federal and State governments will limit opportunities at the bachelor level.
Surgical technicians	25,000	2,600	Excellent opportunities, particularly for junior college graduates.
Mathematics and related occupations:			
Actuaries	5,200	300	Excellent opportunities. Strong demand for recent college graduates who have backgrounds in mathematics and have passed actuarial examinations.
Mathematicians	75,000	4,600	Favorable outlook for Ph.D. graduates to teach and do research. Because of the large number of mathematicians projected to receive bachelor's degrees, competition for entry positions will be keen.
Statisticians	24,000	1,400	Very good opportunities for new graduates and experienced statisticians in industry and government.
Natural science occupations:			
Geologists	23,000	500	Favorable prospects for graduates with advanced degrees; those who have bachelor's degrees probably will face competition for entry positions.
Geophysicists	8,000	500	Favorable outlook, especially for those who have graduate degrees. Geophysicists will be needed to operate highly sophisticated equipment to find concealed fuel and mineral deposits; explore the outer atmosphere and space; and solve problems related to water shortages, flood control, and pollution abatement.
Meteorologists	4,400	200	Favorable outlook. Space-age activities contribute to demand. Those who have advanced degrees will be in special demand to conduct research, teach in colleges and universities, and engage in management and consulting work.
Oceanographers	5,400	300	Favorable outlook for those who have advanced degrees. The importance of the ocean in national defense as well as a source of energy, minerals, and food will open up new opportunities for specialists.
Life science occupations:			
Biochemists	11,000	800	Good employment opportunities especially for those who have Ph. D. degrees to conduct independent research or to teach. The greatest growth will be in medical research.
Life scientists	180,000	9,900	Rapid increase in employment through the 1970's. However, the number of life science graduates also is expected to increase rapidly and result in keen competition for the more desirable positions. Those who hold advanced degrees, especially Ph. D.'s, should have less competition than those who hold bachelor's degrees.

Footnotes at end of table.

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects:
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS—Continued			
Physical scientists:			
Astronomers	1,300	100	Employment opportunities will be favorable but higher level positions will be filled by persons with a doctorate. Bachelor's or master's degree recipients will have favorable prospects primarily as research and technical assistants.
Chemists	137,000	9,400	Favorable outlook. Chemists will continue to be needed to perform research and development work. They also will be needed to teach at colleges and universities, where the strongest demand will be for those who have Ph. D. degrees.
Food scientists	7,300	400	Favorable employment outlook at all degree levels as a result of an expanding population demanding a greater variety of quality convenience foods—both in and outside the home.
Physicists	48,000	3,500	Favorable opportunities, particularly for those who have advanced degrees to teach at colleges and universities. Physicists will be required in substantial numbers to do complex research and development work.
Performing artists:			
Actors and actresses	15,000	800	Applicants greatly outnumber jobs available. Moreover, many actors are employed in their profession for only a small part of a year.
Dancers	23,000	1,500	Limited opportunities. The number of applicants exceeds the number of jobs available. Best outlook is for those trained to teach.
Musicians and music teachers	210,000	11,100	Overcrowded field. Keen competition among performers. Some openings may result from the expanded use of video cassettes and cable T.V. Best prospects are in teaching.
Singers and singing teachers	75,000	4,300	Highly competitive field. Some opportunities should result from the expanded use of video cassettes and cable T.V., but best prospects remain in teaching.
Social scientists:			
Anthropologists	3,100	200	Rapid increase, especially in the college teaching field. Some positions will be found in museums, archeological research programs, mental and public health programs, and in community survey work.
Economists	33,000	2,300	Excellent opportunities for those who have graduate degrees in teaching, government and business. Young people with bachelor's degrees will find employment in Government and as management trainees in industry and business.
Geographers	7,100	500	Favorable outlook. Demand will be strong in teaching and research for those who have Ph. D.'s. Those who have master's degrees or less face competition. Colleges and universities will offer the greatest number of opportunities, although employment is expected to rise in government and in private industry, those with lesser degrees will encounter competition; teaching positions available for those meeting certification requirements.
Historians	15,500	1,000	Favorable opportunities in teaching and archival work for experienced Ph. D.'s. New Ph. D. recipients and
Political scientists	11,000	700	Very good prospects for those who have Ph. D. degrees and are interested in college teaching. More limited prospects for those with master's degrees or less.
Sociologists	12,000	800	Good prospects for those who have Ph. D. degrees, but those with only master's degrees will face considerable competition. Very good opportunities in college teaching and in nonteaching fields dealing with social and welfare problems and the implementation of legislation to develop human resources.
Teachers:			
College and university teachers	336,000	22,000	Good employment prospects at 4-year colleges for those who have Ph. D. degrees and at 2-year colleges for those who have master's degrees. New Ph. D.'s will face stronger competition for openings as their numbers grow each year.
Kindergarten and elementary school teachers	1,260,000	52,000	New graduates may face keen competition for jobs during the 1970's. Young people seeking their first teaching assignment will find schools placing greater emphasis on their academic work and the quality of their training. Nevertheless, employment opportunities may be very favorable in urban ghettos, rural districts, and in geographic areas where teaching salaries are low and better paying opportunities are available in other fields. The outlook also will be favorable for teachers who are trained to work with handicapped children. Many students, however, who are preparing for elementary teaching as a career will have to direct their studies toward other careers.
Secondary school teachers	1,015,000	38,000	Opportunities will be very favorable in some geographic areas and in subject fields such as the physical sciences. Increased demand for teachers trained in the education of mentally retarded or physically handicapped children is expected. Nevertheless, if past trends of entry and reentry continue, the supply of secondary teachers will significantly exceed requirements.
Technicians:			
Draftsmen	310,000	16,300	Favorable outlook, especially for those having posthigh school training in drafting.
Engineering and science technicians	650,000	33,000	Favorable opportunities. Demand strongest for graduates of postsecondary technician training schools to fill more responsible jobs. Industrial expansion and complexity of products and manufacturing processes will increase demand.
Food processing technicians	3,400	150	Favorable opportunities, especially for graduates of postsecondary technical training programs. The complexity of processing convenience foods under higher quality and safety standards will result in a need for more technicians in many areas of the food industry.
Writing occupations:			
Newspaper reporters	39,000	1,650	Favorable opportunities for young people with exceptional talent and ability to handle news about highly specialized and technical subjects. Weekly or daily newspapers in small towns and suburban areas offer the most opportunities for beginners.
Other professional and related occupations:			
Airline dispatchers	20,000	1,000	Good prospects for those having college courses in writing and technical subjects plus writing ability.
Air traffic controllers	1,200	60	Few openings because field is very small.
Architects	20,000	800	Moderate increase as a result of growth in the number of airport towers and the need to provide services for private planes.
Broadcast technicians	33,000	2,700	Favorable opportunities for registered architects. Growth in nonresidential as well as residential construction. Homeowners' growing awareness of the value of architects' services also will spur demand.
College career planning and placement counselors	22,000	500	Technical advances, such as automatic programming and remote control of transmitters, will keep employment from growing. However, deaths and retirements will create some openings.
Commercial artists	2,800	200	Very rapid increase in employment as students and colleges increase in number and as greater recognition is given to the need for counseling—especially of minority group students and students of low income families.
Flight engineers	60,000	2,500	Favorable outlook for well-trained and qualified workers. Young people with only average ability and little specialized training will face keen competition and have limited opportunity for advancement.
Ground radio operators, and teletypists (civil aviation)	8,500	500	Very rapid increase due to the rise in the number of large jet-powered aircraft that require flight engineers.
Home economists	7,850	50	Overall employment will decline because of the use of more automatic communications equipment. A small number of workers will be needed each year to replace those who retire or die.
Industrial designers	105,000	6,700	Favorable prospects. Greatest demand for teachers, but business also should increase demand for these workers especially in research and development.
Interior designers and decorators	10,000	300	Favorable opportunities for talented college graduates. Those with training in industrial design may face competition from architectural and engineering graduates who have artistic talent.
Landscape architects	15,000	700	Good opportunities, but those without formal training will find it increasingly difficult to enter this field. The number employed by department and furniture stores is expected to rise.
Lawyers	10,000	600	Professional opportunities will expand due to continued growth of parks and recreation facilities in metropolitan areas and the rising interest in city and regional planning.
Librarians	260,000	14,000	Good prospects in salaried positions with well-known law firms and as law clerks to judges for graduates of outstanding law schools, or for those who rank high in their classes. Growth in demand will stem from business expansion and the increased use of legal services by low- and middle-income groups.
Library technicians	125,000	11,500	Good opportunities, especially in school libraries for those who have advanced degrees.
Photographers	76,000	7,200	Outlook excellent, particularly for graduates of academic programs. The increasing needs of a growing population for library services will contribute to demand.
Pilots and copilots	65,000	2,000	Competition in commercial and portrait fields is keen but opportunities exist for those who are talented and well trained. Demand for industrial photographers is expected to be strong.
Programmers	49,000	4,800	Rapid increase because of growth in the number of aircraft as well as in the increasing number of flights.
	200,000	34,700	Very rapid employment growth, especially in firms that use computers to process business records or to control manufacturing processes. Professionally trained personnel to handle both programming and system analysis will be increasingly in demand.

Footnotes at end of table.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK IN BRIEF—1972-73 EDITION—Continued

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects ²
Psychologists	40,000	3,700	Excellent opportunities for those who have a doctorate; less favorable for those with only a master's degree. Strong demand in mental hospitals, correctional institutions, mental hygiene clinics, and community health centers.
Radio and television announcers	17,000	1,000	Moderate increase in employment as new radio and television stations are licensed. Entry jobs easier to get in radio than in television because of the greater number of radio stations, especially small ones, that hire beginners.
Recreation workers	13,500	1,700	Excellent opportunities for the well qualified and good opportunities for those without related training in local governments and voluntary agencies, religious groups, and the Federal Government.
Social workers	170,000	18,000	Very good prospects for those who have training in city and bachelor's degrees in social work. Many part-time jobs for qualified women with experience.
Surveyors	52,000	2,400	Best prospects for persons with postsecondary school training in surveying. Demand will be stimulated by urban development and highway construction.
Systems analysts	100,000	22,700	Excellent opportunities due to rapid expansion of electronic data processing systems in business and government.
Underwriters	55,000	2,740	Favorable opportunities especially in metropolitan areas.
Urban planners	8,000	750	Very good prospects for those who have training in city and regional planning. Construction of new cities and towns, urban renewal projects, and beautification and open space land improvement projects will spur demand for these workers.
MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS			
Bank officers	174,000	11,000	Employment is expected to grow rapidly as the increased use of computers enables banks to expand their services.
City managers	2,600	200	Excellent opportunities especially for persons with master's degrees in public or municipal administration.
Conductors (railroad)	37,500	1,200	Moderate number of opportunities resulting from the need to replace workers who retire or die.
Industrial traffic managers	18,000	700	Moderate employment increase. Strong demand is expected for specialists who can classify products to obtain the lowest possible freight rates.
Licensed Merchant Marine Officers	11,000	—	Employment decline due to competition from foreign ships and construction of new ships that can operate with fewer officers. Employment decline will more than offset openings from retirement and deaths.
Managers and assistants (hotel)	195,000	14,400	Favorable outlook, especially for those who have college degrees in hotel administration.
Purchasing agents	167,000	5,400	Good prospects. Demand strong for business administration graduates who have courses in purchasing. Demand also will be strong for graduates with backgrounds in engineering or science to work in firms manufacturing chemicals, complex machines, and other technical products.
CLERICAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS			
Bank clerks	510,000	29,600	Employment will increase slowly. Introduction of data processing equipment will decrease demand for check sorters and bookkeeping machine operators but increase demand for electronic data processing workers.
Bank tellers	153,000	14,700	Very rapid increase as banks continue to expand their services. An increasing proportion will be employed part-time during peak hours.
Bookkeeping workers	1,340,000	74,000	Slow growth. Use of electronic data processing equipment and other bookkeeping machines will limit employment increase.
Cashiers	847,000	64,000	Very favorable outlook especially for those with typing or other special skills. Many opportunities for part-time workers.
Claim adjusters	114,000	4,500	Rapid employment growth due to expanding insurance sales and resulting claims.
Claim examiners	29,000	780	Limited opportunities. Fewer examiners will be needed to process claims due to the increasing use of computers. Some openings will result from deaths or retirements.
Electronic computer operating personnel	200,000	34,200	Employment will increase very rapidly due to growth in the number of computer installations. Beginners may find it easier to qualify for openings because technological advances have made computer equipment easier to operate.
File clerks	169,000	15,300	Rapid employment growth resulting from the long-term growth of business and the need for more and better recordkeeping. However, the increasing use of computers to arrange, store, and transmit records may begin to limit growth.
Front office clerks (hotel)	61,000	4,500	Rapid increase in employment as number of hotels, motels, and motor hotels increases.
Office machine operators	365,000	20,800	Moderate increase as the growing volume of paperwork more than offsets the effect of automated record-keeping systems and advances in office automation and inter-office communications.
Receptionists	298,000	23,500	Moderate increase in employment. Young applicants may face competition from more experienced workers. Automation should not affect receptionists as their work is of a personal nature.
Shipping and receiving clerks	379,000	12,000	Slow increase as labor-saving equipment enables large firms while using fewer clerks to handle a greater volume of merchandise.
Station agents (railroad)	9,900	100	Although employment will continue to decline, a limited number of opportunities will result from the need to replace experienced agents who retire or die.
Stenographers and secretaries	2,833,000	247,000	Rapid employment growth. Best opportunities for those with stenographic skills.
Stock clerks	500,000	23,000	Moderate increase in employment. Growth will be due to business expansion. However, electronic computers that control inventories can be expected to limit growth.
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen (railroad)	12,000	—	Mechanization of yard operations, new communications devices, and other innovations will continue to reduce the number of workers needed. Employment decline will more than offset openings from retirements and deaths.
Telephone operators	420,000	28,000	Large number of openings to replace women who leave work due to family responsibilities. However, direct dialing and other automatic devices will restrict employment growth in telephone companies. Most growth will occur in stores, factories, and other businesses that use private branch exchange (PBX) switchboard.
Traffic agents and clerks (civilian aviation)	45,000	4,800	Rapid increase in employment because of anticipated growth in passenger and cargo traffic.
Typists	671,000	61,000	Favorable outlook especially for typists who have other office skills. Increasing use of duplicating machines will eliminate some routine typing.
SALES OCCUPATIONS			
Automobile parts countermen	68,000	2,600	Continued employment growth related to increasing number of motor vehicles and a growing variety of replacement parts.
Automobile salesmen	120,000	4,300	Moderate employment increase as car sales rise over the long run, but most openings will result from turnover.
Automobile service advisors	20,000	700	Moderate increase as a result of more automobiles. Opportunities best for those who have some experience in automobile repair.
Insurance agents and brokers	350,000	19,000	Moderate employment increase. Despite an expected increase in the number of policies, insurance selling will remain keenly competitive.
Manufacturers salesmen	510,000	25,000	Favorable opportunities for well-trained workers, but competition will be keen. Best prospects for those trained to handle technical products.
Real estate salesmen and brokers	226,000	14,800	Many new positions will be created to serve growing population, but most openings will result from turnover.
Retail trade salesworkers	2,500,000	131,000	Good prospects for both full-time and part-time workers. Most demand for workers who are skilled in salesmanship and well informed about their merchandise.
Securities salesmen	200,000	11,800	Good opportunities.
Wholesale trade salesworkers	539,000	27,700	Good opportunities. Demand will be stimulated by increase in business activity and the growth of specialized services offered by wholesale houses.
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS			
Barbers	180,000	7,700	Slow increase in employment. Trend to longer hair will keep employment from growing as fast as male population.
Bartenders	160,000	8,700	Moderate increase as new restaurants, bars, and hotels open.
Bellmen and bell captains (hotel)	33,000	1,500	Slow employment increase. Although some openings will result as new hotels and motor hotels are built, the fast growing motel business, with its emphasis on informality, employs few bellmen.
Building custodians	1,100,000	70,000	Opportunities will be favorable due to the construction of new apartments, hospitals, offices, recreation centers, and other buildings. Improvements in cleaning and maintenance technology will limit growth.
Cooks and chefs	740,000	49,000	Moderate increase as new restaurants and hotels open. Opportunities will be especially good for the well qualified because highly skilled cooks and chefs are in short supply.
Cosmetologists	484,000	43,000	Very good opportunities for beginners as well as experienced workers. Part-time work also available.
FBI special agents	7,900	—	Employment expected to rise as FBI responsibilities grow. Turnover rate is traditionally low.
Firefighters	180,000	11,800	Good opportunities. Demand will be stimulated by increase in business activity and the growth of specialized services offered by wholesale houses.

Footnotes at end of table.

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects ²
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS—Continued			
Guards and watchmen.....	200,000	15,700	Moderate growth due to the increasing number of plants, offices, banks, stores, and schools as well as the mounting incidence of crime and social unrest.
Hospital attendants.....	830,000	11,000	Very rapid rise in employment. Most openings occur in hospitals, but some exist also in nursing and convalescent homes and other long-term care facilities.
Housekeepers and assistants (hotel).....	33,000	2,600	Most openings will occur from the need to replace workers who retire or die. Some new openings will become available in newly built hotels, motor hotels, and luxury motels.
Police officers (municipal).....	332,000	17,000	Very good opportunities for qualified applicants. Trained specialists in electronic data processing, engineering, and social work are becoming essential.
Licensed practical nurses.....	370,000	58,000	Good opportunities as health facilities continue to expand and as licensed practical nurses are increasingly used in work not requiring the skills of a registered nurse.
Models.....	58,000	1,900	Moderate increase in employment. Although full-time work should remain highly competitive, part-time opportunities will be favorable.
Private household workers.....	1,558,000	16,000	Excellent employment opportunities. Demand will be stimulated by rising family incomes and larger numbers of women working outside the home. However, many jobseekers are unwilling to accept domestic work despite its availability.
Social service aides.....	50,000	(*)	Many jobs have been generated by antipoverty legislation. A wide variety of new jobs for unemployed and low-income persons is expected to result from the New Careers program.
State police officers.....	41,000	2,900	Very rapid increase in employment. The greatest demand will be for highway patrol officers.
Stewardesses.....	35,600	(*)	Very favorable job opportunities because of expected increases in air travel and the 30 percent turnover each year.
Waiters and waitresses.....	1,040,000	67,000	Moderate employment increase as new restaurants and hotels open. Many additional openings will arise because of high turnover.
CRAFTSMEN			
Building trades:			
Asbestos and insulating workers.....	25,000	900	Moderate growth resulting from the anticipated rise in volume of construction. Increasing use of pipe in manufacturing processes and in air-conditioning and refrigeration installations will spur demand for these workers.
Bricklayers.....	175,000	8,500	Rapid employment increase is expected as construction activity expands along with the popularity of structural and ornamental brickwork in buildings.
Carpenters.....	830,000	46,000	Rapid employment increase resulting from rise in construction activity.
Cement masons (cement and concrete finishers).....	65,000	3,500	Very rapid increase resulting from construction expansion and growing use of concrete and concrete products.
Electricians (construction).....	190,000	12,000	Very rapid increase in employment as construction expands and more electric outlets, switches, and wiring are needed for appliances, air-conditioning systems, electronic data processing equipment, and electrical control devices.
Elevator constructors.....	15,000	6,000	Moderate employment increase resulting from the anticipated expansion in new industrial, commercial, and large residential building, and from the modernization of older installations.
Floor covering installers.....	40,000	2,000	Rapid employment increase resulting from expansion of construction and wider use of resilient floor coverings and wall-to-wall carpeting.
Glaziers.....	10,500	500	Rapid increase in employment. Expansion of construction and the increasing use of glass in building construction will create very favorable long-range outlook.
Lathers.....	30,000	1,500	Rapid increase related to anticipated growth in construction and to new plastering methods that require lathing.
Operating engineers (construction machinery operators).....	310,000	15,000	Rapid employment growth resulting from increasing use of machinery for construction, particularly for highways and heavy construction.
Painters and paperhangers.....	390,000	22,000	Rapid employment increases are expected as construction expands and more use is made of new materials such as polyester and vinyl coatings, and fabric, plaster, and other wall coverings. Painters also will be needed for maintenance work.
Plasterers.....	35,000	1,000	Slow increase resulting from growth in construction. New materials and methods have expanded use of plaster, but drywall construction will limit employment growth.
Plumbers and pipefitters.....	350,000	20,000	Rapid growth as construction increases. Increasing industrial activities related to nuclear energy and the greater use of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems will provide many job opportunities. Maintenance, repair, and modernization of existing plumbing and heating systems also will create additional jobs.
Roofers.....	60,000	3,000	Rapid increase resulting mainly from new construction growth and repairs on existing structures. Technological innovations may limit growth somewhat.
Sheet metal workers.....	60,000	2,500	Rapid increase due to greater use of heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration systems required in all types of structure.
Stonemasons, marble setters, tile setters, and terrazzo workers.....	30,000	1,000	Little increase in employment due to decline of stonemasonry in modern architecture.
Structural-, ornamental-, and reinforcing-iron workers, riggers, and machine movers.....	85,000	4,000	Rapid increase due to expansion in construction. Improved competitive position of steel as a construction material will spur demand for these workers.
Machine occupations:			
All-round machinists.....	530,000	16,600	Slow growth expected as metalworking activities expand. Much of the growth will occur in maintenance shops where more workers will be needed to repair machinery.
Instrument makers—mechanical.....	8,000	400	Rapid increase resulting from the growing use of instruments in manufacturing processes and research and development work.
Machine tool operators.....	425,000	9,600	Technological developments, such as numerically controlled machine tools, will limit need for additional operators. However, many openings will result from retirements or deaths.
Setup men (machine tools).....	70,000	2,600	Moderate increase due to expansion of metalworking activities. Numerically controlled machine tools may change job duties.
Tool and die makers.....	165,000	4,700	Despite technological advances in toolmaking, which restrict growth, employment is expected to increase slowly because of expansion of metalworking industries.
Mechanics and repairmen:			
Air-conditioning, refrigeration, and heating mechanics.....	115,000	7,900	Very rapid increase in air-conditioning mechanic employment due primarily to continued growth of home air-conditioning. Oil burner mechanics may find openings limited since relatively few new homes have oil heating systems.
Aircraft mechanics.....	140,000	6,000	Rapid growth because of substantial increase in the number of aircraft in operation. Openings will occur in both firms providing general aviation services and in independent repair shops.
Appliance servicemen.....	220,000	11,000	Rapid increase as a result of growth in the number and variety of household appliances.
Automobile body repairmen.....	100,000	4,500	Moderate increase as a result of growing number of traffic accidents.
Automobile mechanics.....	610,000	23,300	Moderate increase as a result of more automobiles and added features such as air-conditioning and exhaust control devices. Greater shop efficiency will limit growth.
Bowling-pin-machine mechanics.....	6,000	140	Little or no change in employment due to improved pinsetting machines which require fewer repairs. A small number of openings will occur as a result of retirements or deaths.
Business machine servicemen.....	80,000	6,000	Very rapid growth. Outlook particularly favorable for those trained to service computers and associated equipment.
Diesel mechanics.....	85,000	4,100	Rapid increase due to expansion of industries that are major users of diesel engines.
Electric sign servicemen.....	8,000	450	Rapid increase due to business expansion and increasing use of electric signs.
Farm equipment mechanics.....	53,000	1,400	Slow increase due to declining number of farms and increased reliability of farm machinery.
Industrial machinery repairmen.....	180,000	9,000	Rapid increase due to growing amount of machinery needed to fabricate, process, assemble, and inspect industrial production materials.
Instrument repairmen.....	95,000	5,900	Very rapid growth due to the increase in use of instruments for scientific, industrial, and technical purposes.
Jewelers and jewelry repairmen.....	15,000	500	Little or no employment change. Despite growing demand for jewelry, greater efficiency will limit the need for new workers. Turnover will create a small number of openings.
Maintenance electricians.....	250,000	11,000	Moderate increase mostly from the need to replace workers who retire or die.
Millwrights.....	80,000	3,100	Moderate increase, related to new plants, additions of new machinery, changes in plant layout, and maintenance of increasing amounts of complex machinery.
Motorcycle mechanics.....	5,000	250	Rapid increase due to growing popularity of motorcycles, minibikes, and snowmobiles. Seasonal fluctuations in the demand for workers because cycling activity increases in summer and declines in winter.

Footnotes at end of table.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK IN BRIEF—1972-73 EDITION—Continued

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects ²
Television and radio service technicians	132,000	4,500	Rapid increase related to growing number of radios, televisions, phonographs, and other consumer electronic products.
Truck and bus mechanics	115,000	5,200	Rapid increase in truck mechanic employment resulting from more freight transportation by truck. Little change in bus mechanic employment because decline in local bus transit is expected to offset increased intercity bus travel.
Vending machine mechanics	18,000	700	Moderate increase due to expansion of automatic merchandising.
Watch repairmen	15,000	500	Little or no employment change because most new watches will cost little more to replace than repair. Replacement needs will create small number of job opportunities.
Printing (graphic arts) occupations:			
Bookbinders and related workers	30,000	700	Increasing mechanization of bindery operations will reduce employment.
Composing room occupations	185,000	3,400	Slow employment decline despite greater volume of printing. Technological changes in equipment make it possible to set type faster using fewer operators. Knowledge of electronics and photography increasingly important for operation of new equipment. Openings will result from need to replace workers who die or retire.
Electrotypers and stereotypers	5,000	—	Moderate decline in employment caused by technological change, despite increased printing volume. Employment decline will more than offset openings from retirements and deaths.
Lithographic occupations	80,000	2,600	Moderate increase as more commercial printing firms and small and medium size newspaper publishers use offset presses.
Photoengravers	17,000	60	Slow decline as a result of more efficient equipment and the increasing use of offset printing which requires no photoengravings.
Printing pressmen and assistants	85,000	2,400	Moderate employment increase because of growth in the amount of printed materials.
Telephone industry occupations:			
Central office craftsmen	92,000	3,700	Rapid growth in employment due to increasing demand for telephone service and data communication systems.
Central office equipment installers	22,000	675	Moderate growth resulting from the need to install equipment in new central offices and replace obsolete equipment in existing offices. Knowledge of electronics becoming increasingly important in this occupation.
Linemen and cable splicers	40,000	900	Little or no change in the number of linemen due to greater use of laborsaving devices such as pole-lifting equipment and earth-boring tools. Moderate increase in number of cable splicers. Replacement needs will create some openings.
Telephone and PBX installers and repairmen	102,000	5,300	Rapid increase due to demand for telephones and PBX and CENTREX systems.
Other craft occupations:			
Automobile trimmers and installation men (automobile upholsterers)	9,000	400	Moderate growth due to increased demand for replacement and repair of automobile upholstery and convertible tops. More durable fabrics will limit growth.
Blacksmiths	12,000	400	Mass-production of metal parts should reduce employment. A small number of openings, however, will occur as experienced blacksmiths retire or die.
Boilermaking occupations	25,000	700	Slow growth. More efficient production techniques will keep employment from growing as fast as demand for boilers and related products.
Coremakers (foundry)	26,000	550	Little or no change due to the growing use of machine-made cores. Nevertheless, openings will occur as workers retire or die.
Dispensing opticians and optical mechanics	26,000	700	Moderate increase in dispensing optician employment as a result of rising demand for eyeglasses and contact lenses. However, more efficient methods of producing lenses will keep optical mechanic employment from growing.
Foremen	1,488,000	56,500	Moderate increase due to industrial expansion and the need for increased supervision as industrial production processes become more technical.
Furniture upholsterers	33,000	750	Opportunities favorable. Demand for qualified workers is expected to continue to exceed supply despite little or no change in employment. Openings will occur as workers die or retire.
Locomotive engineers	35,000	1,400	A limited number of openings will occur each year, primarily as a result of the need to replace engineers who retire or die.
Locomotive firemen (helpers)	17,200	—	Limited opportunities for employment.
Molders (foundry)	55,000	1,500	Little or no change because of the trend toward machine molding and the increasing use of permanent molds and shell molds. Openings will develop, however, as workers retire or die.
Motion picture projectionists	15,000	625	Slow growth in employment. Stiff competition from experienced projectionists who are unemployed or underemployed.
Patternmakers (foundry)	21,000	600	Little or no change due to the greater use of metal patterns that can be used many times to make identical molds. However, openings will arise as workers retire or die.
Shoe repairmen	25,000	1,000	Little or no increase because more people buy new shoes rather than repair old ones. Nevertheless, opportunities are favorable for the highly skilled because the number being trained is insufficient to meet replacement needs.
Shop trades (railroad)	82,500	800	The need to replace experienced workers who retire or die will create a limited number of openings.
Stationary engineers	200,000	4,500	Little or no change because larger boilers and automatic controls make it possible to increase capacity without corresponding increases in employment. However, openings will become available as workers retire or die.
OPERATIVES			
Driving occupations:			
Intercity busdrivers	25,000	700	Most job opportunities in this slowly growing occupation will result from the need to replace drivers who retire or die.
Local-transit busdrivers	69,000	300	Although the number of local bus drivers is declining, a few opportunities exist for new workers to replace drivers who retire or die.
Local truckdrivers	1,200,000	35,000	Moderate increase as a result of anticipated growth in volume of freight.
Routemen	240,000	2,600	Little change in overall employment. However, many job opportunities will result from the need to replace routemen who retire or die.
Taxi drivers	100,000	1,800	Although number of drivers is declining, high turnover results in need for some replacements.
Truckdrivers, over-the-road	655,000	21,000	Moderate increase. Economic growth of the Nation and continued decentralization of industry will increase demand for intercity trucking.
Other operative occupations:			
Assemblers	865,000	44,000	Moderate long-run increase despite continuing automation of assembly processes. Employment sensitive to changes in business conditions and national defense needs, particularly in plants that produce automobiles, aircraft, and other durable goods.
Automobile painter	30,000	1,100	Moderate increase due to growing number of traffic accidents.
Brakemen (railroad)	75,000	800	Opportunities in this declining occupation will result from the need to replace brakemen who retire or die.
Electroplater	17,000	650	Moderate increase, related to expansion of metalworking industries and use of the electroplating process on a greater variety of metals and plastics.
Gasoline service station attendants	410,000	13,300	Moderate increase for both part-time and full-time workers resulting from growing consumption of gasoline and other service station products.
Inspectors	665,000	29,700	Moderate employment increase due to industrial expansion, the growing complexity of manufactured products, and rising quality standards.
Meatcutters	190,000	5,000	Little or no employment change. More efficient meat cutting and distribution methods will limit the need for new workers, but openings will arise as experienced meatcutters retire or die.
Parking attendants	52,000	600	Slow growth as most new parking facilities are expected to be the self-park variety.
Production painters	115,000	3,700	Slow employment increase as greater use of automatic sprayers and other laborsaving innovations curb need for additional workers.
Photographic laboratory occupations	37,000	2,200	Rapid increase despite greater mechanization of film processing equipment.
Power truck operators	200,000	5,100	Employment increase will be slow, as more efficient power trucks and other mechanized materials-handling equipment are developed. Most openings will result from the need to replace workers who retire or die.
Signal department workers (railroad)	11,200	—	Improved signaling and communications systems, which require less maintenance and repair, will reduce the number of workers needed. Employment decline will more than offset openings from retirements and deaths.
Stationary firemen (boiler)	71,000	100	Employment expected to decrease moderately as result of more automatic centralized equipment, but some openings will occur from the need to replace workers who retire or die.
Unlicensed merchant seamen	31,000	—	Employment decline due to competition from foreign ships and construction of new ships which can operate with fewer men. Small number of openings due to deaths and retirements. However, on net balance employment decline will more than offset openings from retirements and deaths.

Footnotes at end of table.

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980 ¹	Employment prospects ²
OPERATIVES—Continued			
Waste water treatment plant operators.....	30,000	2,100	Rapid employment growth resulting from the construction of new treatment plants and the modernization of existing ones.
Welders and oxygen and arc cutters.....	535,000	22,000	Rapid increase in welder employment, related to growth in metalworking industries and wider use of welding. Growth in cutter employment, on the other hand, will be restricted by greater use of mechanized cutting equipment.
Laborers (nonfarm):			
Bridge and building workers (railroad).....	10,500	Employment decline due to increased use of power tools and other laborsaving equipment, and new materials which require less maintenance. Employment decline will offset openings resulting from retirements and deaths.
Track workers (railroad).....	54,900	400	Mechanized equipment and new materials for roadway construction will continue to reduce employment. Several thousand workers are hired each year to handle seasonal rush, but opportunities for year-round employment are limited.
Construction laborers and hod carriers.....	815,000	25,500	Despite large increases in construction, mechanized equipment may limit demand for these workers. Nevertheless, thousands of openings will arise annually.

¹ Due to growth and death, retirement, and other separations from the labor force. Does not include transfers out of the occupation.

² The Bureau of Labor Statistics assessment of the 1980 occupational and industry outlook is based on a projected labor force of 100.7 million in 1980, Armed Forces of 2.7 million, and a resulting labor force of 98 million. The employment outlook presented in the Handbook also assumes: (a) maintenance of high levels of employment through the 1970's, (b) that no major event will alter economic growth substantially, (c) that economic and social patterns and relationships will change at

about the same rate as in the recent past, (d) that scientific and technological advancement will continue at about the same rate as in recent years, and (e) that the United States will no longer be fighting a war. Defense expenditures will be reduced from the peak levels of the Vietnam conflict but a still guarded relationship between the major powers will permit no major reduction in armaments.

³ Estimate not available.

THE CONTINUING TRAGEDIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine has sent me two letters he received pointing out the continuing tragedy in Northern Ireland.

Indeed, these letters point out man's inhumanity to man and the suffering of innocent people.

I should like to call these letters to the attention of my colleagues. I have deleted the last names in letters to preserve the anonymity of the principals involved.

Mr. Speaker, the letters follow:

SUFFOLK, BELFAST,
February 23, 1973.

DEAR MISS POOLEN: First of all let me say how nice it is to hear from you again. When your first letter arrived out of the blue offering to send clothes for myself and family, I took it for granted that you were aware of what happened to us last November, so I will try to convey to you in simple terms exactly what took place.

On the evening of November 6th, I was sitting at home watching television along with my two young daughters while my wife was busy in the back kitchen. At about half-past nine, there was a knock at our front door. I myself opened it and was immediately set upon by a gang of young men all of whom were masked and armed with large clubs, with the exception of one who carried a large bottle containing a clear liquid which turned out to be of a highly inflammable nature.

I shouted to my wife to get herself and the children out of the house but my wife, being stubborn, refused to go until she was threatened and abused by one of these brave men. In the meantime, I was being badly beaten on all parts of my body and finally ended up lying in the front garden where I was forced to watch the last act, the burning of my home, for which I had worked so hard to make as comfortable as possible for my family.

As a result of my injuries, I was forced to

sign on what is commonly called the sick as I was unfit for my work as a stell-erector, and after two weeks my employer declared me redundant and I have not worked since. Although my injuries have healed, there are very few vacancies going.

I would like to state that what happened to myself and family is only one of many cases, and in some ways we were lucky. I see by your letter you are planning a visit to Ireland and that you hope to include Belfast in it. I know you will call on us and I can assure you will be most welcome. So I will end by wishing you a safe journey and may God look after you.

Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY McCANN.

P.S. You can show this letter to anyone you wish as our case, like so many others, was spotlighted on television and in the local press.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND,

February 27, 1973.

DEAR MARGARET MARY: Thanks a lot for your ever welcome letter. I will write a more detailed letter later, but I am very worried about this family, Mrs. X and Mrs. X, Senior.

Mrs. X, Senior, has a very young, beautiful and intelligent daughter in Armagh Prison (political prisoner). She is only 20 years old and is now serving a 12-year sentence, on the evidence of the infamous "Special Branch." Her name is XX. She remained silent through the hearing to show her contempt for the "court," which judged her so harshly. Her mother is now on her own and cannot sleep in her own home at night for fear of the British soldiers raiding. (By the way, the Brits raided my home today. They put everything back in place). I would really love to have someone "adopt" her; also, if you would send her clothes. She is a size 14.

Now we come to the saddest part of all, and of which you already know. On February 5, 1973, just a few weeks ago, six men were murdered on the New Lodge Road. Well, Margaret, John X was her son. It happened like this.

Someone banged on Mrs. X's door and asked her to phone the ambulance as a man was shot. She did this and went in next door to her son John's house. She knocked on John's door and he came out. John and his mother dragged the shot man into John's house. The shooting was very heavy. They went out again and brought in another shot man. Then once more they brought in the third shot man and put him on the floor. He

was screaming as he was shot in the thigh and he thought he was dying.

John tried to calm him. John's young wife came down from bed. She is 25 years old and has little children. They were all crying. John told his mother to see to the other two men, but they were dead. He went outside as the ambulance came out he said, "Don't come out, Mum." She followed him and as she came to the door, he was directing the ambulance to his house. Then he was shot. Mrs. X ran to him and screamed to him, but he was dead. She said an act of contrition in his ear and said, "I'm sorry son that I knocked on your door tonight." She told me all this last week.

Now, we come to John's wife. After the funeral, John's wife was sitting in a chair at home. She said to Mrs. X, "When will John be home from work?" And she started to talk to the chair as her mind went. She was admitted to the hospital where she thought she had her child and asked why John did not come. After treatment, she seemed well and got home after one week, but the first day out when she came to the corner where John was shot, her mind slipped again. She was in the hospital for one more week and now is with her mother for awhile. The doctors do not know if she will remain well and they worry for the unborn child due March 27th. Also, what the birth will do to her.

I spoke to Mrs. X tonight on the phone and said you would write and send help. She thanked me. The Brits said they killed six top Provisionals that night. John was never involved and two other men, as well. The other three were Provisionals but all tests prove that they had no lead on their hands. The Brits say they were armed. This is a lie. Police say they were clean. The U.D.A. started the shooting, the Brits finished it. All men were murdered.

Here are the addresses:

Mrs. X, Senior, Belfast, N. Ireland.

Mrs. John X, Belfast, N. Ireland.

Margaret, I would appreciate you or friends taking an interest in both. I will find out about letters. If you have posted the clothes, it takes eight weeks for them to be shipped to here. If you have any men's good clothes you could mail them to me for Long Kesh and Belfast Prison, if you wish. Our U.S. visit is postponed so I will be at home on those dates. Look forward to seeing you. Will write later.

God Bless you.

MARGARET.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 7, 1973

STOCKHOLDERS STYMIED BY
NORTHERN STATES POWER

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, Northern States Power Co., a \$1.6-billion monolith, has enjoyed a regal existence in the North Central States for decades. Centered in Minnesota, the power company's utility poles and pipelines stretch into four States, bringing illumination, comfort, and the wonders of the 20th century to thousands of homes.

NSP's royal calm has been disrupted in recent months, however. The insurgents, a collection of consumers and lawyers going by the name of Coalition To Advocate Public Utility Responsibility, have been working for the election of a consumer-endorsed candidate to the NSP board of directors.

Some corporations would welcome such an effort for the publicity and "good guy" image.

Not NSP. It has gone on record as opposing consumer participation in management decisions. And it has opposed the coalition—or CAPUR—at every opportunity.

Northern States Power Co. has conducted an annual election of its board of directors since 1909. At the present time, 14 directors are serving 1-year terms. Last December, in anticipation of the spring elections, CAPUR began negotiations with NSP to put a consumer-selected director on the company's board. CAPUR offered to screen nominees and propose a slate from which the NSP board could pick a new member. The offer was politely refused. NSP did suggest that CAPUR supply a list of acceptable nominees, however. CAPUR complied with the request. All five names were rejected.

Cooperation seemed out of the question, so CAPUR went out and found a candidate. Her name was Alpha Smaby, a former Minnesota State legislator and an outspoken champion of the little people.

Mrs. Smaby's election seemed assured. Since 14 board members would be selected, Mrs. Smaby would have to get only about 6.76 percent of the vote, using cumulative voting, to win a seat. At the annual meeting in the spring of 1972, a shareholder's proposal to expand the NSP board to include an acknowledged environmentalist and a consumer advocate had received 9.2 percent of the vote.

A New York consulting firm, hired by NSP for \$50,000 to assist in proxy matters, confirmed the prediction that Mrs. Smaby would win unless something was done.

The firm provided a solution to this threat to corporate government. The board of directors election was set for May 9.

On April 7, NSP announced that it was preparing a proposal for the May meeting to amend its articles of incorporation and bylaws. Under the amendments, the

number of directors would be reduced to 12, and the directors would be divided into three groups to serve staggered terms.

The effects of the amendments meant that Mrs. Smaby would need just over 20 percent of the vote to win a seat on the board of directors.

The utility admitted that the purpose of the amendments was to keep Mrs. Smaby off the board. Its explanation was not quite that blunt, however. A spokesman said that NSP was planning to change the structure of the board of directors "to make it more difficult for small groups of shareholders who oppose management to gain representation on the board." In another euphemism, the spokesman said the move was designed to assure future continuity of experience on the board.

CAPUR immediately took NSP to court. On April 12, a Federal district judge in Minnesota issued a temporary injunction which prohibited NSP from mailing proxy statements. On April 24, the same judge enjoined NSP from proceeding with the proposed reshuffling of directors. In his order, the Federal judge said:

Not only did the defendants change the rules in the middle of the game, but they refused to disclose the existence of the changes when approached by the plaintiffs. Both of these actions served to frustrate the plaintiff shareholders' legitimate efforts to run for the Board of Directors.

The order cited alleged misrepresentations on the part of NSP, failure to cooperate with CAPUR and its legitimate efforts to participate in the election of board members and failure to give CAPUR time to prepare for a proxy solicitation. While none of those actions violated Minnesota law, CAPUR observed, they might well violate Federal security law and the fiduciary duty a corporation owes to all of its stockholders. The judge thought the coalition could have a case, and issued the injunction.

NSP went ahead with its May 9 meeting—if a meeting that immediately adjourns without conducting business can be called a meeting. Northern Power allegedly spent \$17,000 to inform its stockholders that the meeting was "canceled" because the court injunction prevented mailing the company's proxies. The explanation was only half-true, since the injunction only stopped NSP from mailing amendments to restructure the board of directors.

NSP and CAPUR are about even now. NSP cannot modify the board of directors, and CAPUR cannot elect Mrs. Smaby to the board. The annual meeting has been postponed indefinitely. Everything is pretty much as it was in 1909.

But NSP is apparently planning to drain CAPUR dry through extended and costly legal battles. It has undertaken a concerted effort to reverse the injunction decision. In early May, the plaintiffs in the action were served with notices of deposition. NSP has its own professional legal department, paid for by consumers; CAPUR will have to depend on the donated efforts of interested at-

torneys and the nickels and dimes of interested citizens.

The NSP-CAPUR story illustrates the extent to which some corporations will go to stifle the most modest proposals for stockholder and consumer participation in corporate government. I commend CAPUR for its initiative. Hundreds of such actions must be initiated and pressed in order to broaden the base of decisionmaking in companies whose actions affect the public interest.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD articles from the Minneapolis Tribune and Taking Stock, a publication of the Council for Corporate Review, concerning the dispute.

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

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, April 13, 1973]

NSP ORDERED TO POSTPONE MAILING PROXY STATEMENTS

(By Jim Fuller)

Northern States Power Co. (NSP), sued Wednesday by a Twin Cities consumer organization, was ordered Thursday not to mail proxy statements to shareholders until at least next Wednesday.

U.S. District Judge Miles Lord, who presided at a lengthy hearing yesterday on the consumer group's motion for the restraining order, scheduled a second hearing for 10:30 a.m. Wednesday.

Judge Lord also ordered attorneys for NSP and the Coalition to Advocate Public Utility Responsibility Inc. (CAPUR) to get together before then and to "follow reasonable discovery rules," implying that he would like to see the suit settled by Wednesday.

CAPUR asked for the restraining order because it did not learn until last Saturday of NSP's plans to change the election method for its board of directors and to cut the number from 14 directors to 12.

The consumer group, which is backing former State Rep. Alpha Smaby for the NSP board, said it did not have enough time to prepare its own proxy statements, mail them and get a return before the May 9 annual meeting.

In a suit filed at the same time, CAPUR alleged that NSP had "fraudulently and intentionally" misled CAPUR about plans to change the election system and asked that NSP be enjoined from making the change this year. Punitive damages also were asked. NSP announced late Friday that it would ask stockholders to reduce the board from 14 to 12, with three groups of four directors elected for staggered terms of one to three years.

In its announcement NSP said the changes were proposed partly to "make it more difficult for small groups of shareholders who oppose management to gain representation on the board."

NSP attorney Edward J. Schwartzbauer agreed under questioning yesterday that they could "assume for the minute" that the purpose of the changes is to prevent Mrs. Smaby's election. However, he insisted that the change also is intended to "preserve continuity" on the board.

Under present procedures, all directors are elected for one-year terms and shareholders may cast all of their votes for one candidate. Mrs. Smaby's backers figured that she would need just 7.15 percent of the total vote to win under that system.

The proposed system would provide in effect, three elections for four directors each. Under that system, Mrs. Smaby would have to get more than 20 percent of the votes to win. CAPUR said 20 percent is out of reach.

Early in yesterday's hearing NSP attorneys said they had planned to mail proxy state-

ments "imminently", arguing that time is of great importance.

After a recess the company attorneys said they might have a "solution," adding that they wanted to consult "another authority," presumably NSP officers.

They returned after lunch with an offer to postpone the annual meeting until June 6, if CAPUR would agree not to cause further delays. They also asked that CAPUR agree to observe unspecified rules the parties had worked out earlier in mailing proxy statements.

CAPUR attorneys rejected the offer. They maintained that it did not deal with the "deliberate attempt" to block Mrs. Smaby's "legitimate candidacy" for a board seat.

William M. Mahlum, speaking for the CAPUR lawyers, suggested that NSP continue its present election system this year, with the understanding that CAPUR would not oppose a change in 1974, when Mrs. Smaby—if she is elected in 1973—"would take her chances" on reelection.

"We can never agree to that," Schwartzbauer said. He said NSP is acting legally in seeking a change in its election system now.

Judge Lord noted that is was "quite a coincidence" that no change had been suggested in election methods until a candidate from outside the business world appeared. He also said that he had not had enough time to understand fully the arguments of the opposing sides.

[From *Taking Stock*, April-May 1973]

ALPHA OPENS NEW FRONTIER

"It is the nature of human beings to look for new things and to ask questions. We are no longer accepting our institutions without question, we are looking at them carefully. These are the new frontiers: educational, social and business institutions." These comments were made by Alpha Smaby as she talked about her candidacy for the Board of Northern States Power Company. Mrs. Smaby was selected and endorsed by the Coalition to Advocate Public Utility Responsibility (CAPUR), to run as a consumer endorsed candidate for the Board of Directors of NSP.

Alpha's activist career began 50 years ago when she and her friends circulated a petition in their high school calling for resignation of their principal. The school Board intimidated most of the students into withdrawing their names and apologizing to the principal. However, Alpha stood firm and refused to withdraw her name. She was expelled for the rest of the year, but was victorious. The school did get a new principal, and she went on to graduate Magna Cum Laude with a degree in English at the University of Minnesota.

With a strong interest in education, Alpha seriously pursued her responsibilities as a parent, community citizen and legislator. In 1949, she helped start a co-operative nursery school with 20 other families. When conditions in the neighborhood elementary school had deteriorated to the point where her daughter's class had six teachers within a single year, Alpha joined with other concerned parents in calling for a new principal.

As a legislator (1964-68) she served on the University and College Committee. She opposed unjustified tuition hikes and a cutback in University appropriations. She adamantly defended the right of the Minnesota Daily to print without censorship.

Reflecting on her two terms in the legislature, she said, "My voice had credibility with the conservative leadership. I was a spokesperson of a liberal group, but I was not tied to any special interest group."

It is this ability to work well with others who may or may not share her views, yet maintain an independence that makes Alpha Smaby such a viable candidate for the Public Director. She is concerned with the institutions that effect her life, the lives of

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her three daughters and now her two granddaughters, as well as the lives of the people who live in the community around her.

Shortly after the Smaby's moved to the East River Road in Minneapolis in 1952, Alpha and some of her neighbors tried to facilitate the acceptance of the Glendale Housing Project residents in the formerly, homogeneous neighborhood. She had just joined the Minneapolis chapter of the League of Women Voters, and began working to get the League to take a stand in favor of fair housing. For the first time in Alpha's experience with the League, the League took a position on an issue.

Alpha's willingness to take stands on issues that may not have popular support makes her an excellent candidate for NSP's Board. Arthur, her husband, spoke at the opening ceremonies of the Elk River Plant, the first nuclear power plant in Minnesota which was owned by the United Power Association. Alpha remembers that, "It seemed like a beautiful use of nuclear energy, much better than blowing up the Japanese." Yet, in 1968, when some of the dangers of nuclear energy were becoming apparent to environmentalists and independent scientists, she spoke at the licensing hearings for the nuclear plant at Monticello.

CAPUR began negotiating with NSP in December to place a consumer-selected Director on the Company's Board. The Board rejected a proposal that CAPUR screen nominees and select a slate from which the present Board would pick its new member. However, CAPUR was invited to submit nominations for the Board, which it did. But all five names which it submitted were rejected.

Since NSP refused to select a candidate, CAPUR chose Alpha. She commented, "I am very pleased to be a candidate for NSP's Board because this is the new frontier. We can no longer run away from our problems, we have to face them; we have to examine and change our institutions. This is very exciting."

WISCONSIN FARMERS FIGHT NSP

"If the people here decide we don't want the plant built in our area, will NSP respect our wishes and go somewhere else?"

This question was on the minds of over 500 farmers and citizens who attended a public meeting in Durand, Wisconsin on March 29 to discuss plans by NSP to build a huge nuclear power plant on the nearby Chippewa River.

Citizens' for the Future, a new organization of farmers and concerned citizens who live near the proposed site, are fighting to preserve their land and prevent uncontrolled NSP growth.

Edwin Branter, chairman of the new group, saw the problem facing Durand residents as "the power of big money rolling easily over the people's wishes." Citizens' for the Future hopes to get the facts out to the community so that NSP can't manipulate community sentiment to its side.

GUN CONTROL

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the resolution recently adopted by the board of trustees of the Village of Great Neck Estates in my district on the subject of gun control. In my own efforts to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and prevent their wanton use in our society,

I am deeply heartened to see this expression of concern from my constituents and their support for Federal restrictions on the sale, use and licensing of hand guns. Their resolution, adopted May 7, 1973, follows:

Resolved that the Village of Great Neck Estates urge the representatives of New York State in Congress to support proposed Federal legislation designed to impose restrictions on unregulated possession, sale, use, and licensing of hand guns.

GASOLINE RATIONING BY THE END OF 1973

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, with the increasing prices of gasoline and the shortages of this and other fuels, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members a very thought-provoking article which appeared in a recent issue of *The National Tattler*:

GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY CONSPIRACY CHARGED: GASOLINE RATIONING BY THE END OF 1973—PRICE MAY JUMP TO \$1 PER GALLON

(By Todd Sanchez and Durant Imboden)

A conspiracy by the oil industry and its sympathizers in the federal government may force you to pay up to a dollar per gallon for gasoline by the end of this year.

Or, if prices are held at present levels by the government wage-price freeze, you could be hit with an even more painful alternative: The actual rationing of badly needed gasoline, to be matched by similar rationing of fuel oil used in heating homes.

Such a step could come before the end of 1973, some experts warn.

As *Tattler* went to press, America's refineries were running at virtually 100 percent of effective capacity. The development of new domestic oil fields has been held up by expenses and environmentalists, and a lackadaisical oil industry hasn't built a single major refinery in three years.

Furthermore, it would take at least 2½ to 3 years to open new domestic oil sources and to build additional refineries.

This means that there is no way to avert a major oil crisis, short of importing vast quantities of Middle East crude oil at the risk of endangering America's economic posture and international security.

John O'Leary, a member of Atomic Energy Commission and an expert on America's energy needs, described the coming crisis in these terms:

"Any way you look at it, we can't sustain current consumption through domestic resources."

He added that he "wouldn't be surprised" to see gasoline rationing as early as this summer.

O'Leary's boss, AEC Chairman James R. Schlesinger, has stated that "oil production, domestically, has topped out."

And Byron Tunnell, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, which sets oil production quotas for the state, summed up the domestic petroleum situation in a few blunt words:

"We feel this to be a historic occasion. Historic, and a sad one. Texas oil fields have been like a reliable old warrior that could rise to the task when needed. That old warrior can't rise any more."

Why has the oil industry permitted itself to get into such a bind? The answer is simple, say observers of the American energy scene.

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The oil industry has been caught with its pants down only because it has dropped its pants on purpose.

Environmentalists say the oil tycoons are sitting back and letting the situation get out of hand in hopes of frightening the American people into giving the fuel industry what it wants.

When people discover that gasoline is going to cost 75 cents to \$1 per gallon in some places, and when they find that fuel oil for heating homes is considerably more expensive if it's available at all, they—the freezing, gasoline-hungry consumers—will be in a more sympathetic mood when the oilmen ask permission to build pollution-causing refineries, the Alaskan Pipeline and off-shore oil rigs.

The oil tycoons and their sympathizers in Washington will get what they want, the environmentalists will be sent backpacking, and the beleaguered consumers will be given their gas and oil along with dirtier air, oil-sickened water and a damaged ecological balance.

That's the scenario as the antipollution forces see it. They add that the oil industry has little to lose from its own failure to build up adequate oil reserves, reserves that should have been built up so many months ago when refineries were running at a mere 80 per cent of capacity.

Why won't the oil tycoons lose out?

