

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SLOVAK WORLD CONGRESS CONVENES IN CHICAGO, JUNE 28-JULY 1, 1973

### HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on June 28, the Slovak World Congress convenes in Chicago for a 4-day convention and conclave which I know will be of interest not only to the Americans of Slovak descent but also to all folks who believe in the restoration of freedom and independence for the Slovak people who reside in the mother nation now under the domination of communistic tyranny. Members of Congress have also been very much interested in the activities not only of Slovak organizations' activity in the fight for free government in their own native land, but also in cooperating with other captive nations in the restoration of self-government and civic and religious freedom to the unfortunate people living under Soviet tyranny.

John C. Sciranka, Slovak editor and historian, has forwarded to me information regarding the program and activities and some of the history of the Slovak World Congress and facts about some of the leaders and participants in the Chicago gathering the last part of this month.

I include with my remarks the communication from Mr. John C. Sciranka, of Passaic, N.J., outlining some of the events and programs for the Chicago Slovak World Conference.

SLOVAK WORLD CONGRESS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN CHICAGO, ILL.

(By John C. Sciranka)

On June 28, 1973, Slovaks from many countries will gather at the Pick Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. The Congress will consist of many intellectuals who fled their homeland, Slovakia, when it was invaded by Communist forces after the brief period of the never forgotten regime of Alexander Dubcek.

The Session in Chicago will be divided into several panels and each panel will be headed by distinguished scholars and experts in his or her field who will discuss and analyze in detail the rise, defects, obstacles and new proposals for the continued progress of Slovaks in the family of nations. This will be the theme set out for the daily programs of the Congress.

What makes interest in the Congress even greater is the fact that the Most Reverend Andrew G. Grutka, Bishop of Gary, Indiana, called the first session with Mr. Stephen B. Roman, Canadian Slovak industrialist, known popularly as "uranium king of Canada", who was born in Slovakia, came to Canada after World War I, as a poor immigrant and achieved great success. Bishop Grutka is General Chairman now.

Bishop Grutka's parents were born in Slovakia. He visited their ancestral home after his ordination in Rome. He also attended the funerals of Archbishop Necssey in historical Nitra and Bishop Lazik in Trnava in 1969. Bishop Grutka has shown great concern for the people of the country of his parents, Slovakia, which interest has grown steadily since it was taken over by the Communist

regime. For this reason and because of the diminishing number of priests in Slovakia, Bishop Grutka with the blessing of the beloved Pope John XXIII of blessed memory and the present reigning Pontiff Pope Paul VI, has established and erected with the financial assistance of American Slovak fraternal organizations, churches and also aided many Slovak refugees. He also helped on the million dollar Slovak Institute of SS Cyril and Methodius in Rome. The Institute was solemnly dedicated ten years ago.

Slovakia has no archbishop or cardinal, although smaller nations have been honored with these dignitaries. This is emphasized and petitions have been sent to the Holy See, including the recent one from the 47th National Convention of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America, held during the week of May 13-16, 1973, in Toronto, Canada, and also from the Conference of the Slovak League of America, held on May 19, 1973, in New York City.

The Slovak League of America was founded on May 26, 1907, in Cleveland, Ohio, by Reverend Stephen Furdek, known as the "Father of American Slovaks."

The Slovak Catholic Federation of America was founded by Reverend Joseph Murgas on February 22, 1911, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Father Murgas was gifted in science and linguistics. He also pioneered in the field of wireless communication. His experiments led to the discovery of the "radio spark gap," which became a basic device in radio transmission. Father Murgas' invention was patented in 1905 and tested in 1906 when the mayors of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre exchanged greetings by means of this device. Father Murgas met the famous Marconi and his associate, Professor Fessenden, and never received the public acclaim to which he was entitled.

He was instrumental in collecting one million dollars for the creation of the first Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, which will be the concern of the participants at this third session of the Slovak World Congress in Chicago, Illinois. Considering the fact that intellectuals from various countries, who were forced to leave their homeland, Slovakia, when the Communists took over, will travel thousands of miles to this Chicago conclave, to demonstrate their love and support of the great Christian democratic ideals of the land of their ancestry, Slovakia. The United States Congress should commend and inspire them to continue in their efforts for the liberation of their kin in Slovakia.

The participants of this third session of the Slovak World Congress and those in Chicago metropolitan area, will have an opportunity to hear and see Slovak cultural talent of singers and dancers which were developed, so to speak, in exile—even under most adverse situations. They will have a chance to hear a Slovak opera singer from Rome who achieved success in a strange country, also dancers and singers from West Germany, Canada, and the United States. They will hear addresses on various topics, including scientific subjects.

The Slovak Newspapermen's Association of America, headed by its President, Dr. Peter P. Hietko of Chicago, who in 1938 brought from the United States the original of the Pittsburgh Pact to Czecho-Slovakia, then on the brink of World War II and Hitler's occupation.

Attorney Edward J. Behuncik of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as President of the Slovak League of America and Dr. Joseph Pauco as League's Secretary and publisher of the oldest Slovak newspaper in the free world—the Slovak v Amerike—from Middletown, Pennsylvania, will report to the convention

on the interest of Youth in their Scholarship Programs recently established.

Mr. John A. Sabol, Supreme President of the First Catholic Slovak Union of U.S.A. and Canada, which has a membership of over one hundred thousand, will report on the status of Slovak fraternal organizations which he heads and which contributed millions of dollars to their membership in death benefits and Charitable and cultural programs. He will be assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Lipovskiyh, National President of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and also the first American Slovak woman to head the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress. She will report on progress of women in fraternal and cultural life.

Msgr. Joseph S. Altany, Honorary President and Reverend Joseph Adameo, newly elected President of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America and Reverend George A. Jurica, will report on the status of the Catholic Slovak Parishes in America.

Reverend Dusan Toth, General Secretary of the Slovak World Congress and Lutheran minister of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and other Protestant leaders, will give the highlights of their achievements, including the progress of Slovak Lutherans in Yugoslavia, where they have lived for the past 250 years. They have retained their Slovak language, customs and culture, which was reported in the "katolicky Sokol" (Catholic Falcon), official organ of the Slovak Catholic Sokol, Passaic, New Jersey, which paper on previous occasions published an extensive report by an American diplomat, who spent several years in Yugoslavia.

The life in Slovakia will be reviewed by a well-known Diplomat, Dr. Joseph Kirschbaum of Toronto, Canada; Dr. Joseph Stasko of New York City; journalist Kruzlsk of West Germany and delegates from Austria, England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Argentina and other countries. The Slovaks are proud of astronaut, Engene Cernan, whose grandparents were born in Slovakia on paternal side, and also the literary achievements of Dr. Michael Novak, author of several books, including the recent popular "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics . . ."

Msgr. Dominik Hrusovsky, Director of Slovak Institute in Rome will give a general report on Slovak missions in various countries, including Australia, which many visited during the recent International Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne, Australia, in which Bishop Paul Hnilica, S. J., of Rome and Very Reverend Stefan Sencik, S. J., Superior of Slovak Jesuits of Galt, Ontario, Canada, also participated. The Slovaks in Australia are showing great progress.

Rt. Rev. Abbot Jerome J. Koval, OSB., of the Slovak Benedictine Abbey in Cleveland, Ohio, will render a report on Slovak higher education in this country.

This Chicago, 1973 Slovak World Congress may be largest gathering of Slovaks and Slovak leaders in modern years.

### WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE BLM?

### HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior manages one-

fifth of the area of the United States—450 million acres. These national resource lands contain a wide variety of resources and values which are important to all the citizens of our Nation including minerals, livestock forage, timber, wildlife, outdoor recreation, watershed, and open space. The Bureau has been a stepchild among the Federal land-management agencies. For many years it was dominated by traditional commercial users—miners, cattlemen, and lumbermen. In 1964 Congress enacted the Classification and Multiple Use Act which directed that these lands be managed for multiple use for all their resources. Since that time, the Bureau has made significant progress in achieving a better balance among all the resources of these lands.

Congress has directed balanced multiple use management of our national resource lands. I feel strongly that such management should be provided by professionally qualified natural resource managers. The progress made by BLM under Boyd Rasmussen, who had a distinguished career in the Forest Service before coming to BLM demonstrates the value of professional leadership.

The current director, also a career public land manager, reportedly will soon be nominated by the President to be Federal Co-Chairman of the Joint Federal-State Planning Commission for Alaska. In February, 19 of the Nation's leading conservation organizations joined in sending telegrams to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and then Presidential Counselor Earl L. Butz requesting that a person professionally qualified in natural resources management be selected to head BLM if that position became vacant. No response has been received. However, Secretary Morton apparently has recommended a new director to the White House.

The conservationists again wrote Secretary Morton on May 24. There still has been no response.

I share their concern, Mr. President, that this silence may indicate an intention to depart from the practice of appointing a director who is professionally qualified in natural resource management. This would be a serious step backward. It may be necessary for the Congress to pass legislation requiring Senate confirmation of the BLM director in order to assure that every Bureau director is an experienced professional dedicated to balanced multiple use management of these vital resources. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article from the June 8 issue of the Outdoor News Bulletin dealing with this subject be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### ADMINISTRATION QUIET ON BLM DIRECTORSHIP

With a change in the directorship of the Bureau of Land Management reportedly imminent, the Administration is not giving any indication of whom it is considering for that important post, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

The veil of secrecy, saw conservationists who earlier had been asked by the Adminis-

tration to help upgrade and strengthen BLM's program, is unnecessary.

The current director, Burton W. Silcock, came to Washington from Alaska. There is speculation that he soon will be nominated federal Co-Chairman of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission For Alaska, a position vacated recently by Jack O. Horton, now an Assistant Interior Secretary.

In February, nineteen of the nation's leading conservation organizations joined in sending telegrams to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and then Presidential Counselor Earl L. Butz requesting that a person professionally qualified in natural resources management be selected to head BLM if that position became vacant. No response has been received. However, Secretary Morton apparently has recommended a new director to the White House.

With no word from either Morton or Butz, conservationists are beginning to wonder what is going on in BLM, the government's largest land management agency responsible for more than 450 million acres of public land. Long the nation's most neglected resources agency, BLM needs both aggressive leadership and strong White House support.

With the Administration's apparent under-the-counter handling of the BLM directorship, the House and Senate Interior Committees are considering pulling out and passing Section 18 of the pending BLM Organic Act which would require Senate confirmation of the BLM director. Committee members say this is one way to clear up the mystery and intrigue surrounding the appointment and let the public and the Congress know what is going on in that important agency.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING CRISIS IN SAN FRANCISCO

#### HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have sent letters to directors of housing authorities in California asking what have been the specific effects of the funding freeze for public housing on the current and future plans of their local programs.

Ms. Elizabeth Eudy, administrator of the San Francisco Development Fund, has written a statement which I would now like to insert in the RECORD. As legislators who must formulate public housing policy, we must not permit the frustrations and concerns of housing program administrators to go unheeded.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of Ms. Eudy's statement follows:

SAN FRANCISCO DEVELOPMENT FUND: SUMMARY—BUYER'S AGENT PROGRAM AFTER 1 YEAR OF OPERATION, AS OF JANUARY 31, 1973

Operating funds for the program were provided in major part by The Ford Foundation and also by the Roscoe and Margaret Oakes Foundation. In an unusual partnership with a federal agency, our organization during the year received a high degree of cooperation from HUD officials. The Buyer's Agent Program covers the area within 50 miles of San Francisco. The subsidy funds for its operation come from the Section 235 program but the techniques being used transcend the current 235 format; what is being learned is susceptible of general application to situations involving first-time ownership at lower income levels. The Buyer's Agent Pro-

gram was frozen in January of 1973. The HUD Regional Administrator then requested clarification of its status to permit the program to continue, but has not as yet received a reply from Washington.

This is a summary of a descriptive report on the status at the end of the first year of a two-year demonstration by the San Francisco Development Fund. We have tried to resist the temptation of drawing conclusions on the basis of incomplete data, even though some of the results at midstream are highly suggestive.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

The experiment involves four operational elements:

Lower income families with children are first screened for economic potential and motivation. Those who pass this screening test and can also meet credit and other standards of HUD are qualified by the San Francisco Development Fund to proceed.

The families are then required to participate in group training for home ownership; qualified experts provide instruction in home buying procedures, legal responsibilities of ownership, family financial management, and essentials of property maintenance. A professional inspector advises families on the anticipated maintenance costs of older houses selected. After buying and moving there is additional group training in basic property maintenance and money management.

A unique form of subsidy administration is used in which reservations of funds are given directly to the families on completion of their training by certificates issued under authority of the Director of the HUD area office. Certified families are then given four months to shop for houses in a fairly wide market.

While they shop, certificate holders may call on the San Francisco Development Fund for assistance in overcoming difficult negotiating or processing obstacles. The purpose of this advocacy assistance to first-time buyers is to promote independent informed action and to eliminate dependency.

These several elements of the program will be separable for purposes of cost and other analysis when the program is completed.

#### STATUS AS OF JANUARY 31, 1973

One year after the beginning of family enrollment in training sessions, there were 622 families qualified for Certificates of Eligibility reserving subsidy funds and certificates had been issued to 469. More than two-thirds of the families came into the program from substandard private housing or from public housing projects.

Of the certified families, 177 had entered into or completed the buying process. From interim results it appears that from 60 to 70 percent of the families receiving certificates will succeed in purchasing homes during the four month shopping period allowed.

Reports on 54 loans closed for a minimum of 90 days (average 5.3 months) showed that payments were made on time by over 94 percent of the families. There have been no foreclosures.

At the time of the moratorium in early January, 204 certified families were shopping for houses. They have been put into a "hold" category and their certificates will, of course, be extended if the program is allowed to continue.

Certificates could not be given to 153 qualified families because of the freeze. If the freeze is lifted, certificates will be issued to these families, thus completing the planned enrollment for the first year of the program and moving into the second year of operations.

Twenty-seven series of mandatory pre-occupancy family training workshops, each



consisting of six two-hour sessions, were completed with average attendance of 20 families per session. More than 80 percent of the 581 families enrolled completed the sessions satisfactorily. Qualified families were attending four additional series on a voluntary basis in hopes that the freeze would be lifted so that they could obtain certificates. Advisory inspections of 137 older houses were made and post-occupancy training sessions were begun.

#### COST OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

The cost per qualified family of the training program is estimated at \$93. No cost estimates of screening or other activities have as yet been made.

#### THE PARTICIPATING FAMILIES

The 177 buyers were not significantly different from the certified group of families as a whole, which had the major characteristics summarized below:

Employment status: all head of families were gainfully employed.

Ethnic origin: 38 percent Black, 33 percent Spanish surname, 22 percent other Caucasian, and seven percent other groups.

Median age of family heads: 34.7 years.

Family composition: almost two-thirds were two-parent families. The average number of persons per family was five. In most of the families the oldest child was 14 years of age or younger.

Basic education: Average education was similar to that of the general population in the program area; about 86 percent of the family heads had gone beyond the eighth grade and 30 percent beyond high school.

Median family income was \$8,808 which was 25 percent below the median for all families in the area reported in the 1970 Census. The number of working wives in qualified two-parent families was low because a second wage earner usually made a family over-income for the program. (A minimum required gross income of \$5,600 was set to meet the cost of the cheapest houses locally available. The maximum income permitted by law for a family of 13 is \$13,455.)

#### HOUSES AND NEIGHBORHOODS SELECTED

A multiplicity of statutory ceilings made it necessary to give many families "hunting licenses" for shopping in limited geographical areas; however, 27 percent of the buyers changed counties when they chose a house.

Most buyers, 58 percent, chose older houses in the private sales market; 23 percent found properties in new tracts concentrated on the periphery of the program area, and 19 percent selected rehabilitated HUD repossessions.

Fifty-six percent of the Black buyers selected homes in less segregated neighborhoods, 33 percent in more segregated; for the balance there was no significant change in the character of their neighborhood. (No ethnic neighborhood data are available for other minority groups.)

Almost two-thirds of all the buyers found increased living space for their families; the average number of bedrooms per family increased from 2.42 to 3.14.

House prices were clustered at slightly below the maximum permitted by law, \$21,000 for two and three-bedroom houses and \$24,000 for four bedrooms. The median "down payment" for families qualified at 135 percent of local public housing admission limits was \$250.

#### AVERAGE MONTHLY SUBSIDY

The mean monthly subsidy payment was \$69.79.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE INDUSTRY

A significant contribution was made by several leaders who guaranteed favorable loan discount rates for the first year of the program and thus produced more willing sellers. These mortgagees also paid some compensation to the San Francisco Development Fund

for the expense of selecting potentially successful families and screening out those who were not good prospects for loans.

Considerable misinformation concerning subsidized home ownership programs which existed at the beginning of operations was ameliorated by the end of the first year. Of 37 real estate agents who handled sales, 30 regarded the Buyer's Agent Program favorably.

Builders involved with the program were very positive in their attitudes toward the customers developed for them in the selection and training program.

The assessment of applicants' indebtedness and credit standing from an analysis of information obtained in hour-long personal interviews proved to be sufficient for qualification without the use of credit bureau reports.

#### RELATIONS WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Six community organizations in four counties cooperated with the San Francisco Development Fund in the activities of the program. They provided liaison with the families in their areas, contributed half of the initial interviewing of applicants, and supplied meeting space for family training workshops. In return they were able to make subsidy allocations available to families in their communities.

#### STAFFING

In January 1973 the staff numbered 15.

### RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFITS INCREASE NECESSARY

#### HON. PETE V. DOMENICI

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, yesterday, I voted for H.R. 7200 for a number of reasons which I wish to explain publicly. I am pleased this bill was passed with little fanfare and argument which best illustrates its need—and the work that went into it before it was brought to the Senate for consideration.

The health and well-being of the railroad retirement fund has been of utmost concern to me as it is to the many retired railroad workers in the State of New Mexico who depend on the fund for their livelihood. I felt it was absolutely necessary that this legislation be adopted in order to maintain equitable benefits for our retired railroad workers.

With the final passage of this bill, the present temporary increases in benefits enacted in 1970, 1971, and 1972 are extended until December 31, 1974, with a provision for further increases if social security benefits are increased during that time.

We all know that an exhaustive overhaul of the railroad retirement system is needed. But it is also true that sweeping changes are best made with friendly feelings of accommodation—not by an anxious Congress or exhausted labor-management representatives.

The encouraging aspect about this legislation is the fact that it is the embodiment of agreements reached together by workers and representatives of the railroad companies. I wish to add my support to this spirit of cooperation.

It was important that railroad benefits be continued to recipients while fur-

ther changes in the Railroad Retirement Act are ironed out during the next several months. The Joint Standing Committee established by the bill to make further revisions and recommendations to Congress will be meeting during this time. I sincerely hope, and would strongly urge, that this committee will make these forthcoming recommendations substantive ones—ones that will provide for a sound and permanent system. If merited, I would welcome even bold and structural recommendations for change.

Railroad employees are some of this country's most deserving retired workers and I am pleased this measure passed to insure them their due.

### JACKSON HOLE HOSTS COACH OF THE YEAR BANQUET

#### HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, on June 29, in Jackson Hole, Wyo., the National High School Athletic Coaches Association—NHS/ACA—will conduct their fifth annual Coach of the Year banquet. Special honors will be directed to those individual coaches who have excelled in their regional districts in one of five sports: baseball, football, basketball, track, and wrestling. From the eight regional districts one coach has been selected as National Coach of the Year for each of the above five sports. In addition one coach from each district will be presented a Distinguished Service Award "for outstanding achievement, contribution to the high school coaching profession and dedication to the highest and best amateur athletics."

These individual coaches are most certainly to be congratulated not only for their overall coaching records and past professional honors, but also for their determination to promote the athletic and academic well-being of the high school boys and girls who have received their instruction and guidance. The old adage: "It's not whether you win or lose but how you play the game," is applicable to the manner in which these coaches have conducted themselves throughout their adult lives.

But tribute should not stop here. High school coaches across the Nation are to be commended for their ability to instill a competitive spirit in young Americans tempered by an awareness that one learns as much from losing as from winning. It is the high school coach to whom many of our youth look for assistance and understanding both on and off the playing field. The coaches conviction that the student, if he is to gain anything from sports, must strive to better himself in all aspects of life, insures that our young Americans of today will be our solid citizens of tomorrow.

The members of NHS/ACA deserve the sincere gratitude of the students, parents, and community members who have benefited from their skill and dedication. Without the high school coach the suc-

successful integration of amateur athletics, secondary education and local participation would never have occurred.

# NATIONAL WATERWAYS CONFERENCE OPPOSES CONCEPTS EMBRACED IN NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION REPORT

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the National Waterways Conference has joined an increasing number of organizations, officials, leaders, and citizens opposing the final report of the National Water Commission which proposes a virtual abandonment of Federal and national responsibility in the construction of needed water resource development.

In an analysis of the impact and implications of the report by the National Water Commission, the National Waterways Conference takes the position that with an economy eight times as large in the year 2020 as today, proportionately greater demands will be made upon our water resources which can only be met by a most vigorous and comprehensive program of water management and resource development.

For example, the American people now withdraw from our lakes, rivers, and streams some 270 billion gallons of water daily. According to the Water Resources Council, withdrawals in 50 years can be expected to triple this immense volume.

The same is true of all other uses of water and power, not to mention the demand for flood control and the need for recreation because of increased population.

Mr. William J. Hull, the president of the National Waterways Conference, recently released the analysis of the impact of the National Water Commission's report and the National Waterways Conference in its analysis makes the following major points:

The United States is now entering upon an era of unprecedented economic growth calling for substantial enlargement of our water resources development program.

Essential public values involved in water resources development include control of air and water pollution, rehabilitation of depressed areas, relief of the energy crisis, strengthening of the U.S. balance of payments, improved rural-urban population balance, agricultural development, and control of inflation.

Water resources development encourages the growth of industry and population in rural areas, contributing to an improved rural-urban population balance. Most inland water transportation in the United States serves the Corn Belt, the South, and the Appalachian regions.

Hard factual evidence shows that there has been an enormous industrial development in the United States at navigable waterway sites and that the availability of low-cost water transportation has been a necessary condition for this development.

The land areas of the Appalachian Region exposed to the flood hazard exceed in extent the total area of the State of New Jersey. These are the principal areas of the region suitable for industrial and community development. The recommendations of the Commission would seriously obstruct provision of flood protection important to expanded employment opportunity and personal security in Appalachian communities.

Water transportation of fossil fuels is of crucial importance in contending with the energy shortage and meeting the more exacting standards of air pollution abatement.

Federal appropriations for flood control and navigation have fallen from about 2.0 percent of non-defense Federal expenditures in 1960 to less than 1.0 percent in 1970. The Commission proposes further curtailments in this program which would block attainment of vital water resource goals.

The cost-recovery user charges proposed by the Commission would increase the cost of inland water transportation severalfold on a number of navigable rivers, such as the Arkansas, Missouri, Cumberland, and Allegheny, and have the inevitable effect of closing them to navigation.

On major tributary rivers and arterial segments of the waterway system, such as the Ohio, Illinois, and Upper Mississippi Rivers, an effort to recover the fixed Federal costs of operation and maintenance from declining tonnage would require a cumulative escalation of user charge rates per ton, drastically raising the cost and eliminating most, or all, of the traffic.

Waterway user charges would penalize and, in some instances, completely obstruct access to export markets via the Mississippi River and its tributaries of Middle Western grains and soybeans with a farm value exceeding \$1.0 billion per year, a consequence detrimental to both Middle Western farming and the U.S. balance of payments.

The waterborne movement of Middle Western steel to Gulf markets, which would be constricted or terminated by waterway user charges, represents an income value in the producing districts of about \$300 million per year.

Because private enterprise has irrevocably committed huge investment funds to water-based industrial sites in reliance on the long-term Federal policy of toll-free waterways, the imposition of user charges would constitute a breach of faith on the part of the government and a violation of the long-standing public-private partnership dedicated to national objectives inherent in water resource development.

Because of the essential unity of all waterborne commerce, the imposition of user charges on shallow-draft transportation would inevitably lead to imposition on deep-draft movements as well. Waterway user charges would institute severe discrimination between individual port areas in probable violation of the "Ports Preference" clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Waterway user charges exclusively on domestic water transportation would sharply discriminate in favor of foreign flag movements in U.S. waters, but imposition of user charges on the foreign movements to correct this discrimination would not be feasible.

Waterway user charges would induce severe interregional competitive dislocations within individual industries, such as steel, agricultural, oil refining, chemicals, and others.

The proposed phasing in of user charges to full cost-recovery levels over a 10-year period would have an immediately chilling effect on water-based economic development, imposing an economic penalty on the Nation out of all proportion to the relatively small revenue to the government.

The proposed system of fuel taxes and

lockage fees would fail to achieve its objective of allotting the costs of each waterway segment to commerce on that segment, so that, under this scheme, the various waterway segments would have to subsidize each other.

The proposed requirement that the Interstate Commerce Commission set and adhere to an "economic cost" minimum rate standard for water-competitive modes of transportation would sharply discriminate against water transportation, require nationwide rail rate increases on water-competitive and truck-competitive movements, leave intrastate railroad rates generally unaffected, and prove almost totally unenforceable.

The public benefits of flood control and other water resource projects, as illustrated by Arkansas River and Ohio Basin projects, are much too widely diffused to permit the proposed assessment of beneficiary charges to individual persons, localities, or states.

Comprehensive basin programs under Federal policy require close functional coordination between individual projects extending over thousands of square miles such that each program would be disastrously fragmented by the proposed localized financial responsibility for individual projects.

Local responsibility for flood control is incompatible with Federal policy as to flood disaster relief and the needs of low-income areas, as emphatically illustrated by the Hurricane Agnes disaster of 1972.