Simple, say the environmentalists: If the price of gasoline doubles because of increased demand and inadequate supplies, the oil companies will make as much money as they would have made by selling more fuel at lower prices. Indeed, they may actually profit from the coming energy crisis.

Independent chains of service stations and some small fuel oil companies are quick to agree with the environmentalists, even if they don't agree with ecologists' cries for fewer gas stations.

As the independents see it, the big oil companies—companies like Shell, Mobil and Gulf—may be using the fuel crisis as an excuse to knock the smaller chains out of business, thus reducing price competition in the marketplace.

Today, price competition comes mostly from the "little guy" in the gasoline business—that is, from smaller chains that depend on volume sales to keep them from going under. If it weren't for the competition offered by these smaller chains, the big oil companies would have a virtual monopoly.

And as any resident of a small town without price competition can tell you, gas stations with a near-monopoly can and do charge more than stations in cities where competition is fierce.

The major oil companies can destroy the independent dealers by refusing to sell gasoline to them. When gasoline is in short supply, the big refineries insist that they need all their output for their own stations.

This means the independents can't buy gas. And if they can't buy it, they certainly can't sell it.

So the "little guy" goes under while the major brand-name station down the street—the station subsidized by a big oil company—jacks up its prices and squeezes more money out of the hapless consumer.

Already, the Phillips Petroleum Co.—makers of Phillips 66 and several lesser-known gasolines—has announced its intention to stop selling gas to three major independent customers on the West Coast.

These customers will have to look elsewhere for their gasoline. And, if they can't buy from other refineries, they'll go out of business. Gas stations will stand empty, employees will stand in unemployment lines and customers will be forced to deal with major dealers and pay higher gas prices.

AEC Chairman Schlesinger says that, at current prices, it is uneconomical for oil companies to develop new domestic reserves

while maintaining safeguards that will satisfy environmentalists.

The alternative, says Schlesinger, is to increase imports of oil and refined gasoline from the fuel-rich Middle East, where 80 per cent of the world's reserves are located. But even this wouldn't keep prices down.

An Associated Press writer, Larry Heinzerling, recently described a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a group of nations that thrive on the sale of their most important natural resource. He described the meeting this way:

"The group made clear that its 11 members, who produce more than 80 per cent of the world's oil exports, intend to dig deeper into your wallet in coming years.

"They know they are still dependent on continued investment and expertise from the developed world. So they won't 'kill the golden goose,' but just fleece it a little.

"They are going to charge as much as possible for their oil and ultimately plan to take over the foreign-run oil companies operating in their countries. Then they will have the last say on the supply of the world's most important source of energy," the AP writer quoted oil experts as saying.

And that's risky, insists Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who has studied the problem carefully.

Jackson recently pointed out that oil imports are expected to rise from 4.5 million barrels a day right now to an incredible 11 million barrels a day by 1980.

Sen. Jackson added, "There is too much optimism about the long-term reliability of such supply source."

The Senator was no doubt thinking of America's friendship with Israel—a country often at odds with Middle Eastern oil sheikdoms—but a heavy reliance on outside oil might also be unwise because of military security.

If war should break out in the Middle East or on the high seas, where would America's fuel come from?

It certainly wouldn't come from domestic oil-fields—projections by the National Petroleum Council show that a reliance on foreign sources could result in U.S. dependence on those sources for two-thirds of our oil requirements by 1985!

Furthermore, say economic experts, a heavy dependence on oil imports could literally shatter the value of the dollar.

Why? It's because of the balance of payments situation, which has been in a crisis of its own for years.

Former Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson has said that heavy oil imports could result in an additional international dollar deficit of \$15 billion a year.

Is there any real hope for averting a severe fuel crisis?

No. That's what the experts say.

Peterson had promised that President Nixon would soon present an energy policy and program "fully equal to his initiatives involving the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China."

But those in the know say it's a lot easier to shake hands with Mao Tse-tung than it is to squeeze oil from refineries that don't exist.

Only three things are likely to happen, and here they are:

(1) The President will continue to restrict import oil quotas, allowing domestic gasoline and fuel oil prices to seek their own level. As prices go up, this will cut into the demand for such fuels.

(2) The President may continue to restrict oil import quotas while refusing to let gasoline prices rise by much. After all, allowing prices to double or triple could destroy his fight against inflation.

If President Nixon picks this second alternative, it will mean some form of rationing. Most likely, this would involve fixed allot-

ments to individual dealers. When each dealer used his week's quota of gasoline, the pumps would remain dry until the following week. Consumers would have to watch their gas gauges carefully and learn to walk or use public transportation.

(3) The President could drop most or all restrictions on oil imports. Prices would go up, but perhaps by less than would be the case if choice 1 went into effect.

It's unlikely the President will take this third possible course, observers feel however, for the simple reason of dollar stability and national security.

Indications are that anyone who works for a small independent service station or chain had better start watching the employment ads unless he knows his company has a steady source of gasoline to rely on in 1973 and 1974.

And, if you heat your home with fuel oil, prepare for some chilliness next winter.

You could be like the 84-year-old woman in Ottumwa, Iowa, who has always bought her fuel oil in five-gallon batches.

A few weeks ago, this woman went into the office of her local independent fuel oil dealer and asked him for another five-gallon supply.

He sadly replied that he couldn't—the refinery supplying his firm with oil had already put him on a quota, and he's sold his quota for the week.

Heavy individual users of gasoline had better prepare for the same situation. If actual physical rationing of petroleum products doesn't go into effect by summer or fall of this year, a price rationing of some sort probably will.

And few Americans can afford to pay up to a dollar a gallon of gas for long-distance commuting.

What can you do about the fuel crisis?

Not much. Because of a shortage of refinery facilities, created over the years by industrial and governmental complacency and conspiracy, the innocent consumer is about to get a painful lesson in elementary economics: the law of restricted supply and increased demand.

You could write your congressman and senators in Washington, suggesting that the government keep a closer eye on corporations that put short-range dividends ahead of serving the American people.

And you can learn to walk, or take the bus.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES OF LARGEST OIL COMPANIES 1971

	Net income before tax	Federal tax percent
Standard (New Jersey)	\$2,736,717,000	7.7
Texaco	1,319,468,000	2.3
Gulf	1,324,914,000	2.3
Mobil	1,152,639,000	7.4
Standard (California)	855,692,000	1.6
Standard (Indiana)	437,021,000	14.5
Shell	292,175,000	14.9
Arco	295,245,000	3.8
Phillips	217,303,000	15.0
Sun	236,070,000	17.4
Union (California)	147,357,000	7.9
Amerada Hess	240,003,000	9.3
Getty	209,439,000	15.1
Conoco	292,428,000	2.1
Cities Service	117,574,000	8.4
Marathon	229,390,000	6.1
Standard (Ohio)	60,462,000	2.0
Ashland	51,788,000	46.3
Total	10,215,685,000	6.7

Mr. Speaker, it is not fair for wage earners, farmers, and small businessmen in the lowest income figures to pay a higher Federal income tax than the big international oil companies.

We need tax reform legislation to require that every penny of the 22½ percent depletion allowance be used by the companies for domestic exploration.

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BUSINESS AND CLEVELAND'S
BIGGEST MINORITY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it has often been my privilege to share with this House the wisdom of Mr. W. O. Walker, editor and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post. Today, I would like to take this opportunity to do so again.

On April 9, 1973, Mr. Walker presented a symposium address to the Dyke College and Spencerian Alumni Association and the Dyke College Division of Continuing Education. He spoke on the subject of "Business and Cleveland's Biggest Minority."

In this address, Mr. Walker drew on his own wealth of experience and on his knowledge of local history to discuss the present position of black Clevelanders in the economic life of our city.

The text of Mr. Walker's remarks follows:

BUSINESS AND CLEVELAND'S BIGGEST MINORITY
(By William O. Walker)

Dr. Corfias; Faculty; Students and Guests: I am honored by your invitation to participate in your forum. It is only by discussing the issues of the day in their right perspective, that we can get the proper focus on the problems that confront us. This series of talks, is in the best tradition of Dyke College, an institution that has been serving the business community of northeastern Ohio for 125 years.

Briefly, I want to discuss with you: "Business and Cleveland's Biggest Minority."

Cleveland has long been a hospitable town for the immigrants of the world. These immigrants brought, besides their skills and strong arms, their cultures, their mores and languages.

These immigrants were welcomed and easily absorbed into the social, educational, business and political fabrics of this city.

However, such was not the fate of the migrants, who, because of World War One and World War Two, were much sought after by the industries of this area to fill the labor gap caused by the stopping of the European immigrants.

During these two wars, labor agents were sent scouting into the South with free railroad tickets and money, to recruit laborers for the mills and factories of this area.

These black workers came by the thousands. They served in the army of industrial workers here with the same loyalty of their brothers who served in this nation's armies, fighting for democracy.

These migrant workers made northeastern Ohio one of the main war production centers in this nation and, helped lay the foundation for the great wealth and prosperity that has continued to flourish here.

I say these migrant workers were not welcomed and treated as generously as the European immigrants. This is true. While business welcomed these migrant workers in a time of great need, they exploited them ruthlessly.

Atty. James C. Davis, chairman, Greater Cleveland Growth Board, in a speech, March 13, 1967, in speaking about the treatment of the Negro, said:

"The final difference between the Negro migrant and his white counterpart is, of course, the difference in the color of their skins. The white immigrant had no need for governmental or other outside assistance to

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qualify him either for a job or a place to live. The anonymity of his white skin gave him free and unrestricted access to whatever job his skills, education and personality permitted him to hold and to whatever housing accommodation his resources permitted him to enjoy. Not so with the Negro."

These new people, in a new environment, found: inadequate housing; racial segregation; crime infested areas; little or no police protection and, a total indifference to their new social and education needs.

They were ruthlessly exploited by business shysters. Garnishees and repossession robbed many of them of their hard earned wages. High prices for them was the general rule.

Coming from areas where schools were poor and inadequate these labor-agent recruited workers, mostly from the South, who were ill equipped to establish themselves in an area that was just as cold in climate as it was in its treatment of them.

Those who were thrifty and sought to purchase homes, found that banks and real estate agents refused them housing except in the ghettos. Carnegie Ave., was the northern boundary as late as 30 years ago. When I tried to buy a house in 1946 on Ashbury Ave., in Glenville, no bank would finance my mortgage. After I was able to get financing through a Negro insurance company and moved in the white neighbors held a protest meeting.

Things had not improved too much in 1954, when I bought a lot on Ashwood Rd., in the now Ludlow Road area. Again I had to get my financing through a Negro bank to build my home. In the construction, the picture window was shot out. Atty. John Pegg, suffered worse than I did when he purchased a lot in the same area on Corby. He had a Negro contractor who couldn't even purchase needed materials and plumbing fixtures in Cleveland. Before his house was completed, a dynamite blast wrecked much of it.

This was the fate of Negroes trying to "make it" in Cleveland. No bankers protested this treatment. They sat back smugly in the Union Club and paid not the slightest attention to our plight.

Housing was not the only area where the Negro workers were exploited or ignored. Hotels and restaurants openly refused to accept or serve Negro guests.

One of the big political fights we had in the early thirties, was to get Negro doctors admitted as interns in Cleveland City Hospital, now Metropolitan General on Scranton Road. Negro women were refused admittance into the hospital's School of Nursing. When one finally got admitted and graduated, she was refused employment as a registered nurse.

The Chamber of Commerce, was unconcerned about the plight of Cleveland's biggest minority. We were beyond their realm of interest. In fact, the Chamber itself refused Negroes membership. Of course this is changed now.

Forty years ago, a Negro Businessman could not rent or buy a good business location. In 1943, a Negro pharmacist, Robert Shauter, bought a run-down drug store at E. 93rd and Cedar. He turned it into a thriving business.

Later he had an opportunity to purchase a drug store at E. 55 and Woodland. The white owner could not sell it to him because the downtown bank that controlled the property, would not consent to transferring the lease to a Negro tenant. At this time, E. 55 and Woodland was a teeming Negro ghetto.

Not to be outdone, Robert Shauter came to me and we got to some Negro numbers operators and we raised the money to buy the building. Only in this way could a Negro druggist get a decent location in his own area.

In the early depression thirties, the Future

Outlook League was organized here. Its slogan was: "Don't Spend your money where you can't work." Stores of all kinds were doing a thriving business on 100 percent Negro trade, yet, they would not hire Negro clerks.

The Future Outlook League, through picketing and protest, broke up much of this discriminating practice and opened up hundreds of jobs for Blacks.

As a part of this crusade, the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., was picketed and, we won the first jobs for Negro women with this company. The Cleveland Trust was also challenged, as well as Woolworth and others. Through political might as a City Councilman, the League and I were able in 1943 to breakdown the barriers to Negro employment on the Cleveland Railway Company, now CTS.

I could cite many more instances of how business interests of Cleveland treated its Negro citizens and workers, but, the ones I have cited, should give you some idea of the kind of handicaps and hardships Cleveland's biggest minority had to endure just to be good citizens and good workers.

So, those who are so eager to criticize and berate our minorities, should take into account what we have had to endure to try to make it in this affluent society.

The bitter and costly protests of Hough and Glenville, were but the harvest of the seeds of neglect, exploitation and discrimination that a new generation was not any longer willing to accept.

Cleveland business has profited greatly from the spending power of the Negro in this town. But, it has grudgingly given back to us even a modicum of the fruits of our spending.

No other racial group has had to pay such a high price in heartaches and despair just to try to be good citizens.

A NEW ERA

All of the racial problems and protests that erupted in the sixties and began to diminish in the seventies, brought on some drastic changes in the attitude and policies of business as they related to minorities.

"Fair Employment Practices;" "Equal Opportunity Employers;" became a part of the new lexicon of business. Tokenism became a part of the practices of every employment office.

Negroes were employed and their desks located so that they would be visible. High sounding titles were freely given out, but, in the main, most of these jobs were just token employment and, the holders of them, in all too many cases, were just glorified flunkies.

This band-aid treatment of the cancer of unemployment that the Negro has so long suffered from, was supposed to assuage the conscience of long indifferent business.

Fair housing has opened up the satellite cities and suburban areas for Negro residence. Long closed plush apartments on the Lakewood Gold Coast and elsewhere, are now, thanks to FHA prodding, accepting Negro tenants. Fifty to \$100 thousand homes in Shaker, Beachwood and other hitherto off-limits suburbs, now also have Negro residents.

Most hospitals now accept Negro professionals. In fact, if it wasn't for Negro help, few of our hospitals could serve their patients today.

The newly opening doors of opportunity, are arousing the Negro's interest. He must first rationalize as to whether they are real and permanent. People who have been exploited and hurt so long, must be reasonably tolerated as they readjust to their new situations and environments.

The election of a Negro mayor was a shock to this community. Like all firsts, this was the big test. A test not only for the business community, but for Negroes themselves.

City Hall didn't blow up when Carl Stokes walked in. It was still there intact, when he

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turned it over to Ralph Perk, four years later. Oh, yes, they tried to pretend that there was wide spread extravagance. But, the fact that Ralph Perk's extravagance is way ahead of that alleged to Carl Stokes, evokes no outcry from the news media or the public. White does make a difference.

Negroes take due note of these kind of inconsistencies or double standards.

The businessmen of this city have lots more purging to do before equality and civil rights are a reality for Cleveland's minorities. We are making progress, but, it is much too slow.

Atty. James C. Davis, in the same speech mentioned above, in placing the responsibility for action on the minorities problem said: "The white man must be brought to believe that his own selfish interest require that he recognize Negroes as people—as having the same rights as other people—to live in areas of their choice, limited only by their economic status and abilities."

Andrew F. Brimmer, the Negro member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in a recent lecture at the University of California, said: ". . . in general, blacks are moving ahead on the economic front."

Mr. Brimmer, then said: "I am personally convinced that the time has come for this nation to assign a much higher priority to efforts to open up genuine opportunities for those groups that have failed to share equitably in the benefits of economic growth."

In his talk, Mr. Brimmer stated the real income Blacks received in 1972, was \$51 billion. He gave the median family income as \$6,440.00. A recent study of income of Negroes in Cleveland, estimated it here at \$7,717.00 per family. The Census Bureau estimates that there were 86,474 minority families in Cleveland. Multiplying these figures, you get \$655,672,458 as spending power of our minorities here.

That businessmen of Cleveland are so indifferent over this kind of spending power, is amazing to me. Only Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo have a larger total population than just the Negro population of Cleveland.

If there is to be equity in the treatment of minorities, not only must the Negro get his share of the jobs his spending creates, but he must also get back his share of supplying of goods and services and construction, etc. In other words, the Negro must share in the spending as well as the purchase of business if equity is to obtain.

Therefore, it seems to me, that the whole stability of Cleveland's economy, is inextricably tied to its biggest minority. So the sooner we recognize that the Negro is here to stay and, begin to deal with the social, educational, political and economic problems affecting these minorities, the sooner will this cease to be a panic community, a declining city.

There is a Biblical quote from Jesus, that says: "For inasmuch as ye do this unto the least of these my brethren, ye do it also unto me."

To paraphrase this, I say to Cleveland business and its power structure: As you measure to the minorities, they will measure back to you.

I thank you.

MORE ABOUT THE VITAMIN BILL

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the FDA's adamant position on the vitamin issue

daily become more ridiculous as succinctly pointed out by Nicholas von Hoffman in the following commentary appearing in the Washington Post on June 6:

A AND D AS MOTHER'S LITTLE HELPERS

(By Nicholas von Hoffman)

The government is making a new class of criminals. They are the hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of vitajunkies who take high-potency megashots of vitamins.

Starting next year the Food and Drug Administration has put high potency vitamin A and D pills on a prescription-only basis. Low potency A and D, that is pills containing 150 per cent or less of the "recommended daily allowance," will still be available without prescription.

So if your bags are searched at the airport and they discover a bottle of potency A or D in them you'd better have a doctor's prescription or they might throw you in jail with the scag shooters, speed freaks and Quaalude poppers.

After the fingerprinting you'll be publicly labeled a vitajunkie. If you don't get a year in jail the judge'll force you into group therapy; once a week your probation officer will strip you down to make sure you haven't started sneaking hard stuff back into your diet.

The new FDA regulations also require that all other vitamins in pills containing more than 150 per cent of the recommended daily allowance—a figure, one suspects, they arrive at by lottery—must be labeled and sold as drugs. No matter what's written on the bottle, you're not going to be able to buy these vitamins freely for long because the agency says, they too will be "reviewed by experts who will judge their safety and effectiveness and advise the FDA whether any of them should require a prescription."

The reason offered for making A and D more expensive and much harder to get is the evidence that, taken in massive amounts, they are toxic. But so is spinach. If you drink enough water you can kill yourself; so, by the same reasoning, the FDA is obliged to put doses of H2O exceeding the recommended daily allowance under prescription. But as with vitamins, no one can recommend a daily allowance with confidence because we're all, each of us, different with different needs, and because they haven't spent the money to do the research to make more than an educated guess.

This solicitude for the safety of what we eat comes well from an agency that for years was willing to let the public ingest meat contaminated with a deadly substance like DES. The FDA has looked on while we gorged ourselves on cyclamates, dyes, preservatives and noxious additives of any sort that could be concocted in a chemistry lab.

Opponents of the new regulations don't have it easy. Even publications like The New York Times refer to them as "food faddists" in the news columns, while the FDA accuses the National Health Federation, the main organized group in opposition, of being quacks and charlatans. The agency is circulating a memorandum saying that some of the federation's leaders have been convicted of such things as practicing medicine without a license, misbranding health products and making false claims for them.

It does indeed sound bad that a former National Health Federation board member was convicted of promoting a "worthless" cancer remedy, until you recollect the number of equally worthless cancer remedies

being promoted by members of the American Medical Association.

Twenty years ago the viral theory of cancer was regarded as quackery, and acupuncture was considered a species of Red Chinese witchcraft. Millions of us are walking around with our tonsils cut out because doctors knew those funny lumps in our throats have no physiological function. The naturopaths, the chiropractors and the other people who give themselves queer-sounding titles disagreed.

This is not to say that everyone who disagrees with a doctor is right. Doubtless many who're fighting the FDA will ultimately be found to be in serious error; but right or wrong, it is medieval to put people with unpopular scientific opinions in jail. It is equally irrational and antiscientific to settle complex, widely disputed and underresearched questions of great difficulty and importance by ridicule or by promulgating new rules and regulations in the Federal Register.

But if we are going to go back to deciding scientific disputes in the courtroom, let's go all the way: Let's extend the death penalty for heroin pushing to the operators of health food stores and we can save our young people from being enslaved by vitamin C and wheat germ.

MISS GINGER ROGERS AT THE CONGRESSIONAL CLUB

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, a special feature in this year's program series at the Congressional Club was today's appearance of Ginger Rogers.

This celebrated star of motion pictures, the theater, and television devotes a great deal of her time these days to benefit her fellow citizens.

Today she spoke to a distinguished audience of congressional wives on the role which women may play as volunteers in aiding the disadvantaged and other unfortunate members of our society. Her remarks were received enthusiastically according to my report—and I congratulate her on this appearance in our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Doris, who serves as the club's program chairman, was privileged to introduce Ginger Rogers—and to enjoy the warmth of her company during much of the day. Mr. Speaker, when not engaged actively in one form or another of the performing arts, Ginger Rogers serves as a fashion consultant for the well-known firm of J. C. Penney, another great American institution.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a proud day for the Congressional Club and its president, Mrs. Lee Talcott, wife of our colleague from California, Representative BURT TALCOTT. Also, we may join in welcoming Ginger Rogers to Washington today. We look forward to reading the text of her sincere and thought-provoking remarks.

OEO LEGAL SERVICES
REGULATIONS

HON. JOHN B. CONLAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to some of the very useful and significant reforms which have been made in the legal services program in recent months. Under the leadership of J. Laurence McCarty, who is Associate Director of OEO for Legal Services, important changes have been introduced to assure that available resources will be assigned to assist needy clients on matters of concern to them and not be diverted to the political or ideological priorities of attorneys in the program.

In a manner fully consistent with the original intent of Congress, the emphasis of the program is being returned to service to individual clients. This is reflected in regulations removing "group representation," "law reform," and "community education" as separate program goals. Other important changes relate to assuring high standards of qualification for legal services attorneys, limits on pro or antiunion organizing activities and prohibitions against the use of Federal funds as dues or subsidies to private organizations of a political character.

I commend the text of these important regulations to the attention of my colleagues:

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE; CHAPTER X—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS; AND SUBPART—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding six new sections. The sections establish uniform Office of Legal Services policy governing the types and limits of legal assistance that can be provided by Legal Services attorneys to groups whose purpose is self-help in the economic sphere. The sections are as follows:

Sec.

1061.9-1 Applicability.

1061.9-2 References.

1061.9-3 Purpose.

1061.9-4 Definitions.

1061.9-5 Policy.

AUTHORITY.—Sects. 222, 602, 78 Stat. 528, 81 Stat. 698; 42 U.S.C. 2809, 2942.

§ 1061.9-1 Applicability.

All programs affording legal assistance which are funded under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended, if the assistance is administered by OTO.

§ 1061.9-2 References.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, section 222(a)(3); OEO Instruction 6140-02 (Guidelines for Legal Services Programs), 6140-3 (Group Representation), 6140-5 (Goals of the Legal Services Program), and 6803-5 (Use of Federal Funds for Union Activities) and the "Law Office Administrative Manual" of the Office of Legal Services, published by the National Clearinghouse for Legal Services.

§ 1061.9-3 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to outline the conditions under which Legal Services

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projects may furnish assistance to individuals or to groups engaged in economic development. Those portions of the Office of Legal Services "Law Office Administration Manual" (sec. 5201 C and D) which relate to economic development are hereby rescinded, as are all policy statements on economic development contained in evaluation handbooks, work statements, grant conditions, etc. Economic development will no longer be a separate goal of the Legal Services program.

§ 1061.9-4 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart, economic development: (a) Includes any activity carried on in the economic sphere (as distinguished from the social and political sphere) by an individual or group for the purpose of improving the material well-being of the individual or of the members of the group, but (b) excludes any union-related activities covered by the restrictions in OEO Instruction 6803-5, as well as such activities as consumer or tenant strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, etc. Typically, economic development consists of efforts to form and conduct business enterprises whether of the profit or nonprofit variety. Legal assistance in the area of economic development usually consists of advice, planning, and aiding in the preparation of incorporation papers.

§ 1061.9-5 Policy.

(a) Individuals or groups seeking economic development assistance from Legal Services projects must meet all the eligibility requirements listed in paragraph 5a of OEO Instruction 6140-3.

(b) Individuals and groups who are otherwise eligible and who have been awarded funds from local, State, or Federal governmental sources where such funds have been designated for use in profit or nonprofit business enterprises for the purpose of enabling said individuals to escape from poverty, shall be eligible for such legal assistance as will enable them to commence operations. Legal Services projects may provide further assistance for such enterprises during their formative stages but will encourage their clients to seek help from a private attorney or from other governmental agencies.

(c) In any event, Legal Services projects shall discontinue assistance at such time as the economic circumstances of the individual or group change sufficiently to disqualify the client if an application were then being made. It shall be the responsibility of the project to devise a system for regularly verifying the economic status of individuals or groups receiving assistance and for terminating such assistance in an orderly manner.

(d) Legal services will not be provided to any individual or group receiving economic development assistance when such legal services are sought for the furtherance of the political and/or legislative aims of the individual or group.

This subpart shall become effective on July 5, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-11207 Filed 6-1-73; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS AND SUBPART—EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding five new subparts. The subparts establish a uniform Office of Legal Services policy outlining the conditions under which Legal Service attorneys may (a) conduct legal education programs for clients and potential clients and (b) publicize the availability of

legal assistance for the poor. The subparts are as follows:

Sec.

1061.10-1 Applicability.

1061.10-2 References.

1061.10-3 Purpose.

1061.10-4 Policy.

AUTHORITY.—Sects. 222, 602, 78 Stat. 528, 81 Stat. 698; 42 U.S.C. 2809, 2942.

§ 1061.10-1 Applicability.

All programs affording legal assistance which are funded under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended, if administered by OEO.

§ 1061.10-2 References.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, section 222(a)(3); OEO Instruction 6140-2 (Goals of the Legal Services Program) and 6140-02 (Guidelines for Legal Services Programs); Canon 2 of the ABA's Code of Professional Responsibility, Informal Opinion 179 and 1234 of the ABA's Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, and guidelines for permissible advertising and "community education" activities issued in November 1972 by the Supreme Court of the State of Montana.

§ 1061.10-3 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to provide guidance for Legal Services line projects and backup centers respecting the provision to indigent persons of "legal education," hitherto referred to informally in program documents as "community education." "Legal education" or * * * "community education" is no longer a separate goal of the Legal Services program but is subsumed under the single goal of quality services to individual clients or potential clients who meet the income eligibility criteria. Relevant portions of OEO instruction 6140-02 (pp. 24-25, Guidelines for Legal Services Programs) and all other statements of general policy on the subject of "legal education" or "community education" found in internal memoranda, grant conditions, work statements and evaluation handbooks are hereby rescinded.

§ 1061.10-4 Policy.

All grantees/contractors funded in whole or in part through the Office of Legal Services will adhere to the following policies:

(a) The staffs of line projects and backup centers, and no others, may conduct, through publications and through participation in public meetings and private conferences, educational programs for the sole purpose of apprising eligible persons of their legal rights and obligations, and of the opportunities for legal assistance available to such persons through the Legal Services program. Particular emphasis should be placed on preventive education so that legal remedies, including litigation, sought after involvement will be the exception rather than the rule. Projects will include specific plans for preventive education activities in their requests for refunding.

NOTE.—In informal opinion 179, dated May 8, 1968, the ABA's Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility stated that: " * * * because of the trouble, disappointments, controversy and litigation it will prevent (preventive education), will enhance the public esteem of the legal profession (and) * * * will also improve the social order."

(b) Line attorneys and backup attorneys will insure that any legal education programs they conduct:

(1) Do not have as their purpose or probable result the instigation of litigation which is frivolous and without merit.

(2) Do not have as their purpose or probable result litigation which is brought merely to injure or harass other persons, groups, or institutions.

(3) Relate only to general legal problems

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and do not attempt to advise specific persons concerning individual legal problems in the absence of any attorney-client relationship.

NOTE.—To advise a person that he should take legal action is proper only when an attorney-client relationship has been established.

(4) Do not have as their purpose or probable result the organizing of groups for political action, lobbying, labor or antilabor activities, strikes, picketing, boycotts, demonstrations, etc.

(5) Do not, under guise of disseminating information, advocate political, or social causes or reforms allegedly designed to make the legal system more responsive to the needs of the poor.

NOTE.—It is the policy of the Office of Legal Services that all legal services line projects and backup centers conform to the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) Are not for the purpose of locating potential clients who might be useful to an attorney in his efforts to raise certain issues before the courts.

NOTE.—In informal opinion 1234, dated July 19, 1972, the ABA's Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, in response to the question "whether lawyers are permitted to decide in the abstract what legal propositions should be placed before the courts, and then seek out litigants who are willing to have these issues raised," declared that: "The legal aid lawyer who desires to raise certain issues in litigation but who is handling no litigation involving such issues may not seek out indigents and request the indigence to, or advise the indigents to, become as clients, parties to such litigation."

(c) Educational activities of nonattorney personnel (including paralegal and outreach staff) assigned to legal services projects will be subject to the same restrictions as apply to such activities when conducted by attorneys.

(d) To increase awareness among the indigent not only of their legal rights and responsibilities but of the availability of assistance from neighborhood law offices, Legal Services projects may advertise the existence, location, telephone numbers, and services of its offices, using any recognized advertising medium: *Provided*.

(1) The materials used scrupulously avoid naming individual attorneys.

(2) The materials used are understandable to those to whom directed, and are accurate, practical, and not prepared in such a way as to arouse unrealistic expectations.

(3) The materials and presentation are dignified and professional in tone.

(4) The materials do not violate any of the restrictions listed in paragraph 4b, 1 through 6 above.

This subpart shall become effective on July 5, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-11206 Filed 6-1-73; 8:45 am]

PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS AND SUBPART—ATTORNEY PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding nine new subparts. The subparts establish a uniform Office of Legal Services policy for an annual evaluation (a) of all Legal Services project attorneys by the Project Director and (b) of the Project Director by the Project Board. The subparts are as follows:

Sec.

1061.11-1 Applicability.

1061.11-2 Purpose.

1061.11-3 Board of directors review.

1061.11-4 Attorney personnel file.

1061.11-5 National office file copy.

1061.11-6 Annual evaluation schedule.

1061.11-7 Attorney appraisal.

1061.11-8 Supply of forms.

AUTHORITY.—Sects. 222, 602, 78 Stat. 528, 81

Stat. 698; 42 U.S.C. 2809, 2942.

§ 1061.11-1 Applicability.

All programs affording legal assistance which are funded under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended, if the assistance is administered by OEO.

§ 1061.11-2 Purpose.

In order to accomplish a regular evaluation of attorney staff in accordance with the requirements of section 901 of the EOA, as amended, an attorney performance appraisal shall be prepared at least once a year (a) for each project attorney by the Legal Services Project Director or his designee and (b) for each Legal Services Project Director by the governing Board of the project.

§ 1061.11-3 Board of Directors Review.

Attorney performance appraisals of staff attorneys other than the Project Director are subject to review and concurrence by the Legal Services Project Board of Directors. Attorney performance appraisals shall be submitted for comment at the meeting of the Board following the attorney performance appraisal by the Project Director of his designee.

§ 1061.11-4 Attorney personnel file.

The performance appraisals of each attorney shall, for the duration of the attorney's employment by the project, be retained as a part of his personnel record, in the files of the Legal Services project. Performance appraisals will be made available, if requested, to monitoring and evaluation teams conducting on-site visits for the Office of Legal Services.

§ 1061.11-5 National office file copy.

One copy of the completed attorney performance appraisal shall be sent to the Office of Legal Services for the purposes of OEO Instruction 6900-02 whenever a request for a salary increase above \$10,000 per annum is forwarded.

§ 1061.11-6 Annual evaluation schedule.

The attorney performance appraisal shall be conducted annually at least 90 days before the project year ends and in no event shall a Legal Services project be refunded without having conducted a complete annual attorney performance appraisal.

§ 1061.11-7 Attorney Appraisal.

There are six choices for each category of appraisal in parts I and II of the form. The categories are as follows: (a) Outstanding, (b) above average, (c) average, (d) below average, (e) unsatisfactory, (f) unobserved/not applicable. The standards against which the appraisals are to be made are the performance standards which would be considered appropriate for an attorney of the same experience, salary level, etc., as the attorney ranked.

§ 1061.11-8 Supply of forms.

OEO Form 464 may be obtained from the OEO Distribution Center.

This subpart shall become effective on July 5, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-11208 Filed 6-1-73; 8:45 am]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE; CHAPTER X—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS; AND SUBPART—GROUP REPRESENTATION

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding five new sections, reading as follows:

Sec.

1061.6-1 Applicability.

1061.6-2 References.

1061.6-3 Purpose.

1061.6-4 Definitions.

1061.6-5 Policy.

AUTHORITY: Sects. 222, 602, 78 Stat. 528, 81 Stat. 698; 42 U.S.C. 2809, 2942.

§ 1061.6-1 Applicability.

All programs affording legal assistance which are funded under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended, if the assistance is administered by OEO.

§ 1061.6-2 Reference.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, section 222(a)(3), OEO Instruction 6140-4, 6140-02, and 6803-5, and the Law Office Administrative Manual of the Office of Legal Services, published by the National Clearinghouse for Legal Services.

§ 1061.6-3 Purpose.

The purpose of this instruction is to outline the conditions under which legal services attorneys may serve a group of indigent persons as a group distinguished from the individuals comprising it. Those portions of OEO Instruction 6140-02 (p. 21, guidelines for legal services programs) and of the Office of Legal Services Law Office Administrative Manual (section 5201c) which deal with group representation are hereby rescinded, as are all parallel statements on group representation found in grant conditions, policy memoranda, evaluation handbooks, etc.

§ 1061.6-4 Definitions.

For the purpose of this instruction, group representation is defined as legal counseling, education and advocacy including litigation, provided by Legal Services line attorneys and backup attorneys to any association, organization, cooperative, or group, incorporated or unincorporated, profit or nonprofit. Group representation is not synonymous with class action litigation. Class actions will be treated in a separate instruction.

§ 1061.6-5 Policy.

(a) *Eligibility requirements.*—Legal services projects or programs funded in whole or in part by OEO grants may furnish legal representation to groups provided:

(1) All the individual members of the group or organization meet the standards of income eligibility established for individuals receiving assistance from the legal services project in question.

NOTE.—Such eligibility will be determined in the manner in which it is determined for an individual who seeks assistance as an individual rather than as a member of a group.

(2) The group as an entity lacks resources or assets or expected income to pay for representation by a private lawyer, and cannot practicably raise from among its members, by contributions or otherwise, funds sufficient to defray the costs of representation.

NOTE.—The burden of establishing eligibility rests with the group seeking representation. Procedures, type of evidence required, etc., will be determined by the project's board of directors. The fact that a group pays any staff members will create a presumption that the group can hire its own attorney.

(3) A majority of members of the group seeking assistance reside in the area served by the legal services project providing the assistance.

(4) The group is either (i) a religious, charitable, scientific, or educational organization as defined in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case it must be able to meet the organizational and operational tests, for tax exempt status contained in the Code, or (ii) a group whose sole purpose is economic development (see OEO Instruction 6140-4) or (iii) a group

which fits into neither of the categories described in paragraph (a) (4) (i) and (ii) of this section but which does not engage in lobbying or political activities.

(5) The activity for which the group seeks legal representation does not fall into any of the following categories: Political action, lobbying, violent or disorderly protests or demonstrations, civil disobedience, or other unlawful or improper conduct.

(b) *House counsel.*—The practice of permitting legal services attorneys to be used by various groups on a continuing basis as general counsel or "house counsel" is prohibited. Assistance to eligible groups will be furnished only on an ad hoc basis and will be addressed to specific grievances.

(c) *Group organizing.*—Legal assistance furnished to groups will not include assistance in organizing groups except as specified in OEO Instruction 6140-4.

(d) *Other assistance.*—Project funds, supplies, equipment, space, or staff personnel shall not be made available to or be utilized by any groups ineligible for legal services.

This subpart shall become effective on June 29, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-10814 Filed 5-29-73; 8:45 am]

PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS AND SUBPART—MAINTENANCE OF ATTORNEYS LOGS AND RECORD OF AUTHORIZED LEAVE

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding new sections, reading as follows:

Sec.

1061.7-1 Applicability.

1061.7-2 Purpose.

1061.7-3 Policy.

1061.7-4 Forms supply.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 222, 602, 78 Stat. 528, 81 Stat. 698; 42 U.S.C. 2809, 2942.

§ 1061.7-1 Applicability.

All programs affording legal assistance which are funded under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended, if the assistance is administered by OEO.

§ 1061.7-2 Purpose.

To establish requirements for the maintenance of attorney logs and record of authorized leave.

§ 1061.7-3 Policy.

Every legal services project attorney shall be required to maintain a log of his working activities and of all leave taken. Every legal services project shall provide each attorney with a standardized form which shall be set up on a day to day basis (including Saturdays and Sundays) and which shall be broken down into sections designated "morning," "afternoon," and "evening." The following information shall be entered by each attorney in his log on a daily basis:

(a) Day and date.

(b) A notation for all work activities for each section of the day showing the matter worked on and the approximate time spent.

(c) A notation of the type of leave taken for each section of the day (such as, annual, administrative, compensatory, leave without pay).

It shall not be necessary to break down work activities but only to indicate in general the area of work done. It shall not be necessary, in recording leave records, to note the specific purpose for the leave beyond its general classification. All records and logs shall be maintained on file by each project for a minimum period of 2 years.

§ 1061.7-4 Forms Supply.

OEO form 463 may be obtained from the OEO Distribution Center.

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This subpart shall become effective June 29, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-10813 Filed 5-29-73; 8:45 am]
PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS AND SUBPART—QUALIFICATIONS OF LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding 3 new sections, reading as follows:

Sec.

1061.8-1 Applicability.

1061.8-2 Purpose.

1061.8-3 Policy.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 222, 602, 78 Stat. 528, 81 Stat. 698; 42 U.S.C. 2809, 2942.

§ 1061.8-1 Applicability.

All programs affording legal assistance which are funded under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act as amended, if assistance is administered by OEO.

§ 1061.8-2 Purpose.

To establish minimum qualifications for legal service attorneys.

§ 1061.8-3 Policy.

(a) The attorneys engaged in the legal services program must be admitted to practice in the State in which they are employed. They are encouraged to become members of the State and local bar associations of the State and local community in which they are employed. The Office of Legal Services views State and local bar membership as very important since contact between lawyers working in the same community is considered an essential element of effective representation of persons residing in that community.

(b) OEO has not established national salary standards for attorneys. However, salaries should be competitive for the level of experience of other attorneys in the community. To this end, salaries earned by private attorneys and salaries of the county attorney, city attorney, district attorney, or States attorney may be used as guidelines and as representative of the local salary structure for attorneys of comparable experience.

(c) A legal services attorney on a full-time salaried basis shall not maintain an outside practice of any kind, nor shall he be associated for the practice of law in any way with an attorney engaged in the private practice of law.

Effective date.—This subpart shall become effective June 29, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-10812 Filed 5-29-73; 8:45 am]

CHAPTER X—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS; AND SUBPART—GOALS OF LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

Chapter X, part 1061 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding six new subparts, reading as follows:

Sec.

1061.5-1 Applicability.

1061.5-2 References.

1061.5-3 Purpose.

1061.5-4 Background.

1061.5-5 Definitions.

1061.5-6 Policy.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 602, 78 Stat. 528; 42 U.S.C. 2942.

§ 1061.5-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all OEO Legal Services programs.

§ 1061.5-2 References.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, section 222(a)(3), 232(a), OEO

Instruction 6140-02, January 15, 1968, and evaluation handbook (revised January 1973).

§ 1061.5-3 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is (a) to define in broad outline, and formally promulgate, the goals of the Legal Services program and (b) to acquaint Legal Services employees, grantees, contractors, and clients with these goals. That portion of OEO Instruction 6140-02 which lists the five "overall objectives" of the program and that portion which describes the "Scope of Legal Services Rendered" is hereby rescinded. That portion of the evaluation handbook (revised 1973 edition) which lists the five unofficial "goals" of the program—law reform, economic development, group representation, individual legal services, and community education—is also rescinded, as are parallel passages in all internal working documents (grant applications and grant conditions, policy memoranda, etc.).

§ 1061.5-4 Background.

Five "objectives" of the Legal Services program were officially promulgated in OEO Instructions 6140-02, January 15, 1968 (*Guidelines for Legal Services Programs*). The statement of these objectives merely paraphrases sections 222(a)(3) and 232(a) of the Economic Opportunity Act. The five so-called goals of the Legal Services program—law reform, service to individual clients, group representation, community education, and economic development—were never officially promulgated in the form of an OEO instruction and were never published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* or in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. They were inculcated unofficially as was the primacy of law reform, by way of evaluation handbooks, memoranda, and other informal working papers. This subpart contains the first formal pronouncement of the Office of Legal Services on the question of goals.

§ 1061.5-5 Definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, law reform is defined as any change in a statute, in an administrative rule or practice or in a judicial rule or decision whether such change is brought about by (a) litigative advocacy, where the instrument used is typically a test case or a class action, or (b) legislative advocacy which includes legislative drafting, and advocacy in the strict sense; i.e., efforts to effect passage or stimulate adoption of proposals by legislative bodies, or (c) administrative advocacy which includes rule drafting, and formal/informal participation in administrative proceedings.

§ 1061.5-6 Policy.

(a) The Legal Services program has only one major goal and therefore only one overriding objective for the line attorneys and backup attorneys employed in the program: To provide quality legal services in noncriminal matters to individuals who meet the eligibility criteria established by the Office of Legal Services and who are otherwise unable to afford counsel. The services will include legal education, advice, representation, litigation, and appeal.

(b) Law reform will no longer be a primary or separate goal of the program or the chief criterion in evaluating or refunding projects. This policy is not intended to ban all resort by attorneys to class actions, suits against the government, test case litigation, etc. Such advocacy will be permitted when it is undertaken on behalf of specific eligible clients with standing to sue, is fully understood and approved by the client, and is consistent with guidelines established by the project board and the Office of Legal Services. Legal Services attorneys will not engage under any circumstances in non-client-initiated advocacy; i.e., all advocacy must be solely in response to a client-initiated request for legal help.

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(c) The three remaining goals which were promulgated unofficially in the past: Group representation, community education, and economic development, will no longer be separate goals.

Effective date.—This subpart shall become effective June 25, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-10403 Filed 5-24-73; 8:45 am]

CHAPTER X—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PART 1068—COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTEE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; AND SUBPART 1068.8—USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR UNION ACTIVITIES

Chapter X, part 1068 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding five new sections, reading as follows:

Sec.

1068.8-1 Applicability.

1068.8-2 Policy.

1068.8-3 Restrictions on the use of program funds for union activities.

1068.8-4 Restrictions on use of equipment and facilities.

AUTHORITY.—Sects. 213, 602; 81 Stat. 695, 78 Stat. 530; U.S.C. 2796, 2942.

§ 1068.8-1 Applicability.

This instruction does not apply to the unionization of grantee employees or OEO employees with non-Federal funds or check-off for such employees or payment of such employees while performing union duties under a valid negotiated contract.

§ 1068.8-2 Policy.

Use of EOA funds for purposes not related to the elimination of poverty is inappropriate. Additionally, there is a special danger in allowing the use of Federal moneys by a particular group to support or oppose any other faction or group.

§ 1068.8-3 Restrictions on the use of program funds for union activities.

Grantees and their delegate agencies and employees of grantees or delegate agencies may not permit the use of program funds for:

(a) Support of any activity the purpose of which is to unionize or attempt to unionize any group or faction;

(b) Opposing any group or faction attempting to unionize any other group or faction;

(c) Influence of any union election;

(d) Discrimination or threat or promise of discrimination, against any person, including beneficiaries of the program, because of the person's opinion or view or action or inaction relating to unions, union activity, or the labor movement;

(e) Employment of any individual based upon his support or opposition to unions, union activity, or the labor movement;

(f) Payment of the salary of any employee of a grantee or delegate agency for any period of time during which he engages in any union activity or advocacy of a particular view toward unions or the labor movement;

(g) Presentation of any union educational program designed to impress any person or party with a particular view in such dispute;

(h) Any demonstration, rally or picketing activity to promote a particular point of view in regard to unions, union activity or the labor movement;

(i) Any advertising campaign designed to promote a particular view in regard to unions, union activity or the labor movement;

(j) Any lobbying activity or campaign of mass letter writing directed toward any local, State or Federal Government officials for the purpose of influencing them as to unions, union activity, the labor movement or any issue pertaining to unions, union activity or the labor movement;

(m) Payment of membership fees, initia-

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tion fees, dues, assessments, contributions or similar payments to any union or labor organization;

(n) Payment of membership fees, initiation fees, dues, assessments, contributions or similar payments to any organization or group which devotes or contributes any of its resources, from whatever source, to any activity which the grantee or delegate agency is prohibited from engaging in by this instruction. For purposes of the above, the amount of resources devoted to such activity is immaterial.

§ 1068.8-4 Restrictions on the use of equipment and facilities.

(a) Grantees and their delegate agencies and employees of grantees or delegate agencies may not permit equipment or facilities, purchased or leased, with Federal funds, in whole or in part, to be used for support of or opposition to any union activity, during such period as the equipment or facilities are under the control and/or direction of grantees and their delegate agencies.

(b) Such equipment and facilities shall not be used for, nor shall Federal funds be used to sponsor or conduct, any meeting relating to union activity, labor disputes or the labor movement, even if provision is made for all points of view with regard to such.

This subpart shall become effective June 1, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-8545 Filed 5-1-73; 8:45 am]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE; CHAPTER X—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PART 1061—CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS; AND SUBPART—LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

Notice is hereby given that the regulations set forth below are promulgated as interim regulations by the Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. As a result of the prospective delegation of certain programs to other Federal departments, prospective funding changes, and changes in the management and administration of certain programs, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been required to institute emergency guidelines and instructions in advance of 30-day prior notice in the Federal Register. Accordingly, the regulations published below are effective on the dates indicated therein. Moreover in view of the nature of the problem which these regulations are designed to remedy, having been advised by counsel I find that to publish them in the Federal Register 30 days prior to their effective date would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

The regulations below will remain in effect unless and until superseded by permanent regulations published in the Federal Register. Interested persons wishing to comment before permanent regulations are promulgated may submit written data, views, and comments by mailing them to the Acting Director Policy Regulation, Office of Program Review, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20506, in time to arrive on or before April 25, 1973.

After careful consideration is given to all relevant material submitted, and such other information as may be available, the Acting Director of OEO may modify these interim regulations as he deems appropriate and publish them as permanent regulations in the Federal Register.

Chapter X, Part 1051 of title —— the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding a new subpart, reading as follows:

Sec.

1061.4-1 Policy

AUTHORITY: Sec. 602, 78 Stat. 530; 42 U.S.C. 2942.

§ 1061.4-1 Policy.

No program or project, involving legal service to the poor, shall henceforth be funded, in any manner, except through the Office of Legal Services.

Effective date. This subpart shall become effective April 2, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-6231 Filed 3-30-73; 8:45 am]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE; CHAPTER X—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PART 1068—COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTEE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; AND SUBPART—ALLOWABILITY OF COSTS FOR ORGANIZATION DUES, MEMBERSHIP FEES, AND DONATIONS

Notice is hereby given that the regulations set forth below are promulgated as interim regulations by me as Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. As a result of the prospective delegation of certain programs to other Federal departments, prospective funding changes, and changes in the management and administration of certain programs, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been required to institute emergency guidelines and instructions in advance of 30-day prior notice in the Federal Register. Accordingly, the regulations published below are effective on the dates indicated therein. Moreover, in view of the nature of the problems which these regulations are designed to remedy, having been advised by counsel, I find that to publish them in the Federal Register 30 days prior to their effective date would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

The regulations below will remain in effect unless and until superseded by permanent regulations published in the Federal Register. Interested persons wishing to comment before permanent regulations are promulgated may submit written data, views, and comments by mailing them to the Acting Director, Policy Regulation, Office of Program Review, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20506, in time to arrive before April 25, 1973.

After careful consideration is given to all relevant material submitted, and to such other information as may be available, the Acting Director of OEO may modify these interim regulations as he deems appropriate and publish them as permanent regulations in the Federal Register.

Chapter X, Part 1068 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding four new sections, reading as follows:

Sec.

1068.7-1 Purpose.

1068.7-2 Applicability of this subpart.

1068.7-3 Policy.

1068.7-4 Form of requests for authorization.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 602, 78 Stat. 530, 42 U.S.C. 2942.

§ 1068.7-1 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to establish restrictions on charging donations, organization dues, and membership fees to project funds.

§ 1068.7-2 Applicability of this subpart.

This subpart applies to all programs affording legal assistance which are funded until title II of the Economic Opportunity Act as amended, if the assistance is administered by OEO.

Project funds shall not be expended to pay for membership fees or dues or make contribution to any person, organization, association, or entity without the written authorization of the Associate Director for the Office of Legal Services, or his designee. (Project funds include both funds derived from the Federal grant and required matching share.)

§ 1068.7-4 Form of requests for authorization.

Requests for authorization shall state the name and address of the organization, func-

tion and nature of the organization's activities, the purpose of the request, and the itemized cost to be charged against project funds.

This subpart shall become effective on March 28, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-5941 Filed 3-27-73; 8:45 am]

PART 1070—COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTEE OPERATIONS AND SUBPART—USE OF OEO GRANT FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROGRAM OR OTHER INVOLVEMENT IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Notice is hereby given that the regulations set forth below are promulgated as interim regulations by the Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. As a result of the prospective delegation of certain programs to other Federal departments, prospective funding changes, and changes in the management and administration of certain programs, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been required to institute emergency guidelines and instructions in advance of 30-day prior notice in the Federal Register. Accordingly, the regulations published below are effective on the dates indicated therein. Moreover, in view of the nature of the problems which these regulations are designed to remedy, having been advised by counsel, I find that to publish them in the Federal Register 30 days prior to their effective date would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

The regulations below will remain in effect unless and until superseded by permanent regulations published in the Federal Register. Interested persons wishing to comment before permanent regulations are promulgated may submit written data, views, and comments by mailing them to the Acting Director, Policy Regulation, Office of Program Review, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, in time to arrive on or before April 25, 1973.

After careful consideration is given to all relevant material submitted, and to such other information as may be available, the Acting Director of the OEO may modify these interim regulations as he deems appropriate and publish them as permanent regulations in the Federal Register.

Chapter X, Part 1070 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding five new sections, reading as follows:

Sec.

- 1070.4-1 Purpose.
- 1070.4-2 Applicability.
- 1070.4-3 Background.
- 1070.4-4 Definitions.
- 1070.4-5 Policy.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 602, 78 Stat. 530, 42 U.S.C. 2942.

§ 1070.4-1 Purpose.

This subpart provides policy governing the funding by OEO of all grantees in relation to all communications media, as defined herein, and all newsletters or house organs of OEO grantees.

§ 1070.4-2 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all grantees funded by OEO.

§ 1070.4-3 Background.

(a) The earlier draft Instruction 7044-1, which this subpart supersedes, covered only newspapers and newsletters or house organs. Further, it was applicable only to grantees funded under title II and title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. This did not provide a policy for title VII grants for Community Economic Development, nor for Special Impact grants under former title I-D, which has been repealed. Funding of such other communications media as general coverage magazines, radio, television and cable television, are,

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in effect and in terms of policy, no different than funding newspapers. This policy is set forth under § 1070.4-5(a) below.

(b) Experience also indicated that it is necessary and desirable to define further and reiterate OEO policy concerning the publishing with OEO funds of newsletters and house organs in order to establish clear lines of responsibility for same. This policy is set forth under § 1070.4-5(b) below.

(c) With specific reference to cable television (CATV) it should be noted that based on discussion between Federal Communications Commission (FCC) staff and OEO, there is reason to doubt that the FCC would issue necessary certificates of compliance for CATV projects subject to the restrictions contained in section 603(b) of the Economic Opportunity Act and the OEO implementing regulations.

§ 1070.4-4 Definition.

"Communications media" as used herein is confined to communications that are directed, or made readily available, to the general public. It specifically includes all radio broadcasting and telecasting, general coverage newspapers and magazines. The term "Communications media" excepts house organs or newsletters, bulletins, etc. which are specifically addressed to an organization's constituency and which are not given external distribution by the organization beyond its constituency. Policy on such publications, based largely on former draft Instruction 7044-1 which has been in effect, is covered in this subpart under § 1070.4-5(b).

§ 1070.4-5 Policy.

(a) Concerning "communications media." It is OEO policy not to provide funds to establish or operate any mass communication medium such as a general coverage newspaper or magazine, radio station or television station including a cable television system. However, under special circumstances and with the express written approval of the Director, OEO may make grants to help establish such a medium if such action is in furtherance of the grantee's approved OEO program, by assisting in the planning and initial expenses provided that: (1) The grantee agrees that OEO funds are to be provided only on a minimum, one-time basis, and not to provide long-term (over 1 year) operational or other support. (2) The grantee shall make a showing of interest by other investors and assure early divestiture from the grantee to a local public corporation with communitywide ownership not under the control of the CDC or other OEO grantee.

(3) Ownership and management of the physical assets be separated from control of publishing or programing and the latter be under the control of a separate entity over whom the grantee cannot exercise any influence. This may be effected by the use of an "arms length" contract with some independent organization, or by the grantee-owner of the physical assets subcontracting the use of its assets to such an organization. In either event, OEO shall have the right of prior approval or disapproval of the entity which would control the output of the medium.

(b) *Concerning newsletters or house organs.* (1) OEO grantees may determine that publishing newsletters or house organs is essential to the accomplishment of the grantee's approved program. The OEO grant office reserves the right to review the grantee's justification of its need to publish a newsletter or house organ. Newsletters are under local grantee control as are all other program activities. While they reflect the policies and opinions of the local grantee, newsletters also are subject to the same laws and regulations, such as those restricting political activity, which govern all OEO funded programs.

(2) The grantee's principal representative board and boards of limited purpose

agencies and community development corporations have the ultimate responsibility of insuring that the content of all grantee publications coming under their jurisdiction reflect the policies and opinions of the local program and are in accord with OEO policy. To accomplish this, the board may elect to delegate the review function to the Executive Director. In all cases, publications must be reviewed prior to printing to assure compliance with this policy and the sanction of the board.

(3) Responsibility for the content and distribution of such publication must be established. Arrangements shall be made by the grantee with each of its delegate agencies, neighborhood councils, and any other group it funds which are or may be publishing a newsletter or house organ to expedite this review process.

(4) Newsletters or house organs shall not be prepared or circulated for purposes other than informing the grantee's constituency on the program of the grantee and reporting information of direct use to the grantee's constituency in the accomplishment of the grantee's stated program.

(5) Project funds will not be spent for newsletters or house organs unless a review procedure has been established in accordance with this subpart.

(c) *Use of advertising time and space as non-Federal share.* OEO does not credit as an in-kind contribution for a grantee's non-Federal share requirement any news coverage, editorial comment, advertising or public service time or space in any communications media such as radio, television, magazines, wire services and news services. This policy does not, however, prohibit a grantee from suing Federal or non-Federal funds for publicizing or advertising program activities when the grantee can show that the expense is the best way of achieving a legitimate program purpose. This is an allowable expenditure although not an allowable in-kind contribution for a grantee's non-Federal share requirement. This policy also does not prohibit a grantee from accepting public service time or notices in the mass media, as long as such activities are not treated as in-kind, non-Federal share contributions.

Effective date. This subpart shall become effective April 1, 1973.

HOWARD PHILLIPS,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 73-5840 Filed 3-27-73; 8:45 am]

IN HONOR OF FATHER KEANE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has produced its fair share of religious leaders of all faiths. There are many stories of such leaders who have shared in one way or another in the national limelight.

It is my great pleasure today to insert into the RECORD a resolution which I have addressed to the mayor and city council of Colton, my hometown, concerning one of my constituents, Father Michael Keane of Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, Father Keane is the present "dean" of ministers in San Bernardino County, the longest serving clergyman in the area; and,

Whereas, Father Keane is the founding pastor of Immaculate Conception Catholic

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Church (1943) which has a current congregation of some 1400 families; and,

Whereas, Father Keane has extended the use of the facilities of said church to the community at large; and,

Whereas, Father Keane has carried on a youth program second to none; and,

Whereas, Father Keane has exercised his civic responsibility by serving unselfishly on numerous boards and committees; be it therefore

Resolved, That June 16, 1973, be recognized by the Mayor and City Council as a day of celebration for the Colton community in honor of the 35th Anniversary of Father Keane's ordination and for his enthusiastic service and devotion to his church and community.

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

FISHING RIGHTS?

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, when giving attention to foreign affairs, we are naturally preoccupied with the remaining problems in Southeast Asia and the constant explosive situation in the Middle East.

However, we should be mindful of the unfortunate confrontation between Iceland and Great Britain over the subject of territorial waters and related fishing rights.

The Chicago Daily News, in a very timely and effective editorial on Friday, June 1, properly makes the point that through the United Nations, an effective way must be made to solve the lengthy disputes in this and similar confrontations.

I include the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Chicago Daily News, June 1, 1973]

FISHING IN TROUBLED SEAS

As battles go, the "cod war" between Iceland and Britain isn't any great shakes. A few nets cut, a few shots fired, fishing trawlers damaged, no casualties so far. But it's serious enough to divert the attention of President Nixon and French President Pompidou during their Iceland summit meeting, for this "war" between allies has disruptive potentials for NATO and European politics.

It's serious, too, in that it is symptomatic of a global struggle over fishing rights and territorial waters. Iceland, where fishing is a primary industry, last year announced that no other nation could fish within 50 miles of its shore. Britain refused to recognize the new limit, which would rob British fishermen of grounds they have fished for centuries.

Similar disputes have cropped up all around the globe. Some Latin American countries claim as their exclusive fishing grounds all the sea within 200 miles of their coast. Ecuador and Peru have seized many an American tuna boat found within that limit, and assessed huge fines. Canada has just served notice it intends to claim exclusive rights to fishing out to 200 miles, which would bar other nations from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, one of the world's most productive fishing grounds.

Behind all this concern lies the fact that commercial fishing is undergoing a revolution similar to the agricultural revolution on land. Fishing is no longer a matter of a few

brave men, a small boat and a net. Bigger boats, equipped with elaborate electronic gear for locating fish and machinery for catching and processing them, now roam the seas. Their increased catches help meet the increased world demand for food, but they also threaten to upset the natural balance in the seas. Already there is a grim possibility that "factory ships" and improved technology have doomed the great whales to extinction.

Neither Iceland nor Canada can be blamed for wanting to preserve their traditional fishing grounds and the industry they support. Nor can any other nation stand by and see highly mechanized fleets rob its coastal waters of marine life. At all costs, the vast resources of the sea must be preserved for the benefit of all mankind.

But for any nation to make a unilateral grab for ocean territory violates all the traditions of international access to the seas. What is missing, and sorely needed, is international agreement on territorial limits and the regulation of the fishing industry.

The United Nations has nibbled at the edges of this problem, but so far to no avail. Another try will be made later this year. And with the example of the cod war before them, illustrating how ugly fishing disputes can become, the world's nations should put regulation at the top of their "urgent" list.

AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF OIL IMPORTING NATIONS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 1973, I introduced a bill (H. Res. 403) asking the President to call a conference of oil-importing nations for two purposes. First, to establish an international organization of oil-importing countries, and, second, to establish common practices and policies affecting oil prices, importation, and consumption. The following Congressmen joined me in cosponsorship of that bill: Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GUDDE, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HUBER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FROEHLICH, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. PARRIS, and Mr. CLEVELAND. In addition to these Members, Congressmen ROE, WINN, GILMAN, KEMP, RINALDO, and SEIBERLING have asked to join the legislation should I reintroduce the bill. In light of recent development borne out in the following Washington Post article, I do intend to reintroduce the bill a week from today and would welcome further cosponsorship. I commend your attention to the following article:

A THREE-WAY OIL SCRAMBLE LOOMS
(By David B. Ottaway and Ronald Koven)

After having pressed during the past year for a common front with Western Europe and Japan to meet the current energy crisis, the United States now appears to have growing doubts that such an approach is feasible or desirable.

With less than 10 days to go before a critical meeting of the major oil-consuming nations in Paris, the U.S. government has

so far failed to do more than draw up a restricted list of areas in which some cooperation might be possible.

On the key issues of dealing with spiraling oil prices and of international sharing of the available oil in times of emergency, the U.S. government has no concrete proposals to present to the conference.

The irony of the situation is that Washington, which had been stressing the urgency of establishing a common policy, seems to be playing for time while administration energy planners figure out where American interests really lie.

The upshot may well be what Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs William J. Casey has called "an increasing Balkanization of the oil market" as each country seeks its own private oil preserves.

There is a real danger that, as decisions are put off and deadlines for studies on both sides of the Atlantic are pushed back, the competitive scramble may come and go before governments have even drawn up their plans for cooperation.

Solutions that seemed self-evident as recently as two months ago now seem, under closer scrutiny, to pose as many problems as they may solve. The resulting internal debate among U.S. policy planners has left the Nixon administration with no clear policy.

Middle-level officials who once had a clear run of U.S. oil policy have been displaced since the energy shortage has become a pressing political issue. White House national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz are currently grappling with the complex issue.

While the middle-level officials had relatively clear ideas, and even detailed proposals, about U.S. oil policy, their top-level successors are only beginning to think the question through as they engage in a process of self-education.

"We should not minimize the issues we face in considering cooperative measures" with Europe and Japan, Under Secretary Casey recently testified.

Among the questions he listed were whether Washington is ready to accept "binding arrangements" with Europe for sharing oil imports in an emergency, whether Americans are ready to accept transatlantic petroleum rationing and whether U.S. business is ready to share its fuel-industry patents and technology with foreign nations.

"We have not even finished inventing the questions" about dealing with the energy crisis, said one top-level government adviser.

As for earlier governmental consideration of forming what Walter Levy, possibly the top American private oil consultant, has called a "countervailing power" to the oil-producers cartel (OPEC—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), most top U.S. oil officials have concluded that such a "confrontation organization" would be counterproductive.

Instead, U.S. officials are talking at least as much about how to establish cooperative relations with the oil-producing nations as with our fellow consumers.

LONG DEADLINE

The Europeans are in no better shape than the Americans. A recent session of the energy ministers of the nine-nation European Economic Community failed to agree on a common policy. They set Dec. 31 as a deadline for drawing up a plan for a community oil market. At the earliest, proposals will be set before the ministers in the autumn.

Henri Simonet, the Common Market's energy commissioner, who is just finishing a round of talks with Washington officials, concluded that the Americans are "quite far away" from establishing a petroleum foreign policy. "I suppose they are probably in the same state as we are," he said.

NO SPECIAL RELATION

This week, the State Department's top oil expert, James E. Akins, said that the United States, in an effort to avert cut-throat competition for exclusive oil supplies, had turned down a Saudi proposal last fall for a "special relationship." The Americans asked the Europeans and Japanese to shun similar offers, he said.

The U.S. effort failed, Akins said, and "The scramble started anyway." American companies are also involved, he said.

Starting a year ago, the United States twice issued urgent calls at meetings of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the 23-nation club of this world's industrialized nations, for the establishment of close cooperation in petroleum policy.

Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Zaki Yamani denounced what he took to be an American plan as a call for economic "war." Backing off, American officials said that Yamani had misunderstood the most militant position expressed in America—an oil consumers' cartel to deal directly with OPEC—as representing U.S. policy.

Nevertheless, President Nixon dispatched former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson to Japan and Europe as a special ambassador to explore prospects for policy coordination.

In testimony before Congress this week, Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon indicated U.S. official reluctance to make any speedy commitments to its European and Japanese partners.

For example, on the question of emergency oil sharing, he said, "If we should agree to serious negotiations with European members of the OECD over a sharing formula, these negotiations can be expected to be difficult and protracted."

A major dilemma for the United States is whether to include American domestic petroleum reserves in any common oil pool.

U.S. government staff studies have shown that the United States—still the world's largest oil producer, although its production has plateaued—would probably lose more oil than it would gain in any sharing formula likely to be acceptable to the other industrialized nations. Except for the North Sea area now under development, neither Europe nor Japan has any substantial oil sources to share.

If Arab oil to the West were cut off, the United States could therefore be called upon to contribute a disproportionate share of everyone's oil rations.

American reluctance may stem from a growing awareness that the United States is in the best position to go it alone in any oil scramble. Not only does it have its own domestic oil production and the as yet untapped Alaskan deposits, it also has a preponderant position with the top three oil-exporting nations—Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela. American companies are the major producers in Saudi Arabia and Venezuela and share the wealth with the British in Iran. Washington exercises the preponderant foreign political influence in all three.

The United States is considering its own plans for stockpiling a 90-day oil supply against an emergency, at an estimated cost of about \$3 billion. Stockpiling is one of the issues that Washington says it is ready to discuss with OECD nations, most of which already have their own stockpiling plans.

The other major topic at the forthcoming OECD oil committee meeting in mid-June is expected to be joint plans for international cooperation in research and development of alternatives to oil.

But U.S. officials see no way of coming to grips with what is perhaps the most intractable issue of all—the ever-rising price of oil. Independent American oil companies are in

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the forefront of the scramble to sew up oil at almost any price.

In the past three years, the price of oil has doubled, and it may more than double again to \$10 a barrel or more by 1980. But in a world sellers' market, U.S. and European officials doubt that prices can be held down even if bidding among consumers is eliminated. None seriously believes that an oil-consumers' organization could stand up to the steady OPEC demands for ever higher prices.

In 1980—when most estimates are that the United States will be importing about half of a total oil consumption of around 26 million barrels a day—it is calculated that every one-dollar increase in the price of a barrel of oil would add \$7 billion to America's foreign oil bill.

Deputy Secretary Simon testified that U.S. oil imports are expected to reach about 33 per cent of our total consumption this year. State's Akins suggested last week that this might reach 50 per cent even before 1980—by 1976. According to Simon, U.S. payments for foreign oil should reach about \$7 billion this year, \$10 billion in 1975 and \$17 billion by 1980.

Nor do U.S. planners see precisely how the oil consuming nations, widely divergent in their interests and their internal economic organizations, can mesh their policies. Some countries, like France and Italy, have government-directed oil industries, while others, like the United States, have thus far largely left the making of oil policy to private companies.

Even the interests of private companies have often been widely divergent. Oil-producers like Iraq and Iran have been very successful in playing the members of oil-company consortia off against each other. In Libya, major American companies now face the threat of nationalization, the big, established oil companies like Exxon fear that the small U.S. independent companies will cave in and make separate deals.

The European nations, suspicious of the motives behind American calls for cooperation, point out that the Anglo-American companies dominate the international oil industry. So long as there was plenty of oil to go around, this was tolerable to the Europeans. With shortages looming, however, they inevitably suspect that the major companies will be forced to supply their own countries first in any emergency.

Jean Leclercq, a Common Market energy expert, recently remarked, "Any cartel we formed would be under American controls." Such distrust is mutual. One American official said, "The Europeans don't want us to make special relationships, but they don't want to forgo any special relationships of their own."

Atkins testified, "The Europeans don't like seeing us in the market competing for the available energy. They wanted us to find more sources at home."

U.S. officials often cite the French deals to buy petroleum directly from Iraq behind the back of the Western consortium to which they belonged after most Western oil holdings were expropriated last year.

Inside the Common Market, the French accuse Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands of wanting to come to terms with the United States even before there is an agreed European community oil policy. The French favor establishment of a centralized community petroleum marketing organization, a supranational agency that would regulate exports and imports and perhaps make direct deals with the oil-producing nations.

Such an organization could severely restrict the freedom of action of such major companies as British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell and could also displace the positions of the European market.

One of Europe's worries, Commissioner Simonet said, is that if there is no control of exports from the Common Market, U.S. companies will buy up Middle East crude oil imported for refining on the Continent. He said that there are already large American gasoline purchases in France, Italy and the Netherlands.

DISTANCE FROM ISRAEL

Perhaps the overriding European objection to tying themselves up to the Americans is U.S. backing for Israel in the Middle East. Britain, France and Italy have grown more distant from Israel in their drive to secure assured sources of Arab oil. They argue that any Arab oil embargo would more likely be aimed against the United States than against Europe or Japan.

Therefore, any oil-sharing alliance under which a boycott of one is seen as boycott of all would serve primarily as an oil insurance policy for the United States.

The Japanese seem to be the only ones who know exactly what they want and are going all-out to get it. They have told the Arabs that Japan rejects a consumers' organization. While professing the need for cooperation among the industrial oil-consumers, the Japanese have been feverishly staking out their own exclusive sources up and down, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere.

Although no clear U.S. policy line has been set out, there has been a definite change in tone toward the oil-producers, especially Saudi Arabia, which is widely regarded as holding the key to an adequate U.S. oil supply in the coming decade.

Significantly, the United States has announced, over strenuous Israeli objections, its willingness to sell the Saudis the most advanced war planes available to Israel.

There has been a multiplication of welcoming official statements about Saudi ideas of investing their funds in America.

There has also been a multiplication of statements that Washington wants cooperation, not confrontation, with the Arab oil-producers.

In private conversation, U.S. officials now place a new stress on the need for "understanding" of the Arab nations' needs and psychology. There is talk of a new kind of foreign-aid approach for countries that do not need U.S. money grants but do need American technology and know-how to develop their societies.

Although U.S. officials still say for the record that "special relationships" with the producing nations may be destructive of consumer-nation unity, nevertheless there is increasing evidence that the Americans are now quietly exploring such relations. Akins testified that the United States had told the Saudis they can get everything they want from the United States "without a formal special relationship."

In a hint that Washington is already thinking beyond focusing its efforts on cooperation with Europe and Japan. Deputy Secretary Simonet said that, if those areas will not agree to eschew special deals with the producers, then, "Obviously, if the world disagrees, we will have to revise our plans."

BRAY'S 1973 PUBLIC OPINION POLL

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, next to the mailman the Member of Congress is the Federal official closest to the individual

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citizen. This is often overlooked or ignored. Also seldom realized is the fact that through the Congressman the citizen has a direct and rapid pipeline to the Federal Government—any part of it—at any time on any matter. This is a very real freedom that must be preserved and strengthened.

A public opinion poll is probably the very best way of keeping this pipeline open and in constant use. It enhances the regular communication I have with my constituents and generates new and widespread interest in pending issues. As in past years, the results from the poll will be tabulated and inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with everyone being polled getting a copy of the insert.

The questions follow:

QUESTIONS

(1) If busing school children for racial reasons is not banned by the Supreme Court, would you favor a constitutional amendment?

(2) Do you think wage/price controls are necessary to fight inflation?

(3) Do you favor national health insurance paid by increased Social Security and other taxes?

(4) Do you think the energy crisis has passed pollution in importance?

(5) Do you feel world tensions are relaxed to the point where we can afford major cutbacks in our defenses?

(6) Some say there are "victimless" crimes—marijuana, prostitution, pornography, for example—that should not be considered as crimes, nor prosecuted. Do you agree?

LEGAL AID FOR POOR

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon be considering legislation to establish an independent Legal Services Corporation in place of the present legal services program in the Office of Economic Opportunity. On April 16, 1973, the Chicago Daily News carried an editorial endorsing the important concept of providing legal assistance for the poor and urging continuation of the present program until Congress does establish the new corporation. At this point in the RECORD I include the full text of that editorial and commend it to the reading of my colleagues. The editorial follows:

RETAIN LEGAL AID FOR POOR

Of all the programs of the war on poverty, one that has done much good for poor people has been Neighborhood Legal Services. The program put some 2,500 lawyers (most of them young and eager) to work counseling the poor in 900 neighborhood offices in 300 cities. The result, as noted on this page the other day by columnist James J. Kilpatrick, has been "to foster a sense of confidence not only in the courts, but also in what is known vaguely as 'the system.'"

As the Nixon administration dismantles the Office of Economic Opportunity, however, the \$70 million Neighborhood Legal Services program is in danger of lapsing. Authority for it runs out in June, and

despite a lot of talk about saving or replacing it, nothing concrete is before Congress.

The legal aid program is in hot water mainly because its enthusiastic young staffers stepped on a lot of political toes in expanding the rights of consumers, tenants, workers and welfare recipients. An outspoken critic of the program has been Vice President Agnew, who has wrongly accused legal aid lawyers of pursuing social reform to the neglect of poor people.

But President Nixon has on several occasions endorsed the concept of making legal aid to the poor "a permanent, responsible and responsive component of the American system of justice." The President has promised a plan for a permanent legal services corporation. But the hour is getting late and the need for the program continues. At the very least, Neighborhood Legal Services should be retained under some federal agency while the work continues toward a permanent, independent and well-funded success. As Kilpatrick, a leading conservative writer, said: Only in this way can the promise of "equal justice under law," chiseled onto the face of the U.S. Supreme Court building, be assured.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Disabled American Veterans met to honor John Jay Daly of Washington, D.C., I wish to extend my warm congratulations to Mr. Daly and share with my colleagues a salute to the flag written by him:

A TOAST TO THE FLAG

(By John Jay Daly)

Here's to the red of it—
There's not a thread of it,
No, not a shred of it
In all the spread of it
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it,
Bathing it Red!

Here's to the white of it—
Thrilled by the sight of it,
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it
Made manhood dare for it
Purity's prayer for it
Keeps it so white!

Here's to the blue of it—
Beauteous view of it,
Heavenly hue of it,
Star-spangled dew of it
Constant and true;
Diadems gleam for it,
States stand supreme for it,
Liberty's beam for it
Brightens the blue!

Here's to the whole of it—
Stars, stripes and pole of it,
Body and soul of it,
O, and the roll of it,
Sun shining through;
Hearts in accord for it,
Swear by the sword for it,
Thanking the Lord for it,
Red White and Blue!

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DECLINE OF SMALL TOWNS

HON. PETE V. DOMENICI

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, when I came to the Senate I was already concerned that the inordinate growth of our supercities was accompanied by a consequent and unfortunate decline in the Nation's small towns, which have long embodied many of our truly national virtues.

I wish it were possible to tell you that during my service here that concern has declined. Unfortunately, that is not so.

In fact, I have become increasingly aware that most of our Nation does not understand the dimensions of the problem—what it stands to lose if rural and small-town America continues to wither and die.

I note with dismay in the June 11 issue of U.S. News & World Report the Census Bureau figures which illustrate this trend so dramatically—and indeed so frighteningly.

Since I feel it incumbent on the Nation to establish a national policy of balanced growth which faces this problem squarely and attempts to solve it, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in its entirety in the RECORD.

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

GETTING BIGGER ALL THE TIME: U.S. SUPERCITIES

The big city areas of the U.S. are growing in number and population, while the rural areas are still shrinking.

That's the latest word from the Census Bureau—and it has wide implications for the business community.

These supercities are what the Government calls Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. In essence, they include central cities combined with vast stretches of suburban neighborhoods. Now these suburban portions are spreading farther out—into what some authorities call "exurbs"—and that is a major reason for the latest shift in SMSA's.

The list on this page shows how the largest of the SMSA's have changed, based on 1970 Census calculations.

On April 27, the Office of Management and Budget—the agency responsible for the naming of SMSA's—redefined the areas involved.

A total of 26 new areas were created, 12 previous areas were merged into 6 and others were expanded. Some regard this as just statistical juggling. But it contains these hints of shifting values for both businessmen and local officials:

When an SMSA rises in population—or is created for the first time—it becomes a more attractive target for marketing, advertising and industry.

Monthly data on unemployment in each SMSA, gathered by the Labor Department, determines its eligibility for certain types of preference in federal procurement contracts.

Population of an SMSA is part of the planning criteria in determining how much money will be dispensed to the area in federal grants for housing and environmental projects.

Some shifts in the SMSA figures now made by the Census Bureau require explanation. For example—

The New York City metropolitan area—containing part of New Jersey—has dropped

approximately 14 per cent in population. Reason: A new SMSA was created on Long Island, comprising the counties of Nassau and Suffolk, which now becomes the ninth-

largest such grouping in the U.S. That area's population was subtracted from the New York metropolitan area.

Major changes also were made in Texas

and Utah. The Dallas and Fort Worth areas are now combined into one. Similarly, the Salt Lake City and Ogden areas have been merged.

THE NEW "TOP 50" METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan area	Population				Metropolitan area	Population			
	Old definition	New definition	Change (percent)	Old rank		Old definition	New definition	Change (percent)	Old rank
1. New York	11,571,899	9,973,577	Down 14	1	27. Denver-Boulder	1,227,529	1,228,801	Up 9	27
2. Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,032,075	7,032,075	-----	2	28. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	1,143,146	1,143,146	-----	28
3. Chicago	6,978,947	6,978,947	-----	3	29. Indianapolis	1,109,882	1,109,882	-----	29
4. Philadelphia	4,817,914	4,817,914	-----	4	30. Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,012,594	1,088,549	Up 8	32
5. Detroit	4,199,931	4,431,390	Up 6	5	31. San Jose	1,064,714	1,064,714	-----	30
6. San Francisco-Oakland	3,109,519	3,109,519	-----	6	32. New Orleans	1,045,809	1,045,809	-----	31
7. Washington, D.C.	2,861,123	2,908,801	Up 2	7	33. Columbus	916,228	1,017,847	Up 11	35
8. Boston	2,753,700	2,899,101	Up 5	8	34. Portland, Oreg.	1,009,129	1,009,129	-----	33
9. Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	(1)	2,553,030	-----	9	35. Phoenix	967,522	967,522	-----	34
10. St. Louis	2,363,017	2,410,163	Up 2	10	36. Rochester, N.Y.	882,667	961,516	Up 9	37
11. Pittsburgh	2,401,245	2,401,245	-----	9	37. Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	910,781	905,558	Down 1	36
12. Dallas-Fort Worth	2,318,036	2,377,979	Up 3	11	38. San Antonio	864,014	888,179	Up 3	38
13. Baltimore	2,070,670	2,070,670	-----	12	39. Louisville	826,553	867,330	Up 5	40
14. Cleveland	2,064,194	2,064,194	-----	12	40. Dayton	856,266	850,266	-----	39
15. Newark	1,856,556	2,054,928	Up 11	14	41. Memphis	770,120	834,006	Up 8	42
16. Houston	1,985,031	1,999,316	Up 1	13	42. Sacramento	800,592	800,592	-----	41
17. Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,813,647	1,965,159	Up 8	15	43. Albany-Schenectady-Troy	721,910	777,793	Up 8	45
18. Atlanta	1,390,164	1,597,816	Up 15	20	44. Birmingham	739,274	767,230	Up 4	44
19. Seattle-Everett	1,421,968	1,421,968	-----	17	45. Toledo	692,571	762,741	Up 10	46
20. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,420,386	1,420,386	-----	18	46. Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	603,895	723,304	Up 20	56
21. Milwaukee	1,403,688	1,403,688	-----	19	47. Hartford	663,891	720,581	Up 9	49
22. Cincinnati	1,384,851	1,384,851	-----	21	48. Salt Lake City-Ogden	683,913	705,458	Up 3	50
23. San Diego	1,357,854	1,357,854	-----	23	49. Nashville-Davidson	541,108	699,144	Up 29	59
24. Buffalo	1,349,211	1,349,211	-----	24	50. Oklahoma City	640,889	698,180	Up 9	50
25. Kansas City	1,253,916	1,271,515	Up 1	26					
26. Miami	1,267,792	1,267,792	-----	25					

¹ Newly established SMSA.

² New area created by merging 2 areas previously measured separately; old definition includes population of both areas.

Source: Based on new, broadened definition of standard metropolitan statistical area by the Office of Management and Budget and computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

THE SAM SACKMAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED ISRAELI STUDENTS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

MR. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday evening I will have the honor of speaking at a testimonial dinner dance which will pay tribute to Samuel H. Sackman, commissioner of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and an outstanding figure in labor-management circles in western New York.

Sam has been involved in collective bargaining since his 1949 graduation from the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University—first with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL-CIO and then with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mediation. He was assigned to Buffalo, N.Y., after joining the Federal service in 1964.

Sam is also a cofounder of the Industrial Relations Research Association of Western New York and is a vocal backer of labor relations education in the schools.

Several awards have been presented to Sam for his mediation work. He has often said that part of the pleasure in his job is the creativity involved in aiding the two sides involved in bargaining to reach an agreement and much of this creativity lies in analyzing and pointing out solutions to the parties so they can work out the situation.

The proceeds of the testimonial dinner honoring Sam will go for the Samuel H. Sackman Perpetual Histadrut Scholarship Fund. Free education in Israel stops at the age of 16 and these scholarships

will enable underprivileged students to complete their last years of high school or vocational school.

I would like to speak for a few moments about the General Federation of Labor in Israel, better known as Histadrut. Histadrut is a highly developed trade union movement which differs greatly in its organizational structure and scope of activities from most other free trade union movements. It is more than just a trade union, however, for in addition to its normal trade union functions, it also engages in large-scale entrepreneurial operations in agriculture, industry, finance, social and cultural services. Membership in Histadrut is open to "all men and women workers 17 years of age and above who live on the earnings of their own labor without exploiting the labor of others, and who abide by the discipline of Histadrut in accordance with its rules and the decisions of its authorized institutions."

Perhaps the best way to describe what Histadrut is would be to point to its many accomplishments. From the original 4,433 members who first came together in 1920 under the leadership of David Ben-Gurion, Histadrut has grown almost 300 times, to more than 1.2 million members. Present membership comprises some 85 percent of the total working population. Members of all the trade unions belong as do the management echelons of the many business enterprises owned by Histadrut. Many members of Knesset, the Israeli parliament, have joined, including cabinet members and Premier Golda Meir.

Histadrut has bargained and gained fair labor conditions and wages for its members. Nearly all of Israel's wage earners are under collective agreements covering wages, fringe benefits such as health insurance, paid vacations, and

pension funds, and the country's labor legislation is the most advanced in the Middle East. Histadrut's health organization insures over 2,000,000 people, about 70 percent of the total population. Histadrut's educational and vocational training programs offer a "second chance" to those who have missed a regular education. And in the industrial sector Histadrut affiliates manufacture a fifth of Israel's industrial output. Histadrut's greatest accomplishment, however, has been the important role it has played in the building of Israel as a free and independent nation.

Buffalo has become the third city in New York State to form a council to help Histadrut by promoting the goals of the national organization which is headquartered in Tel Aviv. There are other councils for Histadrut in 21 States and in two Provinces in Canada.

The testimonial dinner for Sam Sackman is being held in cooperation with the newly formed Buffalo branch of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. Its secretary, and my friend, James E. Lindsay, who is also president of Service Employees Local 227, AFL-CIO, has described Sam as an outstanding representative of the Federal mediation service.

We think he's done an outstanding job as a man who gives 150 percent and has helped to avoid many strikes.

The union president explained that Sam Sackman could not be given any money because he is a Federal employee. So the scholarship fund was chosen "knowing Sam is dedicated to education."

Sam agreed to the testimonial dinner because its proceeds would be used for education and because it would ultimately benefit a nation "that protects the right of collective bargaining." He

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June 7, 1973

has never been to Israel, but plans to go in the near future to visit relatives there.

I would like to add my commendation to those of the many representatives of labor, business, government, civic, and academic life who will join in honoring Sam Sackman on June 9. Congratulations, Sam, for your outstanding service to labor and management in western New York and to Histadrut.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this time for the information of my colleagues an article concerning Sam Sackman and Histadrut which recently appeared in the Buffalo Evening News:

NEW BUFFALO COUNCIL ADDS ITS SUPPORT TO ISRAEL'S HISTADRUT SOCIAL AGENCY

(By Ed Kelly)

Buffalo is taking its place among the cities in the United States where branch councils assist the work of Histadrut in Israel.

Histadrut, a Hebrew word meaning federation, is a national organization in which labor figures prominently and which is dedicated, above all, to the general improvement of life—social and economic—for all in Israel, from ditchdigger to nuclear scientist, truck driver to head of state.

Members of all the trade unions there belong to Histadrut. So do the management echelons of the many business enterprises owned there by Histadrut. So do thousands of professional people, lawyers, doctors, dentists, writers.

So do the Israeli police. So do many members of Knesset, the Israeli parliament, including cabinet members and Premier Golda Meir.

Histadrut has three major roles: Providing medicare coverage "from womb to tomb" for its members; participating in varied cultural and educational programs; and providing jobs, especially for new immigrants, by bringing new businesses into the land on the Mediterranean.

Here in North America, several units—known as councils—have been formed to help Histadrut by promoting the goals of the national organization headquartered in Tel Aviv.

One such unit is the New York City-based American Trade Union Council for Histadrut whose honorary chairmen are Presidents Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters, Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, George Meany of the AFL-CIO and Leonard Woodcock of the United Auto Workers.

There's also a national Civil Service Council for Histadrut operating in the U.S. It's made up of persons in the public sector and is chaired by Lou Levine, New York State industrial commissioner.

There are councils for Histadrut in 21 states of the U.S. and in two provinces—Ontario and Quebec—in Canada.

With formation of the council here, Buffalo becomes the third city in the state to have such a unit. The others are in Greater New York and Rochester.

The councils for Histadrut here and elsewhere aim at popularizing Histadrut's programs and raising funds for the national organization's use in Israel.

None of the funds are used for trade union or political purposes.

Instead, they're used solely to advance the humanitarian and social programs of Histadrut, especially in the educational area.

Because the Republic of Israel has to use so much of its treasure for defense, it can't provide a complete free secondary school education for its younger citizens.

Students in the junior and senior years of high school in Israel must pay tuition.

Histadrut uses much of the money raised for it by its supporting councils abroad to

give scholarship aid to such juniors and seniors. The scholarships are based on merit and need and everyone in Israel—Jew, Christian, Moslem—is eligible to receive them.

This scholarship program, incidentally, will be the beneficiary of any proceeds—after expenses—realized on June 9 when the labor-management community of Western New York holds a testimonial dinner in the Statler Hilton's Golden Ballroom for Sam Sackman, a federal mediator here.

The proceeds will establish a perpetual Histadrut scholarship in Sackman's name for underprivileged Israeli children. Each dollar will be matched by Histadrut itself, the money invested and the grant supported in future years by earned dividends.

Supporting the Sackman dinner, which is being held in cooperation with the newly-formed Buffalo branch of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut are representatives of this area business, industrial, governmental, civic and academic life as well as its trade union movement.

This broad cross-section of Western New York citizenry parallels, in microcosm, the broad cross-section of Israeli citizenry embraced by Histadrut itself.

For labor is only one component of Histadrut, albeit a major one, says Eddie Rosenberg, field director of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, who helped set up its Buffalo unit.

Histadrut, says he, is more than the sum of its parts. It is, he declares, a cause that seeks nothing less than the betterment of man.

With the establishment of Histadrut's supportive council here, area labor, management and public have joined that cause.

THE EASTERN ORTHODOX MEN'S SOCIETY 11TH ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 20, 1973, I had the pleasure and the privilege of attending the 11th annual awards dinner of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society, which was held at St. Michael's Hall in Youngstown, Ohio.

The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society presented me with the Community Service Award. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud and deeply grateful to the society for bestowing this honor upon me.

The Eastern Orthodox Society also honored Mr. Jacob Gricuk and Mr. Harry Kiddon with their Man of the Year Award for outstanding lay activity in the Eastern Orthodox Church and for their personal achievements.

Dr. James W. Kiriazis, associate professor of sociology and anthropology at Youngstown State University, lauded the three award recipients for maintaining "a consistent sense of responsibility." He noted that it is important to honor individuals who uphold the values of society "at a time when the Nation is going through a period of permissiveness."

In addition, Dr. Kiriazis observed that—

America is moving away from an internalized conscience but our church maintains that we should try to regain this aspect be-

cause we are responsible in our actions to God and to our fellow man.

The society arranged for the families of the three honorees to be present for the award presentation, bringing some family members from out of town. Mr. Nick Pavelko, president of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society, was acknowledged for his efforts in organizing the awards dinner.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily commend the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society and the Orthodox faith for attempting to cultivate what is best in the various ethnic groups and for their efforts to promote greater understanding among people of different faiths.

Mr. Speaker, I insert my address to the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society and parts of the program in the RECORD at this time. The address and excerpts from the program follow:

AN ANCIENT FAITH AND ITS MODERN MESSAGE:
ADDRESS TO EASTERN ORTHODOX MEN'S CLUB
OF GREATER YOUNGSTOWN

It is a great privilege for me to be with you here today, to share in your community service program, and, needless to say, to be a recipient of your community service award. In sponsoring a program of this kind, you are upholding and advancing the finest ideals of your faith and of your nation alike—ideals too often neglected these days in our land. I am delighted therefore to accept this award as evidence of your deep concern for the well-being of the local community, knowing that the basic health of American society is to be found in the local community. It is here that citizenship finds its first and immediate obligation and opportunity.

I am especially pleased to command your men's society and all that it represents of dedicated service to what has sometimes been called our fourth faith—the rich heritage of the Orthodox tradition, which in recent decades has taken its rightful place alongside "Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish" as one of the principal communities of faith here in America.

During the last few decades we have seen the Orthodox community in America developing new strength and purpose, adapting itself with fresh vigor to the conditions of American life, applying the spirit and wisdom of an ancient faith to the contemporary scene. Our common religious heritage is at once ancient and ever-new, traditional and timeless. It is the special character of Orthodoxy to have preserved a continuity with the fathers of the church, the ancient liturgies, and the fullness of apostolic tradition. In our ecumenically minded age, orthodoxy has much to say and to offer.

Moreover, the Orthodox communities in this nation are all, historically speaking, as associated with distinctive ethnic and national origins. While orthodoxy itself is trans-national, in common with every form of Christian belief, it has always accepted and honored the contribution which ethnic communities can make to the larger Christian commonwealth. For example, worship in the vernacular is a venerable part of the Orthodox tradition.

Today in America we are more conscious than ever before of the special values which belong to our ethnic communities with their varying customs and traditions. The idea of the "melting-pot" has given way to a new image of America as a mosaic or tapestry, a kind of rich symphony in which the unity of all is built upon a creative diversity.

Yet, at the same time, within the family of Orthodox churches, there is a renewed sense of unity, of things held in common, of identity and self-consciousness, of pride and of purpose. Here in metropolitan

Youngstown your own Eastern Orthodox Men's Society demonstrates that new spirit of unity.

You have brought together members of churches representing many ethnic traditions: Carpatho-Russian and Russian, Bulgarian-Macedonian, Greek, Serbian, and Syrian, an impressive and wonderfully rich spiritual patrimony. I believe that this may well be the wave of the future for a united orthodoxy in America, preserving each distinctive tradition yet acting together for the common good.

Many Americans think of the Orthodox Church as a newcomer to these shores, an exotic element from abroad. In fact, a temporary Greek community was established as early as 1767—before the Revolution!—at New Smyrna, Florida, followed by one at New Orleans, in 1864, which has flourished to this day. The first Russian Church in America was a mission of the Moscow Patriarchate, set up on Kodiak Island in 1794; it has had a continuous existence to this day. From these pioneering Orthodox communities the faith has taken root in America until today there are over 1,000 parishes and well over three million communicants. The first saint officially to be canonized on American soil was Father Herman of Kodiak, an Orthodox missionary.

You who are members of Orthodox churches must assume chief responsibility for communicating a better knowledge and understanding of orthodoxy to the larger community. An organization such as this is especially valuable, since it makes possible the fulfilling of your religious and civic duties alike, relating your faith to good citizenship.

The task of translating an ancient, timeless faith into the language of the present day is not easy. It demands dedication, intelligence, and prayer. These are qualities which are found in full measure within the treasury of Orthodox history and tradition.

And yet let me sound a warning note: It is easy to lose sight of spiritual disciplines in these troubled times. The great strength of orthodoxy in the past has been its fidelity to a spiritual tradition and the priority it has given to the life of prayer. Cultivate that spirit in today's noisy, anxious age for it is desperately needed.

An eminent American Orthodox scholar (Theodore Stylianopoulos) has written these words: "If orthodoxy constitutes a small minority in the broad context of American life, it is an aggressive, forward-looking minority which dares to dream. . . . Orthodoxy (is being prompted to raise) questions of change and renewal, as it (continues) to explore its task and its place in the new world." The creation of the standing conference of Orthodox Bishops, the rise of other intra-Orthodox activities and the like all indicate that there is a growing feeling of common purpose and evidence of greater cooperation.

Your program here in the Youngstown area is an impressive sign of this renewal. Civic concern, civic loyalty, civic responsibility—these are all a part of the great Byzantine heritage, embracing under God the civic ideals of Greece and Rome, baptized into the Christian commonwealth. Believe me when I say that America needs civic integrity and community involvement more today than ever. I congratulate you for your loyalty to your Nation, your concern for your community, and your faith in God. May these ideals ever flourish in our land.

EASTERN ORTHODOX MEN'S SOCIETY

The idea of forming the E.O.M.S. was conceived by a group of dedicated Orthodox laymen. The purpose being to effect a more perfect and harmonious understanding between ourselves and the members of the various Eastern Orthodox Churches of the Valley; to stimulate the spirit of good fellowship and cooperation and to serve the Community

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and Country by taking a more active role in Community affairs.

The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society has become the first organization of its kind in this part of the country. It has effectively become the instrument by which its members, representing the Orthodox Churches in Mahoning County, are able to join together as one family of brothers in Christ.

The official motto of the Society is "Unity Through Truth", signifying its existence because of the truth our faith represents and through truth alone can unity come about.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES J. CARNEY, 19TH OHIO DISTRICT

Charles J. Carney, Democrat, of Youngstown, Ohio; born in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 17, 1913; educated at Sacred Heart School, Youngstown, Ohio, 1927; graduated from Memorial High School, Campbell, Ohio, 1931; attended Youngstown State University night school for 3 years; recipient of honorary Doctor of Humanities, Central State University, 1962 and honorary Doctor of Laws, College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, 1972; elected to the Ohio State Senate and served from 1950 to 1970; elected Senate Democratic leader, 1969-70; author or coauthor of over 300 laws on the Ohio statute books.

He joined the United Rubber Workers Union in 1934 and served as vice president and president, Local Union No. 102; president, District Council No. 1, United Rubber Workers Union, 1940-43; also served as staff representative and district director of that Union, 1942-50; for many years served as vice president or trustee, Mahoning County CIO Industrial Council; staff representative, United Steelworkers of America, 1950-68; member, Youngstown Catholic Service League, K. of C. No. 274, B.P.O.E., Loyal Order of Moose, and Farm Grange No. 1548; recipient of over 100 community and civic awards.

In 1938, he married Mary Lucille Manning. He has two daughters, Mrs. John (Mary Ellen) Leshinsky, and Mrs. James (Ann) Murphy, and seven grandchildren.

He was elected to the 91st Congress November 3, 1970, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Michael J. Kirwan, and also to the 92nd Congress. Representative Carney currently serves on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the House Select Committee on Small Business. He is Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Veterans' Housing. Also, he is a member of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board, and the Commission on Review of National Policy Toward Gambling.

1972 Eastern Orthodox "Community Service" Award

The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society is concerned with Civic and Community matters, both as citizens and participants. The "Community Service" Award this year is awarded to Congressman Charles J. Carney in recognition of the outstanding contributions he has made to our Community.

JACOB GRICUK

Born October 8, 1895 in the Village of Podrechije, Kobrinskij uezd, Grodinskaya Oblast, Russia. Jacob migrated to the United States in 1913, and directly from the port of entry in New York he came to New Castle, Pennsylvania. He worked in the New Castle area and in Ambridge. In 1920 he moved to Youngstown. On May 30, 1927, he married Mary Handziuk at Holy Trinity Church in New Castle. Mary fell asleep in the Lord in 1971. "Jack," as he is popularly known to his friends, retired from the Sheet & Tube in 1962 after having worked in the steel mill for 36 years.

In 1967 Mary and Jack took an extended tour of Europe which included a visit to Russia.

For 9 years, after his retirement from the mill, Jack was the Sexton at Nativity of

Christ Church. During the time of his membership in the parish, he held various parish offices, and together with Father Feodor Kovalchuk, helped in visiting homes to collect monies toward the building of the new church. Mr. Gricuk expressed his confidence in the project by loaning the church \$1,000.00 on a note, which he donated to the burning urn during the mortgage burning ceremonies in 1964.

Until recently Jacob was an enthusiastic hunter; while in recent years he has acquired a new hobby, needle-point work in creating Russian-styled beautiful covers, scarfs, etc., one of which adorns and covers the Holy Altar in his church.

Mr. Jacob Gricuk and Mr. Harry Kiddon have been close friends since 1919.

1972 Eastern Orthodox "Man of the Year" Award

With the objective in mind of rewarding service performed, as well as providing incentive. The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society annual honors a "Man of the Year."

The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society "Man of the Year" Award is given to Jacob Gricuk for outstanding Lay activity and personal achievement.

HARRY (GABRIEL) KIDDON

Born July 23, 1897 in Novosandetsky povit in Galicia, which was the eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire prior to World War I. His parents were Stephan and Theodosia Kiddon. In 1913, Harry, as he was to be known in America, migrated to the United States and worked in the hard coal region of eastern Pennsylvania, primarily at Shamokin. In making visits to friends from the "old world" in Passaic and Clifton, New Jersey, he met and married Antonia Repella in 1918. They have 6 daughters, one son, another son Michael fell asleep in the Lord in 1961, 25 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

In 1918 the Kiddons moved into the Pittsburgh area where Harry found employment at various jobs, among them a street car motorman. He soon found employment in the steel mills where he worked for over 50 years. During the depression years he came to the Youngstown area and worked at Sheet & Tube until his retirement in 1961. He then served as the city schools patrolman in Struthers for 6 years.

In 1968 he joined the Lemko Group Tour of Russia.

Many years ago he was instrumental in organizing the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Parish in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania. At Nativity of Christ, his home parish, he served on the Parish Council and during the building program he, with Father Feodor Kovalchuk, assisted in visiting people to collect monies toward the building of the new church. Harry set the pattern for offerings by himself being among the first to loan the church \$1,000.00 on a note, which, when the mortgage burning banquet took place in October 1964, he donated his "note" to the burning urn and said it was "holy smoke."

Among his hobbies, in addition to playing with the many grandchildren, he loves to do gardening.

1972 Eastern Orthodox "Man of the Year" Award

With the objective in mind of rewarding service performed, as well as providing incentive, The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society annually honors a "Man of the Year."

The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society "Man of the Year" Award is given to Harry (Gabriel) Kiddon for outstanding Lay activity and personal achievement.

EASTERN ORTHODOX MEN'S SOCIETY Officers 1973

President, Nicholas Pavelko.
1st Vice-President, Steve Serednesky.
2nd Vice-President, Steve Kiddon.
Treasurer, William Sywy.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Financial Secretary, William Karel. Recording Secretary, James W. Kiriazis. Corresponding Secretary, Steve Gorol. Captain of the Guard, Michael Baltic. Warden, Jacob Gricuk.

Board of trustees

Chairman, Matthew Siman. Trustee, John Parimucha. Trustee, George Mirich. Trustee, John Wasylko. Trustee, Nick Deniakis. Trustee, Thomas Kristian. Trustee, John Bilas. Trustee, Edward Phillips. Trustee, George Nicholis.

Committee chairmen

Social, George Mays. Scholarship and Education, J. Kiriazis, M. Siman. Civic, Dan Altemese. Athletic, Theodore Baxevandes. Cultural, Steve Varmega. Membership, John Parimucha. Welfare, Nicholas Pavelko. Public Relations, George Meshel. Investigation, Gregory Demetri.

Banquet committee

Chairman, Nicholas Pavelko. Cochairman, George Mays. Tickets, John Tilea. Program Book, Nicholas Pavelko. Publicity, James W. Kiriazis, Matthew Siman. Flowers, Gregory Demetri. Refreshments, Steve Gorol, William Sywy. Arrangements, George Meshel, Dan Altemese. Dinner, John Yurchyk, Steve Serednesky. Financial, William Karel, Nick Deniakis.

Reception committee

All Past Presidents.

EASTERN ORTHODOX "MAN OF THE YEAR" AWARD RECIPIENTS

1963—Harry Meshel. 1964—Nicholas Pavelko. 1965—Theodore Baxter. 1966—Dr. A. K. Phillips. 1967—Attorney Charles Zubyk. 1968—William Karel. 1969—George Mays. 1970—James W. Kiriazis, Ph. D. 1971—Matthew Siman, Ph. D.

"COMMUNITY SERVICE" AWARD RECIPIENTS

1963—William F. Maag, Jr. 1964—Samuel C. Sharp. 1965—The Hon. Anthony B. Flask. 1966—Dr. Howard W. Jones. 1967—The Hon. Michael J. Kirwan, The Hon. David G. Jenkins. 1968—John W. Powers. 1969—John Parimucha. 1970—Leonard P. Caccamo, M.D. 1971—Ray T. Davis.

OUR SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS

To Congressman Charles J. Carney, Jacob Gricuk, and Harry Kiddon. Harry Meshel—1962-63. Nick Pavelko—1964. Ted Baxter—1965-1966. Charles Zubyk, 1967. George Mays—1968. James W. Kiriazis—1969-1970. Matthew Siman—1971-1972. E. O. M. S. Past Presidents.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congressman Charles J. Carney and Jacob Gricuk and Harry Kiddon. Best wishes to Eastern Orthodox Men's Society. God grant you many years. Nativity of Christ Orthodox Church. Pastor, Very Rev. Feodor Kovalchuk. Parishioners and Council.

CONGRATULATIONS

To Congressman Charles J. Carney, Jacob Gricuk, Harry Kiddon.

Our best wishes to the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society.

Parish Board and Members, Holy Trinity Romanian Orthodox Church, 626 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congressman Charles J. Carney and Jacob Gricuk and Harry Kiddon.

May the Lord be with you.

St. Michael's Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, 125 Steel Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Rev. Dean George Hutnyan, Pastor.

Joseph Bilas, Choir Director.

John Belley, President.

Anthony Fusco, Vice-President.

Joseph Sevachko, Rec. Secretary.

Stephen Kiddon, Treasurer.

Helen Swertfager, Fin. Secretary.

Olga Friedman, Ass't Fin. Secretary.

Auditors

Peter Bilas Jr., Chairman.

Anna Bova.

Julie Kimotek.

Theresa Slovesko.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE RECIPIENTS

Congressman Charles J. Carney, Community Service Award Recipient; Jacob Gricuk, Harry Kiddon, Orthodox Men of the Year Recipients.

Our sincere compliments to the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society.

Sts. Peter and Paul, Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Church Board, 1025 N. Belle Vista, Youngstown, Ohio.

BEST WISHES

From Parish Council—Rev. George Pappas and Members.

Archangel Michael Greek Orthodox Church.

Socrates Karavokiros, Sec'y.

William Arfaras, Treas.

401 12th Street, Campbell, Ohio.

WE ARE MOST PROUD TO HONOR

Congressman Charles J. Carney, Community Service Award Recipient, and Jacob Gricuk and Harry Kiddon, Orthodox Men of the Year Recipients.

Best wishes to the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society.

Helen Senediak, President, Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Julia Kimotek, Vice President, St. Michael's Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Church.

Helen Mays, Treasurer, St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church.

Alexandria Siman, Secretary, Nativity of Christ Russian Orthodox Church.

Officers of the Eastern Orthodox Women's Society.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congressman Charles J. Carney, Community Service Award; Jacob Gricuk, Harry Kiddon, Orthodox Men of the Year.

St. John Greek Orthodox Church.

Father John Alexandrou.

The Board of Trustees.

The Members.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congressman Charles J. Carney, Community Service Award; Jacob Gricuk, Harry Kiddon, Orthodox Men of the Year.

Best wishes, St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church.

Father George K. Kostan.

Board of Trustees.

The Parish.

PROGRAM

Pledge of Allegiance.

Invocation: Rev. George Pappas, Pastor, Archangel Michael Greek Orthodox Church.

Dinner Music: Johnny Vogrin.

June 7, 1973

Welcome: George Mays, Co-Chairman.

Toastmaster: Harry Meshel, Ohio State Senator, 33rd District.

Remarks: Rt. Rev. Feodor Kovalchuk, Pastor, Nativity of Christ Russian Orthodox Church.

Rev. Richard Madden, Superior of Carmelite Monastery.

Mr. Anthony B. Flask, Friend of Congressman Charles J. Carney.

Mrs. Theodore Senediak, President of the Eastern Orthodox Women's Society.

Presentations:

Community Service Award to the Honorable Charles J. Carney, Presented by Nick Pavelko, President.

Eastern Orthodox Man of the Year Award to Mr. Jacob Gricuk. Presented by Dr. Matthew Siman.

Eastern Orthodox Man of the Year Award to Mr. Harry Kiddon.

Main Address: Dr. James W. Kiriazis, Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology of Youngstown State University.

Benediction: Rev. George Hutnyan, Pastor, St. Michael's Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Church.

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to insert in the RECORD each month the monthly calendar of the Smithsonian Institution. The June Calendar of Events follows:

JUNE AT THE SMITHSONIAN

FRIDAY, JUNE 1

Insect Zoo. Live insects on display with emphasis on their behavior and natural environmental setting. Included are a bee colony in a transparent beehive, tarantulas, termites, cockroaches, beetles, a colony of ants building a nest in a plexiglass enclosure and other assorted insects and arthropods. New this year are ant-lions, orb weaving spider, and walking sticks. Volunteers will be available to answer questions on the insects and their biology, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily, Museum of Natural History. Through August 31.

Exhibition: *The Arts and Crafts Movement in America 1876-1916*. Approximately 300 objects trace the arts and crafts movement that developed in part as a result of the machine age. Furniture, stained-glass windows, metal-work, leatherwork, textiles, and art pottery represent designers John LaFarge, Louis Comfort Tiffany, Will Bradley, Gustav Stickley, the Roycroft Shops, Dirk Van Erp, Frank Lloyd Wright and Robert Jarvie. Sponsored jointly by Princeton University, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Renwick Gallery. Through September 9, The Renwick Gallery.

Exhibition: *Three Contemporary Printmakers: Jacob Kainen, Albert Christ-Janer, Tadeusz Lapinski*. Recent lithographs by three American artists showing their highly personal reaction to images, ideas, and the surrounding world. Prints are by Jacob Kainen, former Curator of Prints and Drawings for the National Collection; Albert Christ-Janer, professor of art at the University of Georgia; and Tadeusz Lapinski, University of Maryland. National Collection of Fine Arts, through July 1.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2

Museum Lecture: *Early European and American Looms*. Speaker: Rita J. Adrosko, Associate Curator, Division of Textiles. 10:30 a.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3

Concert: *Piano Rags by Scott Joplin*, performed by Joshua Rifkin, pianist, conductor, musicologist and member of the faculty of Brandeis University. 7:30 p.m. Music Machines—American Style exhibit hall, Museum of History and Technology. Free.