Each individual waterway navigation project, as an interstate commerce facility, extends its benefits over regions so geographically extensive as to preclude the proposed local and state responsibility for project funding. This diffusion is illustrated by long-haul movements of grain, gasoline, fertilizers, chemicals, steel, coal and other commodities, affecting movements between such states as Florida, Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

The proposal to alter project evaluation by including only those benefits which are saleable at a market price disregards the social character shared by water resource development with such other public services as police and fire protection, services which cannot be bought and sold in the market.

In the determination of the prospective transportation savings of a proposed navigation project, the proposed use of railroad costs as well as railroad rates for comparison with waterway charges would introduce a vague and non-determinable criterion especially prejudicial to communities afflicted by high, monopolistic railroad rates.

The "Independent Board of Review" proposed to correct the alleged bias in favor of water resource projects on the part of the present evaluating agencies and of the President of the United States would have the effect of further retarding and constricting an already sluggish and inadequate water resource program.

The prevalent theme of the Proposed Report, calling for Federal abdication of water resource responsibility and of sectionalization and localization of water resource decision-making, would represent a disastrous mangling of the nationwide structure and program.

Certainly these are excellent arguments and well taken and may I say that I am among those who fear that the ultimate effect of the report by the National Water Commission will be to dismantle the Nation's historic and traditional water resource program.

In my view many recommendations of this report parrot the policy of the Office of Management and Budget which is to slow down, stretch out, delay or ter-



minate needed and essential water resource projects—and make user fees a pattern of operation on public projects throughout the Nation.

The objectionable recommendations of this report should be rejected in the best interests of the Nation.

#### DOMINIC DIMAGGIO

### HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a businessman, recognized by many, visited the city of Fall River, Mass., last weekend to participate in the friends of the Fall River public library cultural activities program. He was awarded a mayoral citation, shook hands, and to the delight of all, talked—about baseball. Dominic DiMaggio emerged from the shadows of his two older brothers in the 1940's as a baseball star in his own right, the centerfielder for the Boston Red Sox who still holds the Sox' record for the most consecutive game hits. The spectacular baseball player turned successful businessman, now a resident of my district living in Wellesley Hills, fielded questions tossed by all. A concerned citizen and great person, Dom DiMaggio came to Fall River to please the people and help the library. I wish I had been there—and would like to share the experience with my colleagues who are baseball fans through the following article from the Fall River Herald News:

#### DOM DIMAGGIO SHOWS HE CAN FIELD QUESTIONS, TOO

For those who watched Red Sox centerfielder Dom DiMaggio during the 1940s at the peak of his career, his appearance here Friday sparked a happy trip down memory lane.

And for those youngsters who have only heard or read about him, it offered the opportunity to ask a professional ballplayer first hand how it was then . . . and now.

The 56-year-old Dominic P. DiMaggio, who resides in Wellesley Hills, and who is now a successful industrial businessman and restaurant owner on the West Coast, visited here as a guest of the Friends of the Fall River Public Library, part of that group's cultural activities program.

The veteran ballplayer was host to an interview with the library group and the press, at the library Friday afternoon; went across the street to be welcomed by Mayor Driscoll and be awarded an official citation; and then answered a battery of questions from some 50 youngsters and grownups at the Durfee Street Campus of Bristol Community College.

The interviews centered on his baseball career and his feelings about teams, players, and coaches of yesteryear and today.

The always popular story of DiMaggio, eyeglasses and all, who broke all traditions by moving into Triple A baseball on the West Coast straight from the sandlots in 1937 came out in dribs and drabs throughout the questions.

Like big brothers Joe and Vince before him, he made the big leagues, remaining there from 1940 until retirement in 1953. During that time he had a batting average

of .298, hitting over .300 during four of those years; and still holds the Red Sox record for most consecutive game hits—34.

Tagged "The Little Professor" by a California sportswriter earlier in his career "because I looked more like a college student than a professional athlete," DiMaggio said his championship 1946 team was a more powerful one than the present Red Sox.

"But I said it earlier and I still mean it, the Red Sox will win the pennant this year."

He said the minor leagues will continue, with more emphasis on Japan and South American teams and he wants to see the season open later with more double headers to avoid the raw spring cold that cuts attendance.

He said television coverage is needed but that people would always go out to the park; that Red Sox teams are tailored to win games in Fenway Park because of the short field; that Cincinnati has great potentials this year, but so do the Sox.

DiMaggio said he didn't think Ted Williams would ever coach again "because the glamor has worn off for him." He said ballplayers of yesterday had "more color because they played for the fun of the game and not just with money in mind."

He favored the designated hitter plan, and "some kind of reserve clause," and said baseball needs, and will soon make, many more changes to enhance the sport for the viewers. Willie Mays or Frank Robinson, he predicted, will be the first black managers of the major leagues, and Dick Williams today is tops among managers.

He predicted that interleague play will become prevalent, "allowing people in Boston to see National League players as they have a right to."

Today's best Red Sox players: "It's Carlton Fisk because he has taken over the leadership, but Yaz is close by."

Asked whether today's professionals are better than they were in his day, he replied: "They're no worse."

Asked "Who is the best of the DiMaggio brothers?"

He answered: "I'll leave that up to you."

### GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS: LIFE, LIBERTY, AND HAPPINESS

### HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in a nation where the citizens' rights to life, liberty, and happiness are carefully guarded, it would seem totally incredulous that any people in the world today should be denied these God-given rights. Such is the case, though, in Lithuania today.

In America, for the first time in many years, our goal of peace is at last within our grasp. Still, we can never be truly satisfied, realizing that not all people are as fortunate as we Americans are. The Lithuanians have been under Soviet domination since June 15, 1940—a dark day in that country's history. Being a proud people, the Lithuanians have found it hard to accept this subservient role. After a long history of independence, it is not hard to understand why. But Mr. Speaker, more is involved here than just politics.

Lithuania is a nation of old traditions and ideals, to which the people tena-

ciously hold. That the Soviet Union has brutally attempted to wrench from their grasp all that they hold dear is indeed revolting to all freedom-loving people. No man or nation has the right to impose upon another a system of values alien to their way of life. This is the tragedy that has befallen Lithuania. Those with strong religious beliefs are persecuted, conflicting political ideologies are suppressed—in short, the Lithuanian people are denied their right of self-determination.

Even after 33 long years of suffering and oppression, the brave people of that country have not given up their dreams and hopes for freedom. Perseverance is a characteristic of the Lithuanians, and today, their fight for personal and political liberty goes on. They have not, and I pray they will never succumb to the force and aggression of the Soviet Union.

No price is too great to pay for freedom, Mr. Speaker. We Americans are well aware of that. It is my fervent hope that the Lithuanians will continue their valiant struggle, so that someday, they too may have within their grasp a true and lasting peace.

#### IWO JIMA MEMORIAL

### HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, just across the river from the Capital stands an impressive granite monument to the courage of the U.S. Marines—the Iwo Jima Memorial over which the American flag flies 24 hours a day. Awe-inspiring and impressive as that monument is, it somehow is no more so than a warm and human tribute that will be paid in Boston this Friday, June 22, 1973, to Herbie Schwartz—Boston's "Mr. Marine."

An outstanding American who has continually exhibited concern for his fellow veterans, Herbie Schwartz is a decorated veteran of the Battle of Guadalcanal with the First Marine Division. He is also the veteran innkeeper, confessor, and friend of thousands of Bostonians who frequent his famous establishment humbly known as "Herbie's."

To the countless many who have frequented "Herbie's" over the years, his attributes as a premier human being are at least as impressive and important as his memorable war record. Herbie Schwartz has distinguished himself within the proud walls of the establishment that bears his name just as he distinguished himself on the battlefield. To people in need of a kind word, or a concerned ear, Herbie has always been there. He is a rare individual—one who is willing to give more than he receives. He is, in every sense of the word, a humanitarian and a gentle-man.

On Friday, June 22, his friends will gather to pay him just tribute for his contributions to his country, his friendship, and assistance, his courage in the face of adversity and most of all because he, like George Washington, is considered

first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. America is richer because of Herbie Schwartz.

Mr. Speaker, the RECORD of the U.S. Congress is an appropriate forum from which to call special attention to the life of a wonderful man, Herbie Schwartz.

#### CLOSING OF THE BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD

#### HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Armed Services Committee is holding hearings today on the closing of the Boston Naval Shipyard and other facilities in the Massachusetts-Rhode Island area.

Along with my colleagues from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, I recently joined with the National Association of Government Employees in seeking an injunction against the Defense Department which would delay action while the committee has an opportunity to review and evaluate the proposed realignment of bases.

The Honorable Raymond J. Pettine, chief justice of the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island has issued a temporary order restraining the Defense Department until these hearings begin. We are optimistic that this order can be extended during these hearings to provide us with an opportunity to fulfill our constitutional and legal responsibilities by reviewing these actions.

I am eager to see all the arguments regarding the closing of the facilities discussed widely during these hearings. I have submitted the following statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee, outlining my concern over the closing of the Boston Naval Shipyard:

#### CLOSING OF THE BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate the opportunity to speak before the members of this committee today on a subject about which I feel a sense of profound urgency and sorrow.

The Defense Department decision to shut down the Boston Naval Complex has struck directly at the lives of thousands of people within my district, and thousands more in other areas of Boston. It is a decision that cannot be justified either on human, economic, or military grounds.

Beyond that, it is absolutely indefensible in terms of its bomb-shell announcement and rapid-fire dismissals. This is not just a numbers game the Department of Defense is playing. It involves the lives of long-time workers and their families. These are people who have worked in the same base for twenty to thirty years, devoted their lives to Government service, planned for the education of their children and productive retirement for their later years—and are now to be discarded by sudden official ukase.

And how does the Navy justify this incredible action? With one cryptic sentence of bureaucratic gobbledygook.

"The planned actions are a part of an overall report to realign the shore establishment commensurate with programmed reductions of the operating units of the fleet.

The reduced force levels have resulted in the suspension and cancellation of a substantial amount of shipwork for FY 1973 and beyond."

Now is this meaningless jargon supposed to rationalize the massive shut down of plants without warning, without adequate preparation, without an orderly phase-out, and most importantly, without providing relocation and reemployment opportunities for abandoned workers?

It is this human impact which most concerns me. In effect, here is what this ill-considered policy will mean for my friends and neighbors and those I represent in Congress.

It means that over 6400 civilian workers will lose their jobs. In fact, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together are asked to bear greater reductions in manpower than all the other States combined.

It means rising unemployment in a State that already suffers from the highest unemployment rate in the Nation.

It means economic disaster for Boston, a city with the incredible unemployment rate of 28%.

According to the Defense Department's own figures, civilian jobs at the Boston Naval Shipyard will be reduced by 6100, leaving only a token 318 by the end of December 1974. Of the 1649 military jobs, 1015 are scheduled for elimination.

A critical measure of the impact is the information that 1000 men have already received their 60-day notices from the yard. They will be unemployed by August. An additional 2000 will be out of work by January 1974.

The closing of this facility will result in irreparable injury and cost to the affected individuals and their families who will suffer loss of health and Federal retirement benefits.

Reduction of Federal job classification, and loss of the tenure and seniority they presently enjoy.

The critical question is can these workers find new employment in the area? The answer is no. Boston Naval shipyard has the second largest surplus of shipbuilders in the country. These are not skills easily utilized by private industry. And with shipbuilding now at its lowest ebb in New England, it is next to impossible for them to secure shipyard jobs. In order for them to find jobs it will be necessary to uproot their families, move their homes, and otherwise disrupt their lives. Surely, it would be far more economical for the Navy to continue the facility than transfer thousands of military and civilian personnel to other bases outside of New England.

The second consideration is the impact of close-down in economic terms.

There is no more efficient naval facility on the east coast than the Boston navy shipyard. It has as low or lower cost factor as any shipyard on the east coast. There has never been a single cost over-run on any Boston shipyard contract. During the past five years the yard has met each and every completion date without fail—something about which no other naval shipyard—the skill and productivity of the workers is the highest of east coast naval shipyards. Their superior output has been maintained in spite of a significantly lower capital investment at Boston than at any other east coast facility.

The economic impact on Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, where the Navy maintains its installations is estimated at more than \$1.7 billion dollars.

Finally, there can be no justification for the base closing on military or strategic grounds.

The loss of the Boston naval complex together with the closing of Quonset Point and the Newport naval base in Rhode Island,

leave the entire northeast coast of the United States without naval protection, should the need for it ever arise.

Boston Navy's strategic location and closeness to the European sea lanes is second to none. Its excellent harbor, and ideal approach to deep water, along with its skilled craftsmen and industrial potential, all contribute to making it an outstanding facility, and indispensable to the defense of our country.

If these base closings and reassignments are effected, the northeast sector of the United States will be completely defenseless from potential naval attacks. The closing of the B.N.S. would leave the Navy without a single facility north of Norfolk, Virginia to handle battle-damaged surface vessels. This is a function of which no other base on the northeast coast is as accessible. Ships can come right in without going up rivers or under bridges, making it extremely important militarily in the event of combat.

Thus any Defense Department policy which would remove naval operations from the New England area would not only represent an economic disaster but a monumental strategic blunder.

What remedies are available to reduce the hardships and help our people over the difficult transition period? We need national economic policies to cushion the impact on individuals who have suffered job loss and concomitant distress.

Consistent with this objective, I have cosponsored H.R. 7485, Majority Leader O'Neill's proposed "Emergency Manpower and Defense Worker's Assistance Act of 1973." This legislation, similar in many respects to Chairman Waldie's bill H.R. 7731, would take major steps toward alleviating the burden and hardship on these affected employees.

There would be a readjustment allowance for those who remain unemployed after the shutdowns. Relocation assistance would be granted those who find employment outside their home areas. Of special import, the bill entitles employees who have invested many years of service and are approaching retirement age to a full annuity. There are provisions for worker retraining programs and counseling services.

My sense of outrage at this blatant example of official arrogance is heightened by the knowledge of much personal suffering caused by the action. A case in point is that of Mr. R. E. Faherty, a constituent from South Boston. At age 49 he has put in 24 years of service at B.N.S. He will not enjoy his full retirement benefits because the law requires that he have 25 years of service at the age of 50. And there are 173 other men with families who are between the ages of 45 and 49 and are forced to retire now by the base closing. There are 40 others at precisely the same stage as Mr. Faherty, with 24 years of service, at age 49 who are in a similar predicament. The only alternative offered these men by the Navy is to leave their families in Boston and do the requisite year or years of service either in Norfolk or Florida as designated. Mr. Faherty informs me that if he rejects the offer, his name is removed from the list for employee openings . . . and he loses severance pay. More important, if he says "no" he must wait until age 62 to collect benefits and receives nothing until then. This would seem to be unnecessarily harsh treatment to life-long Federal workers.

I hope we can provide help to the numerous workers, who like Mr. Faherty, have been hardest hit by the Boston base closing.

Mr. Chairman, these disastrous policies of a callous and uncaring officialdom require redress at the congressional level. It is our moral responsibility to provide assistance through such measures as are now pending before this committee—and to do it with expedition and with compassion.



## ON THE RECEIVING END OF A B-52 RAID

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, as we sit in this Chamber, protected by air conditioning from even the discomfort of the heat and humidity characteristic of summer in Washington, I wonder if any of us can truly comprehend what it must be like for the people of Cambodia, being subjected to the heaviest saturation bombing in history. It is difficult, in the comfort of this building, to even imagine the death and destruction being dropped out of U.S. planes at this very moment.

As we approach a critical vote on an attempt to end this barbarity I believe it would be of some value to have a better understanding of the effects of what we are doing. I am therefore inserting at this time in the RECORD an article which appeared several months ago, on January 13, in the San Bernardino Sun. This article, an Associated Press dispatch by Richard Blystone from Saigon, describes the effects of B-52 raids in Vietnam. I am sure that the effects of raids in Cambodia are quite similar, since geography has little effect on the experiences he describes.

Before I read the entire article, since I realize that many people, skimming through the RECORD tomorrow, will not attempt to read lengthy extraneous material, I would first like to read just one excerpt from the article. This brief passage alone should be enough to convince some people of the bankruptcy of our policies in Indochina:

Most are killed by the pressure, which crushes the chest and batters the soft parts of the body. They might live one or two days, but on the third day they die.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know how anyone could vote to continue such activities in the name of the American people. The full text of the article follows:

B-52 RAID—"BLOOD POURED OUT MY EARS"  
(By Richard Blystone)

SAIGON.—Being caught by a B52 bomb strike is "like being dead for three seconds," says Le Van Hieu. He lived through six of them.

Truong Van Thang, who has survived a dozen, reports: "Too many times and you lose your mind."

Strikes by the giant bombers are the most feared of American air attacks, but Hieu and Thang say ground soldiers, if brave, well trained and lucky, can live with them.

The war is over for these two men, ex-officers from North Vietnam. Both surrendered last year and are undergoing indoctrination at an Open Arms center in Saigon. Their memories are vivid.

Hieu, in 22 years of Communist service, and Thang, in 13, saw scores of B52 strikes, heard the whistle of bombs falling six miles through the air and the thunder when they hit. Each B52 in a three-plane mission spreads more than 100 bombs—25 to 30 tons of explosives—over a swath half a mile wide and a mile long and raises a curtain of black smoke that looks from afar like a forest fire.

"My first experience with the B52s was in

December near Plei Me in the central highlands.

"When the spotter planes leave and the jungle goes quiet you know the B52s are coming. But you don't know when until the first bomb explodes.

"One bomb hit about 10 yards from a cave where I was hiding. Blood poured out of my ears. I was deaf for a month."

Hieu, 41, recalled his last B52 experience, in the Mekong Delta last November. "I was caught in the open when the first string of bombs hit. It was like a great wind. I was able to run to a bunker, but the second string hit closer, about 100 yards away.

"When a bomb hits farther away the concussion is like swaying in a hammock, but when it is close it is like an electric shock.

"You hear nothing. You are deaf and blind. You have no thoughts, no sensations, no feelings.

"Afterwards you stand up, trembling. No one speaks for a long time. Those who can try to dig out their companions who have been trapped in bunkers. Some just sit where they were."

Hieu cannot hear his watch tick at his right ear, but he considers himself lucky. Many who have lived have been deafened permanently, and some have been driven mad.

"Sometimes the fear drives men to do strange things," Thang recalled. "Some rush around in their cave or even run outside. Once I saw a man dive into a bamboo thicket, and after the raid he couldn't get out.

"To survive you must be calm. You must not care whether you live or die. If you cannot control your emotions it does something to your mind.

"We have a man like that here. He was under too many B52 strikes. Every once in a while he will start jabbering wildly or break into song."

Hieu outlined his rules for physical survival in the battalion he commanded:

"I never stationed my soldiers in a straight line, always in a zigzag, with each platoon 300 to 400 yards from the next. We stayed away from deep valleys and mountain tops and we made our camps at least 200 yards from the nearest water.

"We built A-shaped bunkers with strong logs, sunk in so that the point was flush with ground level. They had a zig zag floor plan, no more than four feet wide at the base. These could withstand a hit as close as five to seven yards away."

The Viet Cong company of which Thang was deputy commander used A-shaped bunkers and U-shaped caves dug into mountainsides where even a direct hit would slide off.

"When a unit receives a direct hit, even though the bombs fall 100 to 200 yards apart, about 20 per cent are killed," said Hieu.

"Most are killed by the pressure, which crushes the chest and batters the soft parts of the body. They might live one or two days, but on the third day they die.

"To protect ourselves, if they were two or three men, we would sit or squat side by side, linking arms very tightly and keeping our knees and arms tightly locked over our bellies and chests. If you are alone you half-kneel and half-lie on one side with one knee protecting your stomach and your arms locked across your chest. If in a cave, you place your palms against the roof to brace yourself.

"At first, before we had experience, we would try to cover our ears, but we found that this made a man's brain explode so then we just forgot about the ears."

Both men said that occasionally their units received advance warnings of B52 strikes from higher headquarters.

Neither could say where the intelligence came from.

"The Viet Cong must have had some connection with the American Command here, but I am really only guessing," said Thang.

The U.S. Command has consistently disputed defectors' claims about advance notice of B52 raids. Some officers have observed that it would be logical for enemy field headquarters to alert units to possible B52 raids, particularly when they were in customary enemy areas known to the allies or if their position were known as a result of a battle.

## AID TO NORTH VIETNAM

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, one of the questions of the post-Vietnam war era is whether the United States should give financial assistance to North Vietnam. Certainly serious and rational discussion of this matter is in order. Therefore, I would like to commend the Connecticut Department of AMVETS for entertaining a dialog on aid to North Vietnam at their 28th annual convention. The resolution which resulted from their discussions follows:

Be it resolved by the Connecticut Department of AMVETS before its 28th Annual Convention to go on record as opposing any financial aid to the Government of North Vietnam by the United States of America until such time as:

- (a) The needs of the American Veteran are recognized and provided for;
- (b) The needs of the American People are recognized and provided for;
- (c) The Government of North Vietnam ceases all aggression on her part anywhere;
- (d) The majority of the American People, by a vote, agree that such aid is proper.

Be it further resolved that copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States as well as the Governor, Congressmen and Representatives of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Speaker, fulfillment of the basic needs of our veterans—jobs, medical care, and education—are essential components of a meaningful domestic program. Our Vietnam veterans, like countless Americans in previous decades, sacrificed years of their lives and in many cases suffered permanent disability in service to the Nation. In our list of priorities, providing adequate benefits that will allow these men to return to civilian life is surely well ahead of aid to the country against which they fought.

There are many other Americans who also lack the means to earn a living, and who need medical attention, better housing and education. In some parts of our Nation families do not have enough to eat. Surely our search for solution to these problems must also stand well at the top of our national priorities.

Moreover, we must keep in mind that the North Vietnamese have yet to do their part in bringing hostilities to a total halt. So long as action on the battlefields of Southeast Asia continues, we should not seriously consider giving financial assistance to North Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, as men who have themselves made great sacrifices in past serv-

ice to our country, it is appropriate that the Amvets submit to their elected representatives a resolution on this issue of concern to every citizen in America today.

**CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS CITE  
WILBUR A. MORGAN**

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, for the 14th consecutive year the Catholic War Veterans, Post 1559 and its ladies auxiliary, of McKeesport, Pa., have selected a member of the community to receive its annual "good fellow" award.

This year's honoree is a native born resident of the city who has spent most of his life in public service and presently is serving as a district judge under a new magisterial system adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilbur A. Morgan has long been active in community and fraternal activities and it comes as no surprise, therefore, to note that many of the leading citizens of the surrounding area turned out to pay tribute to him at the CWV testimonial banquet.

Squire Morgan, as he is popularly known, was born in McKeesport 68 years ago and, except for the first year of his life, has resided at the same address—410 Penney Street. It is unfortunate that Mr. Morgan's wife, the late Grace Sabo, could not be present to see the honors paid her husband. Mrs. Morgan passed away several years ago but I know the couple's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Holland, was deeply touched and tremendously proud of the accolades paid her father by the community.

Mr. Morgan's service to citizens in and around McKeesport span several decades and encompass many areas. As a working man he was employed at Clairton Works, United States Steel Corp., for 40 years and was a member of Local 1557, USWA. But he also served the city of McKeesport as a member of its zoning board and as the district representative on the Office of Economic Opportunity.

During the same period of time, Squire Morgan developed his interest in politics, presiding as alderman of the second ward in McKeesport for 20 years and as a Democratic committeeman for 34 years. When the State's minor judiciary system was revised several years ago, Mr. Morgan resigned his political office and successfully sought public office as judge of the new 12th magisterial district. He also is a member of the Allegheny County District "Justice of the Peace" Organization and the Pennsylvania Association of Courts.

However, Squire Morgan's departure from politics has not diminished his interest in civic and fraternal work. He still is one of the "meetingest" men in town. Among the many organizations with which he is affiliated are Aerie 285, Fra-

ternal Order of Eagles; Lodge 75, Loyal Order of Moose; Lodge 109, Junior Order United American Mechanics; McKeesport Turners; White Oak American Legion Memorial Association; Rusin Self-Culture Club; Post 1559, CWV; Sixth Ward Athletic Club; the McKeesport Athletic Sports Association; the May Club; Post 8, Amvets; the Swedish Singing Society; the American Association of Retired Persons and the Teutonia Mannereher Social Club—GBU—in Duquesne, Pa.

His participation in these groups resulted in the eloquent tributes from his associates, men such as Judge James M. Guffy and Judge John G. Brosky of the Court of Common Pleas; George F. Matta and Vincent Tirpak, past and present commanders of Post 1559; Louis Drogoski, senior vice commander of Police and Firemen Post 30; the Honorable Bernard J. Novak, a Pennsylvania legislator; Mr. Charles G. Johnson, Jr., Judge of Magisterial Court 113, and Allegheny County Coroner Bernard J. McGowan; the Reverend William Harvey of St. Peter's Catholic Church; Gabriel Bertoty, general chairman for the CWV testimonial; the Reverend Herbert E. Second of the First Baptist Church and the Reverend George P. Stupartz of St. Mary's German Church.

Mr. Speaker, the Catholic War Veterans of McKeesport set a high standard for the recipients of their "good fellow" award and the selection of Squire Morgan reflects the outstanding qualities of leadership and community service they insist upon. I commend the officers and members of Post 1559 and its auxiliary for their choice to receive this honor in 1973.

**A BILL TO PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE TO  
WAIVE COLLECTION OF OVER-  
PAYMENTS TO ITS EMPLOYEES**

**HON. JEROME R. WALDIE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in 1968, Congress enacted a law permitting Federal agencies to waive collection of erroneous overpayments to their employees when such recoupment "would be against equity, and good conscience and not in the best interests of the United States." The legislation originated in the House Judiciary Committee.

During the intervening years, several employees of the Government Printing Office have experienced erroneous overpayments. That agency has found it necessary to collect the overpayments—usually small amounts—because it lacks statutory authority to waive them.

This bill corrects this deficiency by a simple amendment to the original law including the Government Printing Office in its provisions.