MONDAY, JUNE 4

Concert: *Contemporary Chamber Music for the Harpsichord*, with Robert Conant, harpsichord, assisted by Betty Allen and other artists. \$3 general admission; \$1 students. Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building. For reservations call 381-5398. 8:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Gregg Smith Singers: *The Great Sentimental Ages*, featuring selections from Stephen Foster to Charles Ives. The New York Vocal Arts Ensemble will appear as guest artists. The most recorded professional chorus in the world and winner of three Grammy Awards, the Gregg Smith Singers perform using a technique of "live stereo" with small groups of singers placed around the concert hall. Tickets include a reception in the Gallery's Palm Court following the concert. 8 p.m., Grand Salon, The Renwick Gallery. \$5 general admission, \$4 Associates. Proceeds will provide for the restoration of an 1873 Steinway grand piano for permanent use in the Salon. For reservations call 381-5157. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7

Creative Screen: *With These Hands*. Eight contemporary artist-craftsmen express their ideas and motivations and provide insights into the creative processes. 11 a.m., 12:15, 1:30 p.m., The Renwick Gallery.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9

Museum Lecture: *Patents, Productivity and Prosperity*. Speaker: Edwin A. Battison, Associate Curator, Division of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. 10:30 a.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10

Expand: An environmental education program for students sponsored by the National Capital Parks, will hold open house at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue. Elementary students from Anacostia schools will demonstrate and participate in environmental activities developed by the program, including dances and dramatic sketches interpreting nature. Students will also conduct tours and perform some of the Expand activities through the coming week. An exhibit of art works, terrariums, and other items resulting from the program as well as a related slide program will be on view. Open House begins Sunday, 3 p.m.; related activities continue through June 16.

MONDAY, JUNE 11

Concert: *Eighteenth Century Music* performed on antique instruments from the Smithsonian and the Stearns Collection of the University of Michigan. Premiere modern performances of works by Paisiello, Rosetti; also Salve Regina by Domenico Scarlatti. Soloists: Cynthia Munzer, contralto and James Weaver, harpsichord. 8:30 p.m. Hall of Musical Instruments, Museum of History and Technology Building. Free. Directed by Eugene Enrico. 8:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

Lecture: *Bungalow and Prairie Houses: Architecture of the Arts and Crafts Movement in America*. Robert Judson Clark, Department of Art and Archeology at Princeton University, will show slides and lecture on aspects of this school of architecture in America. 8 p.m., The Renwick Gallery. Free. Presented in conjunction with the exhibition *Arts and Crafts Movement in America 1876-1916* currently on view.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

Exhibition: *Lilly Martin Spencer (1822-1902); The Joys of Sentiment*. Retrospective exhibition of some 30 paintings, 28 drawings, and 10 prints, all of pretty, sentimental and anecdotal subjects—children, animals, and happy family scenes. The first exhibition ever accorded Lilly Martin Spencer. National Collection of Fine Arts, through September 3.

Exhibition: *Divergent Representation: Five Contemporary Artists*. Joseph Shannon, Robert Gordy, Ralph Goings, Gage Taylor and Darryl Abraham. The first National Collection exhibition organized by Walter Hopps, Visiting Curator of Contemporary Art, focuses on the very divergent directions of these five representative American artists. National Collection of Fine Art, through September 3.

Concert: In Memoriam Andy Razaf, born Washington, D.C. 1895; died Los Angeles 1973. Performers: Claude Hopkins, piano and Laura Watson, singer. Lyricist Andy Razaf wrote the words for numerous popular songs including "Ain't Misbehavin'" and "What Did I Do, To Be Black and Blue." 7:30 p.m., Music Machines—American Style exhibit hall, Museum of History and Technology. Free.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

Museum lecture: *Printing for Fun*. Speaker: R. Stanley Nelson, Museum Technician, Division of Graphic Arts, 10:30 a.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

Dance: *Aesop's Fables*. Performed especially for children by the Washington Dance Theatre. *A Noisy Hello, The Fox and the Grapes, The Frog and the Ox and Big and Little (The Lion and the Mouse)*. Refreshments served following the performance. 3 p.m., National History Building auditorium. \$2 general admission, \$1.50 Associate members. For tickets, call 381-5157.

MONDAY, JUNE 18

Concert: *Eighteenth Century Music*, performed on antique instruments from the Smithsonian and the Stearns Collection at the University of Michigan. Soloists: Ruth Drucker, soprano; David Flowers, baroque trumpet; Linda Jonas, baroque flute; Jacqueline Z. Anderson, baroque violin. Hall of Musical Instruments. Museum of History and Technology. Free. Directed by Eugene Enrico. 8:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19

Lecturer: In commemoration of Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) on his 350th birthday, for his contributions to Mathematics and Mathematical Technology. Speaker: Dr. Uta C. Merzbach, Curator, Section of Mathematics. 2:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Free.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21

Creative Screen: *Frank Lloyd Wright*. In the film, one of the world's most original and influential architects displayed his agile wit and eloquence as he discussed his theories of functional architecture and analyzed contemporary styles. 11, 11:45 a.m., 12:30 and 1:15 p.m., The Renwick Gallery.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23

Boomerang Throwing Contest. Contestants are participants in Associates boomerang workshop. 2 p.m., Washington Mall. Free to spectators. Rain or wind date June 24. (Postponement information only: 381-6481)

Museum Lecture: *History of the First Ladies Hall*. Speaker: Barbara J. Coffee, Museum Specialist, Division of Political History, 10:30 a.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

MONDAY, JUNE 25

Exhibition: *Five Years Later*. The fifth anniversary of the founding of Federal City College Art Department is celebrated with the exhibition of outstanding works by students since 1968, when the art department was

founded. National Collection of Fine Arts, through August 5.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30

Museum Lecture: *The Well-Equipped Astrologer*. Speaker: Sharon Gibbs, Visiting Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Section of Mathematics. 10:30 a.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium.

Festival of American Folklife (Opening day). The seventh annual festival features four program themes: "Regional America"—horses, tobacco, bourbon making, crafts, food and music of Kentucky; "Old Ways in the New World"—musicians and dancers from Yugoslavia join their counterparts from Serbo-Croatian communities in the U.S.; "Native Americans"—past and present culture of ten tribes of Northern Plains Indians; "Working Americans": *Workers Who Build Our Shelters*—representing the traditional skills of the American workers. Through July 8. Along the Reflecting Pool between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. Cosponsored by the Smithsonian and the National Park Service.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONS

PUPPET THEATRE

"Alice in Wonderland." Lewis Carroll's dream fantasy featuring all the favorite characters insulting, advising and delighting Alice as she tumbles after the White Rabbit into an incredible dream world of eternal tea time. A new production for children by Allan Stevens and Company, presented by the Division of Performing Arts. Performances Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10:30 and 11:30 a.m., Saturdays and Sundays, 11 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. Beginning June 13—Wednesdays through Sundays, 11 a.m., 1 and 2 p.m. Admission \$1 children; \$1.25 adults. Group rates available. For reservations call 381-5395. Arts & Industries Bldg.

SUMMER HOURS

Museum of History and Technology, Museum of Natural History, Arts and Industries Building, National Air and Space Museum—10 a.m.—9 p.m., seven days a week.

Freer Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, The Renwick Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution Building—10 a.m.—5:30 p.m.

National Zoo buildings—9 a.m.—6 p.m., seven days a week.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum—10 a.m.—6 p.m., weekdays; 1—6 p.m. weekends.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Museum of History and Technology
Steam Engines. Wednesday through Friday, 1—2:30 p.m. 1st floor.

Machine Tools. Wednesday through Friday, 1—2 p.m., 1st floor.

Spinning and Weaving—Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m.—2 p.m. 1st floor.

Hand-Set Printing Presses, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2—4 p.m., 3rd floor.

Musical Instruments. A selection of 18th and 19th century instruments, and American folk instruments. Hall of Musical Instruments, 3rd floor, 1:30 p.m., Mondays and Fridays—keyboard instruments; Tuesdays—wind instruments; Wednesdays—lutes and guitars; Thursdays—folk instruments.

Music Machines—American Style. Mechanical and electronic music machines. Monday through Friday, 1:00 p.m., 2nd floor. As part of this exhibit, excerpts from musical films are shown continuously:

June 1—7: Disney Film Highlights I.
June 8—14: Disney Highlights II.
June 15—21: MGM Musical Highlights.
June 22—28: Disney Highlights II.
June 29—30: Disney Highlights I.

Experimentarium

An experimental adaptation of the space-arium. The half-hour demonstration programs, entitled *New Born Babe*, are presented weekdays at 4 and 4:30 p.m., and touch

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briefly on three subject areas: an introduction to the experimentarium and what it can do; the history of air and space flight; and future study in astrophysics. National Air and Space Museum. Schedule additions or changes will be announced on Dial-A-Museum, 737-8811.

OTHER EVENTS

(Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates. For reservations call 381-5157.)

Theatre Series. Four evenings of musical comedy, opera and dance at Wolf Trap Theatre and four evenings of discussions on the productions. A reception with Mrs. Jouett Shouse will be held after the first performance. Discussions: June 14, July 12, Aug. 9, Aug. 23. Performances: June 21, July 19, Aug. 16 and Aug. 30. \$60 general, \$50 members.

Jonas Mekas on July 15 will screen his recently completed feature work *Reminiscence of a Journey to Lithuania*, filmed upon his return to his homeland after a long exile. Mr. Mekas is film critic of *The Village Voice*, and founder of Anthology Film Archives in New York City. 5:30 p.m., Museum of History and Technology Auditorium. \$2 general admission, \$1.50 Associate members, \$1.75 students with ID. This begins the summer film series to be shown on six successive Sundays.

Tours, classes and workshops are also offered by the Smithsonian Associates. For a complete schedule of available activities, call 381-5157.

MUSEUM WALK-IN TOURS

Museum of History and Technology

Highlights of the Collections: Weekends—10:30 a.m., 12, 1:30 and 3 p.m., through June 15.

First Ladies Gowns: Same times as Highlights.

The National Portrait Gallery

Highlights: 11 a.m., 1 and 2 p.m., seven days a week. Mini-Tours: Noon.

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian, a program of music and conversation growing out of the Institution's many activities, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for June:

3rd—*The Museum as an Iceberg*. Paul Perrot, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian for Museum Programs, focuses on the role of a museum—beyond exhibiting objects.

10th—*The New Federalism*. Highlights from a conference held at the Smithsonian by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Among the participants are Governors Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

17th—*The History of News Reporting*. A look at the growth of American journalism, from the earliest colonial newspapers to "live" pictures from the moon.

24th—*A Trip to Northern Africa*. Jim Cornell, of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and his wife, Carol, talk about Smithsonian studies in Egypt and Tunisia, against a background of music from both countries.

Radio Smithsonian can also be heard over WAMU-FM (88.5), Fridays at 2 p.m.

FOREIGN STUDY TOURS

For further details write Miss Schumann, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

African Safari: July 17-Aug. 8. Waiting list only.

Mexico and Guatemala: Aug. 27-Sept. 14.

International Aerospace Tour: Sept. 17-Oct. 3.

Copernicus: The cities in Poland and Italy where he lived and worked. Oct. 1-23.

West Africa: Jan. 8-Feb. 1, 1974.

India and Nepal: Jan. 18-Feb. 10, 1974.
Sites of Civilization, Cruise from Rome to Athens: April 6-22.
Greece, Sites and Flowers on the mainland and Peloponnesus: April 27-May 12.
Ethiopia and Africa: May 23-June 14.
Black Sea Cruise: Sept. 17-Oct. 6.
Afghanistan and Pakistan: Oct. 21-Nov. 11.

DOMESTIC STUDY TOURS

For further details write Mrs. Kilkenny, Room 106-SI, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Alaska Float Trip: July 18-Aug. 1. Waiting list only.

New Hampshire Archaeology Dig: One week, Aug. 5 or 12. Students only, Aug. 19.

Acadia National Park: Sept. 9-15.

California Colonial History: Sept. 16-23.

Sea and Shore Laboratory: Oct. 11-18.

Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades National Park: Nov. 11-18.

Louisiana Plantation Architecture: November.

FOURTH ANNUAL BOOMERANGING

Benjamin Ruhe of the Smithsonian Institution this year again leads the boomerang activities sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Series includes lecture (June 9), workshop (June 9 or 10), and throwing competition (June 23). \$7.50 general, \$6.50 Associate members. For registration call 381-5157.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Dial-a-phenomenon—737-8855 for weekly announcements on stars, planets and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Dial-a-museum—737-8811 for daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

DALLAS FETES POW'S TEXAS STYLE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege recently of attending a ceremony last week honoring the thousands of men who served in the Vietnam conflict. The event was held in the Cotton Bowl at the State Fair Grounds in Dallas, Tex. The event itself was spectacular and heartwarming, primarily because a crowd estimated at 60,000 attended in honor of those men.

I believe Congress and the general public should be aware of the warm welcome and respect paid to our servicemen and the former prisoners of war at this event. I recommend the accurate accounts of the event printed by two Dallas newspapers, the Dallas Morning News and the Dallas Times Herald, be read by every Member.

The articles follow:

[From the Dallas Times Herald, June 3, 1973]

VETERANS HAILED DALLAS STYLE: BIG—60,000 LAUGH, APPLAUD, CRY
 (By Larry Grove)

DALLAS—and the United States—showed the world Saturday night this nation remembers its Vietnam War veterans.

A gala celebration, one of the biggest non-athletic events ever for the Cotton Bowl, packed in a crowd estimated at 60,000 as Bob Hope and dozens of other big name entertainers staged the main event of a weekend Vietnam Veterans Homecoming Celebration.

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The national event, in a city that feels strongly about heroes, had been months in the planning.

And it showed.

The huge crowd responded to the Cotton Bowl spectacular despite a tornado watch which covered most of North Central Texas—including Dallas—and lasted throughout the show.

And while the Vietnam War may have been opposed on some fronts, there was no opposition to the ringing tributes paid its veterans.

Time and again the crowd broke into applause.

The guests of honor, 450 former American prisoners of war in Vietnam, were delighted.

They were all smiles; they were obviously pleased by the city's show of gratitude to them, and they continued to try to please.

In every instance they succeeded.

John Connally, the featured speaker, told his audience it was honoring "a signal group of Americans."

"We salute them not just as warriors; most Americans salute these particular Americans because they kept the faith when many turned their backs and copped out," Connally said.

The former Texas governor said there would be no victory celebration for Vietnam but declared, "During the last quarter century we gave of our strength, we shielded the weak with our arms. We weren't the world's policeman, but the world's best friend. We possess the power to become a tyrant, but we did not. We have given a more lasting example of freedom to the world."

Hope, as always, was the star.

He followed Connally to the speaker's stand and immediately broke into the fast routine of wisecracks, known the world over as his trademark.

"It's nice to have a warm-up man like that," Hope said in reference to Connally. "You'd think a fellow like that would have a job."

Then, boring in, Hope continued:

"I understand Gov. Connally joined the Republicans. It's the first time the Democratic party got a Dear John letter."

"(He (Connally) joined the Republican party—he was waiting until they got the bugs out.)"

"It's nice to be here in the Cotton Bowl," Hope said in running to another subject.

"You know, it's the sports model Astrodome."

"There's 60,000 people here tonight—did they come to see the POWs or the blob?"

Not even the POWs escaped Hope's jibes.

"I have a message from the President to you," he said. "It's to return the silverware you took last week (when the President honored the POWs with a reception at the White House)."

Acting Secretary of Defense William P. Clements of Dallas perhaps best expressed the glowing sentiment of the crowd.

"We look up to you, every one of us," Clements told the former POWs. "The President extends to you again his respects, his compliments and his regrets at not being able to be here with you tonight."

Mayor Wes Wise thanked the crowd for attending despite the weather threat, then turned to the former POWs and declared:

"You courageous men have rewarded this city, this state and this country in so many ways. The heart and soul of all America went into your prison cells. A country without your bravery and courage in the face of danger could not stand."

Wise earlier had told newsmen he was "extremely proud" of both the former prisoners and Dallas.

"Each has paid tribute to the other," the mayor said, "the city by hosting this homecoming celebration and the prisoners by their presence here. It's a thrill to me and my family just to be a part of it."

"If you can't get teary eyed or choked up over what we've seen this weekend, then you're dead," he said.

One of the more moving moments of the program came when four wine-colored convertibles slowly circled the Cotton Bowl field in a silent tribute to Vietnam War casualties.

In the lead car, symbolically representing the families of all GIs killed in Southeast Asia, were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sides, whose son was killed in action in Vietnam. A second car, occupied by Vietnam War double amputee Allen Clark, represented the wounded.

Mrs. Charles Stratton, whose husband is still among those missing in action, rode in the third car to represent that segment.

And Brig. Gen. John P. Flynn, the ranking officer in Southeast Asia among the POWs, occupied the fourth car to provide representation for all POWs in the war.

The stands were hushed as the four vehicles made their single round.

Flynn, speaking in behalf of the POWs, expressed his gratitude to the citizens of Dallas and said he and the other POWs were "humble and grateful" for the tribute.

He added:

"To those who have lost loved ones, if they were here, they would say to their bereaved, 'I could not have loved thee near so well, loved I not honor more.'"

"To the wounded I would say, 'Not even a sparrow falls that He does not know.'"

And, in closing, Flynn said, "We are the people and we will stand by the people should they ever need us again. God bless you all."

The stage was the largest ever installed on the artificial turf of the big bowl. And, from the stage, the largest cheer of all for the sponsors came from the former POWs.

The Sheppard Air Force band entertained the early arrivers along with Ed Bernet's Levee jazz band.

The U.S. Marine Corps' drill team, from Washington, D.C., brought a big round of applause and then, with the Air Force band providing background music, the 450 uniformed former POWs marched into the bowl in sharp, military fashion.

The crowd came to its feet instantly.

And the applause, which followed only a split second later, thundered more than three minutes over the vast stadium.

A panorama of American flags, held at attention by Boy Scouts and the girls of the W. T. White High School drill team, encircled the stadium floor and the flags of all 50 states fluttered from the stage.

The Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, also from Washington, added to the color with red tunics, white trousers and white hats.

By the time most of the crowd had arrived, Wise was introducing Gov. Dolph Briscoe who, in turn, was introducing the featured speaker.

Among the POWs honored was Navy Lt. Comdr. Al Kientzler of San Diego, Calif., the last U.S. pilot to be shot down before the Vietnamese ceasefire was signed.

Kientzler, shot down only 15 hours before the truce was signed, also claimed the youngest member of a POW family in attendance.

Christopher Kientzler, only 28 days old, slept quietly in an infant seat during most of the two-hour salute.

"Baby sitters are hard to find," said his father.

Another of the former POWs, Capt. James E. Ray of Conroe, sat happily with his fiancee, Becky Laughter, a Houston native who also is a member of the U.S. Air Force.

The couple will be married July 14.

Clements was the President's official representative at the celebration.

Along with Hope, who headlined the show that producer Charles Meeker said combined "a quarter-million dollars worth of talent for an evening," there were other stars who did their thing: TV's Mike Connors (Man-

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nix), Gloria Loring, Barbara McNair, George Kirby, Charro Cugat, The Dawn, Marty Allen, Lynn Anderson and the Sound Generation.

For this night, everyone was a favorite.

The weekend celebration, which ends Sunday with the POWs returning to their homes, began Friday with the arrival of distinguished visitors from 80 points of origin.

During the day Saturday, with high winds whipping across a city under humid temperatures and the threat of thundershowers, the former POWs converged for breakfast at the Marriott Motor Hotel and met H. Ross Perot and W. W. Clements, chairman of the Dallas Salutes Committee that arranged the party with the help of hundreds of volunteers.

After breakfast, the guests had several options—from lounging in the pool to various tours to Six Flags, North Park and the Quadrangle. Or, if they preferred, there was an open house at Perot's home.

Nothing was mandatory.

Throughout the day, as the former POWs relaxed, Wise went on radio and urged: "The party will go on rain or shine. If it's raining, come on out. Show our guests we are not fair weather friends. They served in all kinds of weather for us"

During the late afternoon the visitors and special guests had a taste of Texas barbecue at the Convention Center, then loaded into buses for the ride to the Cotton Bowl.

[From the Dallas Morning News, June 3, 1973]

DALLAS SALUTES VIETNAM VETERANS

(By Doug Domeier)

An enthusiastic crowd at the Cotton Bowl gave a roaring salute Saturday night to the thousands of American men who served in Vietnam.

Speaking for more than 400 prisoners of war in the audience, ranking former POW Brig. Gen. John P. Flynn said:

"It's more fitting that we salute you, the people. We will stand by the people should they or the President ever need us again. And God bless you all."

Police estimated the Dallas Salute turnout as 30,000 to 35,000, far short of the expected 72,000 capacity crowd.

But those who came arrived early and sustained frequent strong outbursts of applause for the veterans and guests.

A tornado watch, windy weather and threatening rainclouds also hovered round the Vietnam Veterans Homecoming Celebration.

The crowd stood to applaud each group of former POWs and their wives as they arrived at the field by bus, from a barbecue dinner at the Dallas Convention Center.

Each of the men stood later as their names were read, with especially loud applause for Dallas area men.

Slowed somewhat by speeches, the salute was sparked by Bob Hope, jauntily swinging a golf club, who led more than an hour of free entertainment.

"Each one of you courageous guys deserves applause," Hope said, and the crowd responded.

Special representatives of killed, wounded and missing men also drew heavy cheers as they stepped from convertibles to pass through a Marine honor guard.

These included the wife and parents of Sgt. Harold E. Sides, Airborne Ranger killed in 1970, who represented 45,933 U.S. combat dead (his wife, Christina, and parents Mr. and Mrs. John Sides live in Dallas).

Also of Dallas were double amputee Capt. Allen B. Clark Jr., representing more than 300,000 wounded, and Mrs. Charles Stratton, whose pilot husband represented over 1,300 men still missing in action.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally said, "Vietnam veterans demonstrated to us the

basic fiber of the American people is as strong as it has ever been.

"They kept the faith at a time of great crisis in America; they served when some of less faith turned their backs and copped out."

Of the POWs, Gov. Dolph Briscoe said, "In the darkness and bitterness of enemy prison camps, these men endured and survived."

The POWs appeared to enjoy the cheers from the crowd and many waved in response.

On-field representations of the outline of the United States and the American flag, and other pageantry, were performed by the Temple High School Band and Pepperettes, Marine Silent Drill Team, Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, multi-service color guard, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

The evening closed with set fireworks and the singing of "God Bless America."

Many families came more than an hour before the program began on time at 7:30 p.m.

LEGAL SERVICES AND LAW REFORMS

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, many concerns have been expressed about the legal services program as it has been administered within OEO. It seems to me that one of the most serious concerns relates to attempts by legal services attorneys to legislate without ever having been elected to office. In the name of law reform, the legal services attorneys direct their energies and their efforts at changing the law. Purportedly, these efforts come in response to the needs and problems of clients who are served by legal services attorneys. In reality, though, the pattern of cases brought by these attorneys makes it clear that they are determined to remake the legal fabric of society.

Now, I am prepared to assume good will on the part of these young attorneys. I am prepared to take it for granted that they are motivated entirely by the interest of their clients. But the facts, the records bear out that the legal services lawyers are impatient. If they feel that the law, the system of justice, does not correspond perfectly to their concept of the way it ought to be, rather than relying on the elected representatives of the people, they assume for themselves the responsibility to change the law. The phrase "law reform" is attractive, Mr. Speaker, and appealing. But there is a vast difference between bringing an action in behalf of a client which results in a change in the law and setting out with the avowed purpose of remaking the law, and subsequently finding a client to use as the excuse. The latter, which I observe all too often in the legal services program, represents self-appointment as a legislator, rather than the slow, democratic process of getting elected to the legislature.

Every periodic survey of important cases brought by legal services attorneys demonstrates the number of attempts each week and each month to substitute the policy judgments of legal services attorneys for the established governmental

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bodies. For example, in a span of weeks recently, legal services attorneys brought actions which were directed at striking the State residency requirements for obtaining a divorce; at requiring the establishment of an affirmative action plan; at compelling the police department to hire minorities; at defending the rights of homosexuals to government employment; at securing the right to public housing for emancipated minors under the age of 18; at protecting the right to wear hair longer than allowed by the applicable dress code; et cetera, et cetera.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it may well be that these causes are worthy, although in some of these cases, I think not. But the important thing to note is that these matters ought properly to be debated in a legislative forum, with opposing points of view considered as a matter of policy. When such things are in court, the judge has little flexibility and often has no other option than to strike down or sustain a statute. However worthy, these efforts at law reform result in imposing a serious strain on our system. The entire program of law reform is one that must be subjected to some measure of accountability, and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the future of the legal services program will be such as to address the concerns which I have expressed on the subject of law reform.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN FIGHTING OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the efforts which our colleague from Colton, Calif. (Mr. BROWN) is making on behalf of the consumers of this country, particularly in the area of natural gas prices.

Congressman GEORGE BROWN, who won a seat this year on the new Energy Subcommittee of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, is rapidly acquiring a reputation as one of the oil and gas industry's toughest foes in the battle between industry and consumer interests currently underway in Washington.

In February, Congressman Brown intervened in a Federal Power Commission hearing on natural gas companies' requests for a 73-percent rate increase—an increase which would nearly double the average family's gas bill. The Washington Post, in reporting Congressman Brown's testimony, noted that he was the first Member of Congress ever to participate in an FPC hearing.

The gas companies took the position that the FPC should stop regulating gas prices, arguing that competition between the companies would keep prices down. Congressman BROWN countered by pointing out that there is no serious competition between the major gas producers. Submitting a documented 10-page legal brief prepared by his administrative assistant—Ontario attorney Terry Goggin—he described in detail the incestuous

relationships between the companies, revealing the close ties between such companies as Texaco, Exxon, Amoco, Shell, Mobil, Atlantic, Chevron, Getty, and Union. In fact, Congressman BROWN pointed out, some of the firms which claim to be dealing with one another in the open marketplace of the free enterprise system are actually owned by the same giant corporations.

Unfortunately, the gas producers were holding an ace up their sleeve. Although this industry is already the second most profitable in the country—the drug industry is No. 1—gas industry executives threatened to curtail production of natural gas in the future, causing vast fuel shortages for home heating next winter, unless the rate increase was approved. The Federal Power Commission, bowing to this blackmail, granted the increase.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN DEMANDS CONSUMER REPRESENTATION ON THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Congressman BROWN decided that a consumer representative was badly needed on the Federal Power Commission. The FPC at that time had three members and two vacant seats. Two of the three members were lawyers who were closely tied to oil and gas interests. The third was a former aide to a Republican Senator. President Nixon had already nominated two men to fill the vacant seats: A retired Republican Congressman and another lawyer who has represented Standard Oil of California for 15 of his 16 years of legal practice.

The nominations had to be approved by the Senate before the President's men could take their seats. So on March 19 Congressman BROWN went before the Senate Commerce Committee to testify against the nominees.

Terry Goggin was once again called in to provide information that might help persuade some Senators to oppose the Nixon men. Bruce Bolinger, GEORGE BROWN's legislative assistant, who built a reputation during the 1960's in California as a researcher, investigated the nominees' proindustry backgrounds.

After Congressman BROWN had given his testimony, several Senators decided to oppose at least one of the nominees. The first nominee, former Representative William Springer, was voted on late in May. Despite the fact that he had many friends in Congress due to his many years of service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Springer was opposed by 12 Senators, including both Senator CRANSTON and Senator TUNNEY of California. But there were still more who voted to confirm his appointment, based in part upon a vigorous counter campaign led by some of Mr. Springer's Republican colleagues, and so only one seat remains vacant.

Congressman BROWN has concentrated extensive efforts in his battle to keep this last vacant seat on the FPC from being given to another industry ally. As this is written, the opposition to the President's last nominee includes several Senators, Ralph Nader, and the Washington Post, which has taken an editorial stand against the confirmation of Standard Oil attorney Robert Morris. The vote has been delayed several times, and will come any day now. GEORGE

June 7, 1973

BROWN has done all he can; it is now in the hands of the Senate. It will soon be seen whether or not there is even the slimmest possibility that one seat on the Federal Power Commission will be reserved for a consumer-oriented member.

THE "L. MENDEL RIVERS" NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday the great shipyard at Newport News, Va., in my congressional district, launched the latest of a long succession of naval vessels which are part of our national defense. This modern nuclear attack submarine bears a great name, a name that is well recognized in this House and one which will be long remembered whenever men speak of our national defense. It is the name of our late colleague and former chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina.

The christening address was made by another great Member of the Congress from South Carolina, one who also has never failed to rise in support of a strong national defense, a close personal friend as well as colleague, the senior Senator from South Carolina, STROM THURMOND. Senator THURMOND's address was most inspiring to all of us who heard it just prior to the moment of christening by the two daughters of the late Mr. Rivers. I am honored to include the text in the RECORD so that all of the Members might have an opportunity to read it:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR STROM THURMOND OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT LAUNCHING AND CHRISTENING OF THE "L. MENDEL RIVERS"

This is a happy and historic occasion. First, we are recognizing at this launching the great contributions to national defense of our late and esteemed friend, L. Mendel Rivers. Second, we are sending into the Fleet the 36th ship of the *Sturgeon* class nuclear attack submarines.

In the days, months and years ahead the 114 men and officers of the L. Mendel Rivers will be sailing the waters of the world in defense of our government and the hope of freedom it holds out to other nations.

No man in America has done more for national defense than Mendel Rivers. He stood watch for three decades at the frontier of our national security. In a challenge to all Americans he stated on the House floor September 28, 1970, "The American people stand to lose everything if we fail to discharge our awesome responsibilities in respect to our national defense."

Because of this leadership, because of his record of achievements, and because of the challenge he left for us today, it is appropriate that this submarine should be named in his honor. Mendel Rivers was a leading exponent of the fullest development of nuclear power for Naval ship propulsion. He recognized the importance of a strong Navy to the security of the United States. Several years ago, he stated: "The success of our foreign policy and to a considerable extent our economy has depended on control of the seas."

This same theme is being espoused today

by the current Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt. Before our Senate Armed Services Committee last month he stated: "The Navy has a responsibility not only to contribute to the deterrence of nuclear war, but also to assure our free use of the seas and continued support for our allies."

In efforts to maintain our position, however, Mendel Rivers recognized that only nuclear powered ships, both submarines and surface vessels, could make our future control of the seas possible. Congressman Edward Hébert, the able Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, further emphasized this point at the keel laying of this submarine. On that occasion he stated, "We do not build nuclear ships for the fun of building ships. If there were no threat to our freedom of the seas, there would be no naval shipbuilding program."

Whenever we launch a nuclear submarine, our minds turn naturally to that eminent scientist and great American, Admiral Hyman G. Rickover—the father of the nuclear Navy. Each nuclear ship the Navy launches is a tribute to Admiral Rickover's foresight and determination. We are sorry he is unable to be here today.

* * * * *

As you can see around you, there is a naval shipbuilding program, it is a response to the challenges we face at sea. The Soviet Union has pursued a vigorous ship construction program since the end of World War II. The Soviets now maintain a total submarine force level nearly three times that of the U.S. Also, they have surged past us in the numbers of nuclear submarines, now having 110 nuclear subs to our 101. Even more disturbing is the fact the Soviets are currently outbuilding us in submarines by a ratio of about 3 to 1.

However, this is only one facet of Soviet naval strength. In area after area, they have surpassed the United States. They have a larger and more modern merchant marine fleet. They have thousands more naval architects and marine engineers than the U.S. They possess the world's largest and most modern submarine shipyards. By combining these great technical and production resources with an extensive research and development program, the Soviets have introduced a number of new design warships, including submarines, with a wide variety of capabilities.

This rapidly growing Soviet naval strength means that the United States is no longer guaranteed control of the seas. Further, this serious development could have profound consequences for our nation's ability to survive in the years ahead.

Ladies and gentlemen, we must never forget that the United States is, in effect, an island surrounded by the world's two largest oceans. While this expanse of water offered us security from powerful European countries up until World War II, it now serves to isolate us from those overseas countries which trade with us. Also, the oceans now serve as bases for Soviet missile launching submarines which routinely patrol our coasts. It is a different ball game from 10 or even 5 years ago.

The loss of our sea lines of communication would not be economically severe if we imported only foreign automobiles and television sets. However, our nation is increasingly dependent on the Middle East and other areas for oil, and on the entire world for the raw materials which supply our industries. Our industrial strength would be weakened by a curtailment of these resources. Our military system would be crippled. The very fact that auto and home fuel rationing is being seriously discussed serves to emphasize the seriousness of our dependence on imports for our fuel needs.

The conclusions from these facts are clear: Only with a strong Navy can we control the

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lines of communication to our political and military allies and to commercial trading nations. To counter this threat to our national security, we must continue to modernize our Navy. Mendel Rivers clearly recognized this requirement and he vigorously supported programs to build the most potent ships technologically possible. Today, the most potent ships are nuclear submarines and nuclear surface warships.

A nuclear powered ship does not need oil for propulsion. Consequently, it is not hampered in its operation by an umbilical tie to a petroleum source. A nuclear Navy is neither dependent on Middle-East oil nor affected by rising fuel oil costs. This non-reliance on oil gives nuclear ships a critical military advantage over conventional ships—the ability to steam at high speeds with virtually unlimited endurance.

Foremost before the Congress this year is a budget request to build the first nuclear powered *Trident* ballistic missile submarine. We need to move forward now in building these *Trident* submarines. This is necessary to assure that in the 1980's our nation will have an effective seaborne deterrent missile force.

In a new class Soviet submarine, with 4,000 mile missiles, the Soviets have their own version of the *Trident*. In the next four years, I expect we will see even more dramatic developments. To delay modernizing our strategic submarine force is to take a real chance, that years hence, our survival as a nation may no longer be for us to determine.

Our nation came close to losing two world wars largely because of a lack of U.S. submarines and an excess of enemy submarines. Enemy submarines paralyzed our merchant-military ship movements at the beginning of both world wars. The time required to achieve our victories was adversely affected by this fact.

The USS *L. Mendel Rivers*, her sister ships, and the ships of the new high-speed class—the first of which, the *Los Angeles*, is on the ways to your right—are our most effective weapons to counter the Soviet submarine threat. We are building five *Los Angeles* class submarines a year, and we must continue to do so.

Meeting the Soviet threat requires not only the construction of new and more potent ballistic missile submarines such as the *Trident*, but also accelerated programs for attack submarines and a new cruise missile submarine. Further there is a requirement for a fourth nuclear carrier and additional nuclear frigates.

This was an area in which Mendel Rivers worked aggressively. He spearheaded the nuclear frigate program but unfortunately the Defense Department has failed to go forward with two of these ships, although Congress has already appropriated advance procurement funds. I hope the new Secretary of Defense, Dr. James R. Schlesinger, a nuclear expert himself, will reverse this decision. Nuclear frigates are needed to support our nuclear carriers in order that the carriers may take the fullest advantage of their own nuclear propulsion.

The first priority of any society must be to provide for its own survival. We can only accomplish this through a strong defense posture. Therefore, defense must come first. As this audience fully realizes, winning and holding the peace is a challenge for the leadership of the nation. Our success or failure in meeting this challenge will determine whether or not the blood of our brave young men must be sacrificed.

In meeting this solemn obligation, Mendel Rivers set for us a worthy example. We must be prepared to counter the challenge to our control of the seas. The continued existence of our nation will depend on our ability to meet that challenge.

Thank you.

FARLEY FINE AT 85

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

MR. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, relative to our congressional salute to the Honorable James A. Farley on his 85th birthday, May 30, under permission to extend my remarks, I wish to insert an article written by James L. Kilgallen, who interviewed this esteemed gentleman a few days prior to his special occasion, as he has done for about 40 years. The article appeared in the San Antonio Light, San Antonio, Tex., last week and I believe my colleagues will enjoy reading it as much as I did. The text is as follows:

JIM FARLEY FEELS FINE AT 85

(By James L. Kilgallen)

NEW YORK.—James A. Farley, legendary political figure and top business executive said today he "feels fine" and "can't realize" he will be 85 years old next Wednesday, May 30.

"I intend to take my birthday in stride," Farley told the writer in an interview at his mid-Manhattan office where he serves as honorary chairman of the board of Coca-Cola Export Corporation. He has been an executive with the company since Sept. 1, 1940.

Asked if it is true he plans to retire, "Genial Jim" declared:

"Of course not. I'll never retire while I am physically and mentally able to carry on. God willing, I will keep on working, and enjoying it. Hard work and devotion to your job never hurt anybody."

The strapping, 6-foot-2 1/2-inch former Democratic National Chairman and Postmaster General, revealed that his weight dropped 25 pounds—from 205 to 180—since suffering a heart attack on April 21, 1972. He was in the hospital five weeks and spent another five weeks recuperating at his apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Asked what he thought will be the long-range effect of the Watergate affair on the presidency, Farley said:

"I think it is the most sordid story in the history of American politics insofar as it affects the office of the presidency. It is far more serious than the scandal in President Grant's Administration and the Teapot Dome scandal of President Harding's Administration.

LONG REMEMBERED

"Apparently, from what I have read and heard, the Watergate problem will be with President Nixon during his term in office. Unfortunately for him, it will be referred to throughout his lifetime.

"As a result of Watergate, the Republicans are likely to suffer a great loss in the Senate and the House elections and also in the elections of governors in 1974. It can very well affect the chances of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1976."

Farley attributed his longevity partly to the fact he never smoked nor drank. Looking back on his remarkable career, he said, "I've kept busy all my life since I was a bookkeeper in New York City in 1906. Apart from my work, I never had hobbies such as fishing, hunting and playing golf. I liked the theater and sports—particularly baseball, football and boxing."

Farley, who was born in Grassy Point, N.Y., in 1888, recalled that after his father died his mother bought a small grocery store and saloon in his home town and that as a boy he tended bar before and after school. His mother asked him not to smoke or drink and he never did. He said he is grateful that he kept his promise to his mother. As a youth

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he played first base on the semi-professional teams of Grassy Point and nearby Haverstraw. His formal education ended after two and one-half years in high school when he was 17.

"I never went to college," he remarked. "But I have received 25 college honorary degrees throughout the United States."

IMPRESSIONS

Nostalgically, Farley recalled his impressions when he came from Grassy Point to New York City to make his way in the world.

"I liked the theater and I vividly recall seeing the show business notables of those early days at Hammerstein's and the Ziegfeld Follies such as Fanny Brice, Harry Lauder, John McCormick and Caruso.

"The first show I took my wife, Bess, to see was a musical comedy called "The Chorus Lady" at the old Academy of Music. (His wife died in 1955.)

Because of his interest in boxing, he made a point of paying a visit to saloons then run by James J. Corbett, Kid McCoy and Tom Sharkey, all famous fighters.

"Jack Dempsey in his prime was the greatest fighter I have known in my time," he said.

After entering politics, Farley was elected to the New York General Assembly from Rockland County in 1925. The late Gov. Al Smith appointed him a member of the New York State Athletic Commission, a post he held for years.

Farley became an ardent fan of the New York Yankees and still is to this day.

"Babe Ruth," he said, "was the greatest ball player I have ever seen even though I also watched such stars as Joe DiMaggio, Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Stan Musial and others too numerous to mention. I saw Ruth hit his first home run in the Yankee Stadium."

GREATEST THRILLS

Recounting the greatest thrills of his long political career, Farley said:

"One of them was when I became campaign manager for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 when he was nominated for the presidency in Chicago. Another thrill was when, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, I managed his successful campaign for the presidency.

"An even greater thrill was when I predicted FDR would not only win the election but that he would carry every state in the union with the exception of Maine and Vermont. I always felt this was the most accurate prediction any National Chairman ever made. Future generations may never see that prediction equaled or surpassed."

Farley said he had no regrets over breaking with FDR on the third term issue, a position he took as a matter of principle. He added, however, that his personal relationship with Roosevelt was always "Delightful." He said he saw FDR only briefly—on four or five occasions—after his retirement from politics in 1940 as Postmaster General and National Chairman.

Asked what persons most impressed him during his political career, Farley said:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice President John Garner of Texas, Harry S Truman, Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Al Smith and Jimmy Walker, one-time mayor of New York City."

Outside the realm of politics, the most impressive person, he added, was Pope Pius XII, whom he first met in 1933 when the future Pontiff was Secretary of State for the Vatican. Subsequently, he had many private audiences with Pope Pius at the Vatican.

CURRENT POLITICS

Discussing current politics, Farley said that in his opinion the two-party system will prevail in the United States despite the party switches of such individuals as Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York and John Connally of Texas.

"I can't see Republican leaders in the north going for Connally as a presidential candidate," said Farley. "Neither can I see any political future for Lindsay after the poor administration he has given the city of New York in the last eight years."

OBJECTS TO GRANTING AMNESTY TO DRAFT EVADERS AND DESERTERS

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Florida State Legislature recently adopted a memorial objecting to granting amnesty to draft evaders and deserters from the armed services of the United States. Inasmuch as the sentiments expressed therein reflect the mood of the people in my own Sixth Congressional District, I am inserting the text of this memorial for our colleagues to see. Following the State legislature's memorial on amnesty is the text of the legislature's resolution requesting Congress to exempt Florida from the phaseout of Federal support and funding for the Cuban refugee assistance program, which I feel also merits the attention of my colleagues.

The articles follow:

SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 615

A memorial to the Congress of the United States objecting to the granting of amnesty to deserters and draft evaders from the armed services of the United States

Whereas, over two million young Americans have served in the armed forces of the United States of America in the Republic of Vietnam, and

Whereas, thousands of these young Americans have given of their careers and lives in the service of the United States, and

Whereas, only now are we seeing the return of those brave Americans who were held as prisoners of war by the adversary in Southeast Asia, and

Whereas, hundreds of other Americans, refusing to serve in the armed forces of the United States have either obtained conscientious objector status or paid the necessary criminal penalties for violating the laws of our land, and

Whereas, civil disobedience calls for disobeying a law because one believes that it is immoral and then accepts the punishment for violating that law, it is quite another matter to expect the society that made the law not to punish one for that disobedience, and

Whereas, for a democratic government to be viable its citizens cannot pick which laws they will obey and which laws they will ignore, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida: That we are firmly opposed to the granting of amnesty to those individuals who left the United States of America rather than serve in the armed forces or pay the criminal penalties for violating the laws of the land in regard to military service, and, moreover

We call upon the members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate from the State of Florida to oppose any legislative proposal which would grant amnesty to those draft dodgers and deserters who left the United States of America rather than pay the penalties for their actions, and, moreover, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United

States, to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1344

A concurrent resolution urgently requesting the Congress of the United States concur that the State of Florida be made exempt from the phaseout of federal support and funding for the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program

Whereas, the President of the United States, and subsequently the congress, established a Cuban Refugee Assistance Program providing a welfare program for needy Cuban refugees; and

Whereas, the federal government contracted with the State of Florida to serve as the agent of the department of health, education and welfare in administering this program of financial assistance and social services; and

Whereas, the congress and the department of health, education and welfare have reaffirmed their responsibility for this program by funding one hundred percent of all its costs since its inception in 1961; and

Whereas, more than one-half of all Cuban refugees now in the United States already reside in Florida and there is a tendency for refugees to return to Florida from resettlement outside the state; and

Whereas, the federal government now proposes to phase out federal support for the welfare component of the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program beginning July 1, 1973; and

Whereas, such action would place an inequitable and undue burden on the taxpayers of the State of Florida; and

Whereas, the immigration of Cuban refugees is controlled by the federal government and such policy decisions are made in the national interest, and thus, should be funded from federal revenues, now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida, the House of Representatives Concurring:

1. That the Congress of the United States concur that the State of Florida be made exempt from the phaseout of federal support and that federal funding of one hundred percent of the costs be continued for the welfare programs serving needy Cuban refugees in Florida admitted to this country under the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program.

2. That the department of health, education and welfare be requested to cooperate with appropriate Florida officials in presenting this need to the Congress of the United States so the taxpayers of the State of Florida will not have to carry the burden of the United States foreign policy at a projected annual cost for 1973-74 in excess of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).

3. That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Florida's delegation in the congress and the secretary of the department of health, education and welfare.

4. That the governor of the State of Florida proceed expeditiously to present this matter to the appropriate federal officials so that a solution can be obtained as soon as possible prior to July 1, 1973.

SURVEY RESULTS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, for the past 2 years I have periodically polled

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several thousand residents of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania for their opinion on topical issues facing the Congress and the Nation.

I have found the results of these surveys interesting and enlightening and have forwarded them to the President and inserted the material in the RECORD for the consideration of my colleagues.

Today, I would like to direct their attention to the results of the latest poll, dealing with the continuation of wage and price controls. I would like to point out the survey was a followup to one conducted in 1971 to determine public support of President Nixon's sudden decision to impose phase I of his economic program.

At that time, 67 percent of the people contacted expressed their support of the President's action. The latest survey showed nearly 70 percent favored continuing or broadening the controls at the time the President removed them under phase III of his program.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the survey results and an exchange of correspondence with the White House into the RECORD for the consideration of my colleagues:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., April 28, 1973.

Hon. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GAYDOS: I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your April 24 letter to the President informing him of the results of the recent opinion poll regarding wage and price controls that you conducted in your Congressional District.

It was thoughtful of you to provide this information for the President and it will be called to his early attention.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,
MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF,
Special Assistant to the President.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1973.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Once again it is my pleasure to convey to you an expression of opinion registered by residents of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania on an issue of national importance.

My office recently completed another "Telephone Poll" project designed to determine public opinion on the question of extending and broadening wage and price controls. The results are most interesting, particularly when compared to a similar poll taken in the summer of 1971, shortly after you imposed a wage-price freeze.

Our latest survey, conducted among 2,166 people, revealed the following: 1,510 (69.7%) favored the continuation of controls; 346 (16.0%) wanted them discontinued; and 310 (14.3%) expressed no opinion. In comparison, the 1971 poll listed 67% supporting your decision to impose controls, while 24% opposed it and 9% had no opinion. It is apparent that an overwhelming majority of our people wanted controls enacted in 1971, while an even greater number want them now.

In the past, the people of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania have not hesitated to share with you their views on controversial issues such as foreign aid cutbacks, voluntary prayers in schools, U.S. membership in the United Nations, opposition to a federal value added tax and the listing of national priorities.

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Mr. President, these people have demonstrated their willingness to share in the responsibilities of our government. I trust you will give their opinions your sincere consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH M. GAYDOS,
Member of Congress.

A SALUTE TO DR. BENJAMIN WATKINS, HARLEM'S DISTINGUISHED MAYOR, AND THE FIGHT FOR A NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the children of the 19th Congressional District and the rest of the Nation represent our Nation's greatest resource. It is unfortunate that the world in which these young citizens find themselves often leaves much to be desired.

All too often, this Government has forgotten the young in its rush to please big business and big money interests.

But above the insensitivity and callousness stands Dr. Benjamin Watkins, the distinguished mayor of Harlem. The determined efforts that he and others in my district have waged to have the second Sunday in June designated as "National Children's Day" is a prime example of the kind of leadership that gives hope and encouragement to the leaders of tomorrow.

The celebration of this day in our Nation would serve as a clear reminder to the individuals and institutions who make up America that our future can be no better than our children. The celebration of this day in my district has certainly been of great benefit to all involved.

I, therefore, place before this distinguished body a resolution proclaiming the second Sunday in June of each year as "Children's Day" and recommend it for careful consideration and passage:

H.J. RES. 604

Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in June of each year as "Children's Day"

Whereas our children are the future of the world; and

Whereas our children have a right to quality education, decent housing, comprehensive health care, freedom from hunger, freedom from poverty, freedom from discrimination, and a world at peace; and

Whereas our children are entitled to every opportunity to develop their full potential: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second Sunday in June of each year is designated as "Children's Day" and the President is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to renew our commitment to guarantee our children a better life.

PUBLIC HOUSING CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in the National Housing Act of 1968, Congress committed the Federal Government to a schedule of housing construction that would adequately provide for projected housing needs. The national housing goals production schedule adopted by the administration in 1970 called for the production of approximately 600,000 low- and moderate-income housing units in each year from 1973 through 1980. After the careful calculation of what our housing needs will be and the establishment of programs to administer funding, the Nixon administration announced in January of this year that it was cutting off funds for all newly approved projects for subsidized housing, water and sewer grants, open space grants and public facility loans.

Mr. Speaker, I have become greatly concerned with not only the dismantling of the present Federal public housing programs, but with the lack of commitment to the goal of providing adequate housing for all citizens that this action signifies. I have written all the directors of housing authorities in California requesting information as to how the freezing of funds has specifically affected their programs. Their response was one of deep disappointment over the administration's actions and of unanimous support for actions of Congress that would reinstate these appropriations.

For example, the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County is having "to trade off units now under contract for assistance because of the administration's continuing refusal to consider any increase in subsidy to cover the increase of rentals in the private market."

In Kings County, the housing authority reports that the President's impoundments have "stopped all proposed plans for additional housing."

The director of the housing authority of the city of Madera expressed his frustration well:

As I am sure you are well aware, many efforts have been made on the part of housing authorities and redevelopment agencies toward the release of these impounded funds. All their efforts have been to no avail. We don't know yet from one day to the next where we stand in this particular situation.

From the San Joaquin County Housing Authority, I have learned that "production of housing for low income and the elderly has come to a standstill."

Within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Valley Coordinated Housing Authorities, there are 626 units of public housing currently available and there are 448 families on waiting lists for housing—all additional production has been brought to a halt due to the funding freeze.

In Kern County, the administration has stopped the expenditure of \$6,630,000—\$3,250,000 for new housing construction and \$4,764,000 for modernization of housing built prior to 1954.

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The Housing Authority of Yolo County has had to reduce its operating reserves to what they consider to be a critical level of only \$31,920. Additionally, HUD has informed them that they will not be allowed to exceed operating subsidies of \$25,608 in the next fiscal year, while the authority has determined that an operating subsidy of \$103,000 is needed.

The housing authority of the city of Eureka has applied for \$451,500 to build 250 units which are urgently needed to replace a part of the 430 housing units deleted by the construction of a freeway through Eureka—their application has been denied by HUD. This authority, which also operates housing projects for Humboldt County, has been denied \$271,500 for the construction of 150 units in the county. To put these funding denials in perspective, there are 500 applications for public housing on file with the Eureka Housing Authority.

Mr. Speaker, the widespread ramifications of these actions by the administration are self evident when we consider that fully 30 million Americans are inadequately housed in unsafe, unhealthy, overcrowded quarters. The administration's actions will make it nearly impossible for many low- and middle-income Americans to find reasonably priced housing in the foreseeable future.

For example, in some metropolitan areas construction costs are so high that it is impossible to build multifamily housing at a cost that would permit rents to be held under \$125 a room per month without Government assistance. But, when Federal subsidies are combined with State and local subsidies, rents can be reduced to approximately \$45 a room per month.

The elimination of these programs will, therefore, retard greatly the level of construction that can be maintained in the future. In HUD's regional area No. 9, including Nevada, Arizona, and California, the number of funded applications as of January 5, 1973, the cut-off date, was 38,129 units, while unfunded applications numbered 31,887 units—nearly 46 per cent.

Nationally, the estimated reduction in total new subsidized housing starts in calendar year 1973 would be about 72,000 from 1972. In the first half of 1974 an estimated 129,000 units might be started and in the second half of 1974 perhaps enough additional starts might be made to produce an annual total of roughly 200,000 starts making for another 72,000 decline between 1973 and 1974, or a decline of 144,000 from 1972 to 1974. Most significantly, this policy leads to the expectation of practically no subsidized starts in the latter part of 1974 and in 1975.

The cutback in the Federal Government's funding of housing construction is unfortunately taking place at a time of high prices and low production in the nonsubsidized housing market. My State of California accounts for more than one-half of the new units built in the Western region of the country. During the last quarter of 1972, the median price of a house sold in the west was \$28,900, about 13 percent higher than a year previously.

At the same time, mortgage interest rates have been increasing. In San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose the effective interest rates on FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed home loans closed in February of this year averaging close to 7 1/4 percent. As a result, the inventory of unsold homes has been building up, and the rate of building permit issuances has been dropping off. In the early part of this year, the units in structures for which building permits were issued in the West were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 507,000, compared with 609,000 a year earlier. The alternative of renting also has become more expensive as rents have risen about 2.7 percent a year in San Francisco and slightly over 2 percent a year in San Diego.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the obvious need for the funding of programs to keep housing construction at a level that will produce enough units for the Nation's future needs, what possibly could be the reasons for the administration's reasons for cutting off funds for Federal housing.

When former Secretary Romney announced the administration's actions, he noted that budgetary considerations had contributed to the decision to cut housing funds, but then, most disturbingly, he referred to fraudulence connected with the administration of the program and to the rapes, thefts, and muggings that seem to plague subsidized housing projects as having also contributed to this decision.

In reference to the issue of fraudulence, the Secretary was clearly using an administrative problem, arising from inadequate quality standards and regulations, as a basis for dismissing the value of the entire concept of federally funded and administered subsidized housing programs. Secondly, with respect to the crime problem, this unfortunate circumstance cannot in any way be logically considered to have resulted from the construction of multifamily housing, for such housing will have to be built to meet future needs whether it is built by the Federal, State, or local governments. Instead, our failure to adequately provide community development and supportive social programs for those citizens for which we construct new housing has allowed criminal activity to focus in these housing projects.

Under examination the reasons appear incredibly weak, and yet it is for these reasons that the administration has curtailed housing funding and has so adversely affected the total economy. It is estimated that these actions will cost the economy \$8 billion over the 18-month period. However, just as importantly, it is estimated that 230,000 jobs will be lost over the next 2 years due to the cut off of funds. With unemployment running at extremely high levels and interest rates and building costs ever increasing, the administration's insensitivity to the problems of the citizens and local communities of this country is revealed in a most disturbing light.

To this point I have been limiting my remarks to the termination of Federal funding for subsidized housing, but the administration has also cut off funds for

sewer and water grants and public facility loans. As long as no new approvals are permitted under these programs, nonsubsidized housing will also be slowed down. In a number of metropolitan areas, a shortage of adequate sewage facilities has caused State and county authorities to place a moratorium on new building permits. Restrictions on the issuance of these funds is expected to reduce nonsubsidized housing production by 11 percent from 1972 to 1973, 10 percent from 1973 to 1974, and 20 percent between 1972 and 1974.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow the President through his totally arbitrary exercise of power to frustrate the will of Congress and disregard the needs of the poor and the inadequately housed of our Nation. The same authority we used to originally fund the Federal housing assistance programs must be exercised to enact anti-impoundment legislation which will require the President to spend the appropriations Congress makes.

I urge all Members of Congress to fully weigh the harmful affects of the administration's actions on communities throughout the Nation, when Congress considers anti-impoundment legislation.

GIVE "WATER" THE "GATE"

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Life newspapers serving suburban Cook County, Ill., regularly features a special column in which their staff members have the opportunity to provide individual viewpoints on matters of current interest.

Naturally, political and governmental developments are often covered by these staff members, Emil Krejcu, a promising young journalist with the Life chain, authored a very penetrating column on the Watergate question in the June 3 edition of the Life newspaper chain.

I commend this article to the attention of the Members:

Give "WATER" THE "GATE"

(By Emil Krejcu)

It seems sad to me that the television networks and the newspapers continue to give the Watergate break-in such a nice play.

After all, nobody was killed and no money was stolen.

What the Watergate mess is doing is really hurting the country. Most of the testimony is speculation to date and a court has already tried and convicted seven Watergate participants.

Not that sweeping something under the rug is an advisable way of going about things. But the fact is that the Richard Nixon haters and mindless politicians are having a field day at the country's expense.

President Nixon has ended the Vietnam war, something the Democrats find distasteful to admit, because it robs them of a solid campaign issue for 1974. He started the peace program with the Soviet Union and Communist China, and he brought back an air of calm in our cities and at our universities.

All things aren't as good as we would like them, but they are much better since President Nixon took over.

Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois has been among the leaders in the senate denouncing Watergate. He has that right, but most people believe that he is just out to make a solid bid for the Republican nomination in 1976.

Percy has gone against the President on a number of "gut" issues such as selection of Supreme Court justices, and his latest back-biting of the President should surprise no one.

One of my friends claims that he is offended by Watergate because the guilty parties were "stealing freedom." How can he be serious? America is still the land of the free and all of the sensation-seeking newspapers won't change that fact. This country has too many checks and balances that prevent President Nixon or any other President from becoming too powerful.

If the charge is that Congress has become too weak, then it is because men like Charles Percy are too busy running for President and playing great moral leader rather than tending to the affairs of the country. Politicians should try to solve people's problems for a change rather than continually running for office.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT NIXON

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, the following letter which I received this morning expresses very clearly and succinctly the feelings of the many Americans, both in my district and across our Nation, who have written to me to convey their love for and their confidence in President Nixon.

Therefore, I wish to submit it for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CHICAGO, ILL.

June 4, 1973.

DEAR MR. LANDGREBE: What can we do to help the President in these dark hours? My heart is so heavy as I think of his tremendous accomplishments which could have made him one of the greatest presidents in this century and the problems he now faces. How can we help him? Do you believe that all must go down the drain because he was perhaps loyal to men who have now in a sense betrayed that trust?

In my own heart I cannot believe that he was a part of the original plans for the bugging. Yet I can understand that if he delved into it and then tried to save the men who perpetrated the mess he may have sought to cover it up to save them. But now what do we do? What could a groundswell of public confidence do to help him?

As I knelt at the altar for communion yesterday my prayers were all for him, for his honesty and integrity. And with them went the prayers for our country and its standing in the world for so much depends upon the impression his leadership and integrity gives to the world.

Is the Republican Party working on any plans to build not only confidence in other Republicans but in the President?

I am writing to you because of your faith in God. I am sure that every sincere person of every faith wants the Lord to guide President Nixon and to bring him through a successful second term.

It would be hard for me to believe that the opposition is blameless. "Let him who is

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without sin cast the first stone." I am not saying that the truth should not come out now—but the whole truth. What did the Democrats do to discredit the President and the party? What bugging did they do? How did they misuse their funds?

Will this turn into a case where everyone deserts the President?

What can I as a private citizen do to help other than to pray?

Sincerely yours,

EMILIE LEPTHIEN.

H.R. 643

HON. HAROLD V. FROELICH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. FROELICH. Mr. Speaker, I have received a considerable number of letters over the past months since I took office, from constituents who urged that I cosponsor the Hosmer bill, H.R. 643. Because of this overwhelming support for the legislation, I became deeply interested in the controversy regarding Federal regulation of food supplements and, in order to get an expert outside opinion, I wrote to Dr. Linus Pauling, the renowned chemist and Nobel Prize winner, to ask for his views on the regulations recently announced by the Food and Drug Administration. His response to my inquiry follows:

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Stanford, Calif., February 26, 1973.
HAROLD V. FROELICH,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FROELICH: In answer to your letter, I may tell you that I believe that the recently proposed rules set out by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration dealing with dietary supplements of vitamins and minerals, their definition, identity, and label statements, would, if they are put into effect, do great harm to the American people.

When I heard that regulations controlling the non-prescription sale of vitamin A and vitamin D were in prospect, I sent a letter to the Food and Drug Commissioner, together with a statement about vitamin A. I received no reply. I enclose a copy of the letter and statement.

In the letter I mention that it would be asinine to regulate the sale of vitamin C in the way proposed. There is no doubt that the rate of intake of vitamin C that leads to the best of health is for most people in the range between 1,000 mg and 10,000 mg per day, far larger than the amounts, 60 mg or 120 mg, that could be obtained in tablets or capsules sold without prescription as the daily dose. The result would be that many people would go without an adequate supply of vitamin C, and others, who obtained prescriptions, would no doubt have to pay a considerably higher price than at present, in addition to having to pay the doctor. My feeling about other vitamins is that the optimum intake of several of them, including vitamin A, is greater than the maximum daily allowance permitted for sale under the proposed rules.

It is very hard for me to understand why the Food and Drug Administration should be taking these actions. Some steps might be taken, as I advocated in my book Vitamin C and the Common Cold, to prevent people from being bilked into paying excessively high prices for vitamins. Much money

is wasted in this way. The Food and Drug Administration is taking the wrong steps, moving in a direction that could be calamitous for the American people.

Sincerely,

LINUS PAULING.

DECEMBER 19, 1972.

Dr. CHARLES C. EDWARDS,
Food and Drug Commissioner, Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare, Food
and Drug Administration, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR DR. EDWARDS: I have read in the newspapers that the Food and Drug Administration is proposing to limit the sale of tablets and capsules without a prescription to those containing not more than 10,000 IU of Vitamin A.

I think that such a regulation would be asinine—not quite as asinine as to make a similar limit of 100 mg for Vitamin C, as was proposed by the Food and Drug Administration on 9 December 1966, but almost as asinine.

I enclose a statement by me opposing the proposed limitation on the sale of vitamin A, and ask that this statement be included in the evidence, and that I also be invited by you to present oral arguments.

Sincerely,

STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED FDA REGULATION LIMITING THE SALE OF VITAMIN A

(By Linus Pauling, Professor of Chemistry
in Stanford University)

I am Linus Pauling, now Professor of Chemistry in Stanford University. I was for 42 years at the California Institute of Technology (for 22 years Chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering), and have taught in Cornell University, Oxford University, University of California, and other universities. I was born in Portland, Oregon, on 28 February 1901, and educated in the public schools of Condon and Portland, Oregon, in Oregon Agricultural College (B.S. in chemical engineering, 1922), and in the California Institute of Technology (Ph. D. in chemistry, minors in physics and mathematics, 1925).

I received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1954, and have received many other awards in chemistry. I also received the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize in 1963, and have a number of other awards for work for peace and better international relations. I also received the Presidential Medal for Merit, the Naval Ordnance Development Award, and several other awards from the United States Government. I also received the Phillips Medal of the American Academy of Physicians, the Modern Medicine Award, and several other medical awards. I am an honorary member of the Harvard chapter of the medical honor society Alpha Omega Alpha, a corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine, an honorary member of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, an honorary member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, honorary president of the Academy of Orthomolecular Psychiatry, and a member of about fifty other scientific and medical societies. I have written about 500 papers and a dozen books on physics, chemistry, medicine, and world affairs.

For 35 years much of my work has been on chemistry in relation to medicine. During recent years I have been especially interested in the possibility of achieving a significant improvement in the health of the American people through improved nutrition, with special reference to the proper role of the vitamins.

THE PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE SALE OF VITAMIN A

I am opposed to the proposed limitation of non-prescription sale of vitamin A to tab-

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lets and capsules containing not more than 10,000 IU for the following reasons:

1. The optimum daily intake of vitamin A is, in my opinion, about 25,000 IU for many people. The FDA has no convincing evidence that this opinion is not correct. The FDA should not make a regulation that interferes with the proper nutrition of the American people.

2. If the proposed limitation of the sale of vitamin A were extended to foods, a prescription would be required for a serving of one half of one ounce of broiled lamb liver or two ounces of sweet potatoes. The FDA is either wrong in proposing the limitation of the sale of vitamin A tablets or capsules or remiss in not also proposing the equivalent limitation of the sale of liver, sweet potatoes, and other foods rich in vitamin A.

3. There is very little chance of damage to humans from ingesting too much vitamin A—far less chance than for many drugs that are sold over-the-counter. The argument that the proposed regulation would significantly protect the American people from a serious danger, that of hypervitaminosis A, is invalid.

4. The proposed regulation would be largely ineffective, and would be economically damaging to the public.

5. The proposed action would, without justification, limit the freedom of the people.

THE OPTIMUM INTAKE OF VITAMIN A

The optimum intake of a vitamin is the intake that leads to the best of health. This optimum intake is probably different for different persons. The average value of the optimum intake of vitamin A for an adult is not known. I estimate it to be about 25,000 IU per day.

Some evidence to support this value is provided by the work of H. C. Sherman and H. Y. Trupp with rats, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 35, 90 (1949). Additional evidence is provided by the consideration of the average amount in a day's ration of 110 raw natural plant foods, in the same way as described for vitamin C in my paper *Evolution and the Need for Ascorbic Acid*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 67, 1643 (1970), and my book *Vitamin C and the Common Cold*, 1970. This average for vitamin A is 110,000 IU. When the 16 plant foods with the highest values, above 200,000 in a day's ration, are omitted, the average for the other 94 is 29,000 IU. Even with consideration of the contribution of meat to the diet, there is strong indication that primitive man ingested much more than 10,000 IU of vitamin A per day.

Further evidence that the optimum intake of vitamin A is larger than 10,000 IU per day is that the "therapeutic dose" prescribed by many physicians to improve the health of some patients is usually 25,000 or 50,000 IU per day.

That the optimum intake of a vitamin may be considerably greater than the amount needed to prevent overt A vitaminosis or the "recommended daily allowance," which is usually two to five times greater, is shown by the effectiveness of ascorbic acid in amounts 20 to 100 times the "recommended daily allowance" in providing protection against the common cold. The older evidence is summarized in my book *Vitamin C and the Common Cold*. The new evidence reported by Charleston and Clegg, *Lancet* 1, 1401 (1972), and by Anderson, Reid, and Beaton, *J. Canadian Med. Assn.* 107, 503 (1972), leaves little basis for skepticism.

The Food and Drug Administration, in justice to the American people, could ethically restrict the non-prescription sale to tablets or capsules containing no more than 10,000 IU of vitamin A only if the FDA had convincing scientific evidence that the optimum daily intake for most people, leading to the best of health, were less than 10,000 IU. The Administration does not have such evidence. In fact, the existing evidence indicates that the optimum daily intake is greater

than 10,000 IU. It would accordingly be wrong for the FDA to limit the sale of vitamin A in this way.

WHY SHOULD THE SALE OF TABLETS BE RESTRICTED AND NOT THAT OF FOODS?

It is proposed that the non-prescription sale of tablets or capsules containing more than 10,000 IU of vitamin A be forbidden, but not that of portions of foods containing more than 10,000 IU of vitamin A.

Either the FDA is wrong in forbidding the sale of the tablets, or it is remiss in not forbidding the sale of a portion of certain foods.

Occasionally I eat a serving of one-half pound of liver. According to the book *Metabolism of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology*, a one-half pound portion of raw beef liver contains 100,000 IU of vitamin A, of fried beef liver 121,000 IU, of raw lamb liver 115,000 IU, and of broiled lamb liver 169,000 IU. To be consistent, the FDA should propose restricting the sale by butcher shops and restaurants of beef or lamb in portions greater than half of one ounce (for broiled lamb liver) and 0.8 ounce (for raw beef liver), except when prescribed by a physician.

I also occasionally eat a half pound serving of sweet potatoes. According to the book *Metabolism*, this serving contains between 18,000 and 45,000 IU of vitamin A. To be consistent, the FDA should restrict the non-prescription sale of sweet potatoes to about two ounces per portion.

THERE IS LITTLE DANGER OF HYPERVITAMINOSIS A

A reason given for restricting the sale of vitamin A is that very large amounts are damaging to the health of human beings.

In fact, there is very little danger of damage through hypervitaminosis A, whereas much damage (ulcers, deaths) is done by aspirin and other drugs that are sold over-the-counter.

So far as I am aware, no person has been killed by taking too many tablets or capsules of vitamin A.

An intake by an adult of 200,000 IU of vitamin A over a period of a year or more has caused some cases of hypervitaminosis A. A somewhat smaller intake, down to about 100,000 IU per day, has caused hypervitaminosis A in infants. A single dose of several million IU causes illness. The disease is brought under control in a few days by decreasing the intake of the vitamin.

Many people have ingested 50,000 to 100,000 IU per day (by eating one-half to one pound of liver per day, for example) over long periods of time, without developing hypervitaminosis A.

The facts show that the danger of hypervitaminosis A is not great enough to justify the proposed restriction on the sale of this vitamin.

THE PROPOSED REGULATION WOULD BE LARGELY INEFFECTIVE BUT WOULD BE ECONOMICALLY DAMAGING TO THE PUBLIC

It is customary now for people who recognize improvement in their health with increased intake of vitamin A to purchase capsules containing 25,000 IU, at a retail price of about \$5.00 for a year's supply (365 capsules).

If these capsules could not be obtained, many people probably would take five 5,000 IU capsules per day. The regulation would be ineffective, but it would have some nuisance value in discouraging some people from improving their health by reaching the optimum intake of this vitamin.

Inspection of price lists show that the cost per unit of vitamin capsules containing 5,000 or 10,000 IU is two or three times that of capsules containing 25,000 IU. Accordingly the proposed regulation, if put into effect, would mean for many people only an unnecessary cost of \$5.00 or \$10.00 per year paid for this important nutrient.

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A fraction (rather small) of the American people might rely upon their physicians to prescribe vitamin A for them. They also would suffer financially, in having to pay the physician for writing the prescription and in having to pay the customary overcharge for prescriptions as compared with over-the-counter items.

THE PROPOSED ACTION WOULD LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE

The proposed restriction on the sale of vitamin A would, if it went into effect, limit the freedom of the American people, with no discernible advantage to the country or the government, and with disadvantage to the people themselves. It probably would lead to a black market in vitamin A capsules, and to increase in crime that is associated with the development of a black market. The Volstead Act, which limited the sale of alcoholic liquors except on a physician's prescription, had some justification, but it failed. The proposed limitation of the sale of vitamin A has no justification.

For the reasons given above, this proposed regulation should be rejected.

LINUS PAULING.

Mr. Speaker, while I am not a chemist or a physician, I have very considerable respect for Dr. Pauling's views on health and medicine. His judgment and the judgments of a vast number of my constituents have convinced me that the FDA regulations should not be permitted to take effect until a great many fundamental questions are answered.

Frankly, at this point, I am not persuaded that the FDA regulations are either wise or fair, for they unquestionably impinge on personal freedom. Government has a heavy burden of justification when it acts to limit the rights of individuals to make personal choices that do not affect or injure others. In this case, that burden has not been met.

I have therefore cosponsored the Hosermer bill, and I want to commend the gentleman from California for his leadership on this issue. It is imperative that hearings on this legislation be held in the near future. I hope they will be scheduled and that immediate favorable consideration can be given to the Hosermer bill.

SPACE INSTRUMENT PROVIDES FIRE ALERT

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, this is the time of year when many areas of the country are especially vulnerable to forest fires. It is encouraging to note that space technology is being applied to efforts to control forest fires.

I think it is interesting and certainly laudable that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is involved in just such a project in California, and as a part of my remarks I would like to include at this point a NASA statement describing it:

SPACE INSTRUMENT PROVIDES FIRE ALERT

One of the oldest threats to life on Earth, forest fires, is now being attacked by the newest of man's tools, space technology.

Instruments developed to sense conditions when fires start easily are being teamed with a satellite relay station and computers to give the California Division of Forestry (CDF) a "Fire Index Measurement" from an experimental unmanned remote station in a fire area near Sunol, Calif.

Foresters say that knowing where fires are probable and how they might act is almost as important as men and equipment actually fighting fires. An unmanned station to establish the fire index in remote areas is doubly important because it gives timely readings which have in the past been made by forestry personnel as only one of their many duties, and it has been a problem for them to get the information to their headquarters by telephone. Important, too, is the idea that when fires occur, forestry personnel are often pulled into firefighting duties and can no longer monitor their areas.

The system is based on sensors developed by the CDF and NASA's Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif., to check wind velocity and direction, air temperature, relative humidity, and fuel moisture content, a measure of the flammability of forest floor litter. Under an agreement between Ames and the Division Forestry, Ames aerospace technologists have joined the CDF instruments with a NASA "black box" which converts their measurements into data which is beamed to the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) at least twice a day.

The ERTS, orbiting Earth every 100 minutes 915 kilometers (540 miles) overhead, picks up the signals with special receiving equipment. The satellite automatically relays the information to a NASA tracking station in the Mojave Desert which passes it along electronically to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland. The coded data is sorted out by computer and sent to Ames back in California where it is processed by computer and sent to Forestry headquarters in Sacramento, in a useable form. In the Sunol experiment, the fire index information is passed to Sacramento on a daily basis, but it could be made available within an hour after an ERTS pass if need be.

The sensing unit in the Sunol area has been operating successfully for several weeks and the experiment has been termed by the CDF "highly successful." The Ames center has assigned a team of experts to study the design of a network of the sensing units which would cover several critical fire areas.

The success of the project is also sparking interest in the possibility of using the system to monitor air pollution.

The fire index project is an example of a continuing program at Ames to identify problems of public interest and concern and help local agencies find practical solutions through aerospace technology.

Heading the joint effort for the California Division of Forestry is William Innes, research meteorologist. Henry Lum, Jr., research scientist, at the Ames Research Center is the NASA project manager.

JIMMIE FLEMING: TALENTED WRITER AND REAL GENTLEMAN

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, recently an article by Leonard Sime, of the Home News, N.J., appeared in that distinguished newspaper about Jimmie Fleming, a talented writer and a real gentleman.

Jimmie is one of the most versatile reporters I have ever known, his writing

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talents ranging from sports to human interest, so I was pleased to read Mr. Sime's article of May 27, 1973. I always look forward to reading Jimmie's articles because his style of writing is really beautiful—almost reminding one of Hemingway—clear, lean, and moving.

One of Jimmie's present assignments is to handle the Got-A-Problem—GAP—column in the Home News. Almost 11,000 readers have written to Jimmie for help and guidance. I am not surprised, because he is a superb newspaperman and a great human being—his love for people is deep and real. It is a rare honor to know Jimmie Fleming. The article by Leonard Sime follows:

BEHIND THE BYLINE

(By Leonard Sime)

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Jimmie Fleming has a great many friends, most of whom he's never met.

And thousands of them write him angry letters.

That's the way he likes it. For Jimmie's got the biggest crying towel in town and often has just the right medicine to make a friend feel better.

Five years ago next month the opening gun was fired on the front page of The Home News in a war against frustration, a war in defense of the little guy. GAP (Got a Problem) column was launched upon the sea of human woes, with Jimmie Fleming at the helm.

That first column reported on four problems, all of them cured. A family got back its \$140 deposit on undelivered furniture. A group of merchants was stopped from putting garbage out on Sundays. The case of the missing mail box was solved. A confused water customer got a sensible explanation of a new mixed-up billing procedure.

Thousands more cures, solutions, answers and explanations have been pouring from Fleming's typewriter ever since.

To date, nearly 11,000 people have written in sheer desperation to GAP. In almost every instance, the person had exhausted all his own avenues of relief and felt he was hitting his head against a stone wall. He was hoarse from yelling and could hardly speak above a whisper, as the saying goes. His letter to GAP was just one, last, feeble effort, as it were, to "see if that newspaper column could do anything." Most of the time, helpless and hopeless, the letter writers expected no results at all.

But results they got, in about half the cases. That's a batting average in the neighborhood of .500, high in any league.

And the results are appreciated. You ought to read some of Fleming's daily mail:

"... lo and behold ... through your help ... this miracle occurred."

"I can't thank you enough ... I am completely free from a debt ... one that was draining me of hard-earned money."

"... this makes me feel good ..."

"You are an answer to a prayer."

"Many thanks on behalf of our church choir."

"I received \$11.02. Thank you. I was getting nowhere, myself."

"... a psychological boost of confidence for the little man, enabling him to stand up for his rights, knowing he'll be backed up when it's needed."

"You saved me much frustration."

"The man came and fixed the door ..."

"My daughter got her swimmers' card ..."

"He gets hundreds of letters such as these. All this didn't come about overnight."

When the idea arose in the spring of 1968 at The Home News that the paper should carry a service column for its readers, Jimmie Fleming's name just naturally became a

part of the thing. He was writing a daily column about people, "Round About Town," as he had done for quite a few years, and a Sunday column, "People, Places and Things," too. Everybody knew how he liked people, and how people liked him. He knew his way around New Brunswick like nobody else. A bachelor, he had moved into the downtown YMCA some 15 years before, just for a weekend, and has made it his home ever since.

He was the right man for the job. No question about it.

"I decided right at the start that the only way to do it was to make a sincere effort to get some sort of answer to every person who wrote in with a problem," Fleming says.

Publisher Hugh N. Boyd agreed wholeheartedly with Fleming's approach. "It makes people feel that someone cares about them."

He was determined to be fair at all times. He would give every government agency, or store or manufacturer or whatever a fair chance to make good on the customer's complaint. He wouldn't hit them over the head with a club.

On the other hand, "It's the little guy who needs us. The big guy, with his big deal, has the money and the know-how to fight his own fight. But the little guy, who is out four or seven bucks or something, he's in a jam and worried. The dough is important to him and he can't hire a lawyer, doesn't know where or how to fight and nobody will listen to him anyway."

Fair.

Sincere.

These are words Jimmie Fleming uses every day.

These are words other people use to describe Jimmie Fleming.

Born March 11, 1907, in New Brunswick, the hometown lad took from the first to sports. By the time he was 10, he was good with any kind of ball and during basketball season was a popular little guy at most of the local games, doing his dribbling and shooting act between halves. The teams of the time all wanted Jimmie as mascot. He was mascot to 10 or a dozen teams, history now shows, even to the first girls' basketball team at New Brunswick High.

New Brunswick High was Jimmie's school, and Jimmie, a three-sport man, was an all-state high school quarterback in 1925.

The smallest quarterback in New Jersey, he was, "The best 107 lb. quarterback in the state," they said at the banquet honoring the all-state team.

"The worst one, too," quipped one of Jimmie's coaches, the late Harry W. (Doc) Baldwin, for, he reasoned, there were no others at that weight. He was one of Jimmie's greatest boosters.

The quarterback broke his left leg the next year, playing for St. Benedict's Prep in Newark.

After school let out in the summer of 1926, Jimmie thought he'd "just play baseball for the summer, loaf around a lot," and was loafing one night at the movies in the old Bijou Theater downtown.

The man sitting in front of him was John Quad, then sports editor for The Home News. "So what are you going to do?" he inquired of Jimmie.

Jimmie told him about the loafing plan.

"Why don't you come work for us?"

So he did. He was a "stringer" for the sports department, chasing three ball games every Sunday afternoon in New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and South River, writing about them far into the night.

Stringers got paid by the amount of space they filled in the paper. Jimmie filled so much, worked so loyally, that he earned as much as a salaried reporter. Elmer Boyd, then publisher, called him in one day in 1928 and put him on the regular payroll.

In 1932 he was named sports editor. Later, he served on the copy desk, and was in the

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Army for a couple of years during World War II.

After his return to newspapering and civilian life, Fleming wrote the daily column "Round About Town." Through the years, many had known him. Through the column, many more got acquainted. Not many folks lived in New Brunswick very long without knowing who Jimmie Fleming was.

He still writes his Sunday column, on top of the multitude of detail and hours of effort the GAP column demands.

He's the first one to tell you that he doesn't do it all alone. His assistant from the beginning has been Isabel Brylawski, another long-time employee of the newspaper (22 years), who came to The Home News after a career as a violinist, became expert in research as a member of the newspaper library staff. "I'd be lost without her," Fleming admits.

Fleming got his 45-year pin this month, shortly after he'd replied to his 10,000th GAP letter. The word "sincere" came into play again.

Said Hugh Boyd, "The incident I remember best about this man that shows his attitude toward others happened many years ago, when the paper was located on Church Street.

"I was standing in front of the office one afternoon and Jimmie drove by, slowly. Then he passed by again and a few minutes later, again. When he came by the fourth time, I waved him down and asked him why he was just going round and round the block."

Jimmie stopped and grinned his famous grin. "I've got my two nephews asleep on the back seat," he whispered to Boyd. "I was afraid to stop the car for fear I'd wake them up."

The gentle hand is firm, however, and the other day he got his most interesting case to solve.

It seems someone stole his income tax refund check.

Said the columnist, with another grin, "I've got GAP working on it and the Secret Service is already busy and will get my check back. Saved myself a lot of frustration."

porations and even politicians were crying that America had no place in Viet Nam. But America was there and while hundreds of men deserted their country, fled to Canada and shirked the call to duty, some had the courage to stand by their country's commitment, right or wrong.

This is what America is all about. A strong free people who sometimes make mistakes, but who always stand together. The price to these young men in many cases was death.

During the first world war things were different. America was backed into a corner and we had to fight. The country supported its military men because the issues were clear.

It was either forsake the heritage of our forefather and accept an alien way of life—or fight. We chose to fight.

Though the issues were clear in World War I, they were nonetheless the same as in Viet Nam, and we sent our Armed Forces into battle. The price to many of these young men?

When it was over and the smoke had cleared the world resolved there would never be another world war. But there was.

In World War II we stood idly by and watched the Nazis take over country after country without firing a shot.

Finally we came to our senses and realized that somewhere on that list was the United States. Off again we went, but was almost too late.

The years of bloodshed which followed caused many to say, "If we had only acted sooner."

Our brave young men said nothing. They just fought.

There are people in this room tonight who remember Korea. Both the men who were there and the wives and mothers who waited.

Life is a question of give and take, cost and reward, what you pay for is what you get.

But there are very few rewards worth the price of life. Freedom is one. It is something that is difficult to achieve and easily lost. It is also easily taken for granted. It is a maxim of human life that precious possessions come only at precious cost. Certainly freedom to Americans is the most treasured of our wealth. But how dearly it cost us. No one knows better the price of freedom than the Gold Star Mothers. These are mothers who have lost their sons in service to America.

And so, as another chapter of American history comes to a close and the Viet Nam War winds to a tiring halt, the American Legion and its Auxiliary choose to honor these Ladies—the mothers of our bravest sons. The Mothers of America.

ECONOMY BEGINS SOON

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, an article in the Mount Airy, N.C., News recently came to my attention, concerning President Nixon's effort to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity.

This article, by Milton Sewell, news editor of the News, expresses my feelings on the subject rather well, as I am sure will be the case for many of my colleagues in this body.

For their benefit and information, I

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am enclosing the text of this article in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

ECONOMY BEGINS SOON

(By Milton Sewell)

OEO, CAA, CAP, YVEDDI?

Do you know what those initials stand for?

How about one million dollars-plus per year of your tax money, right here in Surry, Stokes, Yadkin and Davie counties?

OEO stands for Office of Economic Opportunity, a federal agency formed with high ideals in fighting poverty in the nation. YVEDDI is no less than the Yadkin Valley Economic Development District, Inc., a Booneville based agency administering the federal anti-poverty programs in the four counties cited above. CAA is the Community Action Agency which carries out a CAP, that is, a Community Action Program.

President Nixon, since his reelection has asked Congress to "dismantle OEO", in the words of a local memorandum from the Booneville based arm of the organization. While Congress has not yet acted, nor indicated what it may eventually do, those whose paychecks depend on the federal hand-out of monies are crying the blues.

A memorandum from YVEDDI has gone out to various agencies in the area plugging for support for continuing the programs that have been functioning under the program. The memorandum bears the name of L. H. Jones, chairman of the YVEDDI board of directors and a Mount Airy educator, and Jimmy R. Hutchens, executive director of the organization and protege of former executive director Bob Campbell, who resigned minutes before being ousted after he received a "letter of understanding" from his superiors and criticism locally for questionable procedures in the operation of the agency.

One paragraph in the memorandum reads: "We ask that you review our efforts and the effects that the stated intentions will have in our area. We hope you will send your written views to our President, Governor, Congressman, Legislators, and County Commissioners."

We'd like to cooperate with YVEDDI by doing just that.

Dear President, Governor, Congressman, Legislators, and County Commissioners:

The expressed intent to dismantle OEO brings an immediate reaction from this writer—one of elation and approval.

Although we have read the high ideals incorporated in the goals of the local OEO agencies, we have yet to see them implemented with any degree of efficiency in the local communities. For each nickel's worth of good that emerges from the local agency's efforts, we're investing a dollar in supporting a "paycheck empire".

During the past several years YVEDDI has been administering programs in this area, we have received repeated complaints by professional men formerly involved with the agency that the agency manipulates its directors and actually practices a "misuse of the poor" whom it is engaged to help.

If there be any program of value within the agency's scope, we suggest it be transferred to some other agency staffed by professional, trained personnel able to demonstrate some reasonable degree of accomplishment in the fields wherein they are laboring.

Mr. President, we have often disagreed with you in the past. In this expressed intent to dismantle OEO, however, we agree with your purpose. We hearby, in writing, call upon the Governor of our state, our Congressman, Legislators and County Commissioners to lend support to efforts to eliminate a million dollars annual drain in this area on the taxpayers' pocketbooks.

A SALUTE TO GOLD STAR MOTHERS

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago, I had the privilege of attending a dinner meeting of the Ashburn, Ga., American Legion, for the purpose of honoring Gold Star Mothers of Turner County, Ga. As Members of this House are aware, the Gold Star Mothers are those mothers who have lost sons in the service of this Nation. At that meeting, presided over by my dear friend Lamar Haman, his wife, Marie, had words for that gathering that I would like to share with my colleagues. I think Marie Haman's words are worth your consideration:

SPEECH BY MARIE HAMAN

The American Legion and Auxiliary welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to a group of Ladies who have given to America and to freedom the most precious gift there is. Some thirteen years ago a very unpopular war began in Viet Nam. As the draft rolls increased in number so did the complexities of the moral issues attached to the war.

Soon young men all over the country were burning their draft cards and private cor-

A BILL TO GRANT TAX CREDITS FOR THE ADOPTION PROCESS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would allow a refundable credit on individual income tax returns for expenses paid in connection with the adoption of a child. This is an effort to make the adoption process less of a financial burden upon those individuals who are interested in adoption.

The most important problems in America are human problems. Problems such as crime, poverty, education, freedom and the like. Many of these problems can be solved by governmental aid on various levels. However, everything cannot be solved by direct government intervention; some of our problems have to be handled on the individual and family level. Children who have grown up in an atmosphere of mutual respect and love tend to become productive members of our society. Children who have been neglected, on the other hand, are more apt to become society's drug addicts and criminals. One method to decrease the number of neglected youth is to encourage adoption. I feel that this legislation, with the promise of tax credits would aid this effort.

Children have a right to be born healthy—physically, mentally and emotionally—and to be born to parents who want them and can and will love them. It is far healthier for a small child to begin his life in the loving arms of a mother and father, than within the confining walls of an institution with paid professional staff.

What better way to help a despondent child than to assure him a strong, loving, happy family? However, the cost of adoption is not a minimal one. If a family wishes to adopt a child, they must go through a lengthy, involved process. A process that can be fairly costly. There is no reason why the humanitarian process of adoption should be that expensive. The legislation that I am introducing today would encourage adoption by allowing tax credits for the cost incurred in the process of adopting a child. The bill follows:

H.R. 8533

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a refundable credit against the individual income tax for expenses paid in connection with the adoption of a child
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to credits allowable) is amended by redesignating section 42 as section 43, and by inserting after section 41 the following new section:

"Sec. 42. Adoption Expenses.

"(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—There shall be allowed to an individual as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year, the amount of adoption expenses (as defined in subsection (b)) paid by the taxpayers during the taxable year.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this

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section, the term 'adoption expenses' means adoption agency fees and expenses, incidental to the legal adoption of a child by the taxpayer, which are incurred during the taxable year in accordance with applicable State law—

"(1) for reasonable and necessary court costs, attorneys' fees, and other costs and fees in connection with legal proceedings for the adoption of the child, and

"(2) for medical care (as defined in section 213(e)) of the child, and of the child's natural mother, in connection with the birth of the child.

"(c) LIMITATION.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for a taxable year shall not exceed \$200 (\$100 in the case of a married individual who files a separate return).

"(d) AMOUNTS NOT TO BE TAKEN AS DEDUCTIONS.—Any payment allowed as a credit under this section shall not be treated as an amount paid by the taxpayer for purposes of determining whether the taxpayer is entitled to (or the amount of) any deduction (other than for purposes of determining support under section 152)."

"(b) The table of sections for such subpart A is amended by striking out the last item and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 42. Adoption expenses.

"Sec. 43. Overpayments of tax."

"(c) Section 6401(b) of such Code (relating to amounts of excessive credits treated as overpayments of tax) is amended—

"(1) by inserting after "lubricating oil)" a comma and "42 (relating to adoption expenses)", and

"(2) by striking out "other than the credits allowable under sections 31 and 39" and inserting in lieu thereof "other than the credits allowable under sections 31, 39, and 42".

Sec. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, western North Carolina, like many other sections of our Nation, has a rich and interesting history. Unfortunately, however, not a great deal of research into the history of this area has been done.

For the first time since 1914 a complete history of the political, economic, social, and cultural progress of the region has been written. Dr. and Mrs. John J. Van Noppen, both professors at Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C., have written the new book entitled, "Western North Carolina Since the Civil War." The Van Noppens were not content to rely only on sources found in regional libraries and State archives. They traveled, talked to people of the area, and to descendants of those left behind in England, Scotland, and Wales. They did intensive research in the Library of Congress.

Their history also includes a treatment of the differentiating qualities of the mountain people, their institutions, traditions, customs, folklore, arts and crafts, ways of life, and the literature written

about them and by them. The book has been endorsed by the Western North Carolina Historical Association. It is aimed primarily at the reading public and should be of value to the historian and the student of local cultures.

I commend it to my House colleagues as informative reading about one of the most scenic parts of our Nation and the proud and independent Appalachian people who have so enriched its heritage.

THE INNER CITY MOTHER GOOSE

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to compliment the Philadelphia School Board for its action in banning a particular nursery rhyme book from the classrooms of the city's public schools.

The book concerned illustrates ghetto life in a series of rhymes and drawings, and is titled "The Inner City Mother Goose."

It is distressing to observe that the American Civil Liberties Union has protested the ban of this publication, arguing that the action of the school board was not in compliance with regular school board procedure for banning books.

It is difficult to understand why the ACLU would object to having this publication banned from the school shelves, for it is not of a nature that would bring forth the best in the children exposed to it.

It is recognized as a fundamental truth that schoolchildren are impressionable. If this is so, then it follows that children should be exposed to those things that encourage them to the right and not the wrong thing. That the publication concerned would be a bad influence on these children is evidenced by its nature.

Here is a line-by-line diagnosis of one of the verses extracted from the book titled "Jack Be Nimble":

Jack be nimble, Jack be quick, snap the blade and give it a flick . . .

This represents an outright invitation to a youth reading this line to get a knife if he does not already have one, and nimbly and quickly ready it for use.

One can easily see what such an invitation would do to some of the marginal youths in the classrooms who might have been entertaining the idea of obtaining a knife for evil purpose, but had not convinced themselves that they should do it. Encouragement like this would prompt them to shed any doubts or reservations they had about owning a knife and getting it ready for use.

The next line urges the knife owner accordingly:

Grab the purse, it's easily done . . .

This language serves as an inducement for the reader to take his newly acquired knife and use it as an instrument of evil for personal gain. The knife owner is

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given the subtle assurance that the theft is easily executed, because the victim whose purse is being stolen is deathly afraid of the knife.

The last line of the verse implores the knife-wielding purse snatcher to broaden the base of his new-found pleasure as follows:

Then just for kicks, just for fun, plunge the knife and cut and run...

This is, on the very face of it, an outright invitation to murder or, at the very least, to mayhem. It further encourages the newly cast criminal to beat it fast before the cops come on the scene and catch him. In essence, the sentence encourages criminal action in the first instance and avoidance of penalty in the second.

In summary, then, there is enough evidence in these lines to show that this book has an evil theme; that is, an invitation to criminal conduct on the part of our youth. Not too many months ago juvenile delinquency was a plague on the American society, but through public cooperation and education it has been reduced to moderate proportions. If, however, we submit to the pleadings of the American Civil Liberties Union on books like "The Inner City Mother Goose," the evil of juvenile delinquency will be resurrected. My compliments to the Philadelphia School Board for setting a good standard.

I include an article from the Gettysburg Times that deals with this matter and encouraged this insertion:

NEW "MOTHER GOOSE" BOOK IN CONTROVERSY

PHILADELPHIA.—The American Civil Liberties Union, ACLU, is protesting the ban of a nursery rhyme book from the shelves of Philadelphia's public schools.

Titled "The Inner City Mother Goose," the book by Eve Merriam depicts ghetto life in a series of rhymes and drawings.

The school board ordered the book stricken from the shelves last October. On Wednesday the ACLU issued a protest, arguing the action did not follow established school board procedure for banning books.

Here is an example of the book's verse, a poem titled "Jack Be Nimble."

"Jack be nimble, Jack be quick, snap the blade and give it a flick. Grab the purse it's easily done. Then just for kicks, just for fun, plunge the knife and cut . . . and run."

RETIREMENT OF DILLON GRAHAM,
A FINE NEWSMAN

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1973

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, my Georgia colleague, JACK FLYNT, was kind enough recently to call my attention to the retirement of Dillon Graham after 44 years of service with Associated Press.

Although his assignment kept him busy all over Capitol Hill, Dillon always seemed available for consultation with Members of the Georgia delegation and we all hold him in the highest esteem. Having once served with the AP bureau in Georgia, Dillon maintained a strong interest in what took place in our State and kept a close eye on those of us

privileged to come to the Halls of Congress from Georgia and from the South.

In a time when newsmen are not generally in the business of making friends and influencing people, Dillon Graham did both. He worked hard to get the facts, and seemed always to try to report a story as it happened. We knew in dealing with Dillon Graham that he was knowledgeable and capable, and his desire for accuracy was always reflected in the thousands of stories he "put on the wire" from the Nation's Capital.

Upon retirement, Dillon and Mrs. Graham will be living in our neighboring State of South Carolina, so we hope we can maintain a friendship with them for a long time to come. We commend Dillon Graham for his great service as a reporter. We wish for him many happy years of reflecting on his accomplishments as a newsman—and as a gentleman.

LET JAPAN SOLVE OUR TRADE
IMBALANCE PROBLEM

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, John Davenport of the Western Forest Industries Association recently presented me with what I consider to be the most novel approach to the timber supply crisis that I have seen yet.

Mr. Davenport suggests that the current inflation in wholesale lumber prices could be solved in two ways:

First. Private timber must be banned from export.

Second. All log exports should be restricted to public lands. The administration should allow Japan to have all the logs she wants but the price should be \$2,000 per thousand board feet. The volume exported should be divided evenly among all the national forest throughout the United States.

Mr. Davenport points out:

The immediate benefit from such a system, assuming Japan needs 3.2 billion board feet, would be a \$6 billion swing in the balance of payments. The adverse trade balance now outstanding would quickly be eliminated. Japan needs lumber. Japan has dollars. We have the timber. We need dollars. Let them have logs, but at our price. Log exports would finally make sense.

This proposal may seem extreme, but it certainly makes more sense than the position that the administration has taken on this issue. Despite massive increases in the price of lumber over the last year, that mysteriously corresponds to the increased log export to Japan, the Nixon administration has continued to argue that an annual export of 3.2 billion board feet has little influence on the overall price of domestic lumber. The administration's answer to the problem is not to decrease the amount of log exports, but rather to increase the timber supply by raising the allowable cut from 10 billion to 11.8 billion board feet annually. They hold this position, incidentally, while at the same time the President has reduced the Forest Service re-

quest for reforestation by better than \$10 million.

Frankly, the logic of this position escapes me. Either the reduced supply of timber has an effect on the price of lumber or it does not. You cannot have it both ways. It seems to me that for the administration's argument to be consistent they would have to support a reduction in log exports, an escalation in reforestation practices, and an increase in the allowable cut. So far, the President has only chosen to support the last of the three approaches.

It may be, of course, that there are certain "national security" reasons for the President's continued opposition to a reduction in the amount of log exports going to Japan. If that is the case then perhaps Mr. Nixon should consider Mr. Davenport's proposal. It does offer a solution to Japan's problems, our problems, and the problems of the American taxpayer.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to share with my colleagues the full text of Mr. Davenport's proposal:

LOG EXPORTS

Something's been overlooked.

The drain on the nation's timber supply created by log exports to Japan is adversely affecting the nation's balance of payments, because it necessitates importing more expensive finished lumber from Canada. It is senseless to let the existing situation continue because only certain timber owners in the Northwest, such as Weyerhaeuser Company and the State of Washington, reap windfall benefits to the detriment of the full national interest.

Since the Nixon administration seems determined to supply Japan's needs for softwood timber, two things must be done if the public interest is to be served.

Private timber must be banned from export.

All log exports should be restricted to public lands. The administration should allow Japan to have all the logs she wants but the price should be \$2,000 per thousand board feet. The volume exported should be divided evenly among all the National Forests throughout the United States.

The immediate benefit from such a system, assuming Japan needs 3.2 billion board feet, would be a \$6 billion swing in the balance of payments. The adverse trade balance now outstanding would quickly be eliminated. Japan needs lumber. Japan has dollars. We have the timber. We need dollars. Let them have logs, but at our price. Log exports would finally make sense.

Under such a system most of the money would go directly to the federal treasury instead of to a few timber owners, and the amount would be over 4.5 billion dollars. Shared timber receipts would flow to the states and would amount to over 1.5 billion dollars. That would eliminate the need for all property taxes in many states and be the single most significant form of tax relief ever achieved by the citizens of my state of California.

The log flow would not be predominantly from the state of Washington as it is now, but could be spread evenly over all the United States. Even Duluth, Minnesota, could get in on the act.

The money in the federal treasury could be used to retrain unemployed sawmill workers, homebuilders, carpenters, and contractors. Many more could be employed in the national forests cleaning up after the logging and improving the environment so that more timber could be grown on our national forests to meet Japan's future homebuilding needs.

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This makes much more sense than what we are doing now.

RELIGIOUS HERITAGE OF AMERICA HONORS MRS. VONETTE BRIGHT, CHURCHWOMAN OF THE YEAR FOR 1973 AND DR. WILLIAM R. BRIGHT, SPECIAL AWARD FOR EVANGELISM

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, tonight the national awards banquet of the Religious Heritage of America will honor two long-time friends and constituents of mine, Mrs. Vonette Bright and her husband, Dr. William R. Bright, for their outstanding contributions to America's religious traditions.

Mrs. Bright was named "Churchwoman of the Year" for her work in founding the Great Commission Prayer Crusade, a movement which seeks to unite the Christians of our Nation in prayer to overcome the ills plaguing our society.

Dr. William R. Bright, who with his wife founded Campus Crusade for Christ International, will be given a special award for his contribution to the Youth of America through the impact of EXPLO '72, an International Student Congress on Evangelism. Held in Dallas in June 1972, EXPLO brought together 85,000 young people from 100 countries for training in evangelism.

Others to be honored tonight include hotelier Conrad Hilton, who was named "Churchman of the Year," and Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffman of St. Louis, Mo., who received RHA's "Clergyman of the Year" award.

Awards are given each year to the men and women who have made the greatest contributions in religious and humanitarian service in the highest tradition of our religious heritage. Americans receiving these awards in the past include Billy Graham, Norman Vincent Peale, Dale Evans, and Lenore Romney.

It is with great pride that I share with my colleagues the remarks prepared by Vonette Bright in anticipation of tonight's award. It emphasizes America's great religious heritage and a solution to today's problems:

RENEWING AMERICA'S HERITAGE

(By Vonette Bright)

This nation was built on a Christian foundation. The late President Woodrow Wilson said, "Ours is a Christian nation, built upon Christian principles." President Andrew Jackson said, "The Bible is the book upon which this republic rests." One hundred and four of the first 119 colleges and universities in America were established as Christian schools. Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Yale, William and Mary, those great institutions of higher learning produced the first great leaders of our nation.

During that historical winter at Valley Forge, one-third of George Washington's troops died, many of them were young lads only in their early teens. Another one-third deserted and the rest were sick, ragged, cold and starving men. It was a hopeless cause. But, General Washington knelt in the snow at Valley Forge and prayed out to God and

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God heard his prayers. Soon after, God delivered victory into his hands. It was not until I began an intensive study of the life of George Washington that I realized that he had a profound faith in God. His heritage was a Christian heritage.

As the Continental Congress and representatives of various colonies met together in an effort to protect the union they came to an impasse. There was discord, no harmony or agreement. Benjamin Franklin stood to his feet and said, "Gentlemen, I have lived long enough to know that God rules in the affairs of men and nations. If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without God's attention, neither can a nation rise without His benediction." He said, "I move that we adjourn for prayer." History records that they adjourned and prayed and when they reconvened, the barriers were removed. In a very real sense, our nation is here today because of their prayers.

Our nation was built upon righteousness. The famous historian and writer, DeTocqueville, came from France to discover as he said, "The greatness of America." Why is America great? He said, "I visited her factories, I visited her broad plains, I studied everything about America, but I did not find the secret of her greatness until I visited her churches and saw her pulpits afire for God and holiness and righteousness." He said, "I concluded that America is great because America is good and if America ever ceases to be good, then America will cease to be great."

America indeed is ceasing to be good. America is becoming a decadent nation. She exports pornographic films and literature and is contributing to the decadency of the youth of many of the nations of the world. America's strength is ebbing. But it is no small thing to recognize that with 6% of the world's population, we own 54% of the world's wealth. As we visit many countries of the world, we see that we are blessed of God beyond the stretch of our fondest imagination. I believe that we are clipping the coupons, both spiritually and materially of the investments of our fathers.

Today, our nation has turned from its heritage. We are even ashamed oftentimes, to mention the God who brought about the very creation of our nation. God will withdraw His blessing from any nation who turns from Him.

Much of what our parents and grandparents desired for us materially has become a reality in our lives. You and I have the advantage of helping to provide luxuries for our children that we did not have, only to find we have neglected, forgotten, and ignored the most important aspect, the spiritual aspect of life. As a result, our young people many times are turning their backs on what we no longer consider luxuries, but necessities in life. Our young people feel we have failed to give them love and meaning to life. They could not find these in material possessions. They have lost confidence in the establishment because they see us voicing one thing, but living quite another.

One of the great tragedies of our times is that we have forced the God who made America great out of the classrooms and do not even allow the students the privilege of prayer in many parts of our nation. Removing prayer and the lack of acknowledgement of God and a faith in Christ has resulted in the undermining of the teaching of the moral foundation on which our nation was built. God has blessed us because of the personal dedication, strong Biblical belief and commitment of the founders of our country.

Several years ago when we began to see such rapid increases in crime, teenage suicides, and the beginning of the radical student movement, it became very evident that no single authority ruled our conduct. People, particularly our young people, wanted to live moral lives but were no longer certain what was right or what was wrong.

Dr. Bell, one of America's leading mis-

sionary statesmen, analyzed our problem well, when he said, "Modern men have turned from the authority of the Bible to human authority. Man no longer asks, what is God's will, but what do I think is best for me?"

We as a people and as a nation have lost contact with God. Our souls are not keeping pace with the physical and material advances of our society. What happens when a society ignores its God-given powers? An article came to my attention recently which stated, "History shows that the average age of the world's great civilizations has been 200 years." These nations passed through 10 stages:

1. From bondage to spiritual faith,
2. From spiritual faith to great courage,
3. From great courage to liberty,
4. From liberty to abundance,
5. From abundance to selfishness,
6. From selfishness to complacency,
7. From complacency to apathy,
8. From apathy to moral decay,
9. From moral decay to dependence,
10. From dependence back to bondage.

In less than three years, the United States of America will be 200 years old as a nation. It is painfully obvious that we could well be in one of these last stages.

Arnold Toynbee, the eminent historian of our day, says that 19 of the 21 great civilizations that preceded ours fell from within—not from without. They were overcome by inner decadence rather than by an outside military force.

J. D. Unwin of Cambridge University has made a study of civilization ranging over a several thousand year period. He concluded that a society either chooses sexual promiscuity and declines or sexual discipline which produces a surge of creative energy."

A few years ago we were having to convince people that we were in the midst of a moral crisis. Now everybody is concerned—alarmed. More people are involved in issues, but for the most part man feels inadequate and un-equipped to offer any solution to the problems facing our nation.

As one outstanding theologian of our nation has written, "I firmly believe that if ever this nation is going to be saved from utter catastrophe and bloodshed, the like of which no other nation has ever experienced, it will be through prayer. The answer—citizens of this nation praying together without ceasing until God opens the windows of heaven and stems the tide of iniquity that is inundating us and drowning us in this very hour."

Today, individuals are conscious of the need for prayer. They have seen many measures initiated at great expense to solve racial, social, political, economic, and moral problems, all too often to little avail. The Scriptures seem to indicate that God largely responds to the needs of His people in response to their prayers.

Students at Harvard and Radcliffe asked the Christian students on other campuses to join with them in prayer. They prayed for the date of the opening of Congress last year and again this year. The following is a portion of the letter making this request: "I for one have raged against the weariness and uncertainty that blights this land, but have prayed about it little."

As men and women have gathered in small prayer groups around the country and prayed about our crime rate, God answered these prayers. For the first time in 17 years, crime increased only in proportion to the growth of our population. The praying people of our nation also saw another answer to prayer, the longest war in our nation's history came to an end this year.

Women across the nation are beginning to pray specifically for their local government officials. They are praying that God's direction, viewpoint and control will bring lasting solutions to the problems of our communities that will benefit all factions.

The greatest need of the hour is prayer. Prayer individually and corporately is almost extinct today because God is not a reality

in individual lives of many. God states in II Chronicles 7:14, "If my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray, and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, will forgive their sin, and heal their land."

There was another time of crisis in our nation's history. During the days of the Civil War when our nation was torn asunder because of the issue of slavery, President Lincoln knelt in the White House and prayed to God. God heard that prayer and healed our nation. Today we are faced with another crisis one of the greatest in our nation's history. The word of God commands us to pray for those in authority over us. We must be on our knees for our nation, for our president, and for our country's leaders.

As we look at our heritage, it is obvious that Jesus Christ is the cornerstone upon which this nation was built. We must return to the faith of our fathers. We must humble ourselves and confess our sins to God and ask Him to forgive us and to restore our nation to its place of righteousness in His sight.

OKLAHOMA GIRLS' STATE

HON. JOHN N. HAPPY CAMP

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the privilege of setting up the legislative program for the 32d annual Oklahoma Girls' State. I have participated in this program for the last 24 years and believe that Girls' State, sponsored by the auxiliary of the American Legion, is the best educational program that we have in the State of Oklahoma for young ladies.

Girls' State is set up for girls who will be entering their senior year in high school to instruct them in some of the basics of city, county, and State government. Girls' Nation, held later in the year in Washington, D.C., deals more extensively with the processes of the Federal Government.

As the program works, the girls choose their political party—in Oklahoma, the Sooners or the Boomers. They are assigned to cities and the operation starts from there. Elections are held for the positions of councilmen, mayors, county officers, and State officers and instruction is given in each of these areas.

One of the most important facets of the program is the thorough study of the relationship of city, county, and State governments and of the interaction between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches within these governments.

I was joined in presenting the legislative program by five members of the Oklahoma Legislature: Representatives James Townsend, Joe Johnson, Howard Cotner, and Charlie Morgan; and Senator Donald F. Ferrell; and by Lt. Gov. George Nigh.

While every participant of Girls' State is a leader and an outstanding citizen of her community, several girls were selected for special honors. Miss Sheryl Sears from McGuiness High School in Oklahoma City was elected governor, with Miss Paula Price from Shawnee High School in Shawnee serving as her

lieutenant governor. Sheryl Sears and Miss Kathy Page of Ponca City were selected from the 415 members present to represent Oklahoma as senators at Girls' Nation scheduled to be held July 12-19.

I am proud to congratulate every girl chosen for Girls' State and feel it is the finest program for young people with which I have ever been associated. I was gratified to have the opportunity to work with these fine young ladies and believe that their experience at Girls' State will better qualify them to play an active and responsible role in our governmental processes.