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

H.R. 8869

A bill to amend section 5584 of title 5, United States Code, to include claims for overpayments of pay and allowances to employees of the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5584 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting the words "or the Government Printing Office" following the words "executive agency" wherever it appears therein.

**DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANSWER  
TO EDITORIAL**

**HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, 1973, I inserted in the RECORD on page 16841 an editorial from the Wall Street Journal, "Generals Should Stop Acting Like Damn Fools," which had been broadcast by radio station WBEN in Buffalo.

Lt. Gen. Leo E. Benade, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, has given me a detailed reply in response to charges made in the editorial. In the interests of fair play and equal time, I would like to take this opportunity to insert his letter of rebuttal in the RECORD:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, D.C. June 12, 1973.

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DULSKI: Reference is made to your remarks on page 16841 of the Congressional Record of May 23, 1973 regarding the retirement ceremony of Major General W. S. Harrell, USAF (Retired) and the activities of the personnel of the Recruiting Support Center at Cameron Station. You pointed out that Station WBEN-TV, Buffalo, New York, on May 16, 1973, aired an editorial from the "Wall Street Journal", "Generals Should Stop Acting Like Damn Fools". The information as presented in the Congressional Record is an inaccurate description of the retirement ceremony of Major General Harrell and the activities of the personnel at Cameron Station. Additionally, in the article "No Flyby", the "Wall Street Journal" on 31 May 1973 corrected certain information previously published regarding Major General Harrell's retirement ceremony.

Department of Defense policy regarding retirement ceremonies, and an accurate description of Major General Harrell's retirement ceremony and the activities of the United States Army Recruiting Support Center at Cameron Station are provided for your information.

Applicable Department of Defense policies do not call for elaborate ceremonies or gifts for retiring personnel. In view of the large number of military retirements annually (approximately 57,000 in FY 72, of which 215 were generals or admirals), the retirement procedures vary somewhat, depending upon the circumstances involved. In many cases, the commander or supervisor provides recognition to the retiree on an individual basis; in other instances, a group ceremony is held once a month to recognize all personnel who are retiring from a specified activity or area within a particular time frame. If the re-



three so desires, no ceremony is held. However, in every instance, the intent within the Department of Defense is to provide suitable recognition to all retirees, regardless of rank, for their long and faithful service to this country.

The policies further specify that personnel of the Department of Defense shall not solicit a contribution from other officers or employees to any superior official, make a donation as a gift to a superior official or accept a gift from an officer or employee receiving less pay than themselves. However, voluntary gifts of nominal value or donations in nominal amounts are not prohibited for special occasions such as marriage, illness or retirement.

In regard to Major General Harrell's ceremony, the initial newspaper account failed to report that there was no flyby. It was not approved by higher headquarters. However, a total of 370 persons, including the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) band and color guard, participated in a retirement parade. This ceremony was held inside a hangar and was an in-place parade attended by many local and state dignitaries in addition to military guests. Participation in such a ceremony is considered a part of routine military duties.

With respect to the United States Army Recruiting Support Center at Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia, its primary mission is to provide mobile and fixed exhibits in support of the United States Army Recruiting Command advertising and publicity programs. In addition, it researches, designs, and fabricates special presentation exhibits or display items such as:

1. Special cases and frames for Medal of Honor award ceremonies conducted at the White House and by the Secretary of Defense.
2. Presentation mementos for foreign dignitaries on official visits to the Department of Defense.
3. Trophies and awards for selected Department of the Army contests.
4. Prestige recruiting posters for presentation by the Army to state and local leaders who provide special assistance to the recruiting effort within their community and for museums throughout the United States.
5. Framing of recruiting posters for display in conference rooms, recruiting main stations and Armed Forces examining and entrance stations.
6. Design and fabrication of historical artifacts for display in the hallway and corridors of the Pentagon.

The Center is authorized and has assigned to it, 5 officers and 12 civilian personnel. Of the 98 enlisted personnel authorized, only 88 have been assigned. Of these, 28 are on the road with 13 touring exhibits, 12 are administrative personnel, with 48 actually engaged in the design and fabrication of displays.

The Center has, in fact, prepared various presents for retiring high ranking officers and civilians; however, not to the extent alleged. Only 1.57% of the Support Center's labor of 48 personnel, not 100 as alleged, has been engaged in making mementos for retirees and visiting dignitaries. The total costs, both labor and material for these mementos, amounted to \$4,572 during the period 1 July 1972 through 19 April 1973. In addition, 1.37% of the Support Center's labor was expended in the production of similar mementos for personnel changing station. The total cost for these projects amounted to \$3,833 during the same period. Thus, under \$9,000 was spent in toto on all such items over a more than nine month span.

All activities are closely monitored and all projects, with the exception of those supporting the Chief of Staff, Army, are approved by the Recruiting Command. Projects originating in other Department of the Army staff offices are forwarded to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, (ODCSPEP) for evaluation and recommendation.

Funds to support these activities come from the annual Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Budget and are justified as an incentive to retention and supportive of morale and career motivation.

I trust that the above adequately explains Department of Defense policy regarding retirement ceremonies and provides the facts concerning Major General Harrell's retirement ceremony and the activities of the personnel of the Recruiting Support Center at Cameron Station.

Sincerely,

LEO E. BENADE,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

## ALCOHOL USE BY YOUNG PEOPLE

### HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, for some time, I have felt a strong concern over the increasing heavy use of alcohol among our young people. With all of the important public concern over the use of drugs, from marijuana to heroin, among the young people, the abuse of alcohol continues to be ignored. I find this disturbing in light of the fact that alcohol remains the No. 1 abused drug in society. For example, it is this concern which prompted me recently to urge the government of the District of Columbia to mobilize the facilities and personnel of the District Narcotics Treatment Agency, where possible with the diminishing hard drug epidemic, to be used in combating alcoholism.

A recent study by the Canadian Auto Club, in Saskatchewan, caught my attention. They revealed that in 1971, 100 percent of the drivers in the 16- to 19-age group who were killed in auto accidents had been drinking. Of those, some two-thirds had blood levels above the legal limit of 0.08 percent.

No sooner had I the opportunity to digest this disturbing fact when a story appeared in the Washington Post on June 11, 1973, pointing out that alcohol was making a "strong comeback" among young people. According to Dr. Donald J. Ottenberg, director of a joint treatment center for alcohol and other drug abuse in Eagleville, Pa.:

The average age of alcoholics has dropped several years.

If that is the case, I suggest the need is urgent for renewed effort to direct careful attention to alcoholism and alcohol abuse among young people and indeed, among our entire society.

Therefore, at this point, I would like to include in the Record the text of the Washington Post story and trust that it might serve to alert our citizens to the ever present and growing abuses of this drug:

#### YOUTHS DRINKING MORE NOW—ALCOHOL MAKING STRONG COMEBACK

(By Jay Mathews)

Terry Carney, a 19-year-old Arlington high school student, raised a half-empty bottle of Michelob to his lips as students from Washington-Lee High School across the street filed out at the 2:30 p.m. bell.

Occasional beer bottles left in the front yards of nearby homes testified to a youthful

fondness for alcohol persisting despite a 21-year-old legal drinking age in Virginia and the prevalence of other drugs.

"Alcohol is easy to get, and there's a lot of it," said Carney, talking about a renewed interest in drinking among his friends. "It takes a lot to buy an ounce (of marijuana), \$15 to \$20, and even when you're working part-time, that's a lot of money."

After nearly a decade of tense public concern over marijuana and heroin use among young people, an afternoon swig of beer may seem to be a welcome change. But recent national and local surveys show that alcohol, nearly always the No. 1 drug problem among young people, has hit a new high.

It is an increase, social service workers and educators say, brought on not only by the legal crackdown on marijuana and other drugs but by increased beer and wine advertising aimed at young people, lax enforcement of existing liquor laws and new laws lowering the local drinking ages.

Yet the way young people are using alcohol strikes some officials as significantly different from the drinking done by young people 20 or 30 years ago.

To Wendell Turner, the 44-year-old coordinator of alcoholism programs in Prince George's County, the emphasis on drinking to block out the troubles and pressures of the world is something unique with today's young drinkers.

"It seems apparent to me that kids today drink to get high," said Turner. "Back in my day, we didn't drink to get high, we drank to be smart—to show that we were grown up."

Increased drinking in at least one area appears to have had a predictable effect on accident statistics: A recent study of Michigan State Police statistics made a year after the state lowered the drinking age from 21 to 18 shows a 119 per cent increase in alcohol-related accidents involving the 18-20 age group.

According to James Nichols, a research psychologist for the Department of Transportation's Alcoholic Safety Action Program, few other jurisdictions have tried to find out whether or not accidents involving young people and alcohol have increased.

But for the last several years, the 15-24 age group has accounted for roughly one-third of national traffic fatalities, more than any other age group, Nichols said. Like other age groups, 50 percent of those 18,000 fatal accidents are thought to have involved alcohol.

The mixture of learning to drink and learning to drive and the high percentage of young people driving at night adds to the likelihood that young, drinking drivers will have accidents, Nichols said. Young people involved in fatal accidents generally have less alcohol in their blood streams than other older groups, "but it would appear that a smaller amount of alcohol releases a lot more emotion," Nichols said.

According to a national student survey by the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, alcohol use by senior high school students between 1969 and 1972 increased 90 percent. Last year, the survey said, an all time high of 74 percent of senior high students had at least sampled some form of alcohol.

A Montgomery County survey reports an increase in senior high school alcohol use from 43.8 percent in 1969 to 60.7 percent in 1972. In Fairfax County, a report by the county's Community Ministries cites a similar increase, and a Washington Post spot survey of schools, hot lines and Alcoholics Anonymous chapters indicates an upward trend in youthful drinking all over the Washington metropolitan area.

"I think our kids are probably drinking more now than they were three or four years ago," said Howard Long, dean of boys at Washington-Lee, "which means they aren't trying the things they were then."

Virginia 18-year-olds can now purchase

wine and beer in nearby Maryland and the District of Columbia, Long said, "and that means 17-year-olds have a better chance to slip buy."

"You've got a lot of disc jockeys that encourage it," said William Gurley, a self-confessed alcoholic who now spends his spare time working with District youths whose drinking problem has gotten them in trouble with the law.

"There's a Saturday soul music show on TV that advertises a brand of wine. A lot of kids think it's hip to have a brown bag with a bottle in it."

At least two of the 120 Alcoholics Anonymous chapters in the metropolitan area now cater to young people, according to the secretary of an AA group in Northwest Washington known as the "young people's group."

"I do notice more and more young people coming into the program," he said. "Most of them who come in at 19 (about the earliest age reported in AA) say they have been drinking for three or four years pretty heavily."

In his opinion, the change is as much the result of a more receptive attitude among older AA members as it is the result of more teen-age drinking.

"There was a tendency on the part of members at one time to say, well, you're too young to be an alcoholic, why don't you go out and drink some more," the AA chapter secretary said.

Whether young people are drinking beer and fruit-flavored wines, considered the most popular drinks among teen-agers, or swilling hard liquors, overuse is on the increase and bringing equally disastrous results, social service workers say.

Many of the young people he deals with, Gurley said, "are stone wineheads, to be exact." Mary Kidd, executive director of the Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, cites a recent study by a Boston research team showing 32 per cent of junior and senior high school students in one urban area had reported drinking hard liquor five or more times and becoming drunk at least once.

Alcohol, Mrs. Kidd said, "is a base line addictive problem. It's always been here and people tended to overlook it because it was right under their noses."

Standing and drinking near Washington-Lee High School one recent afternoon, with a car stereo set blasting a rock tune, Terry Carney and several friends discussed how easy it is to get whatever liquor they can afford.

Outlets of small, convenience grocery chain stores were a favorite source of beer for some who did not want their identifications checked, they said. Others, like Carney said they just walked into grocery stores. If the clerk asked for an ID, "I just say I don't have any," Carney said. They say, well, we can't sell it to you, and I say, well, I'll go somewhere else."

The bridges across the Potomac River to Georgetown, and its collection of bars along M Street, carry a steady stream of youthful traffic from Virginia on Friday and Saturday nights. Parties in private homes also provide a ready source of alcohol for the less adventurous. "They just rip off their father's liquor cabinet," said Long, the dean of boys at Washington-Lee.

Hot line emergency service telephone answerers and drug officials report that young people throughout the country are readily mixing their intake of liquor with marijuana, barbituates and other drugs.

"The use of all chemicals is so high," said Dr. Donald J. Ottenberg, director of an unusual center for joint treatment of alcohol and drug abuse in Eaglesville, Pa., "it's only natural that alcohol use has increased."

Ottenberg finds that communication between social workers dealing with alcoholics and social workers dealing with other kinds of addicts is "ridiculously poor." His own

method of treatment emphasizes building relationships between addicts of all sorts and ages at his clinics, and so, he said, he has had a chance to see how his population of alcoholics has changed in recent years.

"We're seeing more younger alcoholics over the course of the last five to seven years," Ottenberg said. "The average age of alcoholics has dropped several years."

But the young alcoholics and other young addicts share a common lifestyle—they are noisier, more aggressive—and the only difference between their habits is, he suggested, the pressure put on them by law enforcement officials.

John Peterson, a friend of Carney who attends high school with him at Arlington's Langston Adult Education Program, pointed up the difference in police attitude toward marijuana and alcohol.

With marijuana, police detection and subsequent arrest is always a worry, he said. But he and Carney found during an evening drinking on a Potomac River bank near Key Bridge that beer did not bother the Arlington police.

"We had a six pack," Peterson recalled. "A cop stopped and told us to pour it out. But then he walked away, and he said something I could just hear over his shoulder: 'Of course, if you happen to drink any, we did not see you.'"

#### ANOTHER VOICE FOR AMNESTY— J. STUART INNERST

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, as we in the Congress ponder the emotionally loaded issue of amnesty for those whose consciences would not allow them to participate in the genocide perpetrated in Indochina during the last decade, I think it behooves us to gather as much information as possible before coming to a final decision. I insert a few items in the RECORD at this time so that every Member of this distinguished body may arrive at a better understanding of this highly important issue.

Stuart Innerst of La Jolla, Calif., has written an article on this subject which was published in the June issue of *Friends Journal*, a Quaker publication. This is the first item I would like to share with our colleagues today.

WITH CHARITY FOR ALL  
(By J. Stuart Innerst)

Amnesty means "a forgetting, a deliberate overlooking." It is what President Nixon did when he went to Peking and Moscow in 1972. No one had condemned the actions of these two nations more vehemently than he, but he made an about-face and granted them amnesty. He did "a forgetting" of their sins and drank toasts to their leaders. More recently he also granted amnesty to Hanoi and offered to help rebuild its war-ravaged country. For this change of attitude toward former enemies the President is to be highly commended.

If President Nixon can suddenly overlook crimes he held against the communists for years, why the unforgiving and unforgetting attitude toward young Americans whose only "crime" is that they refused to fight in what they felt to be a senseless war?

The President's position of demanding punishment not only is contrary to religious principles in general and those of Friends in particular, but also is a far cry

from the Nuremberg trials in which this country joined in putting to death men it condemned as "war criminals" for doing precisely what the draft evaders and deserters refused to do. If it was criminal then for Germans to obey government orders rather than conscience, why is it now criminal for Americans to have done the opposite?

The young men whom the President would now punish were prompted by something fine that home, school and church had put within them. They revolted against the wealthiest and mightiest nation on earth bombing "back into stone age" a small, impoverished country that constituted no threat to this country, had not attacked it, and could not drop a single bomb on any American town or city. Therefore, if amnesty is to be given fair consideration it must be viewed against the background of the government's Vietnam policy.

The nation embarked on a disastrous course in East Asia, as Walter Lippmann early pointed out, because it was "untrue to itself." It repudiated the principles of the Declaration of Independence in supporting the colonial war of the French; violated its pledge to support the Geneva Accords by backing Ngo Dinh Diem; spurned the United Nations Charter by intervening unilaterally in Vietnam's civil war; and violated the Constitution by waging the longest war in our history without declaring war.

While the government itself was acting in what can accurately be called a lawless manner, it was demanding that its young men be law-abiding and risk their lives fighting an illegal war. The government was "untrue to itself," then asked young men to raise no questions about conformity to its far from exemplary conduct. That millions of Americans protested their government's systematic destruction of the land, the people and the culture of Indochina is in our finest tradition. That hundreds of thousands of young Americans had no stomach for such a war is to their everlasting credit. To punish them for their resistance would be a further betrayal of the highest values in America's political, religious and moral heritage. Instead of punishment, what is needed now is a new beginning for both the nation and the war resisters. That is what amnesty means.

It is argued that granting amnesty will weaken the military's future defense capabilities. This is doubtful. The future will take care of itself if the government so conducts itself as to command respect and loyalty.

But is amnesty fair, someone asks, to the men who fought and "paid the price"? This implies that the men who chose exile, deserted or went underground have not paid a price. Yet every counselor of conscientious objectors knows something of the mental agony they experienced. Who can measure the price of loneliness, alienation from family and friends, harassment, deprivation, uncertainty regarding the future, the feeling of being scorned by the crowd and pursued by the FBI? The truth is that both those who fought and those who refused to fight are victims of this war, and that the nation needs to act with compassion toward all of the victims of Vietnam.

Other arguments in favor of amnesty include the American tradition of loyalty to "a moral power higher than the state" and the wrongness of forcing 18-year-olds to choose between limited options of fighting in an unjust, futile war, or going to jail, into exile or underground.

The most compelling reason for amnesty, however, is that the country needs it for its own well-being. Amnesty would help to restore to American youth the confidence they have lost in their government. And it would bring back from exile tens of thousands of young people who can make valuable contributions to the nation.

In his testimony at the Senate hearings on amnesty, Dr. Henry Steele Commager said: "May we not say that the majority of those



who deserted or went underground merely took 'prematurely' the position which the majority of Americans now take... May not the deserters and evaders claim that their error is to have been ahead of public opinion and of government policy, and that it should be easy to forgive the error?" Many of these young people—and many older ones too—understandably feel, not they but the government needs forgiveness.

The sum of the matter is this: The war in Vietnam was the outgrowth of a tragic mistake this country made at the end of World War II, when it took upon itself the duties of a global policeman. Blinded by self-righteousness and misled by power, it assumed that it had the answer to the world's problems and that it was wise enough and good enough to shape the destiny of other nations.

The recent disclosures of meddling in Chile's politics spotlights yet another episode in the sordid story this nation has written through the cloak and dagger operations of its well-financed "invisible government," the CIA. If we are to be honest with ourselves, we must admit that it is the story of a government that increasingly reveals itself to be morally bankrupt. Its alliance with petty, corrupt dictators throughout the world is a complete betrayal of the principles on which the nation was founded and to which it continues to give lip service.

If we are to observe in a meaningful manner the birth of the nation in 1776, nothing is more needed than to repent of the imperialistic follies of recent decades, to atone as far as possible for having waged a terrible history, and to dictate ourselves anew, as a nation, to the values embodied in the image of ourselves at our best.

That is why amnesty becomes an issue of paramount importance, now that our participation in the war has hopefully ended. It would recognize that "the nation owes a debt to the consciences of its citizens," as John Bennet points out, and that the men who conscientiously resisted the war have an important moral and spiritual contribution to make to American society. Amnesty would reaffirm that this indeed is America, and that here we do not emulate the "police state" in demanding universal conformity under pain of punishment.

Amnesty has been written into the Constitution and has been granted at various times to those who not only opposed government policy but also actually fought against the government. Lingering hate and vindictiveness can serve no creative purpose. The nation needs the chastening and cleansing experience that will spring from practicing Lincoln's policy from an earlier but in many respects quite similar day in our history: "With malice toward none, and charity for all."

I would next like to read a brief position statement adopted by the Friends at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting on March 30 of this year.

We reaffirm our belief in the Peace Testimony which calls for opposition to all wars and conscription and we declare that our first allegiance is to the God of love. In war there are no victors, only victims. Participants and nonparticipants alike suffer the emotional damage of disunity and discord. After the most divisive war in our history we must understand that our overriding national need is for reconciliation. Amnesty, we believe, is a first step toward reconciliation. It would erase injustices of the past and thus help us face the future without bitterness.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting urges the President and the Congress:

1. To bring about a general and unconditional amnesty for all who disobeyed laws and orders which, if observed, would have involved them in the war system during the Indo-China War.

2. To expunge their criminal record.
3. To restore their civil liberties.
4. To drop all present and future prosecutions and to free those currently under legal restraint.

If this nation is to regain a sense of unity and common purpose, nothing less will do.

Next I wish to remind our colleagues of the forgiving attitude which our President has demonstrated toward those who violate the letter of the law out of idealistic convictions. In the Record of May 22 of this year appears a statement by Mr. Nixon, and I quote:

I can understand how highly motivated individuals could have felt justified in engaging in specific activities that I would have disapproved had they been brought to my attention.

Of course, Mr. Nixon was referring to individuals alleged to have broken into a psychiatrist's office in the dead of the night as part of an effort to send an innocent man to jail. We cannot assume he would be so tolerant of those who committed the far more serious crime of refusing to kill or comply in the murder of innocent Asian peasants.

Mr. Speaker, I will have more to say on this subject in the future, but for now, recognizing the great amount of work before us on the floor today, I will close on that note of compassion.

#### BEING YOUNG AND BLACK IN AMERICA

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, a recent story in the New York Times movingly and eloquently described what it is like to be black, young, and in America.

The article, entitled "Black Youth's Quest for Job Sketches a Study in Despair," is submitted for the attention of my colleagues in Congress.

[From the New York Times, June 18, 1973]

#### BLACK YOUTH'S QUEST FOR JOB SKETCHES A STUDY IN DESPAIR

(By George Goodman, Jr.)

On hot days, Freddy Rivers, a 21-year-old black in search of a job paying more than "chump change," stands on the steps of a crumbling stoop with twisted railing.

He lives three flights up with his mother, a domestic who labors six days a week as the chief breadwinner for a fatherless family of six.

In \$40 platform shoes, tight-fitting pants and a red sweater with leather patchwork trim, Freddy is flashy but broke. He is compact and muscular—140 pounds on a 5-foot 8-inch frame that looks like a dancer's.

He stands there watching the endless meandering of glassy-eyed prostitutes, dope fiends, winos and hustlers with varying specialties. Occasionally, he sips from a half-pint bottle of cheap wine in a brown paper bag. Sometimes he smokes marijuana and talks with Bumpy, a school chum from days past.

#### 144 ARRESTS IN AREA

Unlike Freddy, Bumpy is always bleary-eyed and shabby, like most of the prowlers staggering around in the timeless world on Eighth Avenue between 125th and 128th Streets.

According to Lieut. Henry Colin of the

West 123d St. station, Freddy's neighborhood "is one of the most high-hazard districts in the city." He said there had been 144 arrests therein the last year involving narcotics abuse, robbery, attempted murder, gambling, sale of stolen property, prostitution, loitering and resisting arrest.

"To walk down these streets, standing tall, you got to be ready to rumble," Freddy said. "You've got to be ready to fight for your self-respect or else they will think you're a punk."

Outside Harlem, Freddy walks with less self-assurance, hunting for a job in a market where jobs are hard to find, even for whites.

Freddy's job difficulties are typical of those faced by several thousand black and Puerto Rican young people who make up what one labor expert describes as "the sub-employment index." According to Herbert Hill, national labor director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, these youths represent a generation of slum-area youths, many of whom are "forced by society into an existence of social banditry as a means of livelihood."

Mr. Hill said the great majority of the blacks in 25 of the country's largest urban slum areas were caught in a severe, long-term economic depression.

"Despite improvement for a thin strata of middle-class blacks," Mr. Hill said, "the status of blacks and Puerto Ricans like those in New York City slums is worse than it has been at any time since the end of the Second World War."

"The average Negro family needs an additional wage earner to earn substantially more than one half the income of a comparable white family," he added.

Heroin "is the big thing today," said Mrs. Rivers, sitting in her family's \$115.00-a-month, carefully furnished five-room apartment. She said she had "burned up more than one stove in the kitchen, trying to keep the family warm."

"I have begged the landlord unsuccessfully for the last five years to give the rooms a fresh painting," she said. "Freddy, my baby, is doing the painting now. God bless that boy."

#### RECALLS SLEEPING IN PARK

"I have worked in other peoples' houses six days a week, sometimes from 6 A.M. to 12 midnight," she went on. "I can't know everything my kids are doing, but I hope the Lord is watching out."

"When I came here from Savannah, Ga., in 1945," Mrs. Rivers went on. "Freddy's daddy and me used to bike-ride and go dancing at the Dawn Casino. We used to have nice night spots, as nice as any of the best in the city. We liked to drink beer and sometimes, in the summer, we slept all night in Morning-side Park." She noted it would not be wise to do so today.

Early Rivers, whom she divorced before his recent death, "never did much for the kids," Mrs. Rivers said. But Freddy, sitting on the window sill, waving and calling to friends in the street, stood up to proclaim: "At least he headed me in the right direction looking for work."

Freddy said school has always been a problem for him, particularly reading.

"I had one old-time black dude as a teacher who really tried to help me," he said. "He was a proper kind of man from the old school, but except for him most of my teachers were jiving, working for the money."

When he was 16, Freddy said, he saw his first glassine bag of heroin. He said a friend convinced him to snort, "and I got a most beautiful high."

Three years later, he said, he was arrested for possession of 20 half-ounces that some one had given him to sell at \$45 a bag. "My customer was a middle-aged white man, and I was scared," Freddy said. The first sale was successful, but within weeks, Freddy was arrested.

"It was moms," he said, who came through with a \$1,000 fine that saved him from five months in jail.

"After that, I couldn't juggle with heroin any more," he said. "But I got suspended from school because of the bust."

Freddy enrolled in a Manpower Development Training Program in Brooklyn, where he learned metal-working and welding. His certificate shows high marks in the program.

With his mother out of the room, Freddy told of another involvement with the police—a drugstore robbery attempt. He was shot in the leg and spent days in the prison hospital on Rikers Island.

#### FAILED AT FIVE JOBS

"I was released after the trial because they couldn't find a roscoe [gun]," he said.

With more difficulty, Freddy talked about how he had "chumped" (failed) through five jobs as a metal worker. He said he was either given tasks requiring more training than he had received or had poor relations with employers who "had hangups either because they thought I was too young or else because I was black. You can tell a racist dude right away."

Salvatore Larga, Freddy's teacher in the manpower-development program, said he could not understand why Freddy had had difficulty, "unless they were trying to hinder him rather than help."

"This boy," Mr. Larga said, "has a real talent for becoming a fine metal worker."

#### ABSENTEEISM CITED

One former employer who had dismissed Freddy for what he said was absenteeism and poor punctuality said: "With a little help we might have made it with Fred, but he came into the shop when we were having all kinds of problems."

"He was a little immature," said the employer, who asked not be identified. "But he had a tough foreman, too. Fred had a temper, but I liked him. Unfortunately, we are in business for money."

At another job, Freddy said, he made a mistake while using a metal-bending machine—a mistake he was ashamed of and tried to hide. When it was noted, he said, he was discharged.

Mrs. Shirley Carlisle, a counselor at the Vocational Foundation, 353 Park Avenue near 52d Street, where Freddy and 3,000 other young people go for morale-boosting.

"There are two sides to the problem of attitudes—employers and employees," she said. "The kids know that employers view them with low esteem. They sometimes react to racism by missing work or coming late. An appearance of self-assertion—a need for recognition—by young people is often misinterpreted to mean militancy or hostility."

#### "HIGH HOPES FOR FREDDY"

"I have high hopes for Freddy," she said. "I see him sitting on the fence right now, but I know he believes in himself, and I know he has a strong degree of personal strength. What he needs is a real opportunity."

James McNamara, director of the city's Manpower and Career Development Agency, said racism was the problem at the heart of all the others, particularly in cases like Freddy's. He said that among 3,386 journeyman members of Local 28, whose members—"the cream of the building tradesmen"—earn as much as \$350 a week, only 44 are black or Puerto Rican.

"It's not just disgraceful," he said, "but it's the basis of a lawsuit being prepared by the U.S. District Attorney."

#### ARREST RECORD WILL HURT

"The 44 figure is right," said Mr. Hill, the N.A.A.C.P. official. "But it includes all non-white minorities. Actually, there are only 20 blacks in the union, and the N.A.A.C.P. has fought for 20 years against Local 28 in numerous lawsuits. Twenty black men is what we have to show for it."

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Whether a lawsuit will help Freddy Rivers is not clear. He has a criminal record, which barred him from the Marine Corps when he tried to enlist, and it will continue to be a stumbling block to employment.

"Right now," Freddy said, "what I want is a job—a real job that pays you enough money to live."

#### F-14 VERSUS F-15

### HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that the following editorial taken from Aviation Week & Space Technology be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues will have a better understanding of the capabilities of the two aircraft.

The editorial follows:

#### F-14/F-15

It was very interesting to read in your magazine that the Navy was directed to evaluate the F-15 Eagle for use aboard carriers.

I think that the Congress and the American people should wise up and have the Air Force evaluate the F-14 Tomcat. As great a fighter [as] the Eagle might be, and as difficult as it might be for the Air Force to accept a Navy design, there doesn't seem to be anything to gain in buying the Eagle that could not be gained at half the cost from a "Cobra," "Lancer," beefed up "Tiger 2," or even a Mirage F1.

And this is not meant as a slam at the great team of engineers employed by McDonnell; it is just another case of the lack of foresight on the part of the Air Force and the typical case of "uninformed public."

There has been a lot of publicity focused on the Tomcat program, particularly that centered around rising costs versus numbers to purchase. Much of it has been generated by people who really do not have the facts or those who used freely certain established figures without explaining exactly what they encompassed. And then there were those who slandered the program for personal gain.

One fact that did come to light, however, was that Grumman could not be forgiven for inflationary rises even when other aerospace programs accepted them as "unavoidable." Another fact, which seems most important, is that few critics, if any, had any idea of what the Tomcat was offering in the way of accomplishing a mission considering the threats at hand and projected through the '80s.

The Tomcat is an expensive fighter, but it possesses all the necessary hardware and capabilities to be a winner in any air defense or air superiority contest.

The F-4 Phantom is a fantastic machine. I've flown over 1,000 hr. and enjoyed over 300 combat missions with it, but it still has poor visibility, poor fuel specifics, heavy wing loading, and the Navy birds have no gun.

If you are going to push for a low cost, highly maneuverable and numerically superior fighter force to clear the skies you need an A-4 sized airplane with a 2:1 thrust to weight in basic engine that carries Side-winder, shoots a Hot-Line computed gun, has great visibility, one-man crew, two radios, vectored thrust, and costs under a million dollars.

Then build 10,000 of them, recruit 17 year olds in a Warrant Officers Program, throw out your ADC mission and you will do the job of any amount of Eagle Squadrons.

But—if you want a fighter that can out turn a MiG-17, outfox a Foxbat (MiG-25), and out Q the Fishbed (MiG-21), Flogger

(MiG-23), Flagon (Su-15), etc., launch and recover from a carrier deck on a 1.5 hr. cycle and never go below a combat fuel package even when not tanked when airborne, and at the same time have look down multi-target track-and-kill capability against aircraft, cruise missiles and surface ships, with real-time command and control link to a Combat Information Center, then you had better buy the Tomcat and be willing to pay the price.

You only have to operate from an aircraft carrier for a short time to realize just how much might there is moving with that ship.

The real vulnerability of that might rests in the limitation of the aircraft and crews that operate from its deck. It seems so clear to those whose business it is to take off by catapult and land by arrestment that with the new generation of attack and ASW aircraft the weakest link in the Carrier Air Wing for efficient operation is the fighters. The Eagle is only a super Phantom and nothing more. It will not eliminate the present problems realized by the Phantom's airframe or weapons system. The Tomcat clearly will. Additionally, the F-14 has hardly been explored for possible uses. Think of an RF-14, an A-14 or an EF-14 Iron Hand. All of them common to an airframe that is safe to bring aboard a carrier in any weather, easy to handle, easy to maintain, and enjoys the fuel specifics and performance to outclass any existing combat airplane.

After various visits to St. Louis and Calverton, Pt. Magu and Edwards, it is apparent to me that the areas in which the Eagle is supposed to exceed the Tomcat are now of no significance. The F-14 is flying now and engaged in active ACM missions. The Eagle still has to get the bugs out of its engines and the penalty is always a lower installed thrust to weight. The Eagle must rely on the AIM-7F, which still has a long way to go.

I don't think it would even be a contest if the Eagle met the Tomcat subsonic. Considering energy maneuverability projects the Eagle would gain a parity at a very high Q on the deck where the similar wing configurations would become more dependent on thrust to weight and the Eagle could exploit a climb advantage. That is if it wasn't already run out of gas or shot down over 100 miles ago by Phoenix. . . .

CARRIER PILOT  
Fleet Post Office  
New York

#### RED CROSS HONORS 55 YEARS OF SERVICE

### HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross has long been a pillar of the health care system in the United States. It depends largely on volunteers who give unselfishly of themselves in order to perpetuate the organization.

At the recent annual meeting of the Greater Lawrence Red Cross, volunteers and blood donors were recognized for their services. I would like particularly to call attention to a resident of my district who was honored at this meeting. Mrs. Florence Woodbury, a longtime volunteer for many community and civic organizations, received an award for 55 years of voluntary service to the Red Cross. Mrs. Woodbury exemplifies the spirit of voluntarism that is an integral part of the American way of life and the motivating force behind such vital in-



stitutions such as the Red Cross. Without the unflinching devotion of people such as Mrs. Woodbury these organizations would have difficulty maintaining their fine standards of service. I would like to personally thank and commend Mrs. Woodbury for her admirable and valuable service.

# IN PITTSBURGH THE 10-CENT BUS RIDE IS ALIVE AND WELL

## HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last October, a conference was sponsored by the National Model Cities Directors Association.

One of the program's highlights was the presentation of some of the Model Cities' experiments.

The presentation by the Pittsburgh Model Cities dealt with the 10-cent bus ride that residents of the Model neighborhoods can take when commuting between their homes and downtown Pittsburgh.

I would like to include this presentation in the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues:

TRANSPORTATION—PITTSBURGH—"THE 10-CENT BUS RIDE IS BACK"

If you were to ride through Pittsburgh's Model Cities neighborhood today, everywhere you would see placards and signs which read, "Happy days are here again—the 10 cent bus ride is back."

P.A.T. is the popular acronym for Port Authority Transit—which came into being as a public agency some nine years ago. It's now accomplished purpose: To acquire and consolidate privately-owned bus and Trolley Companies into a unified system of public (and non-profit) transit in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area.

Today, P.A.T. operates 998 buses—most of them new and air-conditioned, and many with air pollution control systems—and 95 trolleys over 172 routes. For the past few years, P.A.T. has been moving ahead with plans for 38 miles of transit improvements in the first phase development of a county-wide rapid transit system.

Now, it is not exactly true that happy days are here again for most people living in the Model neighborhood. But it is a living fact that the 10 cent fare, which became extinct some 20 or 25 years ago, is back in this section of the city—and operating very well to the benefit of residents.

In this day of inflation with the basic fare up to 40 cents in Pittsburgh and going higher in other cities (New Yorkers may soon be paying 50 cents for the nickel subway ride of not too many years ago). That is a rather phenomenal and most encouraging fact.

Let me fill you in on the whys and hows of this fact. First, some details about Pittsburgh's Model neighborhood. It is located immediately adjacent to downtown Pittsburgh, and contains just over 11% of the city-wide population—or approximately 58,000 residents. About 33,000 of those residents live in the Hill District, over 12,000 of these tenants in low-rent public housing communities.

Except for a small pocket of middle and upper income families, the Hill District today continues to be Pittsburgh's largest concentration of poverty, chronic and recurring

unemployment (ranging from 20 to 30 percent), poor housing, inadequate education—and other such conditions that remain rooted in urban black neighborhoods.

The other part of the Model neighborhood lies directly to the east of the Hill District and is called Oakland. While poverty levels are less extreme, this area is not without its low-income families—along, with many in upper income brackets.

For the 2½ million people in the Metropolitan Pittsburgh area, the Oakland district is the prime center of activity in the fields of health and hospital services, higher education, cultural and social enterprises. For the Model neighborhood community, Oakland is doubly important to residents because of its availability of: (1) a wide range of essential services; and (2) an increasing supply of jobs and expanding economic opportunities for those in deprived areas.

A basic goal of the Model Cities Program is to bring about a realistic relationship between institutions and people—to adopt services and jobs to the needs of the area. And that is the course the Model City Agency, under Robert Boulden, is following in developing and implementing its program.

In addition to low-cost transit service, the Model City Agency—P.A.T. Contract, resulted in another major benefit to Model neighborhood residents. It had the effect of establishing the Model City Agency as a referral center for P.A.T.'s metropolitan wide Hiring Program.

Since the start of this year, under its expanding affirmative Action Program, P.A.T. has hired a total of 102 new employees. Of those 42 are black and a number were applicants referred to P.A.T. by the Model City Agency and employed as bus drivers, mechanics, maintenance workers and to fill various other job openings.

The Reduced Fare Plan made possible through \$250,000 in funds from the Model Cities Program. My remarks should not be construed as an apology for P.A.T. service through and between the Model neighborhood. There are 5 routes; 3 intra-neighborhood. That service, in fact, is probably superior to any other elsewhere throughout the P.A.T. System.

But we at P.A.T. do recognize that the regular 40 cent fare is a strain on many household budgets—especially large families with school children, those on public assistance, those without jobs, those receiving pension benefits and others who must make frequent and short trips within the area.

Further, many people—particularly the elderly—are hampered by the Hill District's hilly terrain in their ability to get to and from churches, supermarkets, doctors' offices, banks and other such routine but very necessary trip destinations.

For a time, the Model City Agency considered initiating its own bus service to meet these needs. But after nine months of discussion, it was concluded that P.A.T.—already equipped with full insurance coverage, a modernized fleet of buses, and operating manpower, skills and experience—offered a more practical method.

Consequently, the Model City Agency and P.A.T. joined forces to sponsor such service. John Bullock and other Model City staff members were most helpful in working with us to bring about the following two low fare bus services, implemented on May 21, 1972.

Business districts, clinics, hospitals, supermarkets, banks, the post office, additional transit lines, the University of Pittsburgh and various amusement centers. P.A.T.'s regular route 84A services the several residential and cities neighborhood as well as the reduced fares on the route are as follows: Adults 30 cents instead of 40 cents, children 6 through 11, 10 cents instead of 20 cents, and children under 6 ride free. Transfers may be obtained for an additional 10 cents. The service begins at approximately 5:00 a.m. and terminates at 2:00 a.m.; it covers approximately 8 miles per round trip.

The newly established Model Cities Mini-Bus Loop route with red flags flying on the buses—services other residential and business areas within the Model neighborhood. This route also covers approximately 8 miles per round trip: A fare of 10 cents is charged for adults, children 6 through 11 pay 5 cents, children under 6 ride free. No transfers are issued or accepted on this loop bus. The mini-bus loop operates from approximately 7:00 a.m. until 11:30 p.m. Three buses provide a 20 minute frequency, a total of 48 round trips are made on weekdays and Saturdays.

A special church loop operates along with the regular service in the Hill District on Sunday from 9:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. A total of 13 round trips are made on this church loop with a 20 minute frequency. The regular Sunday and holiday service operates from approximately 9:00 a.m. until approximately 6:30 p.m. There has been no drop off in ridership on the regular routes.

After the Transit Program began, daily ridership checks were made on P.A.T. reduced fare route 84A Herron Hill-Oakland (To Atwood St.), and the Pittsburgh Model Cities Mini-Bus Loop Route 84C.

The following number of cash passengers utilized the reduced Route 84A since the Model Cities Program was implemented.

May 1972, 11 Days, 19628 (Program implemented May 21).

June 1972, 30 Days, 54567 Passengers.

July 1972, 31 Days, 54805 Passengers.

August 1972, 31 Days, 59590 Passengers.

A grand total of 188,590 cash fare passengers utilized the 10-cent reduction in fare during the period between May 21, 1972 and August 31, 1972.

The newly established Model Cities Mini-Bus Loop Route 84C continues to show an increase in ridership since the 10-cents fare began operations on this new loop bus.

The first day of week service the ridership was 316 adults and 60 children. A high by Wednesday of that week, 1,910 passengers patronized this service. The totals per month are as follows:

May 1972 (11 days) 5,867 Adults, 3,968 Children. A total of 9,835 passengers.

June 1972 (30 Days) 22,075 Adults, 4,097 Children. A total of 26,172 passengers.

July 1972 (31 Days), 28,197 Adults, 4,666 Children. A total of 32,863 passengers.

August 1972 (31 Days) 31,730 Adults, 4,570 Children. A total of 36,300 passengers.

This is a grand total of 105,170 passengers who took advantage of the 10-cent Model Cities Mini-Bus Loop Service between Sunday, May 21, 1972 and August 31, 1972.

Many of the Pittsburgh Model Cities residents including children are being contacted through personal ridership checks. The Model Cities routings, fares, hand schedules, and scope of service are being discussed and their suggestions or comments are taken into consideration for any improvements which could be adopted to continue this successful transit project. Many, many favorable comments are being received for this much appreciated service.

If the Model Cities program were broadened to cover entire cities, as has been advocated by many, the job could be done—just as it is being done in the Model neighborhood.

## PUSHING THE IMPORTS

## HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, a person need spend no more than an hour or so before his television set these days to become cognizant of a developing threat to

the jobs of thousands of our auto, steel, and related industrial workers and to the economic health of the Nation itself.

One TV commercial after another not only extols the current virtues of foreign-made cars offered in this market, but they promote their sale on the basis of smartness appeal. One series even resorts to the description of "sexy."

We have been aware for many years, of course, of the popularity here of certain Japanese and European models. Their vaunted economy of operation has increasing attractiveness in an era of high gasoline prices and impending fuel shortages. But sent here by their foreign manufacturers, they have been accepted in the spirit of normal competition.

The new thing, however, is that our own auto companies now are bringing in these foreign-constructed cars in growing numbers and are advertising them on TV and in the print media with all the skills Madison Avenue can muster as the "fashionable" and "enviable," let alone "sexy," new means of "American motoring." General Motors and Ford are particularly energetic in this endeavor.

So here we have our own corporations, long the beneficiaries of this country's economic success, lining up against us in the international trade war and at an especially bad time when the balance of payments persists in our disfavor and the U.S. dollar remains in trouble. These firms are demonstrating in a severe way for us the multinationalism which has overtaken them, a matter once obscured in their press releases but which now, in their eagerness to import, has become something for them to boast about.

Perhaps it is useless, considering how far this situation has gone, to complain. But it seems to me that, in simple fairness, our companies should be making efforts at least of equal zeal to sell their American-made cars to customers overseas. They are not doing this. Fords, Chevrolets, and the other U.S. products are not being pushed in Europe and Japan mostly because tariff and nontariff barriers erected against them in those markets have made their prices prohibitive.

What can be done, then, to protect the American autoworkers, and the workers who supply the steel, and all the others whose jobs depend on Detroit and whose employment is at stake in the present sales promotions of cars made elsewhere? How can these Americans be safeguarded against the challenge of the autoworkers' own employers? These questions will be asked, I suspect, more and more in the months ahead. Sixteen percent of the cars now on our roads are of foreign manufacture and this rate is bound to go higher in consequence of the sales and advertising campaigns. Where will it stop? How many jobs will vanish before it is "topped?"

I would like to make this point. Every nation has a basic right to secure by unilateral action its own interests, economic and otherwise, and most foreign countries have been doing just this for years with their trade barriers and subsidies. Paramount among our interests, certainly, are the jobs of our workmen. Thus the time fast would be approaching when it will become mandatory for

this Government to deal with the U.S.-based importers in accordance with their sales here of foreign-made cars. Special tax and regulatory measures may become necessary and Detroit needs to be warned of this. Their "jaunty" and "sexy" imports may sound good on TV. But they are not good for this country's employment and economic well-being.

#### AMENDMENTS TO AEC AUTHORIZATION BILL

### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, when the House considers the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill, H.R. 8662, tomorrow, I shall offer two amendments.

#### BAN ON NUCLEAR TESTING

My first amendment would delete the \$155 million requested for atomic weapons testing and would prohibit the AEC from exploding any nuclear device as part of the weapons program.

In view of present negotiations toward a comprehensive test ban treaty, it is unwise and dangerous to proceed with continued testing. Progress toward agreement would be set back.

The Congress should take advantage of the current summit meeting to suspend all nuclear testing so that a comprehensive treaty can be concluded.

Scientists admit that we have no real knowledge of the hazard posed by radiation to present and future generations. We do know that countless fish, sea otters, and other wild life were killed in last year's test on Amchitka Island in Alaska. We have been warned by many seismologists of the potential earthquake hazards. We have nothing whatever to gain by continuing to test these monstrous weapons—but we have a great deal to lose.

#### COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR REACTOR

My second amendment relates to a nuclear reactor which is located in the middle of New York City, one of the most densely populated areas in the Nation. The reactor, which is located on the Morningside Heights campus of Columbia University, is opposed by many members of the community; in addition, there are serious doubts as to its safety.

The amendment I will offer would prevent Columbia from fueling and operating the reactor, at least for the present.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 6 of rule XXIII, I include the texts of my amendments in the RECORD at this point:

H.R. 8662: AMENDMENT OFFERED BY Ms. ABZUG

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$1,740,750,000 and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,585,750,000".

Page 5, after line 25, add the following new subsection:

"(f) The Commission may not explode or assist in exploding any nuclear weapon of any sort, nor may it use any appropriated funds in furtherance of, or preparation for, any explosion of any nuclear weapon of any sort."

Page 5, after line 25, add the following new subsection:

"(f) The Commission shall not grant or renew any license permitting the Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York to operate or fuel any nuclear reactor within the City of New York. Any such license currently outstanding, is hereby revoked, effective immediately upon the enactment of this Act."

#### DEALING WITH UNWANTED MAIL

### HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, at one time or another we have all experienced that disheartening situation of finding our mailboxes full of unsolicited or "junk mail." Perhaps even more dismaying is the fact that most of us feel helpless to do anything about this deluge of paper or even determine how our name became a part of these mailing list brokers' files. There are supposedly means by which you may delete your name from mailing lists, but it has been my experience that those persons who have been unsuccessful in this pursuit would themselves constitute a rather substantial mailing list.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to insert the text of a letter from a constituent of mine proposing a possible solution to this frustrating situation. I also hope that it will direct your attention at a problem that is becoming more serious every day and is choking our mail system.

The letter follows:

W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

As you know I'm an entertainer and often write letters to the Post, but avoid controversial subjects. However there is one abuse going on in my opinion that so many talk about but do nothing about—that is the abuse of the U.S. Mails by so-called "Junk Mail".

In the past I have ordered certain things by mail and now my mail is flooded with circulars and catalogs resulting from companies selling lists of customers to others. I have on one day actually received 20 of these unwanted pieces of mail to only two of first class letters. As I have pointed out in letters to the editor we who pay first class postage are paying the bulk of the cost of this "trash basket" mail. I've written in vain to postal authorities who explain that "3rd class mailers contribute more to offset postal service overhead than any other . . . they also receive the lowest priority of service . . ." I was told to write to the Mail Advertising Association 230 Park Ave NYC who is supposed to help people who do not wish to receive 3rd class mail—which I did in January. Here it is May and I'm still flooded.

Well I think I have finally dreamed up a diabolical scheme to thwart these mailers who must be cluttering the mails with millions of pieces, judging from what I receive. (Just think of the wanton waste of trees supplying this in-the-main cast away paper!)

My plan is this: I have had a rubber stamp made as follows: (It cost \$2.50).

"Refused—return to sender—take name off your list."

This week I stamped over 30 pieces of this mail with it and put it back in the mail. I figure that if thousands of others were to do the same and thousands of pieces went back to these mailers for collect postage they



would soon stop this practice. What do you think?

If others like my idea and don't want to have a stamp made of their own, I'll send them one for \$2.50 if they write to me.

I believe and hope my plan will mushroom into a national effort (like the meat boycott) to rally the people to what I feel is a worthy cause and an attempt to bring mail service back to what it used to be.

Sincerely,

LANNY GREY.

#### AFTER THE FIRE IS OVER—THE STORY OF HONOLULU'S "OPERATION FACES"

### HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, at a time when more than 10,000 people in the United States die in fires each year, and billions of dollars of property are consumed in flames, it is noteworthy that Hawaii has established a program to help some of the immediate discomforts of disaster survivors.

Mr. Butch Jacobson, a fire fighter in Honolulu for 9 years, is the originator of the Fire Fighters and Community Emergency Services—Operation FACES—designed to provide food, clothing, shelter, and transportation to victims of natural disasters. I believe that my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD would find the story behind Operation FACES to be valuable reading and therefore offer a recent Honolulu Star-Bulletin article on the subject by Jocelyn Fujii for inclusion at this point:

#### THE AFTER-FIRE FIGHTERS

(By Jocelyn Fujii)

No disaster leaves its survivors unscathed. Frequently in shock and with only the clothes on their backs to their names, those fortunate enough to live through a fire, flood or natural catastrophe still have the loss of family or shelter to suffer.

It is no small burden.

Fire fighters are as familiar with the agonies of calamity as the victims themselves are, and at least one concerned Island fireman is doing something about it.

He is initiating the Fire Fighters and Community Emergency Services, called Operation FACES, to help ease at least some of the immediate discomforts of disaster survivors.

According to Butch Jacobson, a fire fighter of nine years and the originator of the idea, FACES will consist of an emergency fund and accompanying services to provide food, clothing, shelter and transportation to disaster victims who need them. But, he stressed, "The concept of FACES is empathy. We want people to feel that fire fighters are more than fire fighters. We put out the fires, sure, but there's a human side to us as well."

To launch the program, Jacobson is sponsoring a fund-raising Pearl Harbor boat cruise that is hoped to be the first of a yearly tradition, at 6:45 p.m. Sunday, six days before National Fire Service Recognition Day. The cocktail cruise will begin at Kewalo Basin and will feature offshore demonstrations by fireboats as well as boat and helicopter rescue operations, aerial fire-works and torchlight canoe races.

All proceeds from tickets, which cost \$7.50 each, go to FACES. Tickets are available at the Moanalua, Waikiki, Wahiawa, Waipahu, Kailua, Kaneohe and Central fire stations.

Jacobson is organizing the project independently as a fire fighter, and he will maintain FACES with the cooperation of the Fire Department, the Honolulu Merchant Patrol and a handful of supporters and volunteers. Although he hopes it will eventually become a fire fighters' project, he said, until it is self-sustaining he is operating FACES on his own time and expense.

So far McDonald's, Sears and J.C. Penney are among those which have agreed to be continuing contributors to FACES.

"If there's any big disaster, fire or flood," Jacobson said, "I'll be able to feed any number of people free."

"The Red Cross comes in if there are more than five people involved. We don't care how many people are involved; we'll be working hand in hand with the Red Cross. Our concern is immediate and temporary."

"Hotel lodgings too," he said. "Reservations will be made in the name of Operation FACES. The hotel bill will be paid by Operation FACES. We'll be under kamaaina rates." Because of obvious financial limitations, he said, such aid can only be extended for two or three days.

"Say your house burns in Waipahu," Jacobson continued. "we would get a restaurant in Waipahu to be a part of the program. We will try to set up contacts in the area of the fire."

Jacobson said that people in immediate need of clothing will receive new and usable merchandise from Sears and J. C. Penney. He wants to make it as comfortable as possible for the victims.