LAW DAY SERVICES

HON. CLAIR W. BURGENER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. BURGENER. Mr. Speaker, the first Presbyterian Church in San Diego, Calif., under the inspirational leadership of the Rev. Dr. Robert Mayo, pastor, sponsors an annual event known as Law Day Services. On Sunday, May 27, 1973, Dr. Mayo conducted a truly outstanding service. In addition to the chief of police, the highway patrol commissioner, the chief FBI agent of the area, and the county sheriff, Congressman Bob WILSON of California's 40th District was a key speaker at these unique services.

The pastor's query of Congressman WILSON and the Congressman's response were so timely and so unique, I felt compelled to share them with my colleagues and all the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The query to Congressman Bob WILSON by the Rev. Dr. Robert Mayo:

As a member of Congress charged with the responsibility of making the laws of this great country, the Athenian Oath sounds like one which you men on the platform might have taken.

Certainly your contributions to our beloved San Diego are manifold. You will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. You will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many."

We respect all of you on this platform. There is an atmosphere of distrust and uncertainty on the part of the public toward government today. It's almost as though the words of the Athenian Oath have come to pass in our generation—"That those above us are prone to annull or set at naught the laws of the land."

What do you think will be the effect of Watergate on the average citizen's respect for authority, judging from the letters which you have received? Has it shaken his respect for government?

The response by Congressman Bob WILSON:

This is a non-election year and this is a non-political forum. I feel a little like a backwoods politician who ran for county treasurer during the depression. He ran on the slogan, "I'll be as honest as the times will allow." I will be as non-political as the times will allow. This is a political question and a morality question I think should be understood and answered.

When I first ran for Congress 20 years ago, I think the situation nationally and the attitude of the public toward government was

quite comparable to what it is today. I remember so well a national poll taken among mothers, asking them what professions their sons should be in, and 68% said they didn't want their sons to be politicians. We had a little saying I remember in those days, "Don't tell my mother I'm in Congress; she thinks I'm a bookie!" I had that same general cynicism toward government when I first went into government. And yet when I got to Washington I found that, for the most part, we had good, hardworking men and women who were trying to do a job, who worked long hours. We had a few rotten apples in the barrel, of course, and they got their due as they should. But I really was surprised at how many political figures in government did not deserve the cynicism others felt about them.

We never hear about the Prayer Breakfasts that members of the Senate and the House attend on Thursday mornings in the Capitol. And we never hear about the little chapel we built a few years ago, only for members of Congress to use when they want to meditate or pray about a momentous decision they might have to make.

My son, Bryant, who went to Washington with me as a preschool child, is back here in San Diego. He lived with me in Washington for many years. He was a page in the House of Representatives, and I had a sort of hope that he would enter politics, but he went into the ministry instead. He is an ordained minister here in San Diego in another denomination, Brand X. He wants to help young people, and that's his main purpose, but I also think he might have wanted to just put in a word with the Higher Authority for his Dad and some other politicians because of the pressures they face in Washington, because all of us do face tremendous pressures from one side or the other. You may have read in the paper that one of my colleagues who became involved in Watergate indirectly came to me and said, "What shall I do?" I said, "Just tell the truth and stick to it." He did tell the truth, but he couldn't stand the pressures. He went home and put a bullet in his heart.

When I first went to Washington I didn't know whether I could stand the pressures. I ran across a saying by Abraham Lincoln that went like this: "If I were to read, much less answer, all the complaints made against me, this shop would be closed for any other business. I do the best I can, the best I know how, and I intend to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out right, nothing that is said about me will matter. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing that I was right would make no difference." That little saying has helped me and many people in public life because of its truth.

I think all of us are at fault for Watergate. Unfortunately, we expect the worst of people in government and then are happy when our expectations come true, when those things happen to a few of the people involved. How do you explain Watergate? How do you explain the almost inexplicable things that went on in connection with the Watergate case? There is one word I can think of that might explain it. It's a long word, but it is a meaningful word, and that's "unaccountability." I'm accountable as a Congressman to my constituents and they get a chance to defeat me every two years if they want to get rid of me. Bob Mayo is accountable to his Session and By-Laws and he certainly is accountable to you as members of his congregation. President Nixon is accountable to the people. It's true he is elected and he won't be running again, but under the laws, the laws Dr. Mayo spoke of, we have impeachment proceedings that are available if it proves, and I pray and hope and am sure it won't prove, that he has broken the law. But so many of the people involved in the Watergate incident at the high level took the attitude that they were unaccountable. Somehow they didn't

have to account to anyone for their actions, and they put themselves above the law. As a result, many of them, because they took the law into their own hands, are going to jail, in my opinion. Some of them are already in jail, those who took the orders down the line, but the others who gave the orders are the ones who still have to be called to account. I predict that some of them will serve time because they broke the law.

Now, is this our responsibility? I think in a way it is. I think we have to begin to expect the best from our political leaders, not the worst, and I think that rather than being happy when we find that one strays, because they will—they are fallible as all of us are—that's the time to step in and see that the proper changes are made to keep this government on the track.

This is the greatest democracy in the world. This whole idea of democracy started back in Athens, when the people had a chance to vote. Unfortunately the people of Greece don't have that opportunity now, as it has become a dictatorship. It's not a government by laws in Greece now; it's a government by men. Our country has had government by laws, not men, for almost 200 years, the longest time in history; it will always stay that way if all of us bear some responsibility to see that the people who represent us live up to the law, and if they don't, are replaced.

I have great faith and confidence in our country. I know we are going to survive the unhappiness and misfortune and misery of Watergate and take it in our stride. We will move on to the many more serious problems we have. I have faith, and I know the Lord is with us in this great nation, and I thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk with you this evening.

MRS. EMMETT AWLINE HUTTO

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, one of joys of life in a smaller city is the friendship which develops among people in business and their customers.

In Baytown, Tex., thousands of people had, through the years, come to know, love, and respect a most warm, and gentle lady, Mrs. Awline Hutto, who with her husband, Emmett Hutto, owned and operated the Tower Restaurant. The whole community has been saddened by her recent death.

The lives of Awline and Emmett Hutto personify so much of what has made this country. They met in high school, married during World War II while he was in the Air Force and opened their own restaurant shortly after the war. The business prospered and the Tower Restaurant was enlarged five times until today it is a thriving business in Baytown.

A great deal of the success of the restaurant must be credited to the personality of Awline Hutto. A meal in the restaurant was like a meal in someone's home presided over by a charming hostess. Mrs. Hutto always enjoyed visiting a moment with the customers, making them feel at home. Many Baytown youngsters ate their first meal out at the Tower Restaurant. They continued to return and now are taking their children. In addition to her work at the restaura-

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rant she was a mother to three sons, Dean and Drs. Rodney and Richard Hutto. She had two grandchildren.

I have had the privilege of knowing the Huttos and know how much Mrs. Hutto has meant to Baytown.

A TRANS-CANADIAN PIPELINE WOULD RESULT IN A 10-YEAR TIME DELAY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, many colleagues have asked me to compare a Trans-Alaskan route to a Trans-Canadian route in terms of time. Should Congress act on legislation to authorize the construction of a Trans-Alaskan pipeline within 90 days, Alyeska will be able to begin construction on the pipeline and within 3 years will have an oil flow to the U.S. market. I can give you this time table with certainty.

The best estimates available indicate that the Trans-Canadian route would take considerably longer—10 years in fact is the time estimate which has been given to me by the Department of Interior and by British Petroleum. I myself find it difficult to quantify the time in light of all of the known variables: First, the Canadian Native Claims settlement which is presently being litigated; second, a decision by the Parliament; third, consideration by the Canadian National Energy Board; fourth, possible litigation of Canadian environmental laws—the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Yukon Northwest Territories and Territorial Lands Amendment Act, et cetera; fifth, another U.S. Environmental Impact Statement must be filed over the 300 miles from Prudhoe Bay to Canada; sixth, the Trudeau government is unwilling to make an issue of or give a commitment to a Trans-Canadian line because of the tenuous balance of power in its coalition; seventh, negotiations between governments over ownership and use of the line; eighth, labor negotiations; ninth, purchase of materials; tenth, mile by mile surveying and soil boring of the land; eleventh, financing; twelfth, finally a consortium must be formed and an application must be filed by the oil companies themselves not by the U.S. Government. To date, the oil companies which own the leases up on the Northslope have given no indication to the Canadian Government, to the Secretary of Interior, to the Senate and House that they intend to file an application.

In short, these many variables with which we have to contend should we consider a Trans-Canadian line mean the American people will be without Northslope oil and Northslope natural gas for 10 years or longer. It will be difficult enough to explain the energy shortage to our constituents during the winters and summers of 1974, 1975, and 1976. I hate to imagine what we will be saying in the early 1980's should the U.S. markets still be awaiting Prudhoe Bay oil.

I respectfully call your attention to the following article submitted to me by B.P. which outlines a 10-year delay:

ESTIMATED TRANS-CANADIAN TIMETABLE¹ BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING DETAIL

1. Decision Point and Reorganization—Three Months Required.

(First month of year 1 through third month of year 1)

If a governmental edict to route the pipeline through Canada were to be issued and all appeals were to be exhausted, the participants in the Trans-Alaska pipeline would have to reorganize since companies with potential oil production in the general vicinity of the pipeline's route through Canada or with existing pipeline facilities in Canada might desire to participate in the Trans-Canada system. Canadian requirements of ownership and control, if any, would have to be ascertained and taken into account. Ownership and operating agreements would have to be renegotiated and a corporate entity formed to undertake the responsibilities associated with designing, financing, and constructing the Trans-Canada pipeline.

2. Obtain Permits (Preliminary)—Three Months Required.

(Fourth month of year 1 through sixth month of year 1)

Application for United States and Canadian permits would have to be submitted and permits obtained in order to make aerial reconnaissance surveys, on-ground verification of preliminary route selection, physical survey, and soil borings.

3. Preliminary Reconnaissance—Four Months Required.

(Fifth month of year 1 through eighth month of year 1)

Field work already completed by the Canadian Arctic Gas Study Ltd., and Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Ltd. would be reviewed. Preliminary route selection would be either verified or changed by careful field reconnaissance. Additional aerial surveys of basic route, where needed, or alternate routes, where changes have been made, would be obtained.

4. Soil Analysis Program—Two Years and Nine Months Required.

(Ninth month of year 1 through fifth month of year 4)

A detailed soil boring program would have to be undertaken to determine the proper construction mode, slope stability, differential settlement, and other environmental information needed to meet the pre-construction requirement for a mile-by-mile design. (The implicit assumption has been made that the Canadian requirements for soil mechanics laboratory analysis of the cores of each bore hole and the subsequent interpretation of the laboratory data for design purposes will be as sophisticated as the analysis required by the U.S. Department of Interior.)

Alyeska, as agent for the participants in the Trans-Alaska pipeline, developed its design data from approximately 4000 bore holes, averaging 50 feet in depth with core samples taken at various depths throughout the bore hole, along approximately 700 miles of the proposed route which traverses permafrost and discontinuous permafrost zones. The Canadian route would traverse approximately 1100 miles of continuous permafrost and 300 miles of discontinuous permafrost, thus requiring twice the number, or 8000 soil borings. Assuming some of the previous test work would be acceptable, this number could be reduced by approximately 30% to 5500 borings. Depths averaging fifty feet are required since the thaw bulb created by the hot oil line could reach fifty feet over the life

¹ Time expressed in years after a final decision barring construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline is reached and all appeals are exhausted.

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of the line, making it imperative to know soil conditions to that depth in order to determine whether above ground or buried construction would be required.

The following description of the physical effort required to drill 5,500 soil borings is provided as support for our estimate of the time required for this pre-construction activity:

Initially, 40 drilling rigs would have to be ordered. Contracts would have to be prepared; bids solicited, received, evaluated, and contracts awarded. Winning bidders would have to mobilize equipment and crews.

Soil boring must be carefully drilled to preserve soil samples and cores in frozen condition for laboratory analysis. Such soil analysis includes tests for ice content, shear strength when frozen, subsidence upon melting, and pile creep.

Drilling operations are generally helicopter-supported (one larger unit for transporting equipment and a smaller personnel unit). The two helicopters would service a unit of 4 drilling rigs, leap-frogging them ahead. Three trips for each helicopter would be required to move one rig, all support equipment, fuel, and personnel.

It is impractical to drill after November 15 in the frigid Arctic weather, with minimum daylight. Work could commence about March 15.

There would be numerous days when little or no progress could be made because of a number of factors, including mechanical breakdowns and adverse weather conditions which would prohibit utilization of the support helicopters.

The crew for a unit would consist of about 15 men requiring food and lodging support involving several hours of commuting time per day. A crew would be needed to clear the brush of trees in the drilling area to enable support helicopters to reach the operation. A mechanic would maintain the drilling, refrigeration, and other support equipment. A geologist in the field, plus laboratory personnel, would be necessary to provide the geotechnical support for the four-rig unit.

A standard drilling rig modified for Arctic work has been found to be the most practical. A 2½ inch split spoon would run through the 9-inch auger for the purpose of driving ahead to test soil strength. The auger would be replaced with a core barrel and drill for taking core samples.

Working 10 hours per day, each drilling rig would require an average of four days to drill one hole 50 feet deep with core samples preserved in a frozen state. For a total unit of 4 drilling rigs, working 7 days per week, the production will be one hole per day for the 220 days during the time of year when operations could be maintained. Forty rigs (ten units of 4 rigs each) working two seasons, would finish about 4500 holes. The remaining 1000 holes would be drilled in the third season as scattered verification holes, re-route holes, side-hill checks, bridge foundation checks, pump station soils analysis, and re-runs on defective samples.

The cost of drilling each hole would be about \$10,000 with the cost of geotechnic field and lab support amounting to \$2,500 per hole. Supervision and technical backup would add another \$1,500 for a total of about \$14,000 per hole, or \$77 million for 550 soil borings.

5. *Preliminary Survey—Two Years and Nine Months Required.* (Ninth month of year 1 through fifth month of year 4)

Contracts would have to be prepared for a physical survey and mapping for all civil work including river crossings, road crossings, property surveys, profiles, access roads, material sites, station sites and the main haul road.

6. *Prepare Project Description—One Year and Three Months Required.* (Sixth month of year 2 through eighth month of year 3)

Assuming the description prepared for the Trans-Alaska pipeline would provide a mean-

ingful base, it would require approximately fifteen months to develop the additional information required. This time requirement fits within the time frame necessary to accomplish other pre-construction activities and consequently does not add to the overall time estimate.

7. *Environmental Impact Statement Preparation—One Year and Three Months Required.* (First month of year 3 through third month of year 4)

Requisite information for the Environmental Impact Statement would be prepared and preliminary information would be submitted to the authorizing agencies in the United States and Canada beginning in the middle of the third year. This time requirement fits within the time frame necessary to accomplish other pre-construction activities and consequently does not add to the overall time estimate.

8. *File Canadian and U.S. Applications—Permits.* (Applications filed in fourth month of year 4)

Following preparation of the Environmental Impact Statements (U.S. and the Canadian equivalent) application for permits would be made.

9. *Canadian Native Claims—Two Years and Six Months Required.* (Seventh month of year 1 through twelfth month of year 3)

This time requirement fits within the time frame necessary to accomplish other pre-construction activities and consequently does not add to the overall time estimate. Note, however, that the Canadian Native Claims issue would have to be completed prior to start of construction.

10. *U.S. Permit Granted.* (Permit issued in middle of year 4)

We assume that the main U.S. right-of-way permit would be issued without unreasonable delay.

11. *Canadian Permit Granted.* (Permit issued at the end of year 4)

We assume that the main Canadian right-of-way permit would be issued without unreasonable delay, but we allow more time for the Canadian Government to act since there would be more data to consider and review on the longer segment of line through Canada.

12. *Mile-by-Mile Design—Two Years Required.* (First month of year 3 through twelfth month of year 4)

A detailed mile-by-mile design would have to be completed and approved prior to the issuance of U.S. and Canadian notices to proceed with construction (See Item 13). We would plan to complete the mile-by-mile design shortly before the main right-of-way permits are issued, so that we could immediately submit this detailed design to the U.S. Department of Interior (and its Canadian equivalent) for its review and approval. This design would utilize the results of the comprehensive soil boring program.

13. *Notices to Proceed—Nine Months Required.* (Fourth month of year 5 through twelfth month of year 5)

After issuance of the main right-of-way permits, the U.S. Department of Interior (and its Canadian equivalent) would conduct a comprehensive review of the mile-by-mile design. This review would be made to ensure that the design would comply with the rigorous criteria and strict construction stipulations established by the U.S. Department of Interior. (We assume that Canada will require the same review procedure and further, that its design criteria and its construction stipulations would be comparable to those required by the U.S. Department of Interior.) After this review, the governmental agencies would issue notices to proceed with construction for those sections where the design has been given final approval. We assume that notice to proceed on the civil work—haul roads, access roads and camps, for example—would be issued before review of pipeline design is completed.

Further, we assume that notice to proceed with pipeline construction would be issued by sections, recognizing that notice to proceed with construction of certain pipeline sections in particularly delicate areas might be delayed pending verification of data.

14. *Road Construction—Two Years and Nine Months Required.* (Seventh month of year 4 through third month of year 7)

Construction of roads in the United States would begin as soon as the main U.S. right-of-way permit and notices to proceed were issued. Construction of roads in Canada would commence immediately after receipt of the main Canadian right-of-way permit and appropriate road permits. A main haul road would be required from Prudhoe Bay to the Mackenzie Valley south of Innuvik. We assume that the Canadian Government would overcome the current opposition by environmentalists which has halted construction of a road paralleling the Mackenzie Valley north to Innuvik, and would complete this section of Canadian highway.

15. *Construction Surface—Two Years and Four Months Required.* (Seventh month of year 4 through tenth month of year 6)

A gravel pad averaging two to three feet in thickness to permit movement of construction equipment would have to be laid alongside the pipeline route. It would be connected by access roads to the main haul roads. This gravel pad would allow year-round access by maintenance equipment after operations begin.

16. *Rights-of-Way Purchase—Three Years Required.* (Tenth month of year 2 through ninth month of year 5)

The Canadian pipeline would cross mostly private lands south of Edmonton to Chicago requiring acquisition of pipeline rights-of-way. Land would also have to be acquired for other purposes such as pump stations, terminals, communication sites, block valve installations, warehouses, and pipe storage yards.

17. *Commitments for Camps and Buildings—Seven Months Required.* (First month of year 5 through seventh month of year 5)

Commitments for camps and supporting services would not be made until the main right-of-way permits were received from the United States and Canada.

18. *Commitment for Construction Equipment and Manufacture—Nine Months Required.* (First month of year 5 through ninth month of year 5)

Commitments for construction equipment such as ditchers, pipe benders, drilling rigs, and automatic welders would not be made until the main right-of-way permits were received from the United States and Canada. Such equipment would not be generally available and would require modification for cold weather utilization.

19. *Negotiate Construction Contracts—Six Months Required.* (First month of year 5 through sixth month of year 5)

Serious negotiations with contractors for pipeline construction would not begin until main right-of-way permits were issued and attendant stipulations were known. This time requirement fits within the time period necessary for obtaining construction equipment, building camps, and mobilizing crews, and consequently would not add to the overall time estimate.

20. *Main Line Construction, South of Edmonton—Two Years and Ten Months Required.* (First month of year 6 through tenth month of year 8)

Pipeline construction would start south of Edmonton after obtaining construction equipment, materials, and mobilizing contractors and crews. Construction progress in the south could reach 4000 feet for each spread per day. Considering the congested area near Chicago, the possibility of adverse weather, labor disruption, and rigid inspection by governmental agencies, we assume that construction would proceed at this level for 300 days of the year. Assuming four

spreads would begin working after four months of mobilization, it would take over two years to complete the 1550 miles from Edmonton to Chicago. Testing, clean-up, re-vegetation, and demobilization would add another nine months.

21. *Main Line Construction, North of Edmonton—Three Years and Three Months Required.* (Second month of year 7 through fourth month of year 10)

Pipeline construction could begin north of Edmonton as additional equipment becomes available and piling is installed in those areas where above ground construction is required. If, for example, 50% of the northern segment would be above ground, some 160,000 to 170,000 holes of 24 inch diameter to a depth of fifty feet would be required. Assuming 400 rigs, each drilling one hole per ten-hour day during the 220 days available each year, it would take about two years to drill the requisite piling holes, thereby restricting the ultimate progress in the north.

We assume a pipeline construction rate of 2500 feet per day for each northern spread and further assume that climatic conditions would preclude economic construction during the severe winter months. Thus, three additional spreads could complete approximately 220 miles during the first northern construction year allowing four months to mobilize equipment and crews. During the following year, the eighth project year, these three northern spreads could complete another 330 miles. In the ninth project year assuming the four southern spreads would move north, another 770 miles could be finished for a total of 1320 miles. Completion of construction would occur by the middle of the tenth project year.

22. *Line Test.* (Tenth month of year 9 through tenth month of year 10)

The medium to be used for testing the line; i.e., gas or liquid, has yet to be selected. If a liquid medium were to be used, testing in the mountainous areas would have to be done by sections. Moreover, if a liquid medium were to be employed that is sensitive to freezing temperatures, there might be certain times during the year when testing would be impossible unless a freeze point depressant were added. Although such depressants would be available, disposing of the test medium contaminated with such depressants would present a problem. In any event, we assume testing could be started during the final stages of construction and finished shortly after completion of construction of the pipeline.

23. *First Oil to Chicago.* (End of tenth year.)

Filling the line and debugging the system for routine operations would take three months, allowing for cleaning and fixit repairs.

MELVIN R. LAIRD

HON. HAROLD V. FROELICH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. FROELICH. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago a very competent Wisconsin Congressman accepted the most difficult and unpopular Cabinet position in the Government. Five months ago Mel Laird left the Pentagon where he served as Secretary of Defense, having done a tough job well. Yesterday, Mel Laird returned to public service to become Counselor to the President for Domestic Affairs. In the aftermath of Watergate it will be up to him, in large measure, to restore public confidence in the White

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House staff. At a time when it is absolutely essential that we get about the business of Government, I know of no man better suited for that task.

Twenty weeks ago when this House paid tribute to Mel Laird on his retirement from the Defense Department I stated:

If we closed the books on Melvin Laird . . . and never heard from him again—he would have to be ranked as one of the greatest men Wisconsin has produced. But what is so intriguing . . . is that we are not going to close the books on Melvin Laird. We are going to keep the books open and wait with anticipation for a new chapter in his life.

Mr. Speaker, that new chapter was begun yesterday. Our Nation is indebted to him for his unselfish service to this country.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, my good friend and colleague, the Honorable JOHN ASHBROOK, was granted permission for a special order concerning OEO Community Action Agencies. Unfortunately, I was not able to be present for the discussion as I had to be back in my district that evening. Since I still would like to make some comments regarding Community Action Agencies, I would now like to insert into the RECORD the remarks I would have made had I been present in the late afternoon of June 5:

THE OEO AND POLITICS

It seems that all too often the answer to any and all problems is more federal money. The critics of the President's reorganization plan are saying that the Office of Economic Opportunity wasn't successful, but the reason was that \$11 billion just wasn't enough money.

The OEO has been a product with just too few good things in it.

The centralized, bureaucratized, expensive "War on Poverty" has proved itself to be a colossal disaster.

The effort—waged primarily through the Community Action Agencies—has been attempted, to the tune of 11 billion dollars; and we are certainly now in a position to determine whether we got our money's worth. Once we have done so, I am confident that we will never buy such a program again.

The success of the Community Action Agencies in their objective of reducing poverty would be difficult to measure. Comparisons of pre-OEO income statistics with today's would reflect the influence of so many variables that the OEO factor—if one exists—would be impossible to isolate. However, there are many manifestations of OEO's influence which can be isolated and studied; and these results are disappointing indeed.

High on the list of unfortunate side-effects of the poverty program is a shocking panorama of political abuse. The history of numerous CAA's is a testimony to the travesties which spring up when billions of federal dollars are funneled through middle-level bureaucrats who receive little or no supervision from federal officials, much less from elected local authorities. Combine this lack of supervision with the underlying CAA philosophy that a poverty program must engage and organize political power for the

poor, and one can scarcely be surprised to find OEO funds and other resources being used to support such activities as the siege of Wounded Knee, the counselling of draft evaders, or the Black Panther Party.

While activities of this nature, if and when they are legal, may have a legitimate place in our society, there is no justification for forcing millions of taxpayers who had no sympathy with these objectives to subsidize them, especially when they are conducted under the pretext of helping the poor.

Yet with the OEO philosophy in operation, we should not be surprised to learn that an assistant director of a Community Action Program in Texas, conducted his duties as Chairman and Secretary of the County Democratic Committee from the CAP headquarters, or that the Chairman of an OEO agency in Wisconsin who was running for a state position ordered OEO employees to report to his campaign headquarters for work, and rented a sound truck with OEO funds.

Neither should it startle us to find a CAP Director in California, admitting in 1972 that he had instructed his staff to organize opposition to Republican Representative re-election campaign, and had been involved in unauthorized political activity for five years.

Fueling these fires of political abuse is still another problem: the natural attraction of dissidents and political activists to poverty programs, given one of the basic assumptions behind the demand for a "war on poverty"—the belief that American society has failed the poor, and needs to be restructured. With such attitudes taken for granted by many poverty warriors, again we should not be surprised to find the Director of an OEO agency in New York leading eight of his employees in a sit-in demonstration at which they took over the rental office of a private apartment complex for 24 hours. Or an OEO agency in Montana allowing the American Indian Movement to use its telephone and run up a long distance bill of \$970 in one month. Or a city in Ohio withdrawing from all participation in Community Action Agency anti-poverty ventures because the CAA Board set up a list of political goals which the city attorney felt violated the Hatch Act.

With such a background we might expect as a matter of course that the Executive Director of an OEO agency in Wisconsin would lead a protest march on the state capitol and violently disrupt a meeting of state officials.

While it is true that we should no longer be surprised to learn of such activities by OEO employees and grantees, it is by no means true that they should be tolerated. As Nathan Glazer wrote in the "New York Times" as early as 1966, a democratic government "cannot take the position that the major way to improve its institutions of government and welfare is to finance guerrilla warfare against them."

By our continued support for OEO's Community Action Agencies, we have taken that very position for too long. Even if the kinds of political abuses which I have cited were the only bitter fruits of OEO, we could see that it is time to apply a little of the common sense we would use in everyday life, and reject the defective merchandise of the war on poverty.

TOM BRAUN DAY

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, because of a serious illness, Mayor Tom Braun of the city of Villa Hills, in Kenton

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County, Ky., has been forced to retire from his public duties. Tom Braun has been a tireless worker for the people of Kenton County and for our entire Fourth Congressional District.

In recognition of his years of service, the citizens of the area recently designated Sunday, May 20, as Tom Braun Day. I wish to extend my thanks to Tom—and to include here in the RECORD the resolution passed on that occasion by Mayor Braun's friends and colleagues in the Kenton County Republican Party:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Thomas Braun has devoted countless hours in service to his City, County and to his Commonwealth and,

Whereas, Sunday, May 20, 1973, was designated Tom Braun Day in the City of Villa Hills, in appreciation and recognition of his services to his people and,

Whereas, such tribute to his untiring efforts for his City are long deserving and

Whereas, the Republican Party of Kenton County join with the Citizens of Villa Hills in recognition and tribute to Mayor Thomas Braun, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the Republican Party of Kenton County in Executive Session Assembled this 21 day of May, 1973 that they do hereby express the Appreciation and thanks to Thomas Braun for his service to his City, County and Commonwealth.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be addressed to the Honorable M. Gene Snyder, M.C., the Honorable Marlowe Cook, United States Senator and the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America.

MURDER HAS TO START SOMEWHERE

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, since the January 22 Supreme Court decision on abortion, this issue has aroused the sense of justice in many concerned individuals across the country. One of the leaders in the pro life movement is an organization called the National Right-to-Life, which is holding its national convention in Detroit on June 8-10.

In light of this event, I would like to call the following article to the attention of my colleagues. Nick Thimmesch's column portrays the thrust of the crisis facing humanity today and the necessity to correct this inequity. This will be the subject of the convention being held this weekend.

The article follows:

MURDER HAS TO START SOMEWHERE

(By Nick Thimmesch)

WASHINGTON.—Out in Detroit there will soon be a powwow which, to my mind, is as important a story as Watergate, only it won't get the same attention. The event is the National Right-to-Life Convention whose participants represent all religious faiths (or none), political views, ages and eccentricities—a humanity interested in humanity.

They are united in common respect for human life and the right to life for all fellow humans. In this secular, computerized, clinical and seemingly insensitive age, they see increasing disrespect for human life, indeed,

new sanitized cruelties which amount to barbarism.

No, it's not all over abortion. Though this movement began with Roman Catholic coloration and focused mainly on the issue of abortion-on-demand, it left that religious connection and widened its scope to cover a variety of medical and legal areas. Examples which anger right-to-lifers:

—"DES" and Depo-Provera"—experimental birth-control drugs—are used on prisoners, students, military personnel and institutionalized patients for purposes not currently approved by the Food and Drug Administration, but legal anyway.

Injurious side effects often results, and there have even been deaths.

In the prestigious New England Journal of Medicine, Franz Ingelfinger, M.D., recently advocated removing the World Medical Assn.'s absolute ban on experimenting with children and mental incompetents and hoped that "some broadly based system can be set up to determine under what conditions children or mentally incompetent persons can be used for experimentation not primarily designed for their benefit..."

"Psycho-surgery" to alter human behavior is performed on hundreds of Americans annually with some advocates even citing the possible role of brain disorders in "rioters who engaged in arson, sniping and physical assault." Funding of research or performance of psycho-surgery has been stopped on the federal and state level, but when the up-front subsidies, advocates will seek funds again.

A bill to legalize voluntary euthanasia was introduced in Oregon by State Sen. Ted Halllock. The bill would provide for euthanasia to be performed on any person who voluntarily requests it and has or develops an irremedial condition. The Oregon Department of Human Resources would administer the program.

Dr. James D. Watson of Harvard, Nobel laureate and co-discoverer of DNA, was recently quoted as saying that in primitive times deformed babies were left on a hillside to die ("infanticide") and now, perhaps, such babies should not be declared alive until three days after birth. Reason? So the parents would have the choice of letting their doctor allow the child to die and thus "save a lot of misery and suffering."

Laboratory experiments to produce human life outside the womb, test-tube babies, continue, and when human embryos are formed, the "human life" is disposed of by pouring the solution down the sink drain.

Increasing evidence shows significant post-abortion problems in aborted women. Induced abortions, according to London's Foundation for Education and Research in Childbearing, "increases the risk to children born prematurely or because the mother's reproductive organs were damaged." In countries with large numbers of abortions—Hungary, Japan and Great Britain—admonitions to put a brake on "abortion-on-demand" are being made.

Witnesses, usually nurses, verify stories of healthy, living babies being "born" during abortions, with the attendant physician leaving the child to die. In New York, a 20-week-old fetus was killed by saline injection, but its twin soon emerged and lived 15 hours. In Washington, D.C., one unnerved legal abortionist ordered that a live baby be placed in a medical refrigerator.

In Virginia, an aborted 6-month-old boy described by the abortionist as "a specimen" was left to die and then placed in a plastic bag.

A few years ago, right to life sounded Roman Catholic, but as greater knowledge spread among non-Catholic thinkers and activists about the broader area of the value of human life the movement's appeal similarly broadened. This year, the National Right to Life organization ended its tie with the

Family Life Bureau of the U.S. Catholic Conference and is now independent.

The featured speaker at the Detroit conference (June 9-10) will be Sen. Mark Hatfield, a thoughtful convert to the belief that abortion should be limited and that other areas of life questions should be examined. Keynote speaker is Dr. Mildred Jefferson, a black surgeon, president of the Massachusetts Value of Life Committee. Karen Lebacoff, a Protestant professor of Christian ethics, is a participant, and so is Prof. Victor G. Rosenblum, law professor at Northwestern University. Best known Catholic thinker who will speak is John T. Noonan, professor of law and chairman of religious studies at University of California, Berkeley.

It isn't farfetched to point out that Hitler's slaughter of an estimated 12 million people can be traced, in large part, to medical experimentation and mercy-killing practices in German institutions on "German" Germans considered worthless, that is, the mentally ill and defective. When Hitler subsequently found he had millions of ailing slave laborers on his hands, there was medical precedent in Germany for their mass execution.

Everything, including the most barbaric acts of man, has to start somewhere.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT SUNDAY

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to participate in the Law Enforcement Sunday observance at the First Presbyterian Church in San Diego on May 27.

The minister of First Presbyterian, Dr. Robert H. Mayo, is a respected member of the community and a prominent Christian leader. Some elements have tried to equate government with evil and to imply that obedience to the laws of our society is inimical to the Christian teachings of love. Dr. Mayo's Law Enforcement Sunday sermon lays this myth to rest and I would commend his remarks on the interaction between love and observance of law to my House colleagues. I ask to include Dr. Mayo's sermon at the conclusion of my remarks.

The sermon follows:

LAW AND ORDER AND LOVE

(By Dr. Robert H. Mayo)

In the ancient city-state of Athens, the Athenians bound themselves by the Athenian Oath: "We will never bring disgrace to this our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city both alone and for the many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect in those above us who are prone to disobey them or to annoy them. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. And thus in all of these ways we will transmit our city not only not less but greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

"Not less but greater!" That's our legacy to the future. It is the goal of every parent to present a better world to his children than the one he received from his parents. It is the goal of every generation to present a better world than the one they received. For the Athenian, this legacy was to be fulfilled through the law: "We will revere and obey

the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect in those above us who are prone to disobey them or to annul them." And the Christian also builds his legacy to the future through the laws.

A Christian can never live outside the law. That statement from my sermon was quoted in the newspaper yesterday. Did it pique your curiosity? The very title of Jesus as Lord implies authority, and for us, as Christians, that means a just authority which is administered through the law. Jesus is not only Teacher, He is Master. "Fairest Lord Jesus, Ruler of all nature," and as Ruler of all nature that implies ruling our natural world with its laws; it also implies ruling over the underworld of Satan, for when He sent out His disciples He "gave them power and authority over all demons." (Lk 9:1) But it also most certainly implies that He is the Ruler of our personal world, in all our interpersonal relationships, as the laws seeks to set boundaries on our sins.

Thus, you see, the Lordship of Jesus Christ means absolute authority on His part and perfect loyalty on ours. The motto for Christians must be, "I believe; therefore I obey."

The Christian response to the law has always been one of obedience under the law. Paul said, "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." (Rom. 13:1) And when the priests and scribes asked Jesus about the Christian response to authority He replied, "Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's." (Mt. 22:21)

The principle of law and obedience to law is certainly not unique with us. Both the Hebrew world and the Roman world linked law and obedience together. Rome had the power and authority to compel obedience to the law, and the Hebrew world had the ideals of righteousness and justice to encourage respect for the law. But in both instances this was not enough.

With all her power and authority, and with the great legacy of law which she bequeathed to us, Rome nevertheless deteriorated because of the injustice with which she administered the law. And Israel, despite her lofty ideals of justice and righteousness, nevertheless let the law disintegrate into hypocritical casuistry. Are you familiar with the term "casuistry"? It simply means "drawing moral lines." I think I can illustrate it best through a personal family illustration. When our children were younger, we would not let them swim on Sunday. They debated the issue with us: Something like this, "But Daddy, is it all right to take a bath on Sunday?" "Certainly it is all right to take a bath on Sunday." "Well, Daddy, when you take a bath, can't you have a good time?" "You should have a good time all the time." "Well, Daddy, does the size of the bath tub make any difference?" "No, I don't think the size of the tub makes any difference." "Then, Daddy, why can't we take a bath on Sunday like everybody else, in a swimming pool?" Doesn't that sound very much like the Jewish lawyer. "And behold a lawyer stood up to put him to test, saying, 'Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?'" (Vs 25) It was to such as these that Jesus addressed His strongest language: "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! . . . You serpents, you brood of vipers." (Mt 23:13-33) "Woe to you lawyers also." (Lk 11:46) In the application of law and order in both the Roman and Jewish world, one very important ingredient was missing—the ingredient which Christianity provides—obedience to the law in love.

My text is the preface to the parable of the Good Samaritan, which makes these words of Jesus perhaps the best-known and best-loved of all the Scriptures, because the theme of the parable is love. When the lawyer, in my text, asked Jesus the question, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Isn't it interesting that Jesus' reply was a question concerning obedience to the law. "What is written

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in the law?" The lawyer's answer, linked the law and love; "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your strength, and with all your mind; and your neighbor as yourself." (Vs 27) Love is the foundation of all the laws as expressed through the Commandments. If you love God with all your heart, strength, mind, and soul, then you won't have any other gods before Him. You won't make graven images. You won't take the Lord's name in vain. And if you love your neighbor as yourself, you won't steal; you won't seduce his wife; you won't covet what he has. Someone has pointed out that we have 35 million laws to enforce the Ten Commandments. None of these laws would be necessary, if we obeyed the Commandments in love.

It is a statistical fact that the Jewish Torah is composed of 365 "Thou Shalt Nots" and 248 "Thou Shalt Not," or a total of 613 laws. The Rabbis pointed out that these were all cemented together in love. The Commandments are merely expressions of what love has already demanded from us. That's why the lawyer here, and Jesus elsewhere, could reduce all the Commandments and all the laws, to four words: "Love God; love others." Law and love are not opposites; they are complements. They need each other. Love without the law is mere sentiment. The law without love is sterile. All the law can do, standing by itself, is to prevent ills against the neighbor, negatively. But love seeks the neighbor's good, positively.

It's because God is love that He rules by law. It is through the law that He expresses His love for us, just as parents express, through the rules set down for their children, what love permits and what it disallows, in order that the children may derive the benefits from life. Do you recall in your childhood games, that if you suspended the rules, it took all the fun out of the games? And the disastrous effect of a cheater? When he disobeyed the rules he spoiled the games for everyone. So when we disobey the Commandments, it causes tension in our relationship with each other. Paul asks the Romans, "What then shall we say? That the law is sin? By no means! Yet if it had not been for the law, I should not have known sin. I should not have known what it is to covet if the law had not said, 'you shall not covet.'" (Rom 7:7) When we disobey the Commandments, it also causes guilt in our relationship with God. When David broke the Commandments through his relationship with Bathsheba, he cried out, "Against thee, thee only, have I sinned." (Ps 51:4) God gives us laws because God is love. And we obey those laws because we love.

How coldly impersonal our relationships with one another would be if they were based upon the law alone! That's where the Pharisees got into trouble. For them the law became nothing more than theological riddles or mental gymnastics devoid of love and faith. They were "straining out a gnat and swallowing a camel." (Mt 23:24) Small sins were magnified, while greater sins were ignored, so Jesus said, to them, "Truly, I say to you, the tax collectors and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you." (Mt 21:31) When the error of the religious world is the law without love, the result is hypocrisy; we become guilty of greater sins than the sins we seek to ferret out. When the error of the secular world is the law without love, it becomes recrimination and revenge, reacting with indignation and violence, without forgiveness and patience. Law and love have to be the characteristics of both worlds. A Christian can never ignore or set aside the law. So also the law enforcement officer, in his zeal for the law, cannot set aside love.

The principle of civil disobedience which became such a fad several years ago was nevertheless a non-Christian principle, a

rationalization of the principle of Publius Syrus that the end justifies the means. Jesus insisted on our obedience to the law and He said, "Think not that I have come to abolish the law and the prophets; I have come not to abolish them but to fulfill them . . . not an iota, not a dot, will pass from the law until all is accomplished." (Mt 5:17-18)

Occasionally, I am asked the question, "Why do we celebrate Law Day? Why don't you stick to the Gospel?" The law is the Gospel. There is nothing more Gospel than the law, because the law is the very warp and woof of the Gospel. Think how much of the Gospel is concerned about the law! Paul said, "Law came in, to increase the trespass; (Rom 5:20a) In pointing out the sin it reminds us of how great is our need of a Saviour. But that's not enough. The Christian therefore also recognizes that the law all by itself is sterile, "where sin increased, grace abounded all the more." (Rom 5:20b) The law has absolutely no power in itself. It can only point out the wrong. It cannot command obedience; it has no power to forgive the wrong or to right it. That's why Paul said, "The law was our custodian (our baby-sitter, our governess) until Christ came. (Gal 3:24) The law is an abstraction; it's impersonal—but Christianity is not based upon an abstraction, but upon a Person, a Person who is dynamically alive, a Person who is vitally real, a Person who is right here in the sanctuary with us in these moments, and who puts flesh and blood upon the structure of the law and makes our obedience to it alive with love. The law enforcement officers attitude also clothes the law with flesh and blood in person-to-person relationships. One of the reasons we have Law Day and invite law enforcement officers to worship with us, because it clothes the law with flesh and blood, as we become intimately acquainted with these officers and their personalities. Paul said, "But if you are led by the Spirit you are not under the law," (Gal 5:18) In other words Spirit, whether it be the Spirit of Christ or the spirit of the law enforcement officer, is what fills the law with meaning.

William Barclay told a war story of a British burial detail which had the responsibility of burying one of their fallen comrades after a battle in France. They asked a Roman Catholic priest if they could have permission to bury him in the Catholic cemetery. The priest reluctantly said, "No," because the deceased was not a Roman Catholic. Sadly the British soldiers buried their comrade just outside of the cemetery fence. When they went back the next morning they couldn't find the grave. They knew there had to be freshly dug soil somewhere along the fence, but they couldn't find it. As they stood there in bewilderment the priest approached and said he had been so unhappy about the decision he had made the day before that he couldn't sleep, so before dawn he moved the fence to include the grave of the soldier who had died fighting for France. That is what love does. Love moves the fence! The law builds up the barriers beyond which we cannot trespass, but love moves the fence. "For he is our peace, who has made us both one, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility." (Eph. 2:14) So in Christ "there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus." (Gal 3:28)

Love, then, becomes the fulfilling of the law. Love fulfills the law by *going under* the law to undergird it with strength and power. Love fulfills the law by *going between* the laws, weaving them together with love. Love fulfills the law by *going beyond* the laws beyond obedience to forgiveness, service, and salvation. Thus our Christian faith deepens the relationship which we sustain with the law and also with those who enforce the law. That's how we will transmit this city, "not

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less but greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us," through our love and respect for one another within the law.

I pray that somehow these Law Day services may be a reaffirmation of those two great pillars of Law and Love, enriched and deepened by our relationship with Christ; and thank you Kiwanians, and thank you law enforcement officers, for making possible a service which reaffirms these relationships.

FOOD STAMPS PROBLEMS REQUIRE ANSWERS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, food stamps now exceed \$2 billion and the program requires answers. Its broad extensions now provide food stamps for communes of hippies, for workers out on strike, and for college students not working.

I just read an interesting article. In the May 24, 1973 issue of the West Texas Livestock Weekly the following story was written on food stamps:

FOOD STAMPS

Food stamps have become big business. They are probably the biggest factor in increasing the market demand for food.

The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, which administers the food stamp program, reports that the most frequent complaint they get is from other shoppers who say they see food stamp users selecting the most expensive cuts at meat counters.

Well, the 12.5 million food stampers are splurging away to the tune of \$2.1 billion for fiscal 1973-74.

A typical four person family, a couple and two children, can get \$112 worth of food stamps per month free if the family's 'calculated income' is less than \$30. The 'calculated income' is arrived at by subtracting, from an initial monthly income of \$500 or less, such things as any medical payment of more than \$10 per month, any amount in excess of 30 percent of the income that goes for shelter, federal and state income taxes, contributions toward mandatory retirement programs, including social security, union dues, and cost of a nurse or caretaker, if he needs special care. Also, deducted is tuition and mandatory fees for education, but not cost of textbooks.

Food stamp programs operate in 1509 counties and cities in the United States. It has been projected that nearly 500,000 applicants are expected to be added to the program before the end of the year. There is no estimate available on how many people are actually being fed under this program since it is set up for family units from one person to an indefinite number.

A recipient's eligibility certification is made by county food stamp technicians who must determine the income and resources of applicants.

Welfare offices must certify or refuse to certify an applicant within 30 days of receiving his application for stamps.

Grocery stores are licensed to accept stamps, and the license may be revoked or suspended if it is abused.

Regulations allow stamp customers to purchase all domestically produced food and two foreign foods, bananas and coffee. They cannot purchase such items as magazines, beer or liquor with the stamps.

Communes, students and transient groups of young people can be eligible for food

stamps under a recent federal court decision that ruled unconstitutional a new regulation requiring household members under 60 to be related. The regulation was developed to prevent unrelated groups of people from qualifying for stamps. Food stamp sales are expected to increase at a rapid rate, particularly if the household eligibility decision is upheld in higher courts.

Congress has expanded the program greatly since 1969 when the government spent about \$250 million to help 3.2 million persons.

Four years ago a family of four with a calculated income of \$50 to \$60 per month had to pay \$20 to get stamps worth \$58 at food stores. Beginning July 1, the same household will have to pay only \$10 for stamps worth \$116 per month.

This money for food spending did not exist a few years ago. The free stamps are equivalent to more than two percent of what Americans spend for food at retail stores, which last year totalled \$97.8 billion.

And there are indeed many abuses by recipients.

Last month in Albuquerque, N.M., a man was charged with unlawfully acquiring \$3000 worth of food stamps by buying them at a cash discount of \$1200. In another county in the same state, the food stamp supervisor pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawfully issuing himself \$552 worth of food coupons for \$144.

In Bernalillo County, of which Albuquerque is a part, 40,224 persons received food stamps in February. An audit in that county, using a sampling of 350 "cases," reported 48 percent of those studied are receiving the amount of free stamps to which they were entitled. Most of the other 52 percent are getting more. The audit showed 16.3 percent of the 350 were not eligible for stamps in the first place.

Of the welfare recipients, 51,954 received food stamps in addition to financial payments during December. This brought the total food stamp recipients to 161,806, or 16 percent of the state's population.

Another 4000 were added to this before the end of April.

In Colorado last month, records at the Department of Social Services showed unauthorized stamps worth \$127,234 have been issued in 36 of the 60 participating counties since 1969. Uncollected claims against those to whom the stamps were improperly issued ranged from \$4 to nearly \$2000. Claims totaling \$16,871 were paid in full by ineligible recipients during the period.

The food stamp program puts about \$37 million annually into the Colorado economy, including \$16 million spent in stamps by the recipients and \$21 million given to them as free 'bonus' coupons. In March, 122,408 people purchased \$3.3 million in stamps.

The general reference to a 'cost-of-living' index is based on 100 for the 1967 calendar year. In February of 1972 the index stood at 123.80 and in February of 1973 it has gone up to 128.06, a rise of 3.9 percent.

The increased allowance will boost the cost of the overall program by \$140 million.

Because of the low wage scale on the average farm and ranch operation, most employees would be eligible for food stamps, but comparatively few apply. A man supporting a family of four on as much as \$500 a month, with normal 'calculated deductions' for social security, medical expenses, state and federal income taxes and possibly tuition for a child in school, could qualify almost every month of the year.

They are, however, far from the lowest on the I.Q. scale.

For each applicant there are from 17 to 20 different forms that may have to be filled out by the certification worker. The first four-page form resembles the long-form

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version of the federal income tax form, requiring such calculations as G. TOTAL of 5A, B.C.D.E. and F... or Income After Exclusion (Line 4 minus Line 5G).

BOB CROWN: FRIEND OF THE FRIENDLESS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 21, 1973, Assemblyman Robert W. Crown, one of California's most outstanding legislators, died from injuries received when struck by a car. Following is a tribute to Assemblyman Crown by a man who knew him well, Ed Salzman, veteran Capitol reporter for the Oakland Tribune. The tribute follows:

"Bob Crown: FRIEND OF THE FRIENDLESS"

The death of Assemblyman Robert Warren Crown, D-Alameda, came as an especially shocking blow to the California political community.

Bob Crown was probably the healthiest member of the legislature. At the age of 54, he could have passed for 39. He was the prime physical fitness fanatic in California politics (with apologies to United States Sen. Alan Cranston).

Three days a week, he put himself through vigorous gymnasium workouts. Three other days he would jog for 45 minutes, finishing with a sprint of about 100 yards. Thursday he called his day off.

How ironical that Crown, who survived the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, would be struck down while jogging on the streets of Alameda.

Two other Democratic assemblymen, Charley V. Porter and L. L. Townsend, both from Los Angeles County, had died earlier this year. Their passing had relatively little impact. Porter was getting along in years and had a record of medical problems. Townsend, although only 42, had suffered a near-fatal illness last year.

Bob Crown was unique among politicians. He felt that smoking was abhorrent, and he adamantly refused to support any bill that would broaden gambling in California. His lips never touched hard liquor and only occasionally a glass of wine.

When things were going well, he often cracked to his friends: "Not bad for a poor Jewish boy from Alameda."

While he was known as one of the most liberal members of the legislature, he broke away from the liberal bloc on the issue of narcotics. No amount of pleading from his best friends could get him to vote for the bill to decriminalize marijuana. "I just don't believe in smoking," he would explain.

A bachelor, he had a reputation as something of a ladies' man. His close friend and long-time seatmate, Assemblyman John T. Knox, D-Richmond, likes to tell the story about the time Crown arrived in the assembly chamber one Monday and told Knox: "I'm in love." Knox asked, "Who's the lucky girl?" The reply: "It's a six-way tie for first place."

Bob Crown was perhaps best known among his colleagues for his voracious appetite for learning. He was among the best trivia players in the legislature, and he could rarely be stumped on a question in the field of history.

He had his political peaks and valleys. Riding high as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and falling low when he went out of favor with the assembly leadership.

As chairman of Ways and Means, he hated to kill a bill because it pained him to hurt the feelings of a colleague. He would simply tell the author that he didn't have enough votes and that he would give him a second chance whenever he could muster the necessary support. The result was the same so far as the bill was concerned, but it didn't hurt a bit to extend the hand of courtesy.

Crown was known as both the unofficial leader of the Jewish delegation in the legislature and as the leader of the ecumenical movement. Every year, he led a Passover Seder dinner for legislators of all religions and dedicated it to freedom for all mankind. Next year's dinner will be a sad memorial to Bob Crown rather than an evening of rejoicing.

Bob Crown should best be known as the champion of the underdog. It was he alone who has led the fight for state funds for crippled children. It was he who in his travels around the world sent back postcards to the little people in the capitol, like shoeshine man Earl Reeves. It was he who always gave a word of encouragement to the capitol's angry old man, Bob Simpson.

Bob Crown befriended the friendless. When a colleague found himself an outcast—like the late Louis Francis of San Mateo County or Charles Meyers of San Francisco—Crown made a special effort to befriend them.

These are a few of the reasons why Bob Crown's death brought tears to the eyes of even the toughest gladiators in the political arena.

COL. WALTER J. RILEY, EAST CHICAGO, IND.

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, Col. Walter J. Riley, pioneer banker, lawyer, businessman, philanthropist, died at his home in East Chicago, Ind. He was in his 97th year.

His business acumen and generosity participated in the growth and well-being of the Indiana Calumet Region for more than six decades. For several generations he was one of Indiana's outstanding citizens and he was in the forefront as a financier and railroad founder. He was active and participated in his business affairs up until a short time before his death.

In 1909, Colonel Riley and C. C. Hotchkiss, a railroad executive and promoter, pioneered a belt railroad and ship canal in the Calumet Region in order to hasten the development of one of the great industrial areas in the Midwest in the Calumet area of Indiana.

His two nephews, William J. Riley and Walter J. Riley, II, have for years been active in conducting the banking and insurance business along with the colonel.

Colonel Riley was probably the last of the pioneers in northwest Indiana who participated in the growth of our great industrial area since the beginning of this century.

Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks an editorial concerning Col. Walter J. Riley which appeared in the Gary, Ind., Post Tribune on June 4:

HE HELPED MAKE US STRONG

There probably are a number in our area's current generation to whom Col. Walter J.

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Riley was at most an echo. There are few, though, doing business or holding jobs in the Calumet Industrial Region and its abutting territory who were not affected by his energy. There are many not at all aware of it who were beneficiaries of his generosity and civic energy.

The "colonel" (whose military title came from a World War II National Guard appointment) made his money in banking and real estate, but it was what he did to make money for others which made his imprint on Northwest Indiana enduring. It was his work and energy combined with that of W. C. Hotchkiss which made the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad and the Indiana Ship Canal realities. It was those developments which made the East-Chicago-Indiana Harbor area one of the three highly productive triplets of Northwest Indiana—the other being the steel mills of Gary and the much more recent ones of Porter County.

But Colonel Riley never confined his energies to money making. He played important roles in the founding of the Carmelite Home for Girls and Boys in East Chicago and of East Chicago's St. Catherine Hospital. A recent \$50,000 gift in his honor to St. Joseph Calumet College was not his first to that institution.

With him politics was almost an avocation. A lifelong Republican, he nevertheless was named the first city judge of East Chicago by a Democratic governor, Thomas Marshall, who later became vice president. Riley was a delegate to Republican National Conventions of 1928, 1932, 1948 and 1952, but he was frequently consulted by Indiana political leaders of both parties.

On the occasion of his 90th birthday, Colonel Riley said, "This area faces many bright tomorrows." We feel sure it was a vision to which he clung up to the time of his death last Friday.

ROBERT KENNEDY

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago this week Robert Kennedy died in Los Angeles, literally at the hour of his greatest political triumph. In my judgment his death was the greatest political loss of this decade. Part of the tragedy of his death was the fact that the country was just awakening to the realities of his leadership potential. Hence, the country will never know what it lost.