Some of the merchandise, he said, might be new but unsalable because of minor factory defects, but it will not be secondhand.

"I don't want underarm odors, or to find that a person had a disease, etc.," he said, "and that's the reason for keeping it to new merchandise that people want to give."

"I worked on the North Shore and other disasters, and when they asked for donations, some of it turned out to be nothing but a get-rid-of-your-old-clothes thing, and a lot of unusable rags."

FACES is presently operating out of a temporary Waikiki office. It later will be based at the office of the Honolulu Merchants Patrol, a security guard and patrol service where Jacobson works part-time. FACES will operate 24 hours a day through the HMP dispatch service.

The system will work like this: At the scene of a fire, a fire fighter will assess the situation. If he finds that the victims require transportation or shelter or any of the services of FACES, he will radio the HMP bureau, which in turn notifies Jacobson or his substitute.

Jacobson has bought an old 37-passenger bus to serve as a warehouse for FACES. "I took out all the seats, and I will be hooking up a telephone in it to use it as sort of an office. I will have clothing in it, sized small, medium, large, etc., for emergency use," he said.

"No business is good business," he continued. "But let's face it—last year, approximately 11,900 people in the U.S. died in fires, and 6,600 of those were home fires. Property damage was \$2.96 billion."

"There are fires here all the time. You don't want to think of an idea after it happens, you want everything available beforehand."

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING

### HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, when, in the 90th Congress, we

created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, I believed that we were developing a channel of communication which could both tap the community for, and present to it, an entire range of subjects which commercial stations either neglected or paid too little attention to.

Lately, the Corporation and public broadcasting in general, have appeared on the whipping boy list of those who feel threatened by news and public affairs coverage.

Far from being nefarious, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting offers hope for community access to channels of information to a degree which commercial stations can never match.

Dr. Robert F. Larson, general manager WITF-TV public television in Hershey, Pa., expressed the philosophy of public TV in a recent article. I would like to include excerpts from the article in the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues:

When our stations are unable to address human need, or effect positive change through communication, or provide new entertainment and aesthetic experiences unavailable elsewhere, or serve as a voice for all points of view, or produce programs which seek truth, then they are unable to function as social institutions of value. When the preceding goals are ignored by WITF-TV/FM, then we are no longer worthy of anyone's support. It is our belief that every broadcasting unit must speak to the human condition in a way that matters—and that can mean anything from light variety to muck-raking, for big audiences or small. It is our hope that we can continually augment the community's quality of life through electronic communication which may lead to understanding—and that is what public broadcasting at WITF-TV/FM is all about.

Public broadcasting can and must be a channel of information that is continually responsive to human need—one that is able to draw taut the line—

between what is known and what ought to be known,  
between what one is and what one can become,  
between what is loved and what ought to be loved,  
between what is despised and what ought to be despised,  
between who is being heard and who ought to be heard.

We are pledged to insure, insofar as it is possible, fairness and value in that which we offer to our community, but we cannot dilute a point of view or what appears to be the truth. We'll not please everyone, and may offend many. This is the risk we must take in responsible programing, which is a far better fate than dying at the crossroads of conformity.

#### STRUGGLE OF LITHUANIA

### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my concern to my colleagues over the Lithuanian people who have been deprived of their democratic institutions and are now unable to speak for themselves.

These people enjoyed a short but en-

thusiastic period of freedom. They regained their independence in 1918, and after only 23 years, the Soviets forcefully demanded immediate formation of a "friendly" government and occupied the country on June 15, 1940. Soon after the country became part of the Soviet Union, and after its courageous but helpless inhabitants were shipped to Communist labor camps, the world realized that there would be no freedom under the Communist flag.

Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian people have not given up their quest for freedom and will continue to fight for the reestablishment of complete independence and self-government. Today is a day of sorrow and reflection for Lithuanian-Americans and Lithuanians throughout the world. We must not forget Lithuania and her sad story.

### RAIL CRISIS IS COMPOUNDED BY ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FUEL

#### HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has been considering what action might be taken at the Federal Government level to deal with the crisis affecting many railroads, particularly in the Northeastern United States.

Crisis is an overworked term, but in this case it may be an understatement.

Not only are we faced with imminent shutdown of certain railroads—you can't run any business without cash to meet payrolls, and so forth—but we have a companion shortage of petroleum. Thus, there is nowhere for the economy to turn for alternate transportation.

It is imperative that the Congress act as quickly as possible on an interim basis since a long-term solution is lacking.

At the least, there must be protection for communities and shippers on bankrupt railroad lines. They cannot be summarily cut off from rail service without some alternate provision.

I do not favor nationalization and I do not want us to become involved in an open-end subsidy approach.

But neither can we sit idly by and do nothing.

I have lent my support to several bills pending before the House committee and I am open to suggestions on how to deal with this complex matter.

The gasoline shortage adds to the transportation crisis. Already, trucking companies are reporting difficulties in obtaining fuel to handle the business they already have.

A truck tractor can haul at most two trailers. A railroad engine can haul hundreds of trailers or equivalent load. The need for maintaining our rail system is obvious.

Mr. Speaker, time is of the essence. We need to take interim action before the August recess.

At least, we should give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to act

in emergency cases, such as permitting other railroads to utilize the tracks of bankrupt roads. To keep bankrupt railroads operating temporarily, we may need to provide a limited subsidy. There are other alternatives, I am sure, but what we need, and now, is action.

As part of my remarks, I include an excellent editorial:

[From the Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News, June 16, 1973]

#### DRIFTING TOWARD RAIL CHAOS

While an endless debate goes on in Congress on various approaches to preserving a viable railroad network in the Northeast, there appears to be nobody at the switch to head off the imminent suspension of service by bankrupt lines seeking court relief.

This unchecked drift toward liquidation regardless of its consequences is suggestive of an explosive-laden freight train plunging headlong toward a washed out bridge.

If the nation were not faced with spreading gasoline shortages and with mandates to clean up the environment, it might afford the luxury of truck and plane fleets, in the absence of vital rail links, to keep our massive northeastern cities supplied with food and other commodities now hauled on tracks.

But apart from the steeper costs such dependence on alternatives would entail it would be an incomprehensible folly to write off major sections of railroad network at the very time the federal environmental agency is calling for drastic restraints on vehicular traffic, including trucks, in such areas as New Jersey. With highways already densely traveled, and with appeals going up to conserve our dwindling oil reserves, the nation surely has a heavy interest in the survival of the form of transportation most economical in its drain on energy resources.

This does not mean, to be sure, that every mile of track in an overbuilt northeast network needs to be preserved. But what it does mean is that, short of a swift resolution of differences over how a railroad rescue mission can best proceed, it would be deplorable if service abandonments by individual lines reach the point where there is nothing much left to save.

Yet this is the grim prospect feared by State Transportation Commissioner Raymond Schuler. He notes that without some co-ordination among federal courts now overseeing seven bankrupt lines, the courts will make decisions about each railroad on an individual basis, without considering the impact on the over-all transportation needs of the Northeast. Similarly, Buffalo's Rep. Dulski, concerned about the Lehigh Valley's plea to end all service Oct. 1 (including 364 miles of track serving Buffalo and New York), has proposed a freeze on abandonments pending a congressional decision on long-range solutions.

Meanwhile, a rational effort to preserve at least the most vital rail links is bogged down in protracted controversy over a restructuring of the bankrupt lines, and particularly over the degree of government vs. private control and financing. While our own preference still leans toward helping the stricken railroads work their way out of their problems within the private sector, some form of government financial help to tide them over and provide needed physical improvements, comparable to that long given highways, may well prove necessary, and as much in the nation's interest as a shift of priorities toward mass transit in urban areas.

In any case, it is time Congress and the administration settled on a solution that squares with the national stake in retrieving economical and environmentally-compatible alternatives to clogged highways.

### CONGRESSMAN COHEN PRESENTS A THOUGHTFUL PIECE OF INSIGHT ON WATERGATE

#### HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post carried a fine guest editorial by our colleague, WILLIAM S. COHEN. I commend the Congressman for his insight into one of the most controversial issues of today: The lessons of Watergate. Because I am certain it will be of interest to all Members, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

#### AN ISSUE OF FAITH IN THE COURTS

There are many lessons to be learned from Watergate. One is how quickly the long-beaked bird of power can attach itself to men and then abandon them almost without notice and always without remorse. Just a few months ago, President Nixon and his administration were riding the crest of an unprecedented wave of popularity. Congress was reeling from executive clouts and vetoes and constituent reproach. All that is changed now and it is the administration that is reeling as the Senate deals out blow after blow with the networks carrying it all into every household in the country.

Many, on the optimistic side, proclaim that Watergate proves that our system works. Others, in proposing vast and fundamental reforms, say it really means that our system almost did not work. But perhaps the greatest lesson is the zeal with which we will undertake to purge and cleanse ourselves of an evil once it is exposed. Attendant dangers lurk in our zealousness.

The danger becomes most apparent in the current focal point of the Senate Watergate hearings. No matter how many times members of the committee insist upon identifying testimony as hearsay evidence, inadmissible in a court of law, and no matter how often Senator Ervin issues a caveat that the evidence is insufficient to connect those implicated to the events, the slow and eradicable stain of guilt is being allowed to seep into the minds of the public and soil the presumption of innocence that must be granted to those who are to be charged with criminal offenses.

Many recognize that the publicity given to the current hearings may very well jeopardize any opportunity for those who have been implicated, or who will be indicted, to secure a fair trial. Moreover, Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox has indicated that the current hearings will impede, if not defeat, his efforts to proceed in the courts and he has requested the committee to defer long enough to allow him to complete his investigation and presentation. His request was turned down by the Ervin committee, which maintains it is more important for the public to have the truth than to secure the convictions of those who may have been involved.

The difficulty with the committee's argument is that it perpetuates a sense of distrust and lack of confidence in the judicial system at a time when it can least afford it. Secondly, it ignores the fundamental principle that we are not only committed to seeking the truth, but doing it in a manner that is fair and consistent with our notions of justice. In other words, there are not just two ways of determining the truth, there are three—the right way, the wrong way and the right right way that is the fair and just



way. While the sad and sordid acts of eavesdropping, espionage and sabotage stride at the very core of our political system, we should not counter by striking a blow back at the judicial branch.

It is difficult to be critical of the Senate hearings currently under way. Indeed, this writer called upon the Select Investigating Committee some time ago to go well beyond the Watergate itself and investigate allegations concerning the sabotage of Senator Muskie's campaign for the presidential nomination.

The Republican and Democrat committee members have exercised restraint and moderation in their conduct and questioning, each seeking to avoid being tagged with a charge of partisan persecution or protection. Nevertheless, it is an institutional restraint rather than an internal one that now seems in order. The Senate has been the catalytic agent that has lifted the top off the boiling teapot of scandal, that has precipitated the naming of a new attorney general and an independent special prosecutor of the highest caliber. Now it is time to allow the Justice Department to repair itself and permit the judicial process to get under way again and bring the malefactors before the bar of justice.

The danger in proceeding pell-mell in the Senate without regard for the judicial proceedings that are to commence is that testimony is being received and accepted in the Senate to establish events but not the innocence or guilt of the participants. The hearings, however, may well satisfy the public of the guilt of those involved with evidence that could not be used in a court of law because of its inherent unreliability.

This not only undermines whatever confidence remains that the courts are where justice is accomplished, but it approaches and gains entry to a madhatter world where everyone knows the culprits are guilty even if we cannot prove it or do not care if we prove it. The accused will be publicly tried but not properly convicted. We will thus know the truth without being able to prove the truth.

#### VOTER REGISTRATION HEARINGS

##### HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, next week, on June 27 and June 28, the Subcommittee on Elections, Committee on House Administration, will hold public hearings on H.R. 8053, the Voter Registration Act, and related election legislation.

The idea of Federal voter registration legislation is not new with the 93d Congress. Four major voter registration bills were introduced during the 92d Congress, and both the House and Senate held several days of public hearings on the subject. As a matter of fact, in 1972, the House heard 7 days of testimony on the concept of national voter registration, including statements of 48 witnesses; and in 1971, the Senate held 5 days of hearings and heard 21 witnesses. When our Elections Subcommittee hearings are completed, the Congress will have heard 17 days of testimony and almost 100 witnesses in all. To say the least, a considerable record has been developed in this area over the last 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Twain once said that as long as you have differences of opinion you are going to have horse races. Analogously, as long as you have pro-

ponents and opponents of this legislation, you are going to have differing cost figures, differing opinions as to the potential for fraud, and differing ideas as to the impact of postcard registration upon the number of Americans who do actually vote. These numbers and percentages are not clear simply because they fluctuate depending upon the degree of support for the legislation. Only a nonpartisan survey can make the record clear.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, there are some numbers which are clear: 9 out of every 10 voters who are registered vote, but less than 7 out of 10 eligible voters are registered. Given the true facts and the differing opinions of almost 100 public witnesses, it is the job of Congress to decide whether legislation to facilitate the registration process should be enacted. One or 100 more witnesses cannot make this decision for us; and, hearing witnesses to the nth degree can do nothing but obfuscate the matter.

So, in this light, I have made an effort to gather witnesses representing all sides of this issue and representing each of the governmental entities involved, from local right up through National Government. I expect this witness list to complete 3 years of wide ranging and balanced testimony which the Congress can use to make an informed judgment and work its will.

#### KENT STATE REVISITED?

##### HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, when President Nixon 3 years ago ordered the invasion of Cambodia, the Nation was rocked by numerous student protests against the action.

At a campus demonstration at Kent State University, May 4, 1970, four students were killed and nine wounded by Ohio National Guardsmen called out to quell the disturbance.

Shortly after those students were killed, 19 of my colleagues and I wrote to the Attorney General asking that he convene a Federal grand jury to investigate the possible violation of Federal law in the incident.

Even though he called the Guardsmen's actions "unnecessary, unwarranted, and inexcusable," John Mitchell turned down our request, making the announcement late one Friday afternoon after the Congress had recessed for the summer.

There were many then who believed Mr. Mitchell's actions were guided more by the political realities of a grand jury inquiry than the cause of serving justice.

Thus I was heartened to read both in the Washington Post last Friday and in the New York Times on Monday, that current officials of the Justice Department are examining the possibility of re-opening the Kent inquiry and suggesting the convening of a Federal grand jury.

I would welcome such a development for I have long believed that, when it came to the killings at Kent State, the

Justice Department has not pursued the cause of justice with much zeal or determination.

I would like to include in the Record at this time the Post article and the Times editorial regarding the Kent State case.

UNITED STATES MAY REOPEN KENT STATE PROBE

(By Sanford J. Ungar)

The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department has reopened its files on the May, 1970 student shootings at Kent State University in Ohio, in an effort to determine whether a federal grand jury should be convened to investigate the incident after all.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, chief of the division, said yesterday that the appropriateness of a federal grand jury "is a close case and always has been."

That statement contrasted dramatically with those of Nixon administration officials ever since four students were shot by National Guardsmen during a demonstration against the entry of American troops into Cambodia.

Although the FBI established probable cause for the filing of criminal charges against the Guardsmen who fired their weapons, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell decided in 1971 against launching a grand jury probe.

As recently as May 25, Leonard Garment, counsel to the President, wrote student leaders from Kent State that "the answer on convening a federal grand jury is negative."

Reiterating the position long taken by the Nixon administration, Garment asserted that a grand jury "would either bring no indictments, or bring indictments which would only result in acquittal."

But Pottinger said yesterday that he has not yet completed a review of the files which he began on his "own initiative" in April, as the third anniversary of the shootings approached.

The assistant attorney general, who took office last January, explained that he wants to examine whether there is any "new evidence" on the incident or any "compelling reason" for urging Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson to reverse Mitchell's decision.

Richardson wrote to Kent State President Glenn Olds on June 1 that the Civil Rights Division "is taking a fresh look" at the case to determine whether Mitchell's action "was properly founded."

Olds, joined by the parents and friends of the students who were killed, had renewed the university's protests about the decision again last month.

At the same time, an aide to Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) said yesterday that a House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Edwards has also reopened its study of the Kent State shootings and related Justice Department decisions.

The aide said that the subcommittee review, which could lead to new hearings, was prompted in part by Mitchell's indictment in New York on charges of perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice.

The Watergate affair has also revealed new information about the "climate" in the administration at the time of the decision on a Kent State grand jury, he added, and rendered "suspect" some of Mitchell's actions as Attorney General.

Justice Department sources said that there is a similar feeling there and suggested that Pottinger's review of the files could be a symptom of a retroactive distrust of Mitchell.

There have been repeated suggestions that the Justice Department decision on the Kent State affair was motivated in part by the administration's partisan political concerns about the 1972 presidential election.

A state grand jury, convened at the time by Ohio Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes, indicted 25 persons, mostly Kent State students and faculty, but exonerated the Guardsmen of any wrongdoing.

In contrast, the President's Commission on Campus Unrest concluded that the shootings were "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable," and its chairman, former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton, said in 1971 that "a federal grand jury investigation is both necessary and proper."

The administration has consistently refused to release the FBI and Scranton Commission files on the case for public review.

#### KENT STATE SCRUTINY

In ordering the Justice Department to take "a fresh look" at the May 1970 shootings at Kent State University, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson seems to be taking a fresh look at the Justice Department itself. His directive to subordinates to determine whether the Government's hasty exit from the case "was properly founded" may be a hopeful sign of a new approach.

In 1971 John N. Mitchell, then the Attorney General decided against the convening of a Federal grand jury to investigate the actions of the Ohio National Guard that had led to the death of four students. Even though Mr. Mitchell had himself referred to the Guard's resort to gunfire as "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable," the Justice Department thus closed the Federal Government's book on the tragedy.

The parents of some of the dead students and others who were wounded have, understandably, never considered the Government's action as either justified or final. Damage suits are still pending. Last October, the parents' lawyers asked a Federal court to order the investigations to be reopened.

Recent revelations about the Administration's attitudes toward dissenting students in 1970 raise new questions concerning the Justice Department's failure under Mr. Mitchell's direction to deal objectively and fairly with the Kent State affair. Apart from the basic issue of justice toward the students' parents, Mr. Richardson's re-opening of the case could give credibility to his earlier pledge to make a clean break with this unhappy chapter in the department's history.

#### SOMETHING'S ROTTEN IN DENMARK

#### HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, as food prices rise in certain categories, our Government responds by opening wider the doors to imports, hoping that this subsidized, cheap labor competition will beat down the prices of our wholesome American products.

We fail to consider, or ignore entirely, the fact that these foreign products are, many times, of inferior quality and come from uninspected and unsanitary sources.

In the June 1 issue of News for Dairy Co-Ops, published by the National Milk Producers Federation, it was reported that over 35 tons of Danish block cheese were detained by FDA inspectors when they determined that the shipment was moldy.

During November of 1972—the latest figures available—the U.S. Food and Drug Administration detained 71,468 pounds of Danish cheese destined for sale throughout the United States.

Other detentions included nearly 40,000 pounds of decomposed cheese from Ireland; over 12,000 pounds of misla-

beled cheese from Denmark, France, Canada, and the Netherlands, and 21,000 pounds of Italian cheese that contained an "unsafe food additive, Benzene Hexachloride."

I wonder how many pounds of cheese, other dairy products, and meats were also unfit for human consumption but escaped the eyes of the inspectors.

Mr. Speaker, our American food producers give us the highest quality and lowest priced—in relation to income—food in the world and we have the most stringent inspection and sanitation standards.

I hate to see our Government, under the guise of cheap food, allowing the importation of food products that are not fit to eat.

Americans can produce enough food to feed the world if the producer is just allowed to get an equitable return for his labor and investment.

#### THE ARROGANCE OF BUREAUCRATIC POWER

#### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a copy of the following Office of Economic Opportunity inter-office memo:

Date: May 30, 1973.

Reply to: Attn. of: Barney Reagan, Acting Regional Director.

Subject: Acting Director's picture in offices. To: All division chiefs.

I think it would be appropriate that each Division Chief post a picture of the Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, in his office.

/s/ BARNEY REAGAN,  
Acting Regional Director.

This brief memo is a small but telling example of the arrogance and blind fervor with which the men appointed to oversee the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity have pursued their task. The illegality of former OEO Acting Director Howard Phillips' high-handed actions has finally been determined by the courts. Unfortunately, a great deal of damage has already been done to many of the valuable programs, such as legal services. With local programs reduced to a state of chaos, many talented and experienced staff members have been forced directly or by financial uncertainty to find other jobs. Congress now has the opportunity to rectify this situation by passing the Legal Services Corporation Act, and by appropriating funds for the continuance of the other programs for their authorized life until a reasoned review can be properly carried out by the Congress.

I wrote Mr. Phillips to express my dismay at the bizarre memo. Extending him the benefit of the doubt, I accept his statement that he did not originate the directive. Nevertheless, it was a humiliating and unnecessary affront, not to say a misuse of the taxpayers' moneys, to require division chiefs to hang on their walls a picture of the man brought in to destroy their operations. Unfortunately,

the way the administration has been dealing with the Congress and programs it has authorized has created an atmosphere conducive to such acts.

Following is the text of Mr. Phillips' response to my inquiry. With a somewhat familiar ring, he seems to pass off the action of Mr. Reagan as the over-enthusiastic act of a dedicated assistant.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

Washington, D.C., June 15, 1973.

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. SCHROEDER: Thank you for your letter of June 8, which I am calling to the attention of Mr. Erol Stone, Acting Associate Director of OEO for Regional Operations.

Barney Reagan, OEO's Regional Director in Denver, is held in high esteem and, like other regional directors, has certain discretion with respect to the administration of his duties. It is difficult and, as a general rule, unwise to attempt from Washington to look over the shoulder of responsible regional officials across the country.

With respect to the May 30 memorandum suggesting that my picture be hung in the offices of division directors, I share your view of its inappropriateness, and have requested that my discomfort with it be communicated.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

HOWARD PHILLIPS.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MAN AND A GOOD FRIEND

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Herman D. Frank is a man who has had a profound influence on my life. His religious dedication, his devotion to his own community, and to the greater community of all mankind have served as an inspiration to me for as long as I have had the privilege to know him. Reverend Frank has always borne a great love for our fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi, and because of my great respect for him, I joined its ranks in college.

Mr. Speaker, there is no more ardent defender of our Constitution and our fundamental civil and human rights than the Rev. Herman Frank. I have known him to fight discrimination single-handedly wherever it has reared its ugly head. When he had his church in Front Royal, Va., he led the desegregation fight in that city. It was he who fought for equal treatment for blacks in the city's public facilities—from the schools to the restaurants.

Reverend Frank was born in Lafayette, La. He graduated from Southern University in Baton Rouge and then joined the Army. Throughout the lifetime, he has sought to broaden his knowledge at such fine schools as Western Reserve University, George Washington University and Westchester College of St. Joseph's.

After he was discharged from the Army, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he found a job with the Veterans Administration. He left Cleveland in the early 1960's to assume the leadership of a church in Clarksburg, W. Va. From



there, he went to Front Royal and then to Philadelphia, where his Russell Tabernacle Church today is an active participant in both community and religious affairs.

On Saturday, June 23, 1973, Reverend Frank's congregation will honor him with a testimonial dinner in Philadelphia. I know that this occasion will be a very special one for him, his wonderful wife Alice and their three sons—Herman, Jr., James and David.

I would not even attempt to thank Reverend Frank for being my inspiration and I would not try to thank him for being a great, compassionate and concerned man. All that I can hope to do is to continue to strive to emulate him every day of my life.

Mr. Speaker, I have been indeed fortunate to know the Reverend Herman Frank.

#### WOOSTER, OHIO, ADOPTS MODEL INSULATION BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENT

### HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, almost daily we read in the news media about the energy crisis that is upon us. Oftentimes we turn on a radio and we hear of the crisis, and as we watch the evening news on the television we hear of the crisis.

I am glad to report that finally a city in the 16th District has done something significant about the crisis. The city of Wooster, Ohio has adopted what I consider to be a model building ordinance designed to conserve energy used for heating and ventilation. Most homeowners in the city of Wooster utilize natural gas as fuel. The city's leaders felt that efforts had to be made to conserve that natural resource. As a result of this ordinance, homeowners with homes built according to its specifications will benefit because their monthly silt of this ordinance, homeowners with proper insulation homeowners will use less fuel to heat and air-condition their homes.

Public response to the adoption of these ordinances has been overwhelmingly favorable and that includes the response from the building industry serving the Wooster area.

In the hopes that this ordinance may be helpful to others, I am setting out the pertinent sections, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODIFYING ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF WOOSTER ENTITLED "BUILDING CODE" BY ADDING THERETO (C) ENTITLED "INSULATION REQUIREMENTS"

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Wooster, State of Ohio:

Section 1.

(c) Insulation requirements: The maximum coefficient of heat losses thru building sections shall not exceed the following:

#### CEILINGS

(1) 0.05 for ceilings with heating panels. (Insulation R-19).

(2) 0.08 for ceilings without heating panels (Insulation R-11).

#### WALLS

- (1) 0.07 Exterior walls (Insulation R-11).
- (2) 0.01 Wall between habitable space and unheated garage (Insulation R-7).

#### FLOORS

- (1) Over unheated basements, crawl spaces, breezeways and garages, 0.07 insulation R-13.

(1) A basement will be considered unheated unless it is provided with a positive heat supply equivalent to at least 15% of the total heat loss of the living unit, or contains the heating unit and uninsulated ducts or piping.

(2) A crawl space is considered unheated unless it is (a) provided with a positive heat supply equivalent to at least 10% of the total calculated heat loss of the living unit or (b) contains uninsulated ducts or piping or (c) is used as a supply or return plenum.

(3) A garage is considered unheated unless provided with a positive heat supply to maintain a minimum temperature of 50 degrees F. (d) Crawl space plenums. When a crawl space is used as a supply or return plenum, the perimeter walls shall be insulated with material providing R values as follows: Supply plenum R-7; Return plenum R-7.

#### DESIGN TEMPERATURE

The interior design temperature for habitable spaces shall be a minimum of 70° F. with supply plenum R-7; Return plenum R-7.

#### CONCRETE SLABS

Edge heat loss of concrete slabs around the perimeter of heated spaces shall not exceed a maximum value per lineal foot of exposed edge of 42 BTU/h for unheated slabs and 50 BTU/h for heated slabs.

(4) Total width or depth of insulation shall be 24".

Insulation R. value for unheated slab 5.00.

Insulation R. value for heated slab 5.00.

Section 2. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the earliest date allowed by law.

#### BLACK LUNG LEGAL FEES

### HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, a bonanza of sorts has indirectly come to a number of attorneys by virtue of the Federal black lung program. Three of us, Mr. DENT, Mr. MAZZOLI, and I, who serve on the General Subcommittee on Labor believe this unconscionable situation demands a legislative remedy, and are today introducing bills with that goal in mind.

The situation is this: Under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act as amended, the Social Security Administration makes up the difference whenever a State workmen's compensation program falls short of the Federal black lung benefits level. That Federal reimbursement to the individual includes any payment deducted from the State award for attorneys' fees. One result is that in Kentucky, for example, three lawyers are reported to have collected more than \$1 million each in legal fees from black lung claims over the past 2½ years.

Congress intended that the Federal program benefit miners, not make millionaires of lawyers. This must be stopped, but our choices appear to be limited.

If we amend the law to deny reimbursement for attorneys' fees paid by State workmen's compensation programs, the disabled miners and their dependents may suffer. If we limit reimbursement to prohibit any Federal offset for legal fees that exceed Federal standards, we may create cumbersome, and costly, paperwork at the Social Security Administration.

This dilemma can only be solved—and solve it we must—by hearings. Mr. DENT, Mr. MAZZOLI, and I are, therefore, today introducing two bills—one to deny, and the other to limit, reimbursement for legal fees paid by State workmen's compensation programs. We anticipate early hearings which will enable us to look into the problem and then to recommend an appropriate cure.

#### PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

### HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, from the heart of America he came upon the national political scene, becoming the most masterful and effective legislator in memory. By fate he was elevated to the Presidency, becoming the impetus for some of the most far-reaching social legislation in America's history. Because of circumstances in Vietnam which he could not control, however, he left a deeply troubled and tragically divided country when he stepped down from the Presidency.

Lyndon Baines Johnson was a man of many talents, but those of us who served in the Congress while he was President saw him at his best—as a successful pilot for the significant measures he steered through the legislative process. His years in both the House and Senate were highlighted by his success in learning the ropes—in throwing all his weight behind a measure when the time was right, in compromising when a bill could be saved from extinction in an acceptable form, or in backing off to fight another day when he was certain of overwhelming defeat. Throughout the years of the Eisenhower Presidency from his leadership positions in the Senate, Lyndon Johnson was the focal point for the programs of the entire Democratic Party and he proved he could do an extremely effective job.

When he chose to accept the Vice Presidential nomination, he embarked on a new course, largely abandoning his manipulative role in legislative matters and calling upon his deeper reserves of statesmanship. During this period, he was involved in many special projects which would later become the cornerstones of his own legislative program—equal opportunities for minorities in education, housing, and job opportunities, and the special problems of the poor and the elderly.

Although he was overshadowed by the style of his predecessor, he competently handled the crisis when President Kennedy was tragically assassinated and pro-

vided the stability the country needed to calm its fears. His legislative proposals dealt with the areas of his special concerns. With the assistance of those skills which had served him as a most effective Democratic majority leader, he now steered through Congress social legislation of monumental proportions.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Housing Act of 1968 established his place for all time in the forefront of the fighters for equal rights for all Americans. These were probably the achievements of which he felt the most proud. It was of equal rights for all Americans that he was speaking at the last public appearance before his death. He recognized how much still needs to be done in this area and was urging that others continue the effort.

The war which Lyndon Johnson set out to fight was the "war on poverty." Using the observations he made during his vice presidential years as the basis for his legislative program, he sought to make government more responsive to the needs of the poor people in this country. The Economic Opportunity Act, passed in 1964, created many programs which dealt with the problems of poverty for the first time in a comprehensive manner.

The war in Vietnam, however, stalled the domestic legislation and crippled Johnson's effectiveness as opposition grew in the Congress and in the Nation as a whole. From the Gulf of Tonkin resolution to the optimistic military predictions of the early end of American involvement to the opposition to the war within his own party, Lyndon Johnson's last several years in the office of the Presidency were almost totally overshadowed by the Vietnam war. History will be the final judge of that controversy but it was certainly kind that he knew before his death that the peace which had eluded him had finally come.

Of the evaluations history will make of the man, I think the most significant will be that he had a compassionate concern for his fellow man and a compelling desire to halt the wrongs of injustice. I consider myself privileged to have known him and to have served during the period of the "Great Society."

JOHN GRECO

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the achievements of one of my constituents, John Greco of Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Greco has for years served his community as an educator and as a practicing attorney, during which time his contributions to charitable organizations have been never ending. Mr. Greco is a graduate of Yale University. A practicing attorney for 40 years, he is also a Knight of St. Gregory and communicant of St. Francis of Assisi Church in Waterbury.

I direct your attention to but one matter which has received widespread acclaim in the spiritual education of surrounding communities. For 17 years, John Greco mobilized a small force of volunteers who, together with local businessmen and tradesmen, constructed on a hillside overlooking Waterbury, an accurate replica of the Holy Lands of Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The purpose of Holy Land is to present "a pictorial story of the life of Christ from the cradle to the cross" as a means of "education and inspiration to peoples of all faiths."

The project, completed over a period of 17 years, was privately funded and is the result of detailed study and manual labor. The nearly 200 small buildings represent the most significant trials during Christ's life.

This brief account falls short of being an adequate tribute to this man whose unselfish devotion has given so very much to his community. I would like to hereby acknowledge the gratitude of his community by the recognition of Mr. Greco's tremendous achievements.

LAKE BLUFF HONORS TOM EVERT

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, my longtime friend, Tom Evert, is retiring soon as superintendent of the Lake Bluff Park District after more than 38 years of dedicated service.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Evert's services to my hometown community of Lake Bluff—to the men and women who have made this community their home—and more particularly to the young people who have enjoyed the advantages of the great natural beauty of the out-of-doors and park facilities of Lake Bluff—indeed all who live in Lake Bluff or who know about our community—are without parallel.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Evert as a naturalist and as an outdoorsman is revered and respected far beyond our municipal boundaries. He is head ranger of the Lake County Forest Preserve District. His fame is countywide and statewide. Tom Evert is, in fact, a kind of legendary figure among those who are acquainted with Lake Bluff's outstanding parks and Lake County's great open spaces. In addition, he is beloved by young and old alike.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Evert's interests are many and varied. He has been a faithful and efficient member of the Lake Bluff Fire Department—including many years as fire chief, during a time when the fire department has been expanded to serve the increased needs and growth which Lake Bluff has experienced. The name Tom Evert also has been synonymous with the Mosquito Abatement District.

Mr. Speaker, among Boy Scouts, church, and civic groups of every kind, Tom Evert has ever been helpful and cooperative. He has, on many occasions,

worked around the clock in periods of emergency and periods of urgent public need.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Evert's faithful wife, Lorraine, has been at his side throughout his long and useful career of service. Tom's and Lorraine's retirement and departure from our community constitute an appropriate time for public recognition. I know that I speak for my fellow citizens of Lake Bluff when I express here in the Chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives our deep appreciation for Tom Evert's many contributions to the quality of life in the district which I am privileged to represent in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak also for them when I express congratulations on a job well done, and extend to Tom and Lorraine Evert our best wishes for long years of health and happiness—wherever their future may lead them.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

HON. E. G. SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, recently this august body considered a bill to appropriate funds for a national bicentennial celebration. I voted against this bill and now I want to explain that vote because my reasons for the vote have some bearing on the spirit in which we should approach our Nation's 200th birthday.

I am not against a bicentennial celebration. I am for it. I think it is a wonderful thing, and when I look back over 200 years of our history, I am filled with pride for our Nation. And that is precisely the point: I wish our citizens would feel that way, too. I am somewhat put off by the fact that our Federal Government needs to stage a multimillion-dollar birthday for our bicentennial.

The impetus for a wonderful jubilant celebration should not be coming from Washington and filtering down to the people. It should be coming the other way. It should be originated in the villages and towns across the Nation welling up like a tidal wave of national pride and determination to make the next 200 years as good or better than the first 200.

The kind of spirit I am talking about motivated the following editorial which appeared in the June 1 edition of the Altoona Mirror in my district and which I am proud to insert into the RECORD at this time:

LET'S PLAN NOW TO CELEBRATE

In three years, the United States of America will observe its bicentennial. And in the decade of the Sixties and the opening of the Seventies, this republic has been under the most critical, the most irrational and the most vicious attack of our national history.

What makes this offensive against our country so despicable and so threatening is the fact that it comes largely from within.

Here in Altoona, we have reflected some of the indifference to patriotism that has grown so outrageously in recent years.

It is more than two decades since efforts



to undermine this country were begun by inimical forces from abroad, who sowed seeds of venom, carefully if unwittingly nurtured by Americans who felt it was both broad-minded and smart to denounce patriotism as narrow and to scoff at patriots as "flag-wavers."

Well, the scoffers have done a good job indeed. But its value to the country and to people is very hard to see.

There was a time not so very distant when Altoona marked Flag Day with meetings, parades, music, orations and flag-waving; with horse shows, ball games and a great many other activities.

There was a time when Altoona had a Fourth of July parade with music and with a celebration which brought to mind our history, our beginning and our Constitution and freedom.

And we had an Armistice Day parade and a Memorial Day parade.

This year for the first time, the City of Altoona had no Memorial Day observance, although, fortunately, several loyal and patriotic groups held their own parades and memorial services.

Too many Americans have lost their sense of loyalty, their sense of propriety and even their sense of decency in the eagerness with which they rush continually to the attack and degradation of their own land.

The heartland of America can change this. We do not believe the American people are

backers of this unceasing attack by a few in prominent positions in public life and in the literary, theatrical and television worlds to trample upon the honor of their native land.

Altoonians could start the way back again by planning for some kind of July Fourth celebration—now.

With our bicentennial scheduled in 1976, America is presenting the most disgraceful exhibition of national disunity, hatred and senseless animosity exhibited since the dreadful days of the Civil War.

Let us begin to honor America now. Let us begin to realize that this is our homeland, that we make it what it is—and that we have been led by too many doubtful forces in recent years to spend all our efforts denouncing our country, with little or no effort to make it better.

In our confusion, we have allowed liberty to wane—not at the top government level, but by our indifference to law and order and decency.

We still have community leaders in Altoona who can spark patriotism, who can lead the city in an observance of Independence Day.

We need to remember what has been decent and good and inspirational in America—so we can recapture it.

We have been so busy digging in the gutter, so entranced with trying to find people to hate, either over the Vietnam War, civil rights, or Watergate, that we are in grave danger of allowing America to slip into the ancient rut of the pleasure-loving, honor-deriding, decency-spurning cowards of history who destroyed what better men had built.

On the 100th birthday of the nation, America was a haven for the oppressed of other lands, who fled here in shiploads.

The Statue of Liberty, created by Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, held the flaming beacon on high, the torch of freedom.

Of it, Emma Lazarus wrote in 1883, as a plea to other lands: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free."

"The wretched refuse of your teeming shore."

"Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me."

"I lift my lamp beside the Golden Door." America has taken the millions who fled other countries to live free in America.

Today, criminals rove the land. Radicals seek to undermine our government, and are protected by the publicity-spotted intelligentsia who have embraced the philosophy

which has brought confusion and bloodshed to Europe for centuries.

Liberty is not endangered in Washington—it is endangered by people among us who do not know what it is.

Let us bring back America's inspiration and strength for the bicentennial.

Let us begin by marking Independence Day properly in Altoona and Blair County.

#### HOW STUDENTS DECIDE WHO'LL SURVIVE

### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions during the past several years, I have called the attention of my colleagues to the antilife efforts underway in this country. I have cited attitudes on abortion and euthanasia to illustrate a growing mentality in this country which believes that humans have the right to play God and decide whose life has value and should continue and whose life should be ended for the "good of society."

In my home county, schoolchildren are being taught to make these decisions as to who should live and who should die.

I urge my colleagues to read this frightening article from the June 13, 1973 issue of the Prince Georges County Sentinel:

#### How Students Decide Who'll Survive

(By Jennifer Frosh)

According to Mrs. Alwine, the exercise helps students become more aware of the process involved in making difficult decisions. This awareness, she argues, can be beneficial later on when these students may find themselves facing real life dilemmas such as whether or not to take drugs, attend college or run away from home.

Pattie Dunn, a senior at Bladensburg High School, nervously twirled her long red hair as she sat in a small circle with seven other students.

"Oh, I really can't stand this," she blurted out to the group. "I mean I hate to have to kill people like this. I feel sorry for them, you know? Like they all should have a chance to live."

"You can't be that way about it," a girl named Sue reminded her. "Anyway, we won't ever reach a decision on who to get rid of if you keep feeling sorry for everybody. That's not really the point of this."

Pattie, still chafing, agreed to carry on and reluctantly reviewed her group's choices so far—the three-month old infant, the aging doctor, the mentally retarded 10-year-old, and the Roman Catholic Priest.

All would have to die.

Last week, Pattie and about 40 other students in a health education class at Bladensburg High were playing "Who Should Survive?" an intriguing, often harrowing group exercise which has, of late, outraged some Prince George's County parents.

Following a May 30 Sentinel story describing the "Who Should Survive?" lesson and quoting parents who questioned its appropriateness, a reporter was invited to the school to witness the exercise first-hand.

The invitation came from Mrs. Gale Alwine, health education instructor at Bladensburg High.

Included in the senior high school drug education curriculum, the exercise is intended to drive home to participants the difficulties of group decision-making, particularly when a sensitive, or life-death situation is presented.

At the beginning of the game, the stage is set for students. There are 15 persons in an atomic bomb shelter, they are told, and these 15 people are the only ones left on earth.

Since the shelter can only sustain a total of seven persons, students are instructed to decide which seven persons will survive. Each group must reach a unanimous decision after reviewing the mythical characters' background, and then justify their decision to the rest of the class.

According to Mrs. Alwine, the exercise helps students become more aware of the process involved in making difficult decisions. This awareness, she argues, can be beneficial later on when these students may find themselves facing real life dilemmas such as whether or not to take drugs, attend college or run away from home.

"The exercise itself is beside the point," said Mrs. Alwine, a co-author of the curriculum guide. "The important thing is what follows, when the kids talk about how they reached their decision. It's been very successful so far."

In many instances, she continued, the exercise causes "tremendous interreaction" among students, generates discussion and makes students think out loud.

Mrs. Alwine added however, there are usually a few students in each class who cannot bring themselves to participate, as well as those who do participate but regret it afterwards.

"I thought the game was horrible," Pattie said to Mrs. Alwine after the exercise was completed. Mrs. Alwine had asked the class if anyone did not like playing the game.

"Every person seemed to have some good qualities. I just didn't want to decide. It was too hard," Pattie said.

"Well, that's one of the things adults have to learn about life and decisions," responded Mrs. Alwine. "That important decisions are hard. You have to fight within yourself to make them. And once you've decided, you have to learn to live with the consequences, good or bad."

During the game, Pattie's group had only one major disagreement which eventually was resolved with no hard feelings. The two black students in the group, a girl and a boy, where strongly in favor of eliminating a young black male candidate who was described in the instructions as a "suspected homosexual, with bitter feelings towards racial problems."

"He has to go, that's all," said Caroline Bryan, the self-appointed leader of the group. "He's definitely weak, man. He won't serve the purpose no way. All he'll do is cause a conflict and you can't have a conflict in that situation."

Earl Ross, silent up until this point, agreed. "I think he should go, too," he said firmly.

But the white members of the group were adamant about keeping the man. He was young, a year away from a medical degree, and the new society would need his services, they argued. So what if he had problems, he could resolve them in a hurry, they said.

In the end, it was decided the man would not be eliminated.

Another minor disagreement arose over whether the group should keep a young Roman Catholic nun, or a middle-aged priest "with liberal views."

"The sister would hold people together and she's young and healthy. But she wouldn't have sex. You need people who will keep up the species" said Sue Hester.

"Yea, but the priest would hold people together and you need a man to hold things together and act as a leader," said Sheila Burger.

"Why not get rid of both of them," offered Nora Ford. "Neither of them can have kids. It isn't sensible."

Sheila shot back, "You have to have some kind of religion, don't you?" The upshot of this interchange was that the group eliminated both the priest and the sister. The other candidates, some of whom were de-

scribed in the lesson as faithful churchgoers, could take care of religion.

The last disagreement, and the one which confirmed Pattie's opinion that the exercise was "cruel," concerned a middle aged Jewish couple and their mentally retarded son. The group decided to keep all three at first, then scratched the boy and finally the father.

Only the mother, with a degree in psychology, would be of use in the new society, the student decided.

"You're definitely gonna need a shrink in that situation," said Sheila.

But Pattie had had enough and reeled to her feet in disgust.

"You can't do that! You can't kill that poor woman's husband and son, and then expect her to be the super shrink for the whole group, can you?"

Later, during the discussion, Pattie criticized her group's decision about the family again.

Mrs. Alwine answered, "What if I asked you all to draw up personality sketches of yourselves, and then used that list for the game instead of the fictitious one in the curriculum guide?"

The class grew silent, and then one girl replied: "God, I wouldn't do it. I just couldn't do it. I'd see myself go first before I'd..."

#### LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BILL PERPETUATES ABUSES

**HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the legal services program as administered by OEO has proven unsatisfactory in two major areas: class actions and law reform.

First, OEO never developed a set of guidelines regulating legal services attorneys in filing class actions. This failure resulted in countless abuses. All too often the legal services attorney failed to consider the needs of his client and whether a class action was the most desirable means of handling the client's problem. Client needs were of secondary importance to the filing of a headline-grabbing case. Legal services attorneys eagerly brought class actions on such dramatic issues as busing, welfare rights, abortion and prison reform. While attorneys spent their time and taxpayers' money ferreting out unusual and exciting cases, the less dramatic legal problems of the individual client were often pushed to the background.

A similar phenomenon occurred in the area of law reform. Although originally intended as a means of changing laws which inflicted hardship on poor people as a group, law reform soon became a device for developing the attorney's interests rather than that of his client. Rather than sitting in the office and waiting for a client with a problem, often the attorney would select a law or situation which he considered objectionable and then go out shopping for a client to bring the action. Once again the needs of the individual client were incidental to the crusading impulse of the legal services attorney.

Congress has the opportunity to study the record and correct the abuses of the past. The proposed legal services corporation bill, however, has no effective

guidelines regulating legal services attorneys in class actions or law reform activity. Activist, social-reforming attorneys can continue to spend millions of taxpayers' dollars for spectacular legal actions and for suits against the Government that will cost taxpayers even more millions. By passing the proposed legal services corporation bill, Congress will just perpetuate known abuses rather than correcting them.

EDWARD WATSON—AMERICAN

**HON. WM. J. RANDALL**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, my home city of Independence, Mo., is known all over the free world as the home of former President Harry S. Truman. We proudly proclaim our city as "Queen City of the Trails." We have established with historical accuracy that Independence, Mo., was the starting point of the Santa Fe Trail, California Trail, and the Oregon Trail.

Our fair city has another claim to fame as the world headquarters of the reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints of Jesus Christ. Celebrities who were born in Independence, include the indefatigable Ginger Rogers and the famous Lewis Stone of silent screen fame. A famous native of Independence whose name appears in our history books, is Colonel Van Horn, an early day outfitter of wagon trains going into the West and one of the financial backers of the famous pony express.

But, Mr. Speaker, many modern day residents of the Queen City of the Trails, carry on today the pioneer spirit of their forebears. One who well portrayed the independence spirit was a distinguished citizen who departed this life a few days ago. He was so highly regarded and so greatly respected that the editor and general manager, Peter J. Esser of the Examiner, the leading newspaper of Independence and eastern Jackson County, personally prepared an editorial entitled "Ed Watson—American."

Mr. Esser's editorial is well written. It is accurately descriptive of our dear friend, Ed Watson. It could have been used as a eulogy at his memorial services. In my judgment, no finer tribute can be accorded a man than to call him an American.

It is quite apparent that Pete Esser had a great love for the man he was writing about. But so did a lot of the rest of us who lived in Independence during all of the years with Ed Watson. The editorial eloquently describes the struggles of Ed Watson to get an education, and his constant determination coupled with hard work to make a success of his life.

A man can achieve success in business and in his chosen profession and yet lose the virtues of humility and unselfishness as he climbs the ladder to the top. Not so with Ed Watson. As the editorial points out, he was always ready to help a neighbor in time of need. He shared his lakes with fellow fishermen. His work in 4-H activities demonstrated his great

belief in the youth of our country and their importance as the citizens of tomorrow. Ed Watson was a humanitarian in the true sense of that word.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and pleasure to read into the Record at this time the editorial entitled "Edward Watson—American" as it appeared in the Examiner, Thursday, June 14, 1973, and as written by Peter J. Esser, editor:

EDWARD WATSON—AMERICAN

(By Peter J. Esser, Editor)

When we think about America and the American dream we think about a person rising from obscurity to fame or success. We think about the attributes this typical American must have to attain this dream.

There's intelligence, the desire to achieve, hard work, recognition of the dignity and rights of other human beings, honesty, integrity, love of family and love of God.

Not all of us in our lifetimes are able to put all of these together, but Ed Watson did... to perfection.

Coming off a Kansas farm and one of a family of ten children, Ed saw necessity for education. In days when many did not receive a high school education, Ed, through hard work and personal sacrifice, managed a college degree from Kansas State University.

He then applied this knowledge to his career... a career which would keep him close to the land he loved.

While Ed was an astute businessman, he was many other things.

He was always ready to help a neighbor when help was needed. He was the kind of person you like to meet, always glad to see you and always with some little kind of jest. He had a dapper, debonaire air.

Ed was a Democrat. He never sought public office but he recognized the value of strong political parties and strong candidates. Before every election, both city and county, the politicians gathered to meet and talk with their constituents on the spacious and beautiful home and lawn of the Watson family. And Ed was behind his favorite candidates with his advice and financial support.

He loved to share his well-stocked lakes with fellow fishermen.

He loved the out-of-doors, hunting with his bird dogs and with good friends.

He was a sports enthusiast from his college days with football a favorite.

Above all, he was a good husband, father and grandfather. With the help of his devoted wife Marie, they together built a good, sound business and reared a fine family.

He did his community bit, too, in 4-H activities when the children were small and he took an active important role in Farm Bureau affairs over a period spanning 30 years.

Many a young man, particularly those interested in agriculture, came to Ed for advice. As one of these young men put it, "I often went to him for advice and he always gave it along with some sound sense I really didn't ask for."

Ed left his footprints on the sands of time with his example on how to be a true Christian gentleman. We who knew him will never forget. Yes, Ed Watson was an American.

#### CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER IN DALLAS, TEX., DRAWS HIGH PRAISE

**HON. ALAN STEELMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, too often today we are hearing about programs which are of little benefit to those they were designed to help. However, the Children's Medical Center's Diagnostic



and Evaluation Center in Dallas is one project for which we are really getting our dollar's worth, and I would like to commend to my colleagues' attention the Dallas Times Herald article of June 3, 1973, entitled "Diagnostic center draws high praise" concerning this effective and most beneficial program.

The text of the article follows:

#### DIAGNOSTIC CENTER DRAWS HIGH PRAISE

About 90 per cent of parents of retarded children who have used the Children's Medical Center's Diagnostic and Evaluation Center (DEC) here report they are pleased with the service.

Dr. Doman Kent Keele, director of DEC, told the annual convention of the American Association of Mental Deficiency in Atlanta last week that the center is one of the few federally funded projects that can show consumer satisfaction. "People are really getting their money's worth," he commented.

Dr. Keele presented a study based on 722 children in this area as a potential national model for evaluating methods of handling and managing retarded children on an outpatient basis.

He said coordination was the key to successful service delivery. At first families had to make several visits to see different specialists.

"But we determined it was best to treat all problems together in a coordinated way, and concentrate the workup into a one or two day span," Dr. Keele explained. After the evaluation the team of experts (in pediatrics, psychology, social work, audiology, occupational and speech therapy, nutrition and public health nursing) holds a multidisciplinary case conference and designs a plan for managing the case, it is passed on to parents at a conference, and also as a written report with a list of recommendations. "The result is that children thus treated are getting along much better than in earlier years where professionals worked individually on the case without benefit of the team approach," Dr. Keele reported.

When a questionnaire was sent to parents, 90 per cent said they felt the center was interested in them and their child and was honest with them. Nearly as many (88 per cent) said they understood the information given them.

Professionals who answered a similar questionnaire rated the service even higher. Ninety-six per cent felt the evaluation was useful in dealing with the patient, and 95 per cent thought it was helpful in dealing with the parents.

"We now know our system works better for the family than anything we have tried," Dr. Keele concluded in his speech before 2,300 specialists at the Atlanta convention.

The DEC director told The Times Herald that he does have a problem, however. "The need for service is so great that we have a waiting list," he said, "and it's hard for us to do follow-up, though we do refer patients elsewhere for continuing service."

#### ENERGY CRISIS

### HON. DICK SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis which the United States faces can be successfully resolved only by an honest combined effort by all of us. I recently received a letter from the West Yellowstone Montana Chamber of Commerce which is indicative of the willingness of the people of my district to do their

part, even though it means possible reduction of personal income. Mr. Speaker I insert the aforementioned letter in its entirety at this point:

WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONT., CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE,

June 16, 1973.