I worked on the staff of Robert Kennedy after having run the Colorado River, water skied, tramped through Indian reservations, and hiked the mountains of Southeastern Utah with him. It was my opportunity to coordinate his brief presidential campaign in six western States.

Those of us who knew him personally still feel keenly his loss. The problems which bothered him the most—poverty and deprivation, racism and injustice, war and hate—are still with us. Hence, it seems appropriate to reflect upon the ardor and compassion with which he attacked these human failings and to resolve to emulate the strong self-discipline and determination which made him such a leader.

I am inserting excerpts from some writings of his younger brother, Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, on whose staff I also

had the honor of serving. I wish more people could have known Robert Kennedy.

SEEKING A NEWER WORLD
(By Edward M. Kennedy)

(NOTE.—A few months after the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, five years ago today, his brother Sen. Edward M. Kennedy set down some recollections of their lives together, addressing them to Robert Kennedy's children. These are excerpts from his reminiscences, which were originally printed in a memorial volume, "That Shining Hour.")

Nothing your father achieved in life and nothing that hereafter be achieved in his name would have mattered more to him than how his children would develop and the kind of lives they would lead.

His own relationships with his brothers and sisters and his parents were a source of strength and meaning. From his father, he gained an iron will and toughmindedness and from his mother, a tender heart and gentleness. From his older brothers he gained a competitive spirit and a desire to pursue excellence. From his sisters, he received a certain charm and warmth. His character was formed in the crucible of family relationships although it had its own distinct identity, and a strength that was particularly his. Certainly he would expect each of you to be a source of strength and understanding and love to each other, as he was to us. He would want you to help one another in time of difficulty and uncertainty, and be generous to one another almost to a fault.

He lived his faith and his religion and he was prepared to defend that faith, not only to the doubters but even to the theologians.

Your father viewed public service as the means to help the disadvantaged, the poor and the victims of discrimination. He was totally involved and totally committed to their cause. But although politics was his whole life, he did not feel his children had to follow in his footsteps—any more than our father felt we had to go into business. He would have been distressed, however, if you did not involve yourself in some way in the problems of mankind. He truly lived for his own children and the next generation of the world. He would expect you to devote your lives to continuing his search for a newer world.

This, then, is the challenge of your father's life. It is a lesson and a responsibility for all who loved him—for me and my sisters—for you and your cousins. It is your inheritance and it is mine that he has left behind—along with the times and the feelings we can only recapture in memory.

I'll miss the Sunday afternoons at Hickory Hill when he would break away from playing touch football with his children, and we would play tennis . . . I'll miss those sailing trips off the beautiful coast of Maine, using roadmaps for sailing charts. More than once we were lost in fog and howling winds, but he would console our guests and, sure enough, we would soon find a safe port-of-call . . .

But most of all I shall remember our walks through the park from the Senate floor to the Senate office building in every kind of weather. He would suggest that I speak at an early morning assembly at a local high school here in Washington, urging the students to stay in school and continue their studies. He would remind me to give whole-hearted support to a fund-raiser to be held in Boston for Caesar Chavez' farm workers. He would tell me of a recent trip to the Mississippi Delta, describing the extraordinary conditions of hunger, malnutrition and poverty he saw, and he would talk about the forgotten Indians in our country, and the injustices and indignities they suffered. These moments of conversation as much as any speech he made revealed his deep feeling and passionate concern for the

forgotten American. And no words can describe his purpose better than those written by Tennyson of Ulysses: "How dull it is to pause, to make an end, to rust unburnished, not to shine in use as tho' to breathe were life!"

All of us will miss him, and each will remember him in a different way. When I think of Bobby, I shall always see Cape Cod on a sunny day. The wind will be from the southwest and the white caps will be showing and the full tide will be sweeping through the gaps in the breakwater. It will be after lunch, and Bob will be stripped to the waist and he'll say, "Come on Joe, Katheen, Bobby and David, Courtney, Kerry, come on Michael and even you Chris and Max—call your mother and come on for a sail." One of the children would say, "What about the baby?" and the father would reply, "Douglas can come next year." They push off from the landing. The sails of the *Resolute* catch the wind, and the boat tips and there are squeals of laughter from the crew. And Bob says, "I think today is the day we'll tip over" and there are more squeals and the *Resolute* reaches toward the end of the breakwater with a bubbling wake left behind. Beyond the breakwater, its bow rises and falls with the rhythm of the sea, the children are covered with spray, and he will dive overboard and catch hold of the line that trails behind, inviting the children to join him. Child after child jumps into the water, grabbing for the line, and those who appear to miss it are pulled toward it by his strong and suntanned arms. The boat heads out into Nantucket Sound. The tide is gentle—the sand shifts—the sky is blue—the seagulls watch from above and the breeze is warm. And there will be happiness and love and we are together again.

INTRODUCTION OF SCHOOLBUS SAFETY BILL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce today, with several of my colleagues, a comprehensive schoolbus safety bill. The need for stringent schoolbus safety regulations is all too evident. Time is long overdue for taking corrective steps to provide our children with safer vehicles, more qualified drivers, proper maintenance, and danger-free routing.

Preliminary estimates from the Department of Transportation indicate that in 1972, over 56,000 schoolbuses were involved in accidents, causing the deaths of 94 individuals.

Obviously a great many factors contribute to this appalling number of accidents and fatalities. High on the list are the structural deficiencies of the bus itself. Anyone who can remember being conveyed in the shoddily constructed yellow vehicles can understand the great frequency with which floors are separated from siding, rough panels are twisted and bent at relatively mild impacts, causing the schoolbus to cave in like a cardboard box.

Standards for drivers of our Nation's most valuable resource, its children, are also long overdue. I am amazed to learn that in many States, requirements for

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truck drivers are more rigid than requirements for schoolbus drivers. Accordingly, physical, psychological, and visual testing of schoolbus drivers on an annual basis is provided for in this bill.

Another provision in this measure which would greatly enhance safety features of schoolbusing is the addition of monitors insuring adherence to safe riding practices and facilitating the loading and discharging of passengers.

Parents of schoolchildren, manufacturers of schoolbuses, school administrators, and the press have been clamoring for the Federal Government to assume its responsibility in establishing a reasonable schoolbus safety program. I am pleased that the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has responded to this clamor by recently holding hearings on the problems of schoolbus safety. I am hopeful that this fine subcommittee will recommend that Congress legislate in the area of schoolbus safety at some time in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce this schoolbus safety bill accompanied by several of my colleagues. Those Members who have indicated their concerns for safer schoolbuses by joining in sponsoring of this bill are: Mr. ROBISON of New York, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FISH, Ms. ARZUG, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BURTON, Mr. BIESTER, and Mr. RONCALLO of New York.

OPPOSITION TO BLUE RIDGE POWER PROJECT

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, the General Assembly of North Carolina recently passed a joint resolution supporting Ashe and Alleghany counties, N.C., and the States of North Carolina and Virginia, in opposing the construction of the controversial Blue Ridge power project which I have spoken of so many times in this chamber.

With this action, the General Assembly joins a large and still growing number of public officials and environmental groups who have expressed their opposition to this massively destructive project, which threatens a way of life and a land of beauty in the most ominous and terrifying way.

I have been on record against this project, as many of my colleagues know, since 1969, and I am pleased with every new addition to the ranks of the opposition. I have legislation pending before this body which would prohibit the construction of this project, and I hope for action on my proposal in the near future.

At this time, for the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting in the RECORD the text of the Assembly's joint resolution.

June 7, 1973

RESOLUTION 79—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 668

A Joint Resolution supporting Ashe and Alleghany Counties, and the States of North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia in opposing the construction of the Blue Ridge project

Whereas, Appalachian Power Company of Roanoke, Virginia, a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Electric Power Company of New York City, has filed an application before the Federal Power Commission requesting a license to construct two dams on the New River in the State of Virginia, the upper dam site to be about six miles downriver from the Virginia-North Carolina State Line and the lower dam site about eight miles downriver from where the river again crosses the North Carolina-Virginia State Line, both impoundments being partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia, the water in the lower impoundment to be pumped back into the upper impoundment during the hours of minimum demand for power; and

Whereas, said upper lake or impoundment extends approximately 35 miles up the New River from the proposed upper dam site, taking in a segment of the river in Alleghany and extending approximately 15 miles up the North and South Forks of the river into Ashe County; and the lower impoundment would take in all the balance of the New River in Alleghany County of approximately six miles; and

Whereas, the New River is of great scenic value unmatched in the Eastern United States, is the last unpolluted and unspoiled river of its kind in the Eastern United States, is of great recreational value for canoeing, fishing and boating, resources for which are now rapidly disappearing; and

Whereas, said proposed impoundments would have a total water surface area of 40,000 acres, and vertical drawdown of 44 feet in the water level of the lower impoundment and 12 feet in the water level of the upper impoundment, thereby degrading and destroying the natural environment of a scenic and unspoiled river; and

Whereas, flat-water lakes already abound in the region, and we deem that huge lakes with drawdown are neither necessary nor desirable for recreation; and

Whereas, said project would result in the taking of some 60,000 acres in the two states, approximately one-third of said land being in North Carolina; and

Whereas, said taking from the people of North Carolina of their much-needed and valuable land in Ashe County and Alleghany County would benefit a power company which sells power in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, but would provide no significant economic benefits to the people of North Carolina; and

Whereas, the proposed project would cause over 3,000 people to lose their homes and farms;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

Section 1. That the proposed use of the New River Valley in Northwestern North Carolina for the benefit of the people of the Midwestern United States would cause a great and perpetual hardship and loss to the people of the Northwestern section of the State.

Sec. 2. We do solemnly and vigorously protest any appropriation of the resources of the Northwestern section of our State for the sole benefit of the people of the Midwestern United States.

Sec. 3. We do solemnly and vigorously oppose the proposed Blue Ridge Project.

Sec. 4. We recommend to Governor Holshouser and Attorney General Morgan that they promptly and vigorously continue the opposition of this State against the proposal to construct the Blue Ridge Project.

Sec. 5. That copies of this resolution be filed with the Federal Power Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Interior, Appalachian River Company of Roanoke, Virginia, and all members of the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives from North Carolina.

Sec. 6. This resolution shall become effective upon ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 3rd day of May, 1973.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FOOD STAMP QUESTION

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, there is a concerted effort these days to portray the food stamp program as a Government benefit to strikers and an encouragement to work stoppages. The impression being conveyed is that Government assistance is provided to one side in a labor-management dispute.

The campaign against food stamps for strikers who qualify for the stamps has presented a biased picture. For the record, I would like to call attention to the following editorial which appeared in the May 17, 1973, issue of the Machinist, the excellent publication of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers:

FAIR PLAY

Efforts by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to cut off strikers and their families from all forms of public assistance, including food stamps, is based on the concept that government should be neutral in labor disputes. The truth is, the United States government has never been neutral in any labor dispute. The government always lines up financially on the side of the employer. The welfare window is always open to the corporations.

Tax laws help the employer. There are no penalties, no loss of rights to an employer because he has forced his employees on strike or locked them out.

When an employer buys newspaper space to advertise an attack on a striking union, the government helps to foot the cost of that ad. It does so by tax regulations that permit the employer to deduct the cost of advertising as a normal business expense. Because of the ad, the employer pays that much less income tax.

TAX DEDUCTIONS

When an employer hires scabs during a strike, their wages are deductible as a business expense. The government doesn't cancel a corporation's rights because its regular employees are out on strike. It doesn't matter whether or not the employer is responsible for the strike.

A corporation's right to tax deductions for amortizing or depreciating its plant and equipment continue throughout the period of any strike. If the plant closes for the duration after normal "shut down" procedures including greasing, oiling and weatherproofing, wear and tear is almost nil during a strike. Yet, the corporation is allowed to take its normal depreciation allowances.

The Farah Pants Co. has enjoyed a 7% depreciation allowance during the year when it has operated with scabs. It doesn't lose any

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rights because its union employees are on strike for a decent wage.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The government makes no effort to penalize employers who bid on government contracts during strikes. Even if the corporation is convicted of unfair—and illegal—labor practices, its government contracts continue. Under cost-plus contracts, the government has actually paid the additional expenses of the employer during a strike.

The most blatant example of government intervention on the employers' side must be the Mutual Assistance Pact maintained by the major airlines with formal government approval.

Under this pact, a struck airline receives a share of the profits of non-struck airlines—profits which the airlines would otherwise have to pay out as Federal income taxes. In this instance, the amount by which the income tax is reduced is a direct contribution by the government to help the airline defeat its employees.

NEUTRAL GOVERNMENT

If the government is to remain truly neutral in every labor dispute, then it will have to suspend the rights of employers as well as employees when they are involved in any labor dispute.

If only the rights of strikers and their families are suspended, the government will become even more partisan against workers. And that is just what the Chamber of Commerce wants.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT REDTAPE STALLS GEOTHERMAL POWER

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, there follows a Christian Science Monitor article reprinted by the Daily Pilot Newspaper of Orange County on June 3 explaining that 3 years after passage by Congress of the law authorizing leases on Federal lands for geothermal steam development not one single such lease has been granted. This is solely due to bureaucratic bungling and not to troubles with NEPA as claimed in the article by an Interior Assistant Secretary.

The truth is that the bureaucrats down in the Interior Department are seizing an opportunity to make a lifetime career out of this authority for a lot of their fellows. They are trying to make a fine tune classification of practically the whole country into known geothermal areas and those not known. Then they would establish different, but none-the-less complicated, leasing procedures for each classification.

The excuse is that they say they want to make sure they will not give away any valuable Government land. The result is that nobody is getting any leases and no one is producing any geothermal power as the Nation sinks deeper into its energy shortage.

The few bucks one way or another involved in these leases are peanuts compared to the need for the power by the whole Nation. Time and again I have

brought this matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of the Budget people, and anyone else who will listen. Still nothing is done.

Can't someone in the administration get these bureaucrats off the dime and the leases started? When Senator BIBLE and I pushed this legislation through over 3 years ago we expected some action. Instead, we find it has turned into a grant factory for manufacturing bureaucratic redtape.

The article follows:

BUREAUCRATIC PIPELINES BLOCK GEOTHERMAL POWER

PALM SPRINGS.—In spite of a growing energy shortage in the United States, the federal government appears to many to be dragging its feet unnecessarily on the matter of geothermal power.

This theme dominated the recent National Conference of Geothermal Energy sponsored here by the University of California, Riverside.

For example, N. B. Livermore, Secretary for Resources of the State of California, commented, "After a three-year review period, they (the federal government) are going to withhold for another extended period the availability of federal lands." Since 58 million acres of federal lands with geothermal resources are involved, this represents a considerable amount of energy potential lying fallow.

Rep. Victor V. Veysey (R-California) criticizes government bodies for their slowness in developing geothermal resources in the U.S. He points out that the federal legislation to permit leases on federal lands has been in effect for 2 1/2 years. But no leases have been issued.

Even the oil companies, which have traditionally been reluctant to push alternative sources of energy, express concern about federal slowness in clearing the bureaucratic pipes to release underground steam.

PESSIMISTIC ESTIMATE

A recent report from the National Petroleum Council contends that geothermal resources will provide only 1 percent of national energy needs by 1985. It blames environmental impact statement requirements and bureaucratic problems for putting on the brakes.

In an interview, Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Arizona), former governor of the state, said he has been quite disappointed with the slow pace of the Interior Department in implementing the Geothermal Steam Resources Act of 1970.

Answering some of the criticism of federal policies, John B. Rigg, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Energy and Materials, U.S. Department of the Interior, also blames the delay on the environmentalists. He notes, "We must conform to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and prepare an environmental statement for the leasing program.

"The requirements of the Act are constantly being modified and clarified as experience is gained in preparing statements as court decisions are rendered on statements that have been issued."

DELAY "INCOMPREHENSIBLE"

But are environmental concerns really causing the delay?

"The delay is incomprehensible," complains Livermore. "It took only nine months to write environmental impact statements, hold public hearings, offer leases, and hold sales for federal oil and gas leases on properties offshore of the state of Louisiana, and yet geothermal leasing is completely stymied at the federal level."

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS
AMENDMENTS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House considered numerous floor amendments to H.R. 7935, Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1973. I was absent for rollcall Nos. 179-185. Because of my very strong feelings on revision of minimum wage provisions, only the most extraordinary circumstances would have called me away from the floor of the House for these critical votes. As it happened, I was attending the funeral Mass of a very dear and close personal friend. Had it not been for so serious a personal obligation, I would have supported the amendment offered by Mr. ERLENBORN in the nature of a substitute bill to provide a gradual rate increase in the minimum wage. Upon failure of that amendment, I would have supported subsequent amendments that were offered to soften the blow of the committee bill to our efforts to bring inflation under control. My votes would have been as follows: Rollcall No. 179, Talcott amendment to Erlenborn substitute to increase the minimum wage rates for agricultural employees equal to that of industrial employees: "No"; rollcall No. 180, Erlenborn substitute: "Yea"; rollcall No. 181, Erlenborn amendment to set minimum wage rates for employees covered before 1966 at \$1.90 an hour for the first year, \$2.10 an hour the second year and \$2.20 thereafter: "Yea"; rollcall No. 182, Quie amendment to set the minimum wage rates for employees covered before 1966 at \$2.10 an hour beginning July 1, 1974 and \$2.20 per hour thereafter: "Yea"; rollcall No. 183, Erlenborn amendment to set the minimum wage rate for agricultural workers at \$1.60 per hour for fiscal year 1974, \$1.70 for fiscal year 1975 and \$1.75 an hour thereafter: "Yea"; rollcall No. 184, Talcott amendment regarding agricultural employees: "No"; rollcall No. 185, Henderson amendment to strike out extended coverage for Federal employees: "Yea."

The objectives of the bill reported by the Education and Labor Committee are worthy and reflect legitimate concern with the problems of marginal employees. That labor conditions exist in this country which are detrimental to the maintenance of even the most minimal standard of living for some workers cannot be disputed. The American worker must get more mileage out of his paycheck. Inflation is continually eating away at the purchasing power of his dollar. The resolution of these problems constitute goals which have my wholehearted support. In fact, it is my commitment to these goals which compels me to reject the committee bill. The bill's precipitous minimum wage increases, the absence of needed differential wage rates to save jobs for teenagers, the unacceptable broadening of coverage and the phasing out of overtime exemptions which will strain local governmental budgets run counter to the attainment of the bill's

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objectives. The committee bill, which the House approved yesterday, can only result in more inflation, price increases and unemployment. This legislation is a classic example of "too much of a good thing." I cannot help but be convinced that its inflationary impact on the economy will negate the very objectives it seeks to achieve.

I believed the Erlenborn substitute, which contained no such inflationary and job-eliminating provisions, to be an appropriate increase in minimum wage rates, paralleling the rise in productivity and cost of living. The substitute bill called for a total increase in the minimum wage rate of 31 percent stretched over 3 years; the committee bill calls for a total increase of 37.5 percent in a little over 1 year. For covered agricultural workers, the substitute increased wages by a total of 50 cents an hour; the committee bill represents a total increase of 90 cents an hour, or 69.2 percent.

The National Federation of Independent Businesses recently had a survey conducted among a representative cross section of their membership to determine the effect of these increases. It was found that 37 percent of all respondents indicated that their major response would be a forced reduction in their labor force, or in the number of hours their employees worked.

Coupled with the bill's inevitable tendency to reduce employment opportunities is the fact that the additional costs to management represented by the increases will ultimately be passed on to the consumer. We thus find ourselves in the position of offering marginal workers extravagant wage increases and at the same time insuring extravagant price increases: "the law giveth and the law taketh away."

Another area of the committee bill which is of particular concern to me is the youth differential permitting employment at an hourly rate of 80 percent of the applicable minimum wage or \$1.60 an hour, whichever is higher. In my opinion, this amounts to legislating young people out of jobs rather than into them. The minority views of the committee report refer to a recent statement by the American Association of Presidents of Independent Colleges and Universities. The association indicated that—

An increase in the minimum wage to \$2 per hour will result in the curtailment of employment of student youths in every category of college operations. This is so, they indicate, because an increase in the minimum wage if applied to their student employees would cost each of their members anywhere from \$53,000 to \$2.5 million; and they simply do not have these additional funds.

The youth employment problem deserves a more realistic approach than proponents of H.R. 7935 are offering.

I am additionally opposed to the committee bill's extension of wage and overtime coverage to Federal, State, and local employees. Most State and local governments are already operating within the confines of a very tight budget. Imposing overtime coverage on their already strained budgets, I am afraid, will incur reduction in services or employment.

I returned to the House yesterday

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afternoon in time to vote on final passage of the bill. Failure of the House to adopt any of the amendments offered to address the inadequacies of the bill as reported by the committee forced me to the difficult decision to vote against final passage of H.R. 7935. The timing of minimum wage increases must take heed of our legislative efforts in other areas, including the maintenance of a high rate of employment and control of inflation; otherwise, we hurt those we purport to help.

INDONESIANS STILL WARY
OF PEKING

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is important that we not form false illusions regarding the People's Republic of China, Red China today is embarked on an adjusted foreign policy stimulated primarily by fear of aggression from the Soviet Union.

One country which has good reason to remember previous aggressive acts of the Red Chinese is Indonesia. Therefore, I direct to the attention of the Members a column by Charles Bartlett carried in the Chicago Sun-Times of June 4, which is significant since it reports the Indonesian Government's view of the situation in Red China:

INDONESIANS STILL WARY OF PEKING
(By Charles Bartlett)

JAKARTA.—The Indonesians do not frown on Washington's great adventure with the Chinese Communists, but they are taking it very slowly on their own.

They remember well in Jakarta that Premier Chou En-Lai, who now enjoys such rapport with President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, was the leader who attempted only eight years ago to arm the Indonesian peasants against their army. If he had succeeded, the islands would be in the frozen clutch of communism and the whole region would have receded from Western influence.

The failure of the 1965 coup was such a bitter blow to Peking that some believe it enabled chairman Mao Tse-tung to launch the Cultural Revolution and draw China into the shell whence it is only now emerging. They know here Peking has a high priority on avenging this temporary setback and they have a natural anxiety to remain as invulnerable as possible.

"The American initiative toward Peking is good because it will temper the aggressive sentiment of these people," says Adam Malik, the Indonesian foreign minister. "We are moving slowly because we want to be sure. We have contact with the Chinese at the UN and we want good channels of communication but nothing more for the present."

Malik, who adroitly froze relations instead of breaking them after the bloody confrontation of 1965, see no reason to rush into closer dealings that may bring more problems than advantages to Indonesia. The Chinese offer no trade lure and Peking has not renounced the expansionism which prompted the bold intervention in Indonesian affairs, so the installment of a Chinese mission in Jakarta will raise security problems.

The four million overseas Chinese in Indonesia, who dominate its commerce and live apart, rich but suspect, are an added complication. They constitute only one-thirtieth

of the population, but their control of capital and their skill at dealings for which the Javanese show slight talent make them a formidable background force.

"Hang Chinamen" read the signs that blossomed in 1965 and the spirit lingers. So the Chinese who control wide areas of the economy, from the casinos to the pedicabs, take pains to be almost invisible. They shrink from displays of wealth, live in small homes, and deal usually through front men. But they remain disliked by the natives as aliens loyal only to themselves.

President Suharto, relying on the Chinese for economic progress but wary of their tendency to absorb most of the fruit of progress, is trying to strike a balance. The Chinese are pressed to take Indonesian names and nationality as the price of doing business. Native businessmen are given special incentives to facilitate their success at claiming a share of the results of development.

The racism will gradually subside if there is no political tension, if the affluence spreads and the Chinese are melded into the population. But the rigidity against communism will persist because the Indonesians learned the price of Sukarno's flexible ways in the Long Night of 1965. A presumption that Peking has not lost its eagerness to enlist 120 million Indonesians in the Communist cause has deep roots in the national outlook. This is why the Indonesians strongly endorse President Nixon's bombing of Cambodia. They insist it is important to give the Cambodians time to rally their leadership.

Gathering hopes for regional stability are pinned to the new League of Asian Nations. But Indonesia's ultimate reliance, in the crunch of a Chinese move, will be on the firmness of American anti-communism.

A REMARKABLE MAN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Edward D. Dickson of Cleveland, Ohio, is a remarkable man. I hope that all of my colleagues in this Chamber will join with me today in congratulating him upon his receipt of a college degree.

At first glance, that may not seem so outstanding. But, then, you have to understand that Mr. Dickson, the 45-year-old superintendent of the University Circle postal station, began working on his college degree 13 years ago. Today, after taking one night course a semester, Mr. Dickson is a college graduate. Furthermore, he plans to pursue a master's degree and, perhaps, his doctorate.

I am including below an article about Mr. Dickson which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on May 27, 1973.

Edward Dickson, I am sure you will agree, is a most remarkable man.

The article follows:

POSTAL AIDE EARNS DEGREE AFTER WORK
(By Deena Mirow)

Edward D. Dickson considers himself proof that the American dream is still an obtainable goal.

The 45-year-old superintendent of the University Circle postal station, reared in Cleveland's black ghetto by a widowed mother, today will receive a sociology degree from John Carroll University after 13 years of evening study.

"I acquired the motivation many years ago when I was a black youngster living in the

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ghetto," Dickson said. "I believed that self-improvement would help me get into the mainstream."

"I felt I could be of service to society and could help bridge the gaps in an integrated society where there would be a need for educated blacks as well as educated whites," he added.

Dickson started his education in 1947 at Fenn College but had to drop out for financial reasons after two semesters.

However, the motivation "to become an educated, intelligent human being" never left him. In 1960 he enrolled at John Carroll and began taking one course each semester.

Encouragement came from his mother, who wanted at least one of her children to get a degree; his wife, who was willing to forgo vacations and family outings while he studied, and his daughter, now working on her master's degree in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

His schedule, which also included teaching Sunday school and working a second job at the Cleveland Clinic, left little leisure time. But Dickson is confident the sacrifice was worth it.

"The post office is a people organization, any my sociology courses which dealt with working with people and groups definitely have helped me," he said. "I think my rise in the department is directly related to my courses at John Carroll."

He started as a postal clerk 24 years ago and was promoted to foreman, then assistant superintendent and a year ago to superintendent. He received an "outstanding manager" award several months ago.

However, Dickson's drive for self-improvement is still not over.

This fall he will begin work on a master's degree in sociology at Cleveland State University. When that is finished—hopefully in less than 13 years—a doctorate is a distant possibility.

PROGRESS IN CANCER RESEARCH AND THE NEED FOR FUNDS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago the National Cancer Act was enacted into law as the cornerstone of a drive to conquer the scourge of cancer.

In the 2 years that have passed, there have been some disappointments for those of us who supported the program wholeheartedly and looked forward to steady, sympathetic implementation.

Roswell Park Memorial Institute is located in the heart of my Buffalo district and is a facility of which our community is most proud. Just a month ago, this facility—the first and one of the largest of its kind—marked its 75th anniversary.

On that gala occasion in Buffalo, the main speaker was our distinguished colleague and the author of the National Cancer Act, the Honorable PAUL G. ROGERS of Florida, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and Environment.

Mr. ROGERS laid it on the line in a hard-hitting speech. He said the law provides the mechanism, but the shortcomings lie in the lack of support from key areas, in particular the Office of Management and Budget in the White House.

The remarks of Mr. ROGERS should be read in full context and I respectfully

refer my colleagues to the text which begins on page 14546 of the May 7 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, the director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, subsequently was a witness at hearings on the fiscal 1974 budget before the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Murphy has detailed the great work that is and can be done by systematic implementation of the National Cancer Act. I include the text of his excellent and detailed prepared statement as part of my remarks:

STATEMENT BY GERALD P. MURPHY, DIRECTOR, ROSWELL PARK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

Mr. Chairman and esteemed members of the Committee, I am Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, Institute Director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute. Roswell Park Memorial Institute is one of the oldest and one of the largest Comprehensive Cancer Centers in the world since its inception a vital part of the New York State Department of Health.

The Institute, May 2nd of this year, celebrated its 75th Anniversary as a cancer center. The center is located in Buffalo, New York. As a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board I have been familiar with several aspects of the National Cancer Program.

Prior to my appointment to the Board, the staff of Roswell Park Memorial Institute and myself testified in hearings held by Congressman Rogers and his Committee at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, October 11, 1970 in support of legislation that eventually resulted in the National Cancer Act of 1971.

As for my own background I have been an active physician and scientist. I have been associated with Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Walter Reed Medical Center and since 1967 I have been affiliated with Roswell Park Memorial Institute. My primary medical and research interests have been in urological cancer. Currently, I head the N.C.I. National Prostatic Cancer Project funded for 1973 to the level of \$750,000 and I am chairman of the National Cancer Institute Advisory Committee associated with the Cancer Control Program.

I am here this morning with two major objectives, one to give you a broad overview as I see it, of where centers, particularly comprehensive centers stand such as Roswell Park Memorial Institute in relation to the National Cancer Act and to voice my support of an expanded Cancer Control Program. Both of these objectives assume the persistence in some form of associated and specific cancer training programs.

CURRENT CANCER CENTER ACTIVITIES

Today existing Comprehensive Cancer Centers, without more extensive surveys or studies, are prepared immediately to engage in technology transfer, in getting essential cancer research and treatment messages to practicing physicians, nurses, medical technicians, and other supporting medical personnel.

For example, at Roswell Park Memorial Institute we established three years ago a Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) line so that physicians and others directly treating cancer patients can telephone directly to our center in Buffalo from any place in New York State and get immediate, personalized, patient-oriented answers to cancer treatment questions.

The physician can receive updated assistance over the telephone. He can be lead directly to the most helpful current research reports. He can make repeated calls as the patient's condition changes.

It is a private consultation. It costs him nothing. If he has knowledge gaps, they are

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not unfairly displayed to his patient or to his colleagues, and this private consultation maintains important private physician-patient relationship.

From 1970 we have accepted over 15,000 calls since establishing the WATS line for health care professionals in New York State. This is a good system and can be effectively used and should be fiscally supported at newly Comprehensive Cancer Centers throughout the country.

The M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston, Texas, has done a similar job with a multi-state approach keyed to programmed professional education tapes supported to date by the Regional Medical Program.

To those of us in the Comprehensive Centers, working directly with patients we believe cancer control spending could well be used to assist patients immediately. There is no need for untimely delays with complex overly-centralized planning.

The American Cancer Society in which I serve at the state and national level estimates today that about 33% of today's cancer patients survive long enough to be considered cured or under control but that providing optimum treatment for more patients could raise that percentage to 50%.

Thus, about 111,000 more cancer deaths might be spared this year if optimum treatment methods were more effectively and immediately disseminated to all of those who treat cancer patients.

CONTROLLING CANCER

At Roswell Park Memorial Institute we are prepared to further develop and rapidly implement different types of demonstration teams that would provide physicians in the outlying communities the latest methods of cancer therapy, for example, in Hodgkins Disease and several other solid tumors.

We are prepared to further demonstrate newly available screening techniques to determine whether cancer is present and, if so, how extensive it is; we are also prepared to demonstrate the newly developed rehabilitation techniques and prostheses for a patient ready to resume a workaday existence but in need of cosmetic or functional counselling.

Such demonstration teams are currently located at such centers as Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Sloan-Kettering Memorial Center, and M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute. These demonstration teams can further accomplish two things:

1. Conduct regional workshops or seminars, with the aid of the American Cancer Society and State Health officials, that would inform practicing physicians about the latest instruments and methods. This would immediately, through this type of orientation, provide better knowledge to the physician on how to treat cancer patients more effectively in their own community.

2. This type of orientation could rapidly update the physician and demonstrate current limitations, if any, of their available community cancer hospital equipment and resources. They would be better informed when a patient could be sent to a larger, more specialized Comprehensive Cancer Center. Patients could stay close to home and family with confidence, knowing that their physician is aware of the best time for the patient to go to a center for special diagnosis or treatment. These same techniques, in my opinion, can be effectively employed at newly designed Comprehensive Cancer Centers. The public at large must also be similarly educated.

France, with only a fraction of comparable resources, has for some time used such demonstration teams for cancer control and has found this an effective approach in transferring current technology on cancer therapy to the practicing physician.

THREEFOLD TARGET

What I have described is directed toward the individual patient, the health care pro-

fessional as well as the public at large. There is not one target. Center demonstration teams and travelling demonstration teams could also address their work beyond the individual to all aspects of the health care team.

Today, technology is such that a cancer patient is best treated by a coordinated group of individuals. You are all familiar with the new importance of nurses and others who monitor television screens and other devices in intensive care units for heart disease. Often the support personnel are the troops on the firing line while the physician is the officer, the necessarily remote leader with multiple responsibilities, possibly with patients at several different locations.

Close monitoring of body functions, body fluids, chemical balance, metabolism, and other body indices are just as necessary on an hour-by-hour basis for some of the cancer patients as it is for the heart patient.

Cancer centers use the team approach routinely. Our cancer control outreach work would be directed to spreading the team idea to the community hospital. Travelling demonstration teams would go beyond transfer of technology to practicing physicians. They would also promote the establishment in community hospitals of coordinating methods, of teamwork, of changing the very assignments of various care personnel to fit the team idea.

Under our present medical care system, the achievement of teamwork can come only by persuasion, by demonstration of superior results, and cannot be dictated or effected by publication of "guidelines".

Lest you gain the wrong impression and feel those of us in cancer centers think we know how to do everything in cancer, I want to say that cancer centers are not immediately prepared to carry out all phases of urgently-needed mass screening procedures.

For that reason, research and development is needed for screening techniques at cancer centers and perhaps other institutions.

These centers should receive support in order to explore ways to screen the patient and the public at large that will (a) attract a maximum of participants, (b) identify the largest possible proportion of those people with the disease, while (c) producing the fewest mistakes—or "false positives", all at (d) a cost for original equipment and staff that will enable public health services to program the work.

We realize we cannot provide adequate screening studies that are complex or expensive; that is, to know that the best screening imaginable would be a waste of money without staff and systems to fill the all-important gap between the identification of the person who has cancer without knowing it and the placement of that person under the care of a doctor.

Follow-up evaluation of regional impact is also vital. This is a crucial area which also needs research and development support. Such a program also requires input from the American Cancer Society and individual State Health Departments.

Comprehensive Cancer Centers should have active cancer control programs and can be in an excellent position to bring a newly identified patient together with the right physician or right community hospital program.

Other important regions and partners in this vital area are, the American Cancer Society and State Health Departments, and school systems who can and are doing things to increase the general public's willingness to get cancer check-ups. We know more work needs to be done.

COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTERS

To the credit of Dr. Rauscher, an official Cancer Centers Program booklet of the National Cancer Institute, approved by the Advisory Board, requires that an institution or program designated as a "cancer center" must "maintain a statistical base for evaluation

of the results of its program activities", and this base is supposed to rest on standardized "disease classification to enable exchange of information between institutions".

Further, there is the requirement that centers "provide leadership in developing community programs involving active participation by members of the medical profession practicing within the area served by the centers".

Both of these requirements strengthen the center directors' hands in planning cancer control work in their areas.

The same booklet provides that "costs necessary to develop community services, such as programs of early diagnosis; demonstration of new or improved treatment methods; data collection and analysis; and the provision of unique or highly specialized regional resources may be funded by a Cancer Center Support Grant", another provision that strengthens a center's outreach program.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, Comprehensive Cancer Centers are supposed to conduct long-term programs in pure biomedical research, clinical services and research, training, perform studies in epidemiology, and in prevention.

This means centers are looking forward to obtaining core grants to provide support for central services and program development. They need construction grants. They need program grants and contracts. In addition, many of the staff of these centers will obtain individual research grants, but these are not tallied by the budgeters as "center" grants.

At present, apart from the National Cancer Institute, there are only three existing institutions in the country that meet NCI's definition of Comprehensive Cancer Centers: Roswell Park Memorial Institute, the oldest cancer center in the world; Sloan-Kettering Memorial Center and M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

The provisions of Section 408 of the National Cancer Law of 1971 provide that 15 new centers be created for clinical research, training, and demonstration of advanced diagnostic and treatment methods. Dr. Rauscher has announced that eight centers have been selected and await board approval in 1973. This must be promptly implemented and fiscally supported.

Truly, the scientific and clinical communities are eager to proceed with the Conquest of Cancer. I hope that this committee in its considered judgment will specifically appropriate more center grant funds.

My contacts with cancer groups around the country leads me to believe that \$100 million for direct center support could be economically and productively spent in fiscal 1974.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of your Committee for giving me the opportunity to present some of my views on implementation of the National Cancer Program.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES AMENDMENTS OF 1973

HON. JOEL PRITCHARD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult tasks facing the 93d Congress is the setting of national budget priorities. With soaring inflation, the disposition of Federal funds deserve the most careful consideration of the Congress.

The authorization bill (H.R. 3826) for the National Foundation on the Arts and

the Humanities provides funding to encourage American advancement and participation in the arts and humanities. The United States currently spends less in these areas than any other country in the Western World.

The work of the National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities is a valuable asset to our cultural life. The President 3½ years ago decided the program deserved greater funding in order that the arts and humanities would become a greater part in the lives of all Americans.

The Federal Government has an important role to play in this cultural effort, and this has been recognized in the funding increases over the past 2 years. The Federal-State partnership established under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 deserves even greater support and encouragement, because every dollar invested by the Federal Government is matched by the State, and that \$2 is in turn matched by the ultimate recipient, with the result that a single Federal dollar becomes a \$4 expenditure for the arts. There are very few Federal programs that can generate \$4 of revenue from State and private institutions for every dollar paid by the Federal Government.

In a year of budget reform with increasing pressure on the Members of Congress to spend more and more money on various Federal programs, it is wise that the Congress question the efficacy of any increase in any program. Yet when we look at the relative amounts of money spent to preserve and expand our cultural heritage, we have in the past spent sums which are insignificant. Because of this past failure the President's budget provides for an orderly but rapid increase in the effective level of spending for the arts and the humanities over a period of several years.

I support the President's initiative and will support his request with a vote for authorization of the amount requested in the President's budget proposal—\$145 million for the coming fiscal year. This is the amount authorized in H.R. 3826.

However, I prefer the bill (S. 795) already passed by the Senate which would authorize \$600 million over the next 3 years for the National Foundation. The House version, approved by the Committee on Education and Labor, would authorize no expenditure levels for 1975 and 1976.

The increased spending levels in the Senate version of the bill for the next 3 years are justified, as the National Endowment for the Arts expects to approve nearly \$30 million of its budget for the next year for projects connected with the Nation's bicentennial celebration in 1976.

The National Endowment for the Arts is the only Federal agency working toward a meaningful commemoration of the national bicentennial. At a time when the National Commission for the Bicentennial is failing, we ought to at least encourage the efforts of the National Endowment for the Arts to develop programs to commemorate the bicentennial in 1976. I think this function is an enormously important one, in addition to all the others which the National Foundation, and especially the National Endow-

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ment for the Arts within the Foundation, have undertaken.

REORGANIZATION—A CRUEL HOAX?

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, recent news releases have detailed a plan of reorganization within the Interior Department creating the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration. This transfer, within the Department, a Department which has historically been too closely aligned with private mining interests, is merely an empty attempt to appease critics of the present administration.

Ideally speaking, the patrol of mine safety should be left to an unbiased Federal agency embodying strict standards and stiff penalties. On January 11, 1973, I introduced legislation (H.R. 1720) to repeal the Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act, and place the responsibility for mine safety in the hands of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This, I feel is our only sure guarantee for the impartial enforcement of safety procedures within America's mining industry.

It has long been evident to those connected with the field of safety, that the Bureau of the Mines has been lax in its patrol of the mining industry. It took the Bureau 4 years to even begin developing its standards, yet there are still no mandatory interim standards, and no time limit for the setting of mandatory standards. There are also surprisingly no emergency temporary standards.

Under the present law, an inspector is required to make one inspection of a particular mine, per year. Unfortunately, this very rarely occurs. No provision exists requiring an inspector to reinspect to determine if an employer has corrected a violation of a standard. Why bother to inspect at all, without a follow-up inspection, you are only giving lipservice to the problem.

The fact that only six imminent danger orders were issued in 6 years, hints at the Bureau's rather sketchy inspection procedures. As a result of our hearings during the last session, we also discovered that the Bureau has never issued a closure order for a major mining company, their practice being to cite mineowners only for a very limited range of mandatory standards. No violations are issued for the bulk of standards which are advisory. A transfer within the Department will not alter these situations. The Secretary will still have the ultimate power over the creation of standards and all enforcement.

State plans under the Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act allow for equally negligent enforcement. States are not required to adopt new or amended Federal standards or their equivalent, neither are they required to set penalties or abatement periods equiv-

alent to those in the Federal program. OSHA on the other hand requires a State plan to be at least as effective as the federally administered act. It also requires a 3-year trial period for State plans, allowing the Labor Department to supervise a State's enforcement proceedings.

This lack of penalties on both the State and the National level under the Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act make it more expensive for the mine operators to run a safe shop than a hazardous one. The answer to this problem is the establishment of economic disincentives for noncomplying operators. Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, all standards promulgated by the Secretary are mandatory, the violation of which results in a fine.

The mineworker, who has virtually no rights under the Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act, would benefit greatly by the transfer to OSHA. He would then be able to request the creation of standards, testify in Labor Department hearings, appeal Secretary decisions, as well as being able to accompany the safety inspector. Under OSHA, it would also be the employer's responsibility to inform his employees of anything in his work environment that could be hazardous to his health, as well as his protections and obligations under the act.

One of OSHA's most effective and relevant clauses states that it is the responsibility of the employer to provide a safe and healthful place of employment; this is where the responsibility belongs and where the buck ends. The existing mine safety legislation does not make the employer accountable. This on top of everything, demonstrates the need for change, a complete change, not just a superficial one. American mineworkers deserve the protection of an unbiased, up-to-date administration. They are not getting this protection through the Department of the Interior.

SMOG ATTACKS CONTINUE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to remind our colleagues that southern California is still suffering from serious air pollution, most of which is caused by the automobile. I have spoken of this problem in the past, most recently on May 14, and I will continue to do so in the future, until this deadly problem is solved. I have nothing new to add today; I merely wish to remind this distinguished body of what is happening back in my district while we meet here today.

Yesterday, June 6, the San Bernardino Sun-Telegram carried the headline, "Smog Alert Strikes Again." The article beneath that headline reported that San Bernardino County's second smog alert of 1973 was called at 2:25—Pacific Daylight Saving Time—on Tuesday after-

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noon, and lasted for 2 hours and 40 minutes. During the alert, oxidant readings peaked at 0.45 parts per million in Upland, 0.38 ppm in Chino, 0.33 ppm in San Bernardino, and 0.30 ppm in Redlands.

I would remind those who maintain that the smog situation is improving that there had been no alerts called in San Bernardino County as of this date in 1972.

The Riverside Daily Enterprise of the same date reported that the Riverside area alert, which lasted from 2 p.m. until 5:10 p.m., reached an oxidant level of 0.37 ppm, recorded at 3:20 p.m. The Corona-Norco alert was called at 12:52 p.m. and ended at 3:30 p.m. The oxidant level peaked at 0.33 ppm at 2:25 p.m.

If anyone still doubts that the smog levels in southern California are causing health damage, I would like to invite that Member to return with me to California's 38th Congressional District. I will be happy to provide evidence for disbelievers. We must act now to reduce air pollution. Clean air is not a luxury item.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, former Senator William Benton served the United States and Connecticut well. People everywhere—from his close friends to the man in the street whose interests he never forgot—were touched by his work.

In an editorial on March 20, 1973, the Bridgeport Post stated that—

The prolific talent and sincere interests of William Benton knew no bounds. To say that he was a man of many successful careers is to state the truth.

At various times he was a Senator, university vice-president, advertising executive, and the head of a publishing empire. He was an ambassador and philanthropist, art collector, traveler and lecturer, as noted in the Hartford Courant on March 21:

Mr. Benton crammed five diverse careers into his almost 73 years whetted by an insatiable thirst for activity abetted by seemingly unlimited energy.

In all these occupations he committed himself totally, earning respect and admiration in everything he did.

Senator Benton was truly a statesman. He is well known for his courage and foresight, and will forever be remembered for his courageous stand in a time of silence and fear. When few dared to speak out against the tactics of McCarthyism, Bill Benton, who passionately believed in the American ideals of freedom of speech and association, had the courage to act on those beliefs. Connecticut poet and former governor Wilbert Snow states:

I admired him especially as a Senator. The way he stood up to Joe McCarthy delighted me more than I can express. . . .

The same kind of admiration for Bill Benton is reflected in some of the comments which distinguished citizens in Connecticut made at the time of his death. I am inserting in the RECORD at this point some excerpts from a few of these statements:

The Connecticut poet and former Governor Wilbert Snow wrote to Mrs. Benton: ". . . This devastating news . . . In the 1940's when we were both active in Connecticut politics I had many fine long talks with him about life in general and politics in particular which I remember and cherish.

"I admired him especially as a Senator. The way he stood up against Joe McCarthy delighted me more than I can express for I felt that McCarthy was a sinister influence poisoning the very heart of American life. I have a letter from President Truman about him which I am including in my autobiography which is coming out this fall.

"Every room in our old colonial house here in Middletown is full of books, and many of the choicest of these books were gifts from your husband. He encouraged me in my work as a poet and made it possible for me to go and give readings to institutions that could not afford to bring visiting firemen to their campuses."

From the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut: "Only a man of unusual energy, ability, and dedication could accomplish in one lifetime the unbelievable combination of achievements which William Benton took in stride. Advertiser, author, publisher, educator, philanthropist, ambassador, senator, industrialist, genius at corporation organization and management, moving picture and radio executive—his achievements in any one of these fields alone would have merited acclaim, and the newspapers of the nation and of the world required columns of small type to list his accomplishments and the honors which had been his.

"This is not the place to speak of his national and international prominence—of the great personal courage with which he challenged a popular demagogue at the risk of his personal political fortunes—of the uncanny skill with which he re-vitalized ailing business ventures—of his dedication to human welfare and international amity which made him a pioneering spirit in diverse adventures at home and abroad. We have watched his far-flung activities with amazement and admiration.

"The Trustees of the University of Connecticut, however, naturally remember his abiding and deep-seated interest in education, evidenced by his distinguished service as the first U.S. Ambassador to UNESCO, by his long service as a senior administrator of one of the most prestigious universities in our country, by his service as a member of the governing boards of five institutions of higher learning other than our own, or by the honorary degrees with which five colleges and universities endeavored in some measure to show their admiration for him.

"Especially we remember the warm personal associations which we enjoyed with him during his fifteen years of faithful and dedicated service as a member of the Board of Trustees of this University. He repeatedly made clear that his membership on our Board held a high place in his esteem among his manifold interests and responsibilities. He early instituted here a series of lectures on matters of international importance in honor of his former colleague in the United States Senate, Brien McMahon, and more recently he has evidenced his continuing interest and generosity in gifts to the University's Museum of Art which appropriately bears his name. In view of his long and superior service to our University be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of The University of Connecticut notes with

sorrow the recent death of William Benton; and be it further

"Resolved, That we acknowledge with thanks the long-continued contributions which he has made to our University and the deep sense of personal loss which we experience in his passing; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the permanent Minutes of the Board of Trustees, and a copy sent to Mrs. Benton and her family."

From James Elliott, director of the Wadsworth Atheneum: ". . . I write on behalf of the Museum, its staff and its Trustees . . . We were so saddened to learn of Senator Benton's death.

"Senator Benton's dynamic personality and infectious good will made his visits very special for the Museum family. Everyone seemed to be more lively and optimistic after talking with him."

From the Noah Webster Foundation and Historical Society of West Hartford: ". . . The Senator was an honorary trustee of our Foundation and we were honored to have him as a member of our group. He always seemed to have a great interest in what we were doing and he did contribute to our activities when he was here in Hartford.

"We shall miss him as a trustee . . . He was a great and rare individual and did much for his country and fellow man."

From Harry S. Gaucher, Jr., President of the Connecticut Bar Association: ". . . The Connecticut Bar Association, in 1971, was honored to have Senator Benton accept its Distinguished Public Service Award. Those of us who attended the program at which that award was presented will long remember Senator Benton's gracious and eloquent acceptance remarks . . . Sorrow in the passing of Senator Benton is shared by members of the Bench and Bar, as well as by the Connecticut and world communities at large."

From the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, taking note not only of his public spirit but of his unflagging concern with his state: ". . . It was his vision, in 1967, that resulted in the initiation of coverage of the activities of the Connecticut General Assembly by the Connecticut Public Television Network. Sen. Benton's concept of this service, and his support of it among his many friends in the Legislature, enabled Connecticut public television to pioneer in providing this window onto legislative bodies.

"In 1969, Sen. Benton, through the William Benton Foundation, began the annual grant to Connecticut public television to underwrite this high calibre of coverage of state government. He was a great believer in freedom of information for the citizens of his state and this nation.

"In addition, the Senator's many interests and accomplishments in education, in communications in all senses, and his representation of the public interest in broadcasting were of enormous significance."

A SOUTH VIETNAMESE CONGRESSMAN WRITES OF CONDITIONS IN HIS COUNTRY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, since the peace-with-honor program in South Vietnam has brought most of our men home, the American people hear little news as to what is taking place in that country for which thousands of American men gave their lives so that the South Vietnamese people might be free.

June 7, 1973

Last January, I had the opportunity of meeting with several members of the Congress of the Republic of Vietnam. We discussed at great length their country's future following withdrawal of American men, and what perils lay ahead for the people of that country.

I recently received a letter from Dr. Dinh Xuan Minh, First Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the South Vietnamese Congress, which points out most succinctly the problems which face their country and the determination of its elected leaders to perpetuate our investment in their freedom.

I insert the text of the letter at this point:

CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saigon, South Vietnam.

HON. JOHN R. RARICK,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

DEAR SIR: May I take this opportunity to renew our brief acquaintance which I regard as one of the most rewarding experiences of my visit to your country last January.

The deep impression that you have left on me and members of my delegation has prompted me to write you this letter hoping it will not be an imposition on your precious time. In our brief exchange of views on Capitol Hill you had shown me and my delegation an impartial attitude toward the major issues confronting our country but you also made us feel that you were not without understanding and, may I say, sympathy for the plight of our people.

We are a free people victim of a worldwide conspiracy: international communism. North Vietnam with the all-out support of the communist camp, has been trying since the partition of our country in 1954 to take behalf of the Vietnamese people in South over South Vietnam through different means including two naked military invasions in 1968 and 1972. With the help of America and other friends we have managed to keep ourselves free. If the communists have not been able to subdue us it was because we, the Vietnamese people in the South, are deeply attached to the cause of freedom.

In 1954 one million of our compatriots had voted for freedom when they moved South in the biggest exodus of history. Since then, hundreds of thousands of us have died defending this freedom.

Now even as the communists have been forced to take a respite from their military adventures, we the free people of South Vietnam are not at the end of our plight. Although large-scale military offensives of the scope of the 1968 Tet offensive and the 1972 Easter offensive seem to be out of the way for the time being, our people, especially our rural people, still die every day of communist harassment attacks, terrorist activities and indiscriminate shelling.

Meanwhile, awesome economic and social problems are facing us: one million of war victims to be rehabilitated, hundreds of thousands of war-damaged buildings and bridges to be rebuilt, hundreds of thousands of hectares of land to be reclaimed or restored to cultivation, hundreds of thousands of children to be given education and cared for. Against heavy odds, our people are stoically and confidently rebuilding our war-ravaged country. Disregarding the communists' obdurate efforts to mine our roads, shell our villages and outposts, assassinate our rural leaders, our people are courageously going ahead with our post-war reconstruction plan. Evidences of this effort and this determination to live as a free people can be seen everywhere in our country. Ours is an

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open society, our friends all over the world have no difficulty finding the truth once they come to visit our people.

But in this world, interdependence is the rule. Much as the communist countries gather themselves into a more or less cohesive bloc, we the freedom-loving countries must stand together in a freedom-loving community if this freedom is to survive the communist threat. That is why we look to America for guidance and support, as to other countries of the Free World. We are thankful for the lofty and generous assistance which the American people have been giving us since our country emerged as a free nation in South East Asia.

This assistance has helped frustrate the communist conquest in this part of the world. Now, the first time in history, America can defend freedom at one point beyond her borders without requiring the sweat and blood of her sons. Our people have realized the necessity to take a fuller responsibility in the defense of our liberty which is also the common heritage of the freedom-loving peoples in this part of the world. We are proud of our new responsibility and we are determined to carry it out.

However, facing an international conspiracy, our national resources largely depleted by two decades of war are no match for the awesome amount of human and material resources which the communist camp are investing in the conquest of South Vietnam while we can mobilize all our sons to man our front lines against an eventual communist offensive, we can not muster overnight the necessary resources to keep our national economy alive. We need time to make ourselves self-sufficient economically. Only America can give us this precious time.

Confident in your profound knowledge of the Vietnamese situation and the sympathy you have shown for the plight of our people, I take the liberty to write you this letter in behalf of the Republic of Vietnam House of Representatives, and therefore in Vietnam to tell you that our entire people is looking with anxiety and hope toward the United States Congress at this critical time when crucial actions are about to be taken which will have a decisive bearing on the fate of a free nation in this part of the world.

For me personally, on the basis of my memorable meeting with you on Capitol Hill last January, I am convinced that your valuable knowledge of the Vietnam situation and your sympathy for our struggle in defense of peace and freedom in South Vietnam and above all your personal prestige will exert a decisive influence on forthcoming congressional actions in favor of economic aid to our country. May I in behalf of my people express our thanks for any action you care to take in support of our just cause and our determination to help ourselves with the help of generous America.

I am hopeful to be able to personally bring you in a very near future additional reports on the situation of my country.

Looking forward to seeing you soon, I beg to remain, dear Mr. John R. Rarick.