HON. RICHARD M. SHOUP,  
Representative, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHOUP: One of the major industries in the State of Montana is tourism and, for several communities like West Yellowstone, it is the primary industry. News releases, alone, about fuel shortages do irreparable harm to the economy of our town and thousands of others like us in this great country.

If we are, in fact, experiencing an energy crisis there are several steps which we respectfully recommend to you for implementation. The underlying assumption in making these recommendations is that life in our complex society makes an annual vacation a virtual necessity. Efforts to control fuel consumption should be arrived at non-vacation automobile usage when control measures will have a maximum impact on the consumption of our energy resources.

#### FACTS

1. An average American family drives over 9,000 non-vacation miles per year and only 2,000 miles for vacations and recreational uses.
2. Our gasoline consumption is concentrated in those areas of heaviest population density, those same areas that have the greatest automobile air pollution problems.
3. Emission control equipment on new cars increases gasoline consumption significantly at a time when our energy resources are not adequate to satisfy this new demand.
4. Over 95% of metropolitan commuters using private automobiles drive to and from work with only one person in the car.
5. Gasoline consumption is inversely proportional to the speed an automobile is driven.
6. The automobile is an American way of life and all changes imposed will be met with resistance of varying strength. If possible, positive programs should be implemented which restrict as little as possible, our freedom to travel while lowering fuel consumption to tolerable levels.

It is our belief that, after considering the above facts, the recommendations listed on the following page are viable alternatives to the present scare tactics which serve only to induce hoarding.

#### LONG RANGE

1. Achieve lower fuel consumption by reducing horsepower and size of automobiles to more moderate levels.
2. Appropriate research and development funding to accelerate discovery of more efficient and pollution free power sources.
3. Expand metropolitan transit systems as rapidly as practical.
4. Encourage the railroads to expand and improve passenger service. (Europe has far surpassed this country in providing attractive, comfortable and convenient rail services).

#### SHORT RANGE

1. Impose, as soon as possible, temporary speed restrictions to reduce gasoline consumption.
2. Impose a graduated tax on vehicles entering or leaving metropolitan areas. This tax should be high for autos carrying only one person and low or non-existent for cars with 4 or 5 passengers. This would immediately stimulate car pooling and reduce gas consumption and air pollution.
3. Use the news and advertising media to encourage the conservation of gasoline on vacations by seeing a few specific areas more thoroughly instead of superficially visiting large numbers of tourist attractions separated by many miles.

4. Use the news and advertising media to encourage walking and bicycling when practical.

We, the West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce, hope that you will find these recommendations useful as you and others in your position, search for solutions to our elusive energy problem. We will appreciate any help you can possibly be in alleviating our current crisis by implementing positive and constructive programs to correct the fuel problem. Thank you in advance for your consideration of our alternative solutions.

Yours in progress,

ROBERT L. SCHAAP,  
President.

#### AIRPORT SECURITY

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a regular commuter between Washington and Chicago, I have experienced the operation of airport security checks.

While these checks can be mildly irritating and add a time element to embarking procedures, I believe that the practical effects in ending hijacking outweigh the inconveniences involved.

This point is very well made in an editorial by Philip E. Nolan, general manager of radio station WIND, on Monday, June 11. The editorial follows:

#### AIRPORT SECURITY

The answer to rampant airline hi-jacking was tight on-the-ground security. But now, five months later, there is talk of abandoning airport security checks. There have been no hi-jackings since the clamp-down . . . so, in theory, the need has gone.

There is no reason to believe the problem has disappeared. The temptation to blackmail an airline for thousands of dollars still has to be present despite the remarkable record of failure by most jet-age pirates.

And, by contrast with those early days of annoyance, airport security at O'Hare now is almost completely free of hassle for the passenger.

Even carry-on luggage is zipped through detection equipment without delay and, in general, without inconvenience.

There is a cost factor involved. Somebody has to safeguard the system and it does take personnel to run the detection facilities.

We urge the airlines and the Federal Aviation Authority to continue the present system. It works; and it has restored confidence in air travel.

#### DEFICIT SITUATION REFLECTED IN SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974

### HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, at this point I will place in the RECORD a letter I have sent the Members of the House regarding the fiscal situation as it is reflected in the supplemental summary for the fiscal year 1974 budget:

DEAR COLLEAGUE: On June 1, 1973 the President submitted to the Congress the Supplemental Summary for the Fiscal Year 1974

Budget (H. Doc. 93-110) which is required by law.

The sanguinity with which this Supplemental Summary was received by much of the press is not supported in the least by the harsh facts carried in the document itself. I think it is especially appropriate to again recite the sober message regarding the dismal fiscal situation. The remaining days of June and the month of July will be important times for fiscal decision making in the House of Representatives. We must not during these days ahead be falsely buoyed by headlines that tend to misrepresent our very real budget problems.

The budget still proposes as it did in January a \$19 billion spending increase in fiscal year 1974 (the year beginning on July 1, 1973) over current estimates for fiscal year 1973.

The budget now estimates a debt increase of \$26.4 billion for fiscal year 1973 and proposes a further increase of \$17 billion for fiscal year 1974. It is shocking to reflect that over one-fifth of the nation's nearly half-trillion dollar debt estimated in this document will have been accumulated in only four years.

Annual federal deficits and debt increases are not new—they have been with us for years. But the sharp increases in recent years highlight a budget badly out of balance—both in terms of revenues in hand or in sight and in the context of an economy that has been virtually roaring with vitality. Much of the increased revenue estimated in the Supplemental Summary resulted from adjustments for inflation.

The Unified Budget, which is the official budget submitted by the President, presents a less bleak situation—only a \$2.7 billion deficit for fiscal year 1974. This is clearly misleading. Under the Unified Budget, borrowings from trust funds (social security, highway, etc.) to finance the general purposes of government are not counted as part of the deficit.

These borrowings are substantial, amounting to \$10 billion in fiscal year 1973 and \$16 billion in fiscal year 1974. They do increase the national debt. They will, of course, be repaid with interest. We must not permit ourselves to be guided by the Unified Budget, which masks our true fiscal plight.

An analysis of the budget surplus and deficit situation reflecting the data in the Supplemental Summary for fiscal year 1974 is available at the House Committee on Appropriations.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MAHON,  
Chairman.

#### FIELD DAY PROGRAM

### HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the members of the Columbus, Ga., Amateur Radio Club will be conducting their annual field day program on June 23 and 24. This program is designed specifically to test the skills and equipment of the "Ham" radio operators in the event a real local, State, or national emergency should occur. The members of the Columbus Amateur Radio Club are certainly to be commended for their fine efforts to be ready and on the alert to help those who may be in need.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following cor-

respondence from my good friend and the club president, Mr. John T. Laney, which outlines the purpose and plans of the field day program:

COLUMBUS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC., FIELD DAY PROGRAM

Many of the local amateur radio operators, "Hams", in this area will be operating in the annual Field Day program starting at 2:00 p.m. Saturday, June 23, and continuing for 24 hours until 2:00 p.m. Sunday, June 24. This is an annual test sponsored by The American Radio Relay League for the purpose of checking equipment and skills in the event of a real emergency.

"Hams" have the capability of furnishing communication with any part of our country, and would be of invaluable assistance in providing contact with other areas for civil defense, Red Cross, police, or public utilities in case of flood, hurricane, or other type disaster.

Local Amateurs will set up operations in a deserted barracks in the Harmony Church area of Fort Benning. Three stations will operate continuously for the 24-hour test. All equipment will operate under emergency conditions using gasoline generators for all power. Last year a total of 1267 contacts were made covering the entire United States.

This year for the first time, special effort will be made to make contact through an amateur radio satellite, Oscar 6. This will add immeasurably to communications as this satellite orbits the earth.

All Amateurs and the public are extended an invitation to visit the site. Club members will be available to explain the equipment and the test. Look for signs after turning off Victory Drive at 8th Division Road.

#### THE LIE THAT BECAME THE TRUTH

### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, many people complain about the bias of some portion of the American news media, but few do anything about it in a systematic way. One group which has, is Accuracy in Media—AIM—a Washington-based organization which serves, to the extent of its capacities, as a watchdog for journalists who are more than reluctant to police themselves in any meaningful way. AIM also criticizes the practice of "advocacy journalism," whose adherents in effect argue that the beliefs of the journalist and the policies he thinks correct are more important than reporting the facts as they are.

Recently, in the May 1973 issue of the AIM Report, AIM Board Chairman Reed J. Irvine published a thoughtful, incisive and disturbing analysis of the New York Times' coverage of the December bombings of North Vietnam by U.S. forces. He demonstrates conclusively that one of our greatest newspapers severely distorted the truth about the bombing at that time in order to influence American public opinion to demand an end to it. For the Times at that point, however, truth apparently was not important—policy was. We now know from our returned prisoners of war how vital the December bombings were in gaining their release. But if the Times had had its way and the very careful and precise bombing of North Vietnam had been stopped,

these brave men would probably not be with us today.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mr. Irvine's article, "The Lie That Became the Truth," will be of absorbing interest to all those who realize intuitively how slanted news coverage in the Times is. Here, we are given chapter and verse on a single—but very important—example of that slant.

The material follows:

THE LIE THAT BECAME THE TRUTH

(By Reed J. Irvine)

After a halt of nearly two months, President Nixon ordered the resumption of full-scale bombing against North Vietnam on December 18, 1972, including the bombing of military targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area not previously bombed. Administration officials said that the President had taken this action as part of a concerted political, diplomatic and military campaign to force North Vietnam into a more conciliatory position at the bargaining table. It was clear that President Nixon wanted to bring maximum pressure to bear on the North Vietnamese to get them to agree to an early end to the fighting and to the return of the American prisoners of war.

This move was highly successful. The bombing of Hanoi lasted only 11 days. The North Vietnamese resumed peace talks at the technical level in Paris on January 2, and on January 8, Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho began the serious negotiations that produced the cease-fire agreement that went into effect on January 27, just 40 days after the bombing was resumed. Two months later all the American POWs were safely out of Hanoi.

Major Norman A. McDaniel expressed the sentiments of the returned POWs when he said he was "very happy" to see the bombing resumed "because I felt that it was by far one of the major steps to be taken in order to secure the release of myself and my fellow prisoners." Major McDaniel said the reason the POWs had praised President Nixon so much was "because we feel that he was instrumental in putting enough pressure on the enemy to gain our release."

It may come as a shock to the returned POWs to learn that very important elements of the American news media did their best to force the President to halt the pressure on Hanoi that brought them their freedom. This was done by trying to convince the American public in news stories, editorials and columns that the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong was uncivilized, inhumane terror bombing of civilians. Strong demands were made by influential newspapers and commentators that it be halted at once. News stories emphasized the number of American planes shot down, the allegedly heavy civilian casualties, and the strong criticism of the bombing in foreign countries. Repeated insistence by the Defense Department that the United States was not engaged in terror bombing of the civilian population, but was hitting legitimate military targets made little impression on the news media. These assertions were reported, but they were drowned out by reports from Communist and other sources of "carpet-bombing" of populated areas.

The New York Times tried to convince its readers that "carpet-bombing" was inherent in the use of B-52's. The Times hammered away at this point in news stories and in editorial comment. Here are some examples:

"Mr. Friedman was asked if it was not inevitable that some civilian centers would be struck because of the B-52 bombing pattern, which, in the case of a normal flight of three bombers, is said to be more than half a mile wide and more than a mile and a half long.

"No," he replied. "We don't strike civilian targets." He then amended his comment to say, "We do not target civilian targets." (news story, 12/21/72).



"With each B-52 carrying an average of 24 tons of bombs, the bombers, which usually fly in formations of three, lay down a devastating swath of bombs about half a mile wide and one and a half miles long. (news story, 12/22/72).

"The big B-52 bombers that are being used for the first time over the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area are not precision weapons. Normally, they operate in flights of three that lay down a pattern of bombs—20 tons to a plane—which scatter over an area more than half a mile wide and more than a mile and a half long. Even if the "targets" were strictly military, a great deal more than military would inevitably be caught up in such sweeping devastation, especially in a blitz that in the first two days alone is estimated to have dropped 20,000 tons of explosives—the equivalent of the Hiroshima bomb. (Editorial, 12/22/72).

Having established to its own satisfaction that the U.S. was inflicting "sweeping devastation" on Hanoi and Haiphong, *The Times* gave prominent attention to reports from Communist and other sources that confirmed this conclusion.

On December 21, *The Times* carried on page one a report from the Soviet press agency, Tass, that spoke of "brutal bombings of cities" and charged that the raids had caused heavy civilian casualties and damaged thousands of homes. When the Associated Press stated that Hanoi Radio had reported only 260 deaths in Hanoi and Haiphong as a result of the raids, *The New York Times* relegated this information to an inconspicuous spot on page 16 of its December 21 editions.

By Hanoi's own admission the number of deaths resulting from the first two days of raids was less than 8 percent of the number of Americans killed by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This startling revelation did not faze those in the media who were determined to convince the world that the United States was engaging in terror bombing. NBC's nightly TV news described the first two days of the raids as possibly the heaviest of any war. That suggested that they were comparable to the British aerial attack on Dresden, Germany in World War II, which took an estimated 180,000 lives.

Had the American journalists considered for a moment the difference between Dresden's 180,000 deaths and the 260 killed at Hanoi-Haiphong on December 18 and 19, they might have taken more seriously the insistence by the Defense Department that the raids were directed against military targets and were not wiping out the civilian population. The facts were not permitted to interfere with the picture that the editors of *The New York Times* were determined to convey. They had help from some of their journalistic colleagues in Europe. On December 22, *The Times* published this highly imaginative description of the bombing from the French paper, *Le Monde*:

"Today it (barbarity) has reached a new high in a North Vietnam covered with 'big cemeteries under the moonlight.' A hundred B-52's and hundreds of fighter bombers unleashed night and day on the network of tightly knit webs of Delta villages—it is hard to imagine what this represents in terror, in blind murders and psychological mutilations . . . To cover this dense crowd of civilians with a carpet of bombs is perhaps not to exterminate a people, but it is to undertake a succession of localized exterminations."

#### SCIENTISTS FORGET SCIENCE

The journalists were not the only ones who failed to look at the facts and who embraced the propaganda line of the Communists. Influenced, perhaps by what they had read in the newspapers and heard over TV, a group of prominent scientists issued a statement on the bombing, which said in part:

"[The Administration] is launching those attacks against concentrated centers of civilian population, while blandly announcing

lists of military targets that under these circumstances insult the intelligence of every thinking person. North Vietnam hardly contains military targets; and a B-52 bombing pattern one and one-half miles long by one-half mile broad, dropped from an altitude of 30,000 feet cannot pick out targets. Yet such bombings are now crisscrossing some of the most densely populated cities in the world, in an unprecedented orgy of killing and destruction that horrifies people everywhere—as Guernica, Coventry and Dresden once horrified them."

The full statement was carried in *The New York Times*, together with a news story about the protest, on December 29. It was signed by Nobel laureates George Wald of Harvard, Salvador Luria of M.I.T., Albert Szent-Gyorgyi of the Marine Biology Laboratory and six other prominent scientists. These brilliant men, trained to discover the fact before leaping to conclusions, were just as unscientific as the editors of *The Times*, whose influence is clearly evident in the statement they signed.

#### THE "BOMBING" OF THE "HANOI HILTON" POW CAMP

One of the meanest propaganda tricks of the Communists was the announcement on December 21 that a POW camp had been hit by the bombing and that an unspecified number of prisoners had been injured. This was pure fiction, but the American news media helped spread the lie.

The charge was prominently featured on all three TV network nightly news programs on December 21. The Vanderbilt TV News Abstracts show both ABC and CBS reporting this as fact, noting the Joan Baez and Telford Taylor had toured the camp and seen the damage. According to this source, only NBC took a more cautious approach, saying that Hanoi had reported that the camp was damaged. ABC and CBS reported the Pentagon statement that the camp area had not been targeted, but NBC did not.

*The New York Times* headlined the reported attack on the POW camp on page one. In its story on December 22, *The Times* did not tell its readers that the Defense Department had denied targeting the area of the camp. The Pentagon was quoted only as saying "that if these statements were correct, then Hanoi was admitting that it was violating the Geneva Convention by keeping prisoners of war 'in areas particularly exposed to the dangers of war.'"

Had the news media waited a few hours to get confirmation of the story from the visiting Americans, they would have learned that the "damage" to the camp was at most a few cracks in the walls and ceilings of some of the rooms. That was revealed by the Washington Star-News in its December 22 edition. Much needless worry was caused the families of the POWs by the haste with which the news media carried the false Communist propaganda charge.

#### THE HYSTERIA MOUNTS

The discovery that they had been deceived by the Hanoi claim that the POW camp had been bombed did not deter the news media from continuing to pass on wild and unverified charges about the bombing.

Great emotions were aroused about a story that the Bach Mai Hospital had been completely destroyed. On December 28, *The New York Times* again repeated in a front page story that the B-52's "lay down a carpet of bombs a mile and a half long and a half a mile wide." It said that there were reports that several diplomatic missions, including those of India, Cuba and Egypt, had been damaged by the bombing. *The Times* reported a North Vietnamese statement that the bombing had caused thousands of deaths. It asked in an editorial: "Can anyone believe that carpet-bombing of this magnitude does not take a terrible civilian toll in such a densely populated region?"

On December 29, *The Times* reported on page 3 that Hanoi had protested "terror

bombings unprecedented in history," and it passed on, without comment, the Hanoi assertion that the U.S. had mobilized "close to 10,000 tactical aircraft" for this assault.

NBC's nightly TV news program on the same day put on Indian diplomats fresh out of Hanoi who asserted that the Bach Mai Hospital had been completely destroyed and who charged that the bombing was indiscriminate. The wife of one said that the bombing had destroyed everything but the life of the people, and that too was being taken now.

The campaign by the media against the bombing had its effect. On December 29, both CBS and NBC had Senator Saxbe saying that President Nixon must have taken leave of his senses. CBS warned that the planned meeting between Nixon and Brezhnev might be called off. They quoted Chou En-lai as saying that the bombing could adversely affect U.S.-China relations, and they cited unnamed administration officials who were having second thoughts about the bombing because of the heavy losses (a total of 27 planes). NBC reported that the Chicago City Council had condemned the bombing, as had Italy, Holland and Sweden.

#### THE BOMBING ENDS, BUT NOT THE CRITICISM

On December 30 it was announced that peace talks would be resumed in Paris and that the bombing north of the 20th Parallel would be halted. It took *The New York Times*, however, a couple of weeks to unwind.

*The Times* ran another vicious attack on the United States from *Le Monde* on January 5, which compared the bombing to the atrocities of Hitler. Accusing the American Government of being drunk with power, the author, Vercors, said: "For the moment they are content with transposing an entire land into a lunar landscape and an entire people into dead men from out of the Stone Age."

The same edition of *The Times* carried an AP dispatch on page one which said that a preliminary survey by North Vietnam showed that 1,318 persons were killed and 1,261 wounded by the bombing raids. There was no editorial comment on the discovery that the supposed "carpet-bombing" in a densely populated area that was said to have been "unprecedented in history" had killed fewer than half the number of people that had died at Pearl Harbor and less than one per cent of the number that died at Dresden.

On the contrary, on January 8, *The Times* was still speaking of "terror bombing," and approvingly quoted *Le Monde's* likening the raids to the Nazi bombing of Guernica. Anthony Lewis's outrage was so great that it evidently affected his memory. On January 22, he published a column in *The Times* in which he said that Britain was attacked first in World War II and was therefore justified in destroying Hamburg and Dresden, but the U.S. had no excuse for bombing Hanoi. (AIM pointed out to Mr. Lewis that Britain got into World War II by going to the defense of Poland, just as the U.S. had gone to the defense of South Vietnam. Lewis subsequently published a correction, but he did not revise his argument.)

#### THE TRUTH EMERGES

The mystery of the contradiction between the low casualties and the reported indiscriminate, massive carpet bombing was cleared up in April 1973. It turned out that there had been no massive, indiscriminate carpet-bombing. The atrocity that had so outraged *The New York Times*, the Nobel laureates, and the Chicago City Council, to name but a few, had never happened.

This was first revealed by Tammy Arbuckle, correspondent for the *Washington Star-News*, who visited Hanoi at the end of March. In a dispatch printed in the *Star-News* on April 1, he said:

"United States air strikes against legitimate military targets in Hanoi seem to have been carried out with almost surgical precision. The impression after nine hours spent in this city is that Hanoi's people, contrary

to some reports, seem to have had an easier war than some. . . . Pictures and some press reports had given a visitor the impression Hanoi had suffered badly in the war—but in fact the city is hardly touched. This compares with South Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laos towns that are completely razed."

Mr. Arbuckle's eyewitness observations were confirmed on April 6, when Adm. Thomas Moorer released reconnaissance aerial photos of Hanoi that showed that the city was virtually intact. The photos showed that 13 military targets had been struck and that there had been five cases of accidental damage, none of them very extensive. These were part of the Cuban Chancery compound, part of the Bach Mai Hospital, a small part of the Hanoi textile plant and two small residential areas. All of these were near military targets.

Speaking of one of the residential areas struck, Kham Tien, which had become a favorite showplace to demonstrate the damage done by the bombing, Arbuckle said it looked as if about 60 houses had been destroyed and another 20 damaged. About 215 people were killed there.

The aerial photos show that Bach Mai Hospital, about which so much has been written, to consist of five large buildings, two of which were partially damaged. The reports that the hospital was completely destroyed are false. Similarly with the Cuban Chancery compound, where it appears that two out of a dozen buildings were damaged.

#### SOME CORRECTION, BUT NO APOLOGIES

Although the truth about the carpet-bombing myth became known to American newsmen at the end of March, *The New York Times*, which had been one of the creators of the myth, did nothing to correct the totally false impression that it had given its readers until May 2. On that date it published on page 2 an article by Drew Middleton with the headline: "Hanoi Films Show No 'Carpet-Bombing'". The story said frankly that the photographs did not support charges made during the offensive that our planes had subjected Hanoi to the kind of bombing that was carried out against German cities during World War II. Mr. Middleton quoted a senior air force officer as saying that the pictures confirmed what the Defense Department had said all along about the nature of the bombing.

*The New York Times* and many others gravely misinformed the public about the nature of the December bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. The purpose of this type of reporting was not to inform the public, but evidently to mold public opinion in the way that these journalists thought it should be molded. The editors of *The New York Times* made it clear from the beginning that they thought the bombing had severely shaken the hopes for peace in Indochina. They were entitled to that opinion, even though events proved them wrong. Were they, however, entitled to misinform the public about what was transpiring, to try to pressure the Government to change its policies to conform to what they thought was desirable. This is advocacy journalism on a grand scale, practiced not by a single reporter, but by an entire newspaper, one of the most influential in the world.

Perhaps Vercors, the author of the wild emotional article from *Le Monde* that *The Times* printed on January 5, made the most fitting comment back in 1968, when he wrote:

"The real victim, as I see it, is again the same: the Truth. I know, I know: truth is relative; facts are too complex to look at from one side only. Sure, big boy, you are right, and anyone who thinks otherwise is naive. But one thing does, objectively, exist, and the subtlest sophisms cannot cover it up: the Lie. . . . The Lie repeated a thousand times becomes the Truth."

#### REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE RUSSELL E. TRAIN

#### HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of the Members an excellent and timely speech delivered to the Washington Rotary Club by Russell Train, a man who has lent this country considerable vision while serving as Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

Chairman Train's thesis deals with the dual and inseparable crisis of energy and the environment and how we might set out to deal with these concerns in a responsible manner. Mr. Train offers these valuable and reassuring thoughts at a time when the country is being increasingly polarized by the attempts of some to create an environmental backlash and to make the conservation movement a scapegoat for many decades of miscalculations which have brought us to the brink of a major energy shortage.

The text of the speech follows:

#### REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE RUSSELL E. TRAIN

Our current energy problem is complex and closely related to a wide variety of forces. Prominent among these forces is, of course, the question of environmental quality; but prices, technology, regulatory requirements, international relations, and national security considerations are also integral parts of the problem. There are some who simplistically blame the strong concern over environmental quality as the cause of our energy problems. This assertion is simply not true. I emphasize this point because there is a current tendency to make the environment the whipping boy for our energy problems.

A recent issue of a national news magazine quoted the chief executive of a major international oil company as identifying environmentalists as the major culprits in blocking new generating facilities and new refinery capacity. In my opinion, such statements obscure the facts, confuse the issues, and can only serve to delay effective solution of our energy problems.

Similarly, a spate of advertising has tried to convince the public that auto emission standards are the cause of major reductions in gasoline mileage. However, according to a study conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency, greater weight, automatic transmissions and air conditioners are more important causes of increased fuel consumption than pollution controls. Data from more than 2,000 1973 model cars show that fuel economy loss (in miles per gallon) due to pollution control systems is less than eight percent as compared to uncontrolled vehicles. By comparison, the fuel economy loss due to air conditioning averages about nine percent, and can run as high as 20 percent on a hot day in urban traffic. In addition, the fuel loss from an automatic transmission is about six percent.

EPA's engineers attribute much of the decrease in gas mileage to increases in vehicle weight. Their investigation found that over the years, new vehicles having the same model designation have become heavier. For example, the Chevrolet Impala weighed 4,000 pounds in 1958, but weighs 5,500 pounds now. And as the weight of the car has gone up, its gas efficiency has dropped. The study found that a change of only 500 pounds in the weight of 1973 vehicles—from 3,000 to 3,500—can lower the mileage from an average of 16.2 miles per gallon to 14.0 miles per gallon—a decrease in fuel economy of

nearly 14 percent. A thousand pound increase in weight, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds, could lower gas mileage from 16.2 miles per gallon to 11.2 miles per gallon—a decrease of 30 percent. The plain fact is that we need to both reduce automobile emissions and improve automobile fuel economy.