Yours sincerely,

DR. DINH-XUAN-MINH.

THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY: RECONCILIATION AND AMNESTY

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am constantly reminded of the gulf of

divisiveness that exists in our country. Much of it can be traced directly to our tendency to over-extend our resources abroad, while domestic problems are ignored or subjected to archaic treatment. My colleagues, we have got to get this Indochina war behind us if we are ever to begin to heal the ugly wounds of discord.

Two sources of deep division today are our policy on North Vietnam and our attitudes toward the young Americans who chose not to participate in the war. I rise today not to dispute a moral obligation to rebuild and make right what we have destroyed and scarred, but only to point out the administration's terrible contradiction in offering to "forgive" North Vietnam, but refusing forgiveness within our own shores. As a minister, I recognize that forgiveness is a natural process of this life.

The Reverend Robert V. Moss, president of the United Church of Christ, speaking in Chicago on February 5, 1973, concluded his remarks by saying:

Unless the religious community takes the lead, it (reconciliation) will be delayed and may fester in the nation's soul indefinitely. For understandable reasons both Congress and the President are reluctant to take leadership on this issue. And so I believe the religious groups of this nation are called to create the climate for amnesty. We owe our country and ourselves no less.

I take pleasure in submitting Reverend Moss' complete address for inclusion in the RECORD, and urge my colleagues to examine it carefully:

RECONCILIATION AND AMNESTY

(By Rev. Robert V. Moss)

Two recent events point up the crisis of confidence between young people and America's institutions today. On the first of January of this year, thousands of eighteen-year-olds in New Jersey stood in line to get into bars, legally open to them for the first time.

Two months before that, when first they had the right to vote, those same eighteen-year-olds significantly failed to stand in line in any great numbers. Perhaps their acceptance of the institution of drinking, coupled with their rejection of the institution of voting, tells us something of the mood of young people today.

The generation now reaching its majority seems to have lost faith in its institutions. This is not a bomb throwing, or even a marching generation. Its mood is not yet apathetic—it might more accurately be termed quiescent—ominously so.

The fact that these youngsters can look forward to college, a job and a future free of the threat of the draft should not lead us to conclude that they are unaware. I believe they are acutely aware of the grievous wrongs committed in the name of America in the past decade. They are aware of the near destruction of the tiny country of Vietnam and its people. They are aware of the tremendous burden shouldered by their older brothers and uncles who fought in Vietnam. They are aware of the violation of their own moral values committed in the name of "peace with honor." And I believe they long for reconciliation in America today.

Now that the hostilities have ceased in Vietnam and the way is open for peace in Southeast Asia, I want to speak of the need for reconciliation at home, and to suggest ways of achieving it. To heal America's wounds in the wake of the Vietnam war we dare not try to hide our differences; rather we must recognize those differences and face

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them squarely. It is in this context that we speak of reconciliation.

I want particularly to speak about amnesty for those who have resisted this war. But resisters are only one of a number of groups who have been damaged by the war.

There are first the men who have died in this war, and their families. The wives, the parents and the children of those who gave their lives want desperately to believe that their sons and husbands have not died in vain. What can we say to these people, to ease their deep grief? Certainly there is no glib answer. They did die in the service of their country. For many this may be enough. But for those who believe that the war was unjust this may not be an adequate understanding. I know that among those whose sons will never come home there are parents who say their sons did not die in vain . . . because they died in a war that was so despised that there may never be another. I can only pray that that is so. But I suggest that it is the responsibility of the religious community to wrestle with the question of the meaning of the sacrifice which these men have made. It may very well be that we shall not find that meaning until we consider their sacrifice in the context of that which Vietnamese young men made in devotion to their own native land. We are dealing not just with a national tragedy but a human tragedy with world dimensions.

Other victims of the war include the men who have been taken prisoner and their families. Thank God they are now on the way home. It is clear that the military and the government recognize our special responsibility to them.

Then there are the more than six million veterans of the Vietnam era. One in four of these veterans hasn't even a high school diploma. Yet only about fifteen percent of the non-graduates make use of the G.I. Bill to further their education. The rest have little to offer the job market.

Why aren't Vietnam era veterans using the G.I. Bill, as did the veterans of World War II and Korea? Possibly because the present bill offers too little help. Another reason, according to Richard Killmer of the National Council of Churches, is that colleges and universities have been slow in responding to the special needs of veterans. Until recently, few institutions had developed preparatory programs or changed admissions requirements, set up counseling programs or hired tutors for the veterans.

Reflecting their mistrust of government and other established institutions, veterans have made far less use of the Veterans Administration than did those of past wars. The Veterans Administration is looked upon as more of the same old "army game," and they have had their fill of games.

Until 1972 the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans was substantially higher than for non-veterans of the same age. But as a result of efforts made by the Federal government, the states and business and industry, the jobless rate among veterans has fallen substantially and is now below that of non-veterans of the same age. But for blacks and other minority veterans the problem persists, with unemployment greater than that of non-veterans of the same age group.

Estimates of the number of Vietnam era veterans addicted to heroin range from 60,000 to as high as 100,000. Most of these men were not using drugs before they went to Vietnam. Some turned to heroin to fight boredom. Others used it to blot out the agony of war. Now it is the major factor in their daily lives.

Most Federal agencies have not dealt with the problems of veterans on drugs. Senator Cranston and other Congressmen have accused the Veterans Administration and other agencies of dealing inadequately with the addicted veterans. There are waiting lists for methadone treatment at Veterans Adminis-

tration hospitals in New York City, with only some 50 beds available.

But drug abuse is only the symptom of the veteran's problem. Psychiatrists working with veterans have identified what is now called the "post Vietnam syndrome"—which includes guilt feelings; frustration at having been made a scapegoat for the country's failures; rage at having been duped and manipulated; a feeling of having been brutalized by combat; alienation from oneself and from society; an inability to think well of oneself, and thus to love others and accept love in return.

The veteran cannot understand why he is rejected by the society he thought he was fighting for. Even worse, rather than expressing outright hostility toward the veteran, our society is even more prone simply to ignore him.

One problem, of course, is that a high proportion of veterans are black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, or from another minority. Some of these men actually thought they could win freedom and respect by going to Vietnam. Imagine their rage and frustration upon their return home to nothing but apathy, rejection and unemployment.

If we are really to meet their needs we are going to have to return to our domestic priorities. We have lost the vision of the great society and we need badly to recover it and to move toward it. Essentially the responsibility is going to lie with the President and the Congress, but particularly with the President and much will depend upon the kind of leadership that he offers during the next four years. I hope he will give us a reconciling kind of leadership as we face the future perils and problems.

But in addition to the men who have died in combat, those taken prisoner, and the millions of discharged veterans, others have been victimized by this war. They include the draft resisters who have fled into exile, those who have gone underground, and those who have deserted the armed forces. The Seventh General Synod of the United Church of Christ, meeting in Boston in the summer of 1969, recognized the plight of these men when it urged the President to grant "at the earliest possible opportunity, amnesty and pardon for those who, for actions witnessing to their beliefs, have been incarcerated, deprived of the rights of citizenship, or led by their conscience into exile . . . We urge these bold actions because this nation needs, and is strong enough to embrace, both those who have engaged in the Vietnam conflict and those who have opposed it.

As a result of this action, I was asked in the fall of 1969 to serve on the team of church leaders who, representing the National Council of Churches, met in Windsor, Ontario, with representatives of the Canadian Council of Churches, and with representatives of the draft exile community there, to determine what ministry the churches could perform. We reported to the Assembly of the National Council in December, 1969, recommending that the Canadian Council of Churches engage in a ministry to the deserters and draft exiles in Canada, and that the National Council in this country concentrate on a ministry to the families of those men.

I was able to do this without question, largely because of the action taken by our General Synod. It fell to me as executive officer to move forward, carrying out that resolution in ways that seemed appropriate.

And, of course, the United Church of Christ was not alone. Strong pleas for amnesty have been made by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the USA; by the United States Catholic Conference; the National Council of Catholic Bishops; the American Baptist Convention; the United Methodist General Conference; the Lutheran Council in the USA and others. The National Council of Churches, through

its General Board, recommended in December, 1972, amnesty for:

Draft resisters and deserters who have exiled themselves to other countries;

Those currently in prison or military stockades, those on probation, those who have served their sentences, and those who are subject to prosecution for violations of the draft or military law;

Draft resisters and deserters who have gone underground to avoid prosecution;

Vietnam era veterans with less than honorable discharges; and those who have committed civilian acts of resistance to the war or are being prosecuted upon allegations of the same.

One of the most moving pleas for amnesty came from Cardinal Cushing of Boston, in his Easter message of 1970: "Would it be too much," he asked, "to suggest that we empty our jails of all the protesters—the guilty and the innocent—without judging them, call back over the border and around the world the young men who are called deserters, drop the cases that are still awaiting judgment on our college youth? . . . Could we not do all this in the name of life, and with life, hope . . . ?"

In my denomination questions were raised, of course, by people who felt these men were traitors. But in trying to answer the questions, we were able to establish a dialogue within the church. Out of that dialogue came the realization that many families in our churches, particularly in Ohio and Pennsylvania, would not be in the United States if their grandparents had not fled Germany in the nineteenth century, at a time when conscription was imposed on the men. Many of the exiles themselves recognized that they were carrying on a family tradition.

After the events of the Spring of 1970, I proposed that some of the same people who had been in Windsor, Ontario, go to Vietnam. Dr. Robert J. Marshall, president of the Lutheran Church in America, Dr. William P. Thompson, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the USA and I were finally able to get clearance through the Chiefs of Chaplains, and we spent a week in Vietnam, talking to over 200 chaplains.

The point we tried to make in those two visits—one to Canada, one to Vietnam—was that the church must be concerned for all human beings, regardless of the positions they may have taken. Although we may not be able to sympathize with, or even understand their positions or actions, we recognize that they are children of God and created in his image. The church provides a chaplain for men in prison, even—or especially—for convicted criminals. On that basis we were able to convince some of our people of the need for a ministry to resisters, deserters and exiles. But the time has come to move beyond ministry to amnesty.

Amnesty, of course, does not mean forgiveness. Its root word is related to amnesia, and it means "to forget." Amnesty concerns the law's ability to undo what it has done in the past. To forgive a violation is to pardon. But amnesty is to forget, to erase, to blot out in recognition of a greater interest—in this case the reconciliation of the nation.

Forgiveness implies guilt, and this is highly offensive to all potential recipients of amnesty. They admit to illegal acts, but not to immoral acts. Amnesty has to do with the legality of the act. One of the points that impressed me in our discussions in Windsor was a statement of one of the exiles, who said, "We're not particularly interested in amnesty—we're really interested in adequate draft counselling. We worry about our younger brothers and others who will go through this. Many of us would not have been here if we had known all the alternatives open to us."

Many of the Canadian exiles have become landed immigrants, some have become Cana-

dian citizens. But even they want the right to travel back and forth to their homeland.

I am reminded that in ancient Israel the year of jubilee was celebrated every 50 years. On that occasion all Hebrew slaves were given their freedom. The poor were restored to their ancestral homes which they may have been forced to sell. The land was permitted to lie fallow. It marked a blotting out of the past and a new beginning for the whole nation. I believe that we should view amnesty in that same spirit: as a fresh start and a step into the future.

The history of amnesty is illuminating. During and after the Revolutionary War, some 80,000 Loyalists fled the country, mainly to Canada. Some eventually returned, but public opinion and oppressive laws kept the vast majority in exile. Yet deserters were not punished, and shortly after the new republic was founded President Washington proclaimed amnesty for participants in the Whiskey Rebellion. Thus was the tradition of amnesty established. In the Civil War, desertion ran to more than ten percent, while draft evasion was rampant. No action was taken against their deserters or draft evaders in the North after the war. And President Lincoln proclaimed a series of amnesties for Confederate soldiers throughout the war. Afterward, no rebel leaders were executed, no one was brought to trial for treason, there were no mass arrests, and no one was deprived of property or forced into exile by government policy.

Presidents Harding and Coolidge granted amnesties after World War I, and President Truman appointed a commission which reviewed individual cases and granted pardons for some of the deserters of World War II.

In this war, a total of from 350,000 to 400,000 need some sort of amnesty. Such a large group could not be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. What is needed is a class action that would include everyone mentioned in the National Council of Churches policy statement that I quoted before. That statement recognizes that "genuine reconciliation demands that amnesty be granted to all who are in legal jeopardy because of the war in Indochina."

Many of these men are suffering in one way or another for having adopted too soon, positions which a great number of Americans have since adopted. The nation's self interest requires that they be granted amnesty in the name of reconciliation.

For the issue of amnesty will be with us—dividing us—until it is resolved. Amnesty has been an issue after every other war, and will be more of an issue after this war, simply because this war has been the most divisive the nation has fought. The churches and the synagogues have a role to play in this reconciliation. Unless the religious community takes the lead, it will be delayed and may fester in the nation's soul indefinitely. For understandable reasons both Congress and the President are reluctant to take leadership on this issue. And so I believe the religious groups of this nation are called to create the climate for amnesty. We owe our country and ourselves no less.

(Additional copies may be obtained from the Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ, 110 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002)

REALITIES BEHIND THE OIL CRISIS

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, in the on-going controversy over energy in gen-

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eral and the gasoline shortage in particular, I want to share with my colleagues the following interview on the subject featuring Lowell Thomas, Ed Wimmer and Mike Kunnen—president, Greater Cincinnati Gasoline Dealers Association. The text of the interview follows:

REALITIES BEHIND THE OIL CRISIS

ED WIMMER. Mr. John (Mike) Kunnen, President of the Greater Cincinnati Gasoline Dealers Assn., is as familiar with the gasoline business as the "experts" who have been making the headlines.

Mike is not only a dealer himself, but he has been a student of the petroleum industry for 29 years, and his appearances before investigative committees has brought commendation from government officials that is enjoyed by few people.

Before turning you over to Mike, however, I want to lay some groundwork by quoting a few rather sensational remarks by John McLain, Chairman, Continental Oil Co., from statements he made in September 1972:

"There are enough potentially recoverable oil reserves in the U.S. to last for 65 years. . . . Potentially recoverable gas reserves in the U.S. to last 50 years—at present rate of consumption.

"Measured coal reserves, 300 years. Uranium reserves sufficient for electric power needs for 25 years. Recoverable shale oil reserves (and here is something to think about) sufficient to last 35 years after all other natural reserves are exhausted—at present rate of consumption.

"The total resources in the U.S., alone, are enough to supply all our needs (at present rate of consumption) for 300 years.

"Present trends indicate mobility to meet these needs which are going to be doubled by 1985—a period in which domestic production will decline 30%—in the next 15 years. By 1975 we will be 50% below median gas needs; imports of crude oil will have to be quadrupled—which we cannot do."

Mr. McLain emphasized that he wants private enterprise to be allowed to meet this crisis, and future needs, and in his final statement, he said:

"We have an adequate source base. Our problem is to get new supplies at a faster rate."

Perhaps we can clear up what seems to be some striking contradictions here, and what bothers me, if we have domestic resources in such quantity, what has happened to exploration and development, and why are we risking a balance of trade crisis in getting imports that could border on a monetary disaster?

LOWELL THOMAS. First of all, Mr. Kunnen, what can we expect in the price of gasoline, this year and next?

Mr. KUNNEN. I can go only by estimates which at the moment run from 4-to-10-cents a gallon more, but who can really foretell the future in all this energy confusion. I hate to say it but I think we will find some planned shortages in this picture to cause a price increase.

We need to consider that in the State of Ohio there are five billion gallons of gas sold annually by all suppliers. If the state collects 7c a gallon in taxes, and if supplies are reduced, what is the state going to do but increase the tax to offset the deficit? Estimates of 2c a gallon have already been made. Most of the states around us are already collecting 9c a gallon.

There also is the problem that if a retail dealer suffers a loss through allocation, his income will be substantially cut, which means increased prices in order to stay in business.

LOWELL THOMAS. True, but, Mike, what happens if consumers start boycotting gaso-

line dealers as they did with meat, and drive less?

Mr. KUNNEN. Our fears are that boycotts will do with gasoline what meat boycotts did to the weaker dealers and already distressed smaller suppliers. They will hit the canvas, which we have seen on a wide scale in gasoline even without boycotts or shortages. Most big suppliers created their own price-cutting outlets, and these people are suffering widespread cut-offs and closings.

LOWELL THOMAS. What is your answer, Mike, to the charge that some of the majors in the oil industry are using this situation to put the independents out of business?

Mr. KUNNEN. No one in this industry wants to believe such charges, but we all know, and Congress knows, that this sort of thing goes on. But I see the picture in a broader light; the Alaskan Pipeline controversy, for example; the recent cut in the depletion allowance; the change in import quotas—are all factors needing more exploration. Crude oil from Venezuela cost us 10c a barrel 10 years ago. It is now headed for \$3 a barrel, which is only one warning that we've got to speed up exploration in this country.

LOWELL THOMAS. You have been talking about the effects of devaluation and the dollars piling up in the hands of oil exporting countries. How do you view this situation?

ED WIMMER. According to the exporters, devaluation has cost them an 11% loss, and they claim they are asking for only 50% of the loss. What seems to worry a lot of Congressmen at the moment, are the billions of so-called floating dollars they hold which they get rid of by increasing their already tremendous holdings in this country.

Population in most oil producing countries is too small to absorb our goods in amounts that would even jar our unbalanced trade situation, so why not follow the pattern of British Petroleum, and get control of American corporations? Look at the hold the Japanese are getting in this country with their surplus dollars, and you will get some idea of what all this multinational, corporate empire—building is going to do to the whole world.

The Japanese made a joking statement they didn't know whether to buy GM or IBM, and the oil producing countries have more of our dollars than Japan. We have reached a point where even the Swiss bankers are predicting a dollar crisis of unimaginable proportions; so how can we treat this situation with anything but the deepest concern?

Another factor at least suspected by most informed people, is the subservience of "Big Oil" to many governments of countries in which they do business. How can they carry the American Flag anywhere today and do business, or be loyal to any private enterprise ideals they might hold? The bigger they are the greater their involvement in foreign governments, so where does that leave the United States?

So why shouldn't this country have been spending the \$30 billion a year mentioned by Mr. McLain, in domestic exploration and development? He said we are spending only \$14 billion; yet, the depletion and special depreciation allowances of the last few years make that figure look like peanut money. Some of the biggest paid—virtually no federal income taxes, so where did the money go? You know where a lot of it went: into mergers with insurance companies, opening shopping centers, chains of restaurants and motels; land development; billions into unneeded service stations, catalogue businesses, et cetera, et cetera.

Mr. KUNNEN. An outstanding study in this field was done by Dr. Walter Adams, Michigan State University, in which he said there are 25 major oil companies that control 95% of all petroleum sales—which companies have bought up 226 other assorted companies. This money should have gone in to exploration and development, so what happens? . . . To

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help meet the crisis, the President lifts the oil import quotas which didn't do anything because the facilities are not available to process any flood of imports. Instead, we should be creating facilities to meet such a situation.

This may sound like I am anti-oil industry. I'm not, but no one can tell me that an industry as powerful and as integrated as petroleum could not have foreseen exactly what is happening, and what could happen to the motoring public in this decade. It all points to a man-made crisis. Listen to the oil industry as they shout fuel crisis, so everybody with the news media estimates gasoline prices up to \$1 a gallon. Suppose it goes to 50¢—a 7¢ increase, but multiply that by billions of gallons of gasoline, and what do you come up with? You come up with consumers screaming and independents going broke, and the "bigs" getting richer and bigger. What we are going to see is an investigation of the oil industry that will blow the lid sky high.

LOWELL THOMAS. Mr. Kunnen, how would a 10% cut in supplies across the board affect the independent dealer?

Mr. KUNNEN. There is a failure rate right now in our retail business of 35%. That should answer your question; and look at the staggering number of terminal operators and jobbers who have gone down in the last few months.

Ed WIMMER. We saw this process in the fall-out of the wildcatters these past several years, who were once the backbone of the discovery of petroleum, gas and other hidden resources. Consider what happened when Standard Oil was broken up in 1911. Over 2500 new companies sprung up out of nowhere, and wildcatters were like gophers.

Mr. KUNNEN. I say restore the depletion cut and confine it to exploration and development, and increase it if necessary. This will turn the wildcatters loose, and you will increase incentive and build up domestic resources—which would keep foreign imports at reasonable price levels and protect our balance of payments. Since 1947 the so-called wildcatter has gone down more than 50% in number, and we ought to learn the reasons why.

Instead, we get such silly proposals as reducing speeds to 50 m.p.h. which would create traffic jams on super-highways that would burn twice what could be saved. We need to expedite traffic, unless we take half the cars off the expressways, not jam it.

JOSEPH TRIANO "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, the fifth district of Connecticut is proud to note that this year one of its resident's, Joseph Triano of Naugatuck, has been recognized for his accomplishments in the field of boxing.

Mr. Triano, selected as the Connecticut Boxing Guild's "Man of the Year," has directed the YMCA's youth boxing program since he returned from serving in the Army during World War II.

I am including in my remarks the article published in the Naugatuck Daily News citing Joe Triano's record.

The text follows:

The Connecticut Boxing Guild, celebrating their 25th anniversary, will honor Naugatuck's Joe Triano April 30 as their "Man of the Year" at the Waverly Inn, Chesire.

Past recipients of Connecticut Boxing Guild Awards were Charley Pilkington, Louis "Kid" Kaplan, William "Billy" Conway, George Mulligan, Dennis T. McMahon, Christopher "Bat" Battalino, Arthur B. McGinley, Gus Browne, Father Robert G. Keating, William "Billy" Prince, D. J. "Pete" Perone, Gerald Crean, Domenic J. Diucco, Val Callahan, Joe Cassano, "Wally" Bonola, Walter E. Johnson, Willie Pep, Johnny Mack, Bob Steele, Billy Taylor and Chico Vejar.

Joe Triano is well known throughout the state for his Naugatuck YMCA "Golden Gloves" boxing shows. Triano has been instructing youth in the art of self defense for 27 years.

Triano was born and raised on the East side of Naugatuck, October 21, 1916 and is the son of the late Domenic and Catherine Triano. He attended Central Avenue School and later graduated from Naugatuck High School in 1935. While attending high school, he was active in track and football. During his senior year, he began boxing as an amateur and following graduation continued in the sport, defeating some of the leading welterweights in Connecticut and New York. In 1937 he finished runner-up in the Connecticut state tournament.

In 1941, Joe entered the armed forces, serving in the United States Army. He served overseas in Australia, New Guinea and in the Pacific Islands. While in the service, he won the Middleweight Championship of Australia and the Southwest Pacific. He was honorably discharged in June of 1945.

Returning to Naugatuck, he wanted to do something for the youth of the town and with the help of Fritz Klammt, YMCA Director, after much deliberation he came upon the idea of forming boxing classes for boys 6 to 14 years of age. Joe wanted the boys to learn the art of self defense. His motto always has been never start a fight, but know how to finish one. Knowing the boys would grow to be the future leaders of Naugatuck, he wanted to instill within them development of character, sportsmanship, courage, honesty and the ability to be a good loser.

The response was small at first, but he held his first "Golden Gloves Tournament" that year. He purchased trophies with his own money so the boys could have a moment of their success.

As time passed, the program became more successful and with the help of local merchants has bloomed to the largest boxing class of its type in New England and possibly the United States. Thousands of Naugatuck boys have participated in the classes and in some cases, the children of the fathers he first taught are now attending his weekly training program.

On Saturday night, June 2, I had the privilege of participating in Joe's wonderful Golden Gloves program as his guest and also had the opportunity to referee two bouts on the card.

Joe's devotion to the youth of Naugatuck is to be commended and I would like to take this opportunity to extend to him my personal congratulations and bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding contributions of this fine individual.

JOHN D. MONTGOMERY OF KANSAS RECEIVES DESERVED PRAISE

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, few Kansans in the history of our State have had the number of friends and the universal re-

spect of his fellow Kansans and his fellow Americans as has John D. Montgomery of Junction City.

John has friends because he is a friend. He has respect because of his great abilities and integrity, as well as his great personal warmth. His partner in life, Mary Liz, shares the same great human traits, and complements him in every endeavor.

I am submitting for the RECORD a summary of editorials by the editors of prominent Kansas newspapers, written on John's retirement as State highway director.

When these editorials are read, it should be realized that nearly without exception, they were written by men of strong Republican conviction and identification. And John D. Montgomery is a man of strong Democratic conviction. Only in this context can a reader gain the true stature of this great Kansan.

Gov. Robert B. Docking, a four-term, highly respected and able chief executive, has appointed A. J. "Andy" Gray to succeed John Montgomery. It is our State's good fortune that he is a man cut from the same cloth as his predecessor.

The editorials follow:

[From the Wichita Eagle and The Beacon, May 20, 1973]

JOHN AND ANDY

John D. Montgomery, Junction City publisher and businessman is honest, able, hard-working and would be a tough man to run against in any Kansas popularity contest. He has served Gov. Robert Docking as state highway director since shortly after the governor started his first term in 1967.

His experience with highways goes even farther back. He served Docking's father, the late Gov. George Docking, as a highway commissioner. He has been as loyal to his party as he has to the governors he served, and he has always been concerned with the best interests of all of Kansas in the important positions he has held.

So his resignation as highway director leaves Kansans with a sense of loss. Fortunately, this is tempered by Docking's choice of Montgomery's successor.

He is A. J. (Andy) Gray of Topeka, a banker, businessman and entrepreneur, who has been serving on the Kansas Turnpike Authority.

Gray will bring a sharp intelligence, tireless energy and an uncommon facility for accomplishment to the high position he has been accorded. And what may be equally important, he has a long background of experience in working with federal agencies and personages, dating back for at least a quarter of a century to when he was a public relations executive in Washington. In ensuing years he has been influential in securing appropriations and other federal beneficences for Kansas projects, and he should be able to do as well for highways.

It is rare in state government when one truly outstanding man is replaced with another of the same caliber. This is one time when it happened.

[From the Wichita Eagle and Beacon, May 27, 1973]

JOHN MONTGOMERY AND ANDY GRAY

(By Charles Pearson)

A number of the state's editors were moved to comment last week when Gov. Docking announced the resignation of John Montgomery as state highway director and the appointment of Andy Gray to succeed him.

Dolph Simons in the Lawrence Journal-World mentioned Montgomery's 6½-year tenure in the job, and said:

"In addition to his stewardship of the highway department, the well-liked Mont-

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gomery also has been a strong asset to the Docking administration as well as all of Kansas. Montgomery's friendships and acquaintances extend throughout the country and abroad, and on numerous occasions these contacts with individuals in positions of leadership in state and national political and business operations have benefited his home state.

"Montgomery will be missed, but fortunately Docking has been able to call on another highly talented individual to chair the highway department operation . . .

"Andy Gray of Richland and Topeka is a strong booster of the state, is a loyal friend of Docking, he has many friends and acquaintances in government and politics throughout the country and he is a promoter and an entrepreneur. This likely will pay handsome dividends for the state and the highway department . . . Gray, the . . . banker, can be expected to do a first-class job in heading up the highway department. He is fortunate to be able to follow such a man as Montgomery who leaves the department in a strong, healthy and vigorous position."

Jim Petterson in the Topeka Capital said:

"Kansans owe John D. Montgomery a debt of gratitude for his fair, honest and dedicated direction of the State Highway Dept. for the past 6½ years. . . . Montgomery, whose agility as a successful businessman has been demonstrated time and again, will leave a gaping void when he steps down at the end of this month so he can avoid the travel from his hometown to Topeka and be with his family more."

"But there will be little or no hitch in operations as Andrew J. 'Andy' Gray, Topeka banker and businessman, takes over as highway director. Gray now is a member of the Kansas Turnpike Authority, and will continue as an ex officio member in his new post."

"Montgomery, who must have a million friends, will not leave the Topeka scene entirely. He will take over the Turnpike Authority membership vacated by Gray."

"Gray, husband of Mrs. George Neese Gray, banker and former U.S. Treasurer, has demonstrated his ability to initiate new projects and get them completed. His seemingly tireless efforts will be welcomed in his new highway post."

"One thing Montgomery and Gray have in common. Both are loyal Democrats, always willing to serve their party, but both number hosts of equally dedicated Republicans among their good friends."

"Gray can be expected to continue the even-handed administration of the state's biggest agency and careful stewardship of its huge budget, the state's largest."

Ray Call, in the Emporia Garrette, said that when Docking named Montgomery to the highway post he did him no favor.

"Granted, both men are Democrats," said Call. "Yet the Montgomery appointment was not strictly political. Governor Docking wanted an honest man with strong administrative abilities, so he asked Mr. Montgomery to take the job . . . Of course he has handled it well. He watched over the highway system of Kansas like a mother hen, being careful that one chick does not get more than another . . . Now John Montgomery is retiring . . .

"Mr. Montgomery will be replaced as highway director by A. J. 'Andy' Gray. Mr. Gray is a Topeka businessman who is described by those who know him as an 'excellent' choice, cast in the same mold as John Montgomery."

Bill Colvin in the Manhattan Mercury said:

"Not the least, by any means, of Gov. Robert Docking's talents has been his ability to pick the right people for the right places in his administration that is now well into the fourth term."

"No greater example of that observation

can be found than in the person of John Montgomery, who was Docking's first and only choice as director of highways until today—six and one-half years later—when our neighbor from Junction City decided to retire from his strenuous activities to be succeeded by A. J. 'Andy' Gray, a Topekan who is cast in much the same mold as Montgomery.

"The appointment of Gray, by the way, is also an excellent one. The Topekan has many of the same admirable inclinations as Montgomery and is also a knowledgeable person who will provide smooth transition in the highway department and quickly adapt to the administrative duties . . .

"We have seldom, if ever, . . . had a head of the highway administration with all the smoothness, savvy and organizational abilities of John Montgomery. In a position where any decision, no matter how worthy, is bound to disturb, to say the least, others who by necessity are denied their own projects, Montgomery has operated in a fashion commensurate with the highest demands of the diplomatic service . . .

"There is no testimonial sufficient to express the gratitude that needs to be conveyed to a man so respected and esteemed by so many in Kansas."

And Rolla Clymer, in The El Dorado Times, remarked:

" . . . Mr. Montgomery has handled that important post to the satisfaction of the public. There have been no public outcries against the Junction City publisher. He has been honest and straightforward in his dealing—just as his newspaper friends predicted he would be. . . . He can step out of the highway director's office with the satisfaction that he has helped materially in the laying of foundation stones that will support a far greater state highway system in future years."

"And now comes the bell-ringer, Mr. Montgomery will be replaced as director by A. J. 'Andy' Gray, who is presently a member of the Turnpike Authority and one of the most prominent Democrats in the Kansas party. As the husband of Georgia Neese Gray, he is vice president of the Capital City State Bank and Trust Company of Topeka. He is not as widely known over Kansas as John Montgomery, but all the friends he has swear by his ability and integrity. He is a lively, fast-moving man—one who gets along with the public and who deals with others on the basis of good will and fair dealing. Trained in the business of public relations, he has the knack of making friends and allies—which means that Governor Docking has made another ten-strike with an appointment to a major administrative post."

And Clyde Reed of the Parsons Sun said:

"John D. Montgomery of Junction City by all measure is one of the most active and productive Kansans navigating on two legs and for the past 6½ years has directed the State Highway Commission through the busiest period in its history

"Few Kansans of their day pursue more active lives or careers than John Montgomery. He has richly earned a rest, as Gov. Robert Docking duly noted in making the change. But the state will expect to call upon him in the future as in the past, fully confident that he won't let it down. He never has."

MIDDLE AMERICANS HAVE VALUES, TOO

HON. ROBIN L. BEARD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. BEARD. Mr. Speaker, middle America and its representatives often find themselves on the defensive in dis-

cussions of the country's present problems. Intellectual elitists purport that the genesis of problems such as violence, moral confusion, and the polarization of classes rests in the bigotry, narrow-mindedness, and violence of the temperament of middle America. On the other hand another point of view has been receiving attention which is equally plausible and to my mind, a more logical theory in view of historical fact.

Many prominent historians of American past, contend that one of the chief reasons for political stability in the United States is its large, strong, viable, and easily accessible middle class. This element is singularly absent from many countries where political upheaval is a fact of everyday life. A proper analogy is that middle America has been the ballast giving the ship of America the modulation, cushion, temperateness, responsiveness, and sobriety which have long characterized our passage through stormy waters.

In contrast, the intellectual in America has also played a dramatic and often turbulent role. Either as the purveyor of new ideas or pure theory, the American intellectual has always ridden stormy waves at the prow of our vessel, sometimes forcing us toward our limits to test the application of a theory or concept. Specific instances of this might be the Roosevelt era or during the Kennedy administration when America was led through periods of tumult and upheaval as they sought to redirect the course of the Nation.

The ascendancy of the intellectual has often been characterized by a lack of touch with reality, an intensity and sense of purpose that could be described as manic. Such an adjective has been used by Dr. Herman Kahn, termed one of our most creative thinkers.

I recently read an interview of Dr. Kahn by James Nathan Miller in the Readers Digest. The article is a springboard for discussion which I feel has considerable merit. During the interview Kahn concludes that this country is being polarized not by the middle class which has been our ballast point, but the failure of what he calls the upper middle class to recognize any validity in middle class values.

The interview's preface establishes that Dr. Kahn is not altogether unfamiliar with the backlash of his intellectual peers when he attempts to counter the vogue thoughts of his contemporaries. While this is not unusual, the pointed criticisms which Kahn directs at the upper middle class—a class which is design to self criticism and because of its high educational status perhaps the most recititudinal of our various societal classifications, he is to be congratulated for opening the door on a new pattern of thinking. I would hope that Dr. Kahn's opinions will be given close examination by all of us and I submit a reprint of this article for the benefit of my colleagues:

[From the Reader's Digest, April 1973]
THE UNTHINKABLE THOUGHTS OF HERMAN KAHN

(By James Nathan Miller)

In 1961 a book was published, "On Thermonuclear War," that brought on its author

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one of the most venomous critical attacks in publishing history and overnight made his name a dirty word among a large group of U.S. intellectuals. Today the book is recognized as one of the most important and constructive works of our time, and its author, a 50-year-old physicist named Herman Kahn, is widely considered one of the Western world's most creative thinkers.

But it looks as if Kahn may soon be back in the intellectual doghouse. Recently he has been investigating a new field—the roles of intellectuals and Middle Americans in present internal problems—and his conclusions put him on a collision course with most of the scholars, editors and writers who make up America's "intellectual elite." Before examining these conclusions, take a brief look at the book that got Kahn into the doghouse the first time. It tells a lot about the way he thinks.

"On Thermonuclear War" was a cool, objective analysis of a subject which, at that time, hardly anybody could think coolly or objectively about: how an atomic war might start, how many people might be killed, how it might be avoided. To intellectuals of the era, atomic war meant the end of the world, period; anyone who even speculated on H-bomb strategies was a madman.

Kahn's book looked squarely at this basic assumption and found it dead wrong. In a series of hard-headed analyses of blast damage and fallout, Kahn demonstrated that mankind would not be wiped out. Therefore, said the book, in order to lessen both the probability and potential damage of atomic war, we must face up to the realities of how to prepare for it, respond to the threat of it and even how to wage it.

The critics went wild. One said that Kahn had disqualified himself as a member of the human community. Another proclaimed himself ashamed to be a citizen of the same country as Kahn, and a third said the book was a collection of "criminal lunacies, a moral tract on mass murder."

But Kahn never backed down from his views, and today the book is widely praised as marking an important turning point in the world's thinking about nuclear war. Harvard Prof. H. Stuart Hughes, a leading advocate of disarmament, has said it is "one of the great works of our time." Among other things, its concept of a slow and "survivable" response to a nuclear threat (as opposed to the old idea of quick, "massive retaliation") is given major credit for the coolness and flexibility of our reactions to Russian challenges in Cuba and Berlin.

But now, once again Kahn is thinking the unthinkable, examining the basic assumptions of our intellectuals and telling them that they are dead wrong—this time in their interpretation of what's wrong with America. It is their view that behind all the country's present problems—violence, moral confusion, the polarization of class against class—lie the bigotry, narrowness of view and violence of temperament of Middle Americans, otherwise known as hard hats, ethnics or the Silent Majority. Kahn has one word for much of the basic thinking that underlies this interpretation: "It's manic."

Recently I spent a day talking about this with Kahn at the Hudson Institute, the research "think tank" he heads, near New York City.*

Kahn feels that the country is being polarized by the failure of what he calls the upper-middle-class to recognize any validity in middle-class values. Because he uses the terms

* Many of the facts and surveys on which Kahn bases his conclusions are contained in the Hudson Institute's recent study, *The Forgotten Americans: A Survey of the Values, Beliefs and Concerns of the Majority*, published by Frank E. Armbruster (Arlington House, 81 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801, \$9.95).

upper-middle and middle in a special way, I began my interview on this point:

Q. Whom are you talking about when you refer to the upper-middle and middle classes?

A. I use the terms to define attitudes, not income levels. In fact, I'd say half the people whose incomes put them in the upper-middle class have what I'd call middle-class attitudes. Let me give you a sort of thumbnail sketch of the two groups.

Typically, an upper-middle-class, "progressive" person went to a prestige college, lives in a city or suburb on the East or West coast, and reads *Newsweek*, the *New York Times* or the *New Republic*. He has a job in academia, in the media, or as a teacher or social-welfare bureaucrat. Politically, he fits into that part of the middle-to-left spectrum that runs from the Kennedys to Students for a Democratic Society.

The middle-class individual has "square" values. He is likely to be a city ethnic or to live in the rural Midwest or South. He went to a square college, reads *U.S. News & World Report*, *The Wall Street Journal* or the *Reader's Digest*, has a job as an engineer, businessman or assembly-line worker, and is middle-to-right in his politics, somewhere between Hubert Humphrey and George Wallace on the one hand or the Buckleys on the other.

Q. "Manic" is a pretty strong word to apply to a group that's widely regarded as comprising our intellectual elite. Do you really mean it?

A. I use the word seriously. It refers to their lack of touch with reality and the intensity of their commitment. Take their escalation of the language. The word "genocide," for instance, means something very specific: the deliberate annihilation of a race or nation. Since Hitler, it's become the ugliest word in the English language. Yet we have intellectuals today, people trained in the meaning of words, who say that the treatment of criminals in this country—the maladministration of our courts and the backwardness of our prison systems—represents a governmental policy of "genocide" toward minority groups.

"Fascist" is another word. Intellectuals are constantly searching for things that will show us to be a totalitarian state. In 1970, I had at least two dozen phone calls from college-faculty people asking if it was true that the Hudson Institute had done a study for the Nixon Administration on how to call off the 1972 elections. It was a crazy rumor, of course, and nobody paid any attention to it except for a few of the biggest minds on the campuses. When you suffer from nightmares like that, you're at least paranoid if not manic.

In judging the United States, the upper-middle class has lost the ability to draw lines of gradation between completely good and completely bad. Because America isn't perfect, we're the world's worst. It is this inability to distinguish degrees between best and worst in things American, combined with the tendency to lump everything American in the bad extreme, that I call manic.

Q. How much responsibility would you say our educational system bears for our present problems?

A. A great deal. One reason is that many progressively run schools in upper-middle-class suburbs put too much emphasis on the principle of self-actualization—the truism that a person will learn better if he actually wants to learn than if he's forced to. Now, there's no question that kids do learn better when a school can get them interested than when it can't. But it's also a very important purpose of education to teach kids how to handle the frustration of working when they are not interested. Progressive educators often forget this.

Up to the 1960s, college was the first place where many upper-middle-class kids met

frustration and resentment in the learning process. They came out of high schools where teachers treated them with friendship and reassurance, and they ran into college faculties who subjected them to skepticism and objective evaluation. This was healthy, but the kids thought it was awful, and in the 1960s, when they rebelled, many colleges caved in and became as permissive as the high schools. As a result, for many kids today the entire educational experience provides no preparation for the frustrations and resentments of the real world.

Incidentally, we're talking about a very small group of kids mostly in the prestige colleges—but a very important group, because of its privileged place in society and high visibility in the media.

Affluence is another factor insulating them from reality. For example, most kids growing up in this class never come into involuntary contact with the human condition: they're never hot, never cold, never hungry, never wanting of anything within reason—like a bike at the age of 10, or a car at 20.

Now, these three elements—manic thinking on the part of parents and teachers, plus an educational system and an affluence that insulate against the reality of discomfort—make a pretty explosive mixture when exposure to the real world suddenly comes. When these kids finally do see human tragedy, they can't believe it. They think it's totally unfair. Because they can't cope with it, they can't conceive of anyone coping with it or accepting it as part of the human condition. So they rebel and demand an immediate care for everything that isn't perfect, and they don't understand why the working class and the minority groups aren't rebelling with even greater intensity.

Q. A recurrent theme in your lectures is the upper-middle class's feeling of guilt. Where does this guilt come from?

A. It stems mainly from their emphasis on conscience rather than punishment. A middle-class parent spanks his child; an upper-middle-class parent withdraws his love or approval. Also, upper-middle-class people are actually trained to feel guilt even when the conditions are not their fault and there's nothing for them to feel guilty about. And this guilt makes it impossible for them to rebuke a member of a minority group, instead, they tend to absolve the poor and the minorities of any responsibility for their acts.

For example, if a kid from a disadvantaged family fails to learn at school, or if he causes trouble in the classroom, it's never the child's or the family's fault, it's the school's. If we've got junkies in the streets, they're not guilty; the police are guilty for not catching the pushers. If there's a high crime rate in the ghetto, it's not only understandable (which, of course, it is) but largely justified (which, of course, it isn't) because of society's guilt.

Q. Would you, then, put more faith in the values and judgments of the middle class than in those of the "elite"?

A. I would on what I call black-and-white issues, but on gray issues the upper-middle class is often better equipped to make decisions. First let me give you an exaggerated version of what I call a black-and-white question.

You see it's raining. No problem. You put on a raincoat. But if you're a really bright guy and have graduated *summa cum laude* from a prestige university with a degree in raincoat science, you know it's not that simple. You figure maybe the raincoat will leak, or keep in water rather than keep it out, or maybe poor people will resent your having a raincoat. All kinds of crazy arguments. Now, maybe one of these ideas will turn out to be right, but 99 percent of the time they're wrong and you just tie yourself in knots thinking about them. The smarter you get, the harder it becomes to make simple decisions. This is what I call edu-

cated incapacity, and it's what paralyzes the upper-middle class on simple issues.

Q. What are some *real* black-white questions?

A. Is fornication on the stage pornography, and should it be banned? Given the current and continuing value systems of the great majority of Americans, and the unchanged legal system, it is and it should be. But the courts and the upper-middle class don't know where to draw the line between what's racy and what's dirty, between soft-core and hard-core, so they don't draw any line at all.

Are you a racist if you object to being mugged or raped? It happens that at the moment a good deal of this crime is by Negroes. When it was by whites, nobody criticized you for not wanting to be a victim of it. But until the last year or two, when they finally learned better, the people who are terribly smart and guilt-ridden said that if you talked about law and order you were using a racist code phrase.

The basic thing is, you have to be smart in a reasoned way. If you're smart in an illusional way, you're smart and crazy. That's today's American upper-middle class.

Q. What are the gray-area issues?

A. These are genuinely complex questions, like the need for contra-cyclical spending or the economic harm that tariffs can do. Should the government spend more in a depression than in boom times? Yes. The upper-middle class knows this, but the middle class still doesn't understand it. Can we actually create more jobs in the United States if we buy from overseas than if we just buy at home? Yes, at least when the other side buys from us where we have a comparative advantage. These are questions on which middle-class judgment tends to be bad.

Now, in a well-run society the black-white issues are taken care of almost automatically, and the country can give its attention to the gray issues. Which gets us to the root of the real sickness in America today: the upper-middle class has done such a bad job with the black-white issues that the country is still being polarized by them. In fact, 95 percent of today's polarization has been caused by upper-middle-class failure to recognize that the middle class possesses intelligence, judgment and moral values. Let me give you an example.

During the last election, Senator McGovern told a union audience that he wanted to impose a 100-percent inheritance tax on all legacies over \$500,000. He was amazed to find that these working people flatly opposed the idea. The reason they opposed it was purely moral. They knew that few of them would ever be affected by such a law; they just felt it wasn't fair to use their votes to take someone else's money away.

But McGovern couldn't understand this. You know what his explanation was? "They must think they're going to win a lottery." You have no idea how mad union people get when they hear this story. But it's a sincere and typical upper-middle-class viewpoint. They think they're the only moral people around, and everybody else just has biases and prejudices. Their idea of uniting the country is for the majority to adopt the minority view on issues like pornography laws and busing, amnesty for draft evaders, capital punishment and legalizing marijuana.

I think a classic case of this kind of upside-down thinking has been the response to some of Vice President Agnew's speeches analyzing upper-middle-class attitudes—the papers they read, their interests and prejudices, and so forth. Some of these speeches are as accurate as a sociologist's research report, and I've shown them to people who accuse Agnew of polarizing the country by saying these things. I've asked them to show me one line that was inaccurate. They can't. They accuse the other side of every-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

thing from genocide to a conspiracy to call off the elections, and then when the other side replies they accuse it of polarizing the country.

Q. Then do you think President Nixon and Mr. Agnew have been doing what the President says he set out to do—to "bring the country together"?

A. Only in part. They've brought the middle class back into the picture, which is very important. But they have not tried hard enough to explain to the upper-middle class the legitimacy of their message, and that's essential.

This failure is the most legitimate part of the polarization charge against the Administration. There's a difference between telling the truth and telling it persuasively, and much of what Nixon spokesmen say is said in a way that is persuasive only to middle-class voters. You don't get people to listen by calling them effete snobs, even if the term happens to be accurate.

I think one of the most important jobs facing President Nixon and Mr. Agnew is to initiate some process of genuine communication with the upper-middle class. They should say, "Look, don't get angry. We're not trying to be demagogic. But the 'forgotten man' really *has* been forgotten and really *does* have some legitimate kicks. Nor is he as racist, violent and selfish as you believe. And here is the evidence."

Then maybe we could pull these people back to working with the rest of society, the way they did in Roosevelt's day. It could be the best thing that's happened to the country in a long time.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS FACING TIMBER INDUSTRY

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to allow Forest Service rangers to increase the value of small unadvertised timber sales by five times. It updates a limitation on these sales set at \$2,000 in 1952 to a limit which better reflects today's needs and prices—\$10,000.

The mechanics of the so-called ranger sales are not changed. Local Forest Service personnel may still at their own discretion contract these sales directly with an applicant without advertising, or they may advertise locally for a short period of time. Sales exceeding the proposed \$10,000 limitation will still continue to be advertised for at least 30 days in a newspaper of general circulation in the appropriate State.

Gentlemen, I think this bill offers solutions to quite a number of problems we are experiencing in our timber industry.

Our national forests are heavily dotted with small stands of trees that are rapidly approaching overmaturity. Gyp loggers can make this kind of cut pay off, while big operators pass these stands by as low-profit timber. Eventually, these stands die out if not harvested, and many are reaching that point. What hikers and campers will be seeing if we do not act are hot spots of dead, decaying timber attacked by insects and disease. Eventually, we can expect these isolated

areas to trigger forest fires which will not discriminate between good timber and bad.

Present Forest Service budget levels are making it difficult for rangers to justify advertising, impact statements, and preparation of these low-value sales. These men are professional technicians—highly skilled in sound resource management and dedicated to the improvement and protection of our environment. I believe they need the kind of flexibility offered in my proposal. I believe they need the confidence and support of this Congress to make needed decisions on the spot, without the interference of desk-bound bureaucrats who cannot themselves be out in the field to make an accurate judgment of conditions.

Times are changing, gentlemen, and our approaches to resource management and economics must change with them. I think this is a good bill, and I hope it will have your support.

THE PENSION REINSURANCE AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation which I sponsored in the previous Congress which would strengthen and improve the protection and interests of participants and beneficiaries of employee pension plans. This bill, if passed, would remedy many of the problems now existing in the private pension system—a system that covers nearly 30 million employees and has assets of \$130 billion. The importance of the private pension system can be further seen by the fact that the total assets of all private pension plans is expected to grow to \$200 billion by the end of this decade.

In the last Congress, this legislation received thorough study and review by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It has also been carefully and exhaustively studied by a Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Time is of the essence, because every day reveals new cases in which American workers are denied pension benefits which they had contributed to and relied on. Every day brings new horror stories of a plan that has failed, of a worker laid off just before earning eligibility for benefits.

I am sure that every Member of Congress has received letters from constituents describing these problems. Certainly my office has received dozens of complaints in recent years revealing the many inadequacies that exist in some of the private pension plans.

WEAKNESS IN SOME PRESENT-DAY PLANS

The key fact, Mr. Speaker, is that many of our Nation's pension plans are operated on the basis of several questionable assumptions: first, the assumption

tion that an employee is going to work for one company all or most of his career, and second, that a company will stay in business forever in the same or expanded condition as it was when it installed its pension plan.

We must realize, as the American worker has realized, that we are in a mobile job market economy, where men and women frequently change their jobs. We must realize too that our economy is going through constant overhauling, which affects the security and stability of the Nation's workers. With such mobility and such change in our economic policies, we must improve the system of private pension plans. We need to give to the American worker the security he is entitled to, so that when he retires he will be able to support himself adequately.

Last year the Senate Labor Subcommittee released a preliminary report on the private pension plan system. The study reviewed 51 plants having a total of \$10 billion in assets. The private pension plans at these plants provided for no vesting or 11 or more years of employment before vesting. Over a 20-year period, only 5 percent of all participants who left their jobs between 1950 and 1970 received benefits from their pension plan. In contrast, in 36 plants with assets of \$6 billion with 10 years of vesting or less, 16 percent of all participants who left since 1950 have received benefits. Workers who have participated in pension plans have seen their retirement income go down the drain due to either layoffs, job switches, early retirement, or faulty employer practices.

THE PENSION REINSURANCE AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

The bill I am introducing today would help to remedy this problem. It would give the participant a vesting right after 8 years of service at 30 percent, with a yearly increase of 10 percent thereafter. Thus a participant in any private pension program would receive some money

from the pension fund after his 8th year, and would have 100-percent vestment after 15 years of service.

Many private pension plans lack adequate funding. Some companies put less money in the fund than they are required to do by the pension agreement. Others switch the money to different accounts for their own purposes. Consequently, at times of financial crisis, a company may not be able to meet its obligation to pay the participant the money he is owed. If a company goes bankrupt pension plans are at the bottom of the list of debts to be paid off. It is the interest of employers to provide adequate financing of pension plans. A 65-year-old retiree with 35 years of work credit, on a pension plan of \$300 a month will, on the average, receive \$51,840 during the remainder of his life. If the company, in order to insure this payment, puts away the money at the time of his retirement and not before, the total amount required to pay this employee this money would be \$38,675. But if the company puts the money into a fund in each of the 35 years this person is employed, it would cost the firm only \$16,640 or \$475.44 a year. In other words, the funded cost is only 32 percent of the pay-as-you-go or unfunded cost.

REINSURANCE PROTECTION

The assets of private pension plans are larger than the assets of the federally run social security program, yet no Federal insurance is available for these plans. We insure the banks of this country, and require their proper management, why not the pension plans which cover millions of workers and contain billions of dollars? The bill I am proposing will require sound management and Federal reinsurance of these pension plans.

PORATABILITY

Finally we come to one of the most important aspects of this bill—portability. Many a worker has three, four,

five, or more jobs during his lifetime due to the mobility of this country's job market. Often a person will join a pension plan each time he is employed and then forfeits that money when he moves to a new place of employment. Consequently, when he retires, all that money is lost. This is obviously unfair. Thus, this bill creates a fund where deposits will be made by a member plan upon request of the participant, equal to the current discounted value of the participant's vested right under the plan. I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of this type of program. If such a program is not passed with the other proposals in this bill, the problems that now confront us in the pension plan system will remain unsolved. A worker may have all the vesting rights he deserves, the adequate funding necessary to meet the requirements of his pension agreement, a federally backed guarantee, but still not receive one penny of pension money because during his lifetime he has a number of different jobs.

CONCLUSION

Our end goal—the spirit of this bill—is to provide the needed security the retired worker is entitled to have. The recent social security benefit increases were in this spirit. But more must be done. We must protect the worker from the policies of some employers who do not adequately fund pension plans. We must provide the American worker with the right to receive these payments if he desires to retire before the age of 65 or is laid off prematurely. A few years ago Congress passed the Securities Investor Protection Act establishing a Federal Insurance corporation to guarantee stock market investors and market speculators against losses due to financial difficulties in brokerage firms. It is time we pass a Pension Protection Act that will protect the millions of American workers from inadequate pension funding and give to these many million people the security to which they are entitled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, June 8, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.—Psalms 121: 1.

O God, our Father, we thank Thee for the morning and for the gift of another day. Through all its hours help us to walk humbly with Thee and to live happily with our fellow men. Give to us health of body, cleanliness of mind, and generosity of spirit that we may do our work with all our hearts. We would work to make our dreams come true and dream to make our work worth doing.

Deliver us from fears that frustrate us, from bitterness that belittles us, and from worries that weary us and wear us out. Grant unto us the faith that fortifies, the hope that heartens, and the love that lifts us up.

Let Thy presence live in our hearts that our coming in and our going out

may be in the path of Thy holy will ministering to the welfare of our country and meeting the needs of our people; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4704. An act for the relief of certain former employees of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 71. An act for the relief of Uhel D. Polly.

INFLATION AND PRICES REACH NEW HIGHS

(Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, news that wholesale prices last month soared at an annual rate of 24 percent emphasizes again that inflation has become our Nation's most pressing problem. Obviously, there has been no break in the inflation spiral.

I am informed today by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that soybean meal has