Environmental factors also have been cited as a major reason for nuclear power plant delays. However, data from the Atomic Energy Commission does not support this allegation. According to the AEC, the National Environmental Policy Act review process is not the controlling factor in bringing a nuclear power plant into operation. The major requisite for licensing a plant is its readiness for fuel loading. And AEC data submitted to the Council in March indicate that final environmental impact statements were available, on the average, 8.2 months prior to the scheduled fuel loading.

And while environmentalists are blamed for power plant siting delays, it should be remembered that it has been nearly two and one-half years since the President first submitted to Congress a "Power Plant Siting" bill. Should his most recent submission, the "Electric Facilities Siting Act of 1973," be enacted, the review and approval process for siting new plants would be simplified while giving the public earlier notice and a larger role in the decisions over power needs and how and where to meet them. And although some spokesmen for the power industry publicly lament the difficulties in getting new plants approved, the National Association of Electric Companies' position before the Congress has been that no new legislation is needed. If this legislation had been enacted, we might be two years closer to the institutional arrangements necessary to deal with some of our crucial energy problems.

Environmentalists have also been charged with hindering the construction of new petroleum refineries. Although some companies have been refused sites for new refineries, by and large the oil industry has been most reluctant to commit large sums to new refinery construction because of past uncertainty about government policies, such as oil import policies, and because of severe shortage of cash from current company earnings. In addition, for the large international oil companies, extreme uncertainty as to their situation in the Middle East vis-a-vis the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has created a wait-and-see attitude. Now that one of these uncertainties—the curbs on crude oil imports—has been removed, and oil company profits have improved, a number of oil companies have announced plans for expansion of existing refineries.

But the same uncertainties that hindered construction of new refineries and contributed to the shortage of distillate fuel oil this past winter, are now factors in the projected gasoline shortage this summer. Various oil companies spent large sums to advertise that they knew these shortages were coming. They blamed environmentalists. I would add a few points that were omitted from those advertisements.

Operating under conditions of uncertainty, the oil industry quite properly has turned to management science techniques—computers—to assist them in maximizing profit. According to the computers, the level of fuel oil inventory for the 1972-73 heating season did not need to be maintained at the same high level as the previous year. This made sense in terms of profits because gasoline is a more profitable product to manufacture and sell than heating oil. Unfortunately, the weather did not cooperate, and the cold snap which occurred early in the winter, after a cool, rainy autumn, unsettled the optimum production schedules, and set the stage for the supply dislocations experienced early in 1973.



It must be pointed out as well that through the first half of 1972, the U.S. refineries were not operating at peak capacity. Hopefully, now that the crude oil import restrictions have been removed, refinery production can be kept running at higher levels.

Having gotten all that off my chest, I would be less than candid not to admit that environmental awareness has brought about changes in the types of fuels we use and the conditions under which they can be used. Public concern over surface mining, land use, air pollution, wildlife, and offshore drilling has in some cases delayed the use of some energy sources. These delays, however, have been part of a national effort to greatly improve measures to protect the environment.

Let us not permit our current concerns over energy supply to obscure the fact that the environmental costs of energy production are likewise very real. The high levels of lung cancer and respiratory disease, such as emphysema, in areas with high levels of air pollution is a fact, not emotional imagining. Nor is the D.C. Health Department's recent warning about dangerous carbon monoxide levels at several city intersections environmental emotionalism. An official was quoted as saying that the department has considered putting signs up that read: "Warning: This Area May Be Hazardous to Your Health." The areas cited were the corners of 16th and 17th and K Streets, 13th and F Streets, Connecticut Avenue and Ordway Street, Logan Circle and Good Hope Road, S.E., between 13th and 14th Streets. This warning was followed by the year's first area-wide pollution alert Monday. Our energy problems are serious and they are real. Our environmental concerns are likewise serious and they too are real. We need balance and restraints—by both environmentalists and industry—as we pursue both objectives as matters of high priority national interest. Confrontation can only lead to polarization and irrational responses from all sides. We need to keep the problems in proper perspective. Above all, we need full disclosure of all the facts and the broadest possible public understanding of the issues.

Traditionally, our attitude toward energy has centered on more: more coal, more oil, and more gas to meet the needs of a growing nation. But unless we take steps to conserve our energy resources, we will exhaust supplies, even from new sources, in a relatively short time. There are many areas where we can start to work for energy conservation.

The General Services Administration, for instance, is constructing a new Federal office building in Manchester, New Hampshire, using advanced energy conservation techniques, with a goal of reducing energy use by 20 percent over typical buildings of the same size. The National Bureau of Standards is evaluating energy use in a full-size house as a means to develop analytical techniques for predicting energy use for new dwellings. These programs will assist the Federal government, architects and contractors to design and construct energy-efficient buildings. Current engineering and design of buildings is often outrageously wasteful of energy.

During the past two years, the President has twice directed the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to upgrade insulation standards in single and multi-family residences financed by the Federal Housing Administration. These revisions can cut heat losses by one-third in new homes, thus conserving energy in the residential sector.

Transportation offers many opportunities for saving energy. Transportation uses about 25 percent of the Nation's energy and energy efficiencies of various passenger transport-

ing modes vary greatly. The fastest form of transportation, the airplane, is also the one that uses the most energy per passenger mile. On the ground the automobile uses much more energy per passenger mile than buses or trains. While the automobile will not be replaced as man's favorite transportation mode, at least it should be possible to shift to smaller, lighter cars. With the fuel economy characteristics of present small cars, about 22 miles per gallon instead of the current average for all cars of less than 14 miles per gallon, the annual fuel savings could be enormous. In my opinion, it is imperative that our society shift its preference to smaller cars.

In addition to our use of smaller cars, perhaps by providing alternative forms of transportation, we can induce people to leave their cars at home during peak travel hours. I am hopeful that the up-coming Senate-House Conference on the use of the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit will result in more emphasis on mass transit solutions to urban transportation problems.

The President also has directed the Department of Commerce to work with the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency, to develop a voluntary system of energy efficiency labels for major home appliances, and automobiles, and automobile accessories. These labels will not only provide data on energy use but, most importantly, a rating comparing the product's efficiency to similar products.

In the industrial sector, there are significant opportunities for energy conservation—in plant and process design, and even in the choice of feedstock materials. For example, in many cases significant amounts of energy can be conserved by using secondary materials in place of virgin feedstocks. In the paper industry, the energy consumption to produce pulp from recycled fiber is 70 percent less than the energy required using virgin wood pulp. Similar figures for the steel industry show a 74 percent savings in energy when scrap is used to produce steel instead of virgin iron ore. I believe we should explore aggressively the development of incentives, including tax incentives, to encourage greater recycling.

These proposals, for government, for industry, and for consumers, represent only a beginning in our efforts to conserve energy. By and large, however, they all represent measures which are difficult to implement in the short run. But there are conservation measures which can help us deal with the immediate energy problems we face—for example, the gasoline shortages projected for this summer. Driving slower, forming car pools, riding bikes, making greater use of public transportation and practicing the ancient art of walking are but a few examples of immediate ways to conserve energy.

The so-called "energy crisis" stems from the economic forces and complexity of the energy industry, from the difficulty in planning for our voracious energy appetite, from the need to satisfy social values—other than those that depend on energy, and from a failure to address our growing energy problems earlier. To blame this "crisis" solely on an increased concern over environmental quality would be a grave failure to face the problem honestly and squarely.

It seems to me that the best way to deal with the difficulties presented by our current energy position is to completely reorient our thinking about energy. In the short run, we are looking for increased energy supplies. But in the long run, we must increasingly shift our efforts from simply finding more energy supplies to concerning ourselves with how to use energy to best meet our many needs.

## EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

### HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I inserted the first of two articles written by Bart and Andrew Barnes from last month's Washington Post with reference to the education of handicapped children.

I take the opportunity today, Mr. Speaker, to bring to my colleagues' attention the second of those articles which appeared in the Post on May 30, 1973.

Mr. Speaker, let me cite particularly the following lines from the article:

An estimated one in every 10 Americans suffers from some type of handicap. Those handicaps range from crippling physical deformities to mental retardation to nervous disorders that impede the ability to communicate and learn.

Approximately 7 million are of school age. It is these children, 60% of whom are not receiving the specialized kind of educational services they need, and their parents who are now demanding an education as a matter of constitutional right.

The Council for Exceptional Children, Mr. Speaker, estimates that it costs an additional \$800 per year to provide the educational services handicapped children require. Because I, and a number of my colleagues, are aware that the present fiscal stringencies facing State governments will make it impossible for them to provide these increased funds, we have introduced the Education for Handicapped Children Act to assist the States with the excess costs involved in providing special educational services. We anticipate holding hearings on this measure before the end of the year.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the article at this point in the RECORD:

#### STILL IN SPARTA?—HANDICAPPED PUPILS FACE SCHOOLING CRISIS

(By Andrew Barnes and Bart Barnes)

In ancient Sparta, authorities had a singular way of dealing with children who were born with crippling deformities.

They took those children out of the city to the mountainside and left them to die.

In 20th Century America, there are those who argue that society's treatment of the handicapped hasn't changed that much since the days of the ancient Greeks.

Despite a spate of court decisions and laws to the effect that the handicapped now have a right to an education, there is still a strong tendency simply to put them away, it is argued.

Although that attitude is now being challenged and, in some cases, rejected in courts across the country, the tradition of excluding the handicapped is deeply rooted in custom and law.

In a landmark case in Wisconsin in 1919, a judge sanctioned the exclusion of a blind, but otherwise normal, child from school on the grounds that his handicap had a "depressing and nauseating effect on teachers and students."

Until recently, there was a statute in North Carolina making it a misdemeanor punishable by law for the parent of a handi-

capped child to persist in trying to have the child admitted to school once the schools had certified they had no program for him.

When the state of Pennsylvania signed a court order in the fall of 1971 stipulating that no retarded child could be excluded from a publicly supported education, the response of one local school board was immediate.

It adopted a regulation that no retarded child would be eligible to try out for the high school cheerleading squad.

An estimated one in every 10 Americans suffers from some type of handicap. Those handicaps range from crippling physical deformities to mental retardation to nervous disorders that impede the ability to communicate and learn.

Approximately 7 million are of school age. It is these children, 60 per cent of whom are not receiving the specialized kind of educational services they need, and their parents who are now demanding an education as a matter of constitutional right.

In this, Washington is a microcosm for what is happening elsewhere in America. Last Aug. 1, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph C. Waddy ordered the city's school system to stop telling handicapped children there was no place for them in the public schools.

Even if it is expensive, the judge said, the handicapped have a right to a suitable education at public expense. If proper instruction cannot be provided in a normal classroom setting, then it is the obligation of the public school system to see that every child gets whatever instruction he needs, either in a special school, special class, remedial program or home instruction.

If there is no suitable program available under any of those methods, the judge directed, then the city is obligated to pay the full cost of the child's tuition at a private school.

As of last February, the last time a count was taken, there were 8,113 children in the District of Columbia public school system enrolled in programs of special education. That figure is nearly twice the number enrolled in special education programs before the judge's order. And the number continues to increase as more and more of the handicapped are identified among the city's school population of 140,000.

Judge Waddy's order came in response to a lawsuit filed by the parents of a number of handicapped children who either had been excluded from the public schools altogether or had been denied special programs they needed.

It grew out of years of frustration and agony on the part of the parents of handicapped children struggling against an unresponsive bureaucracy to get what was best for their children.

Dorothy Banks, the mother of an aphasic child, is one who spent 15 years doing battle with the system on her son's behalf. "If you can't raise hell, you can cry," is how she sums up her attitude towards the system.

Aphasia, which also afflicts adult stroke victims, is an impairment of the power to communicate with words. It is also known as one of the specific learning disabilities.

When Keith was somewhat more than 1 year old, Mrs. Banks remembers, "I knew he couldn't talk." The well baby clinic at Freedmen's Hospital told her she was "expecting too much. Some kids talk late."

Time passed, and things were still not right. Further tests showed Keith "couldn't see very well. Hardly at all."

Still, "nobody knew quite why he couldn't talk." One doctor told Mrs. Banks that Keith's only trouble was his "hysterical mother—in so many words. That's the way they put most mothers down."

The doctor "told me to put him in a camp.

He couldn't speak a word—fearful of everything, because nobody knew he couldn't see. This fool tells me put him in a residential camp. As usual, I ended up raising hell."

The complete diagnostic workup took many months. Each clinic visit meant a day off work at the Pentagon for Mrs. Banks.

Mrs. Banks says she encountered many helpful, sympathetic people in the search for ways to help Keith, but the hardest for her to take were the bureaucrats who told her: "I don't know what you're going to do, but don't sit there and bug me."

"I do get very impatient with people who do not do their job," Mrs. Banks says.

Mrs. Banks only chanced to see a display in a downtown department store window that put her on the track of the private school Keith has attended for the last several years. . . .

But it cost \$1,200, far more than Mrs. Banks could pay. "I was ready to beat somebody to death, but I didn't have anybody to beat."

There's a law on the books, a friend told Mrs. Banks, that the public schools must pay private school tuition if there is no suitable public school. "That's where the fight began."

She ended up going before the board of education, which voted the tuition money.

Keith has gone from a child whose eyeballs just wiggled the whole time to six feet two, walking down the street, you would never think there was anything wrong with him.

"In most cases there is somebody in the education world who could help a child," Mrs. Banks says. She feels sorry for parents. "There are so many that get burdened down so they can't fight for themselves for their kids."

For those handicapped who do make it through the system, it takes unusual strength and an ability to withstand society's contempt and indifference, along with the best therapy and education.

At 23, Andy Cowin is a college graduate, just beginning his first job. He is a victim of a form of cerebral palsy that makes the muscles of his right hand and arm uncontrollable. His speech is sometimes difficult to understand, particularly when he gets excited, which is often, and the palsy causes him to walk somewhat carefully, though swiftly.

He can remember standing, slapping his thighs as hard as he could and shouting his frustration: "You're not a goon, walk straight, be normal."

Nobody is more determined to achieve normality than a handicapped person, yet just walking down the street can be an ordeal. "People laugh all the time," Cowin says. "They are afraid."

"How dare you be out of the cage?" he feels people ask. "You don't belong on the street."

Despite the handicap of cerebral palsy, Andy Cowin had the advantage of being bright, yet year after year his teachers in school wanted to hold him back because he was unable to write with a pencil. (He types now, but still can only use his left hand.) His mother refused, pointing out that he understood the content of the school work.

By a combination of summer tutoring and sheer push, he stayed in his regular public school classes until he was 11, when he left his Boston home and went to the Massachusetts Hospital School.

He took regular academic courses and did first-class work. He also had regular speech therapy and learned to type 25 words a minute with his left hand.

Cowin graduated with his regular academic high school degree at 17. He has trouble with written tests, he says, but does well on spoken ones.

He had attended four colleges before getting his degree—bachelor of business admin-

istration—from George Washington University last August.

Cowin remembers the judgment of one of his first college teachers: "You need help, but you are smart."

He ended up with A's and B's, immensely proud. "I was an honor student. What the hell is a goon?"

But the stories of Cowin and Mrs. Banks and her son Keith are of handicapped people who got an education by perseverance, in spite of, not because of the established public school systems. Now, in the District of Columbia, the schools are under court order to see that all handicapped get such an education.

That order directing a public education for all handicapped children has been met, for the most part, through a program whose underlying philosophy is called "mainstreaming."

Increasingly in use across the country, mainstreaming is a program to keep children in regular classes whenever possible. They are taken out only to provide therapy, small group instruction or special individual assistance required by each particular child.

But there are also people who say it doesn't work.

"I really think we are going in the wrong direction," says Elwood Swarmer of the Montgomery County Cerebral Palsy Association. The handicapped are "accepted while they're in school, but they are a lot of trouble. I don't think we are ever going to make them normal."

There are many teachers and administrators of the D.C. public school systems who are among the most unhappy about keeping handicapped children, particularly the emotionally disturbed, in regular classes.

Under the Waddy decree, they can no longer suspend and expel "troublemakers," and yet they feel they have not been given sufficient help in handling these children in school.

School principals filled a public meeting recently, complaining loudly that they cannot teach anybody with disruptive children in the classroom.

Children with special problems, they argued, should be sent to special schools so that normal children can get on with their school work.

This is opposed by Merle Van Dyke, the George Washington University professor now in charge of special education for the city and a firm believer in mainstreaming.

Often, he argues, special schools represent the "take them out for special magic approach."

Special magic, he said, just does not exist. Instead, he said, dealing with the handicapped effectively means identifying the problem early and then working with it. For some children it can be simply the routine of drill: moving the eyes from left to right in preparation for reading or the use of colors to help a child to identify letters. For mainstream, it is a matter of learning to feed themselves and use the toilet at the city's institution for mentally retarded in Laurel.

In Pennsylvania, the courts have explicitly hundreds of others who defy inclusion in the ruled that if feeding himself is the most a person can learn, that is the education he has a constitutional right to receive.

Beginning today and continuing through Wednesday, the House District Committee's education subcommittee, headed by Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), will hold hearings on the implementation of the Waddy decree in Washington.

There are also efforts underway to aid the handicapped in places where there is no litigation pending.

Bernice Munsey in Arlington, for example,



has led a campaign there to provide special education for every child needing it. Fairfax County's public schools have expanded their special education program so that now they hope to include all handicapped children.

In ancient Greek mythology, there is the story of Hephaestus, born ugly and lame of Hera into a community of beautiful gods. As an offense to the community, Hephaestus was cast out from heaven.

In Washington in 1973 the belief is still widespread that the handicapped should be put away in their own institutions, says Yetta Galiber of the Information Center for Handicapped Children.

Only a few months ago at a meeting on how to improve the public schools, one woman rose to address the gathering:

"I don't want my child in school with a handicapped child," she said. "My child is normal."

FRANK E. BATTAGLIA

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague (Mr. GONZALEZ) of Texas in this tribute to a fine man.

Frank E. Battaglia, retiring Dean of the Corps of Official Reporters of Debates of the House of Representatives.

Going on 65 years of age, with 30 years' service with the House.

Born and raised in New York City, worked his way through several years of the City College of New York, Fordham Law School, receiving LL.B., degree.

Studied shorthand in DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, and utilized the skill in several secretarial jobs while attending night school; attained the skill for verbatim shorthand reporting as a result, and subsequently worked as a freelance shorthand reporter in practically every court in New York City. He took depositions in several States in the Northeast section of the country.

Mr. Battaglia decided to come to Washington, D.C., after hearing of the need for shorthand reporters, where he reported for various Government agency hearings, subsequently confining his work as a freelance reporter to congressional committee hearings. Was appointed as an Official Reporter of Debates of the House of Representatives in 1943 by the Honorable Sam Rayburn.

Frank is retiring with many happy thoughts of the honor of serving the House of Representatives, and regrets that it has become necessary. We, in the Congress, will miss Frank because of his genial personality and friendly way. He has my best wishes for the future.

HOW NOT TO CURB INFLATION

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share an excellent article by Robert Lekachman with my colleagues. He

analyzes the present inflation and emphasizes the very complex nature of the situation. We are facing a confluence of both demand-pull and cost-push factors which result in a rapidly rising cost of living.

Mr. Nixon has imposed a 60-day timeout to formulate a new game plan. He and his advisors should have worked out a new strategy before this, but instead they pretended that the economy was strong. Even in his most recent speech announcing the freeze, President Nixon extolled the strength of the economy. He neglected to point out that the real disposable income of workers has shrunk over the last year.

The article follows:

HOW NOT TO CURB INFLATION

(By Robert Lekachman)

Last January the economic report of the President boasted that, "By the end of 1972 the American anti-inflation policy had become the model of the rest of the world. . . . Largely because of this change the rest of the world is willing to hold increasing amounts of dollars."

Since then:

The dollar has twice been devalued (once officially and once unofficially).

Wholesale prices have been recently rising at a 25 percent annual rate.

Food prices have soared out of sight.

The real wages of ordinary blue and white-collar employees have shrunk.

Profits have escalated.

Unemployment has remained sickeningly high.

As Treasury Secretary George Shultz told reporters on the eve of the President's June 13 speech announcing the freeze, "Everyone thinks that Phase III was a failure, so let's not argue about that." From one of the architects of failure, the concession was nearly as handsome as Shultz's resignation and retirement to Chicago would have been.

Will the 60-day freeze and subsequent Phase IV controls rectify the errors of previous policy, restore price stability and avert a new recession? Such an outcome is as devoutly to be wished as it is unlikely to be realized, for the freeze to which the administration has been driven by public outrage and internal panic simply does not strike hard enough at the causes of inflation to encourage optimism.

These causes are far less mysterious than comments from some economists might suggest. Consumers have been on a buying binge, heavily financed by borrowing. Businessmen have been expanding plants and buying new machines at fantastic rates, partly because devaluation has made American products cheaper, partly because Western Europeans and Japanese living standards have been improving, foreigners have been buying more American meat, soybeans and wheat. The highly political election-year Russian wheat deal has accentuated pressure on farm prices and snarled our rickety rail freight system. Here and elsewhere crop failures and bad weather have added an element of bad luck to the inflationary brew.

What I have here sketched is classic "demand pull" inflation—too many dollars, marks, yen and francs chasing too few goods and services. One cures this sort of inflation by subtracting some of the dollars. If Mr. Nixon were serious instead of engaged in what administration flacks appealingly term "substantive cosmetics," the White House would now be calling for a surcharge on individual and corporate income, suspension of the investment tax credit, and tight controls on consumer credit. Each device reduces the ability of either consumers or investors to buy. None has been recommended by the President.

The present inflation is also the conse-

quence of a second set of influences, the prevalence of monopoly and market power which at times allows unions to push wages higher than increased productivity justifies and permits corporations to set prices as high as they estimate they can get away with.

As even the President has conceded, our current inflationary surge has not been caused by the unions. Operating either out of patriotism or misguided confidence in administration economic policy, union leaders have this year settled for amazingly modest wage gains.

On the corporate side, behavior has been different. The tremendous profit explosion indicates that businessmen took advantage of Phase III to post prices far beyond old Phase II benchmarks. The energy crisis, part real and part fake, has served as a convenient pretext for major oil companies to raise prices, restrict refinery operating rates and bankrupt some of the more annoying independents.

Let it be conceded on behalf of the administration that a freeze, followed by effective Phase IV controls, does seem to address itself to this variety of cost-push inflation. Unhappily, nothing in the past record of this administration should reassure anybody that these controls over the major financiers of the Committee for the Re-election of the President will be strict enough to cut into corporate profits. Last January's events constitute a depressing precedent. The shift at that time from Phase II to Phase III occurred at just the moment when Phase II profit margin restraints, mild as they were, threatened further growth in corporate earnings. Phase IV is likely to be junked by Phase II just when it begins to hurt.

As might have been predicted of this administration, economic policy to date has been as inequitable as it has been ineffective. As a result of higher Social Security taxes, inflation and small improvements in wages, average workers are at least one percent poorer now than they were a year ago. By aggravating contrast, their employers are a good deal more than one percent richer. This administration has presided over the variety of income redistribution which conservatives admire—from the poor to the rich.

I greatly fear that the upshot of White House blunders and the blatant inequity of its policies will be a general loss of confidence in the stability of the American economy, renewed international currency dislocations, recourse at a date not very far in the future to savagely tight monetary policy, collapse of new construction—and still another recession.

No one will be happier than this prophet of gloom and doom if these words are proven "inoperative" by events—to borrow Ronald Ziegler's usage. All the same, on the odds, I am prepared to bet that Richard Nixon will celebrate his second administration as he did his first one, by a new and even more severe recession.

Recession, a traditional hobby of Republicans, will penalize exactly the same people as those who were most hurt by inflation. Such are the rewards of four more years.

IMPORTANCE OF LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY AT THE STATE LEVEL

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we shall consider H.R. 7824, a bill to create a National Legal Services Corporation.

To prevent program attorneys from us-

ing Federal funds for personal ends, the committee bill strictly prohibits advocacy which is not client-oriented. Activity which is related to a client is to be further regulated through guidelines promulgated by the Corporation—whose Board of Directors is fully appointed by the President.

The committee bill recognizes that when representing an eligible client, an attorney may need to make certain representations before Congress, and State and local legislative bodies. Some have proposed limiting such representations to the local level.

President Nixon, in his May 11 message on legal services, noted:

The importance of insuring that lawyers in the program have full freedom to protect the best interests of their clients in keeping with the Canons of Ethics.

The president of the American Bar Association has noted that:

Any limitation which would bar legislative activity on behalf of a client would violate the Code of Professional Responsibility.

As the chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association has said,

Lawyers in almost every State, which has now adopted the Code of Professional Responsibility, are bound by it... (The Canons and Code) specifically state that representation before municipal, State, and National legislative bodies is part of the obligation of the lawyer if the due representations of his client will require it.

The committee bill simply maintains the same standards of professional behavior which apply to all attorneys. At the Federal and State level, legislation dealing with social services regulations, veteran's benefits, relocation assistance, or educational loans may directly affect the interests of a particular client. His attorney must have the ability to make such representations as are necessary to state his case to members of the Federal or State legislative body.

The committee bill strictly prohibits non-client oriented lobbying, and provides for additional limitations to be established by the Corporation. To further restrict the ability of attorneys before Congress and State legislatures would be unwise. As the president of the Association of the Bar of the city of New York has testified:

If lawyers for the poor are to be limited in the kinds of professional decisions they make, it will not be long before lawyers for the middle class are similarly limited... it is essential that Congress declare its unalterable commitment to the principle of professional independence for all members of the bar.

Mr. Speaker, I have received numerous communications from leading State officials on the importance of this activity, and I insert them in the RECORD for the consideration of my colleagues.

BOSTON, MASS,  
June 20, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Recently there have been some questions raised about the propriety of legal services lawyers representing low-income persons in legislative matters at the state level. Here in Massachusetts, legal services lawyers have for the last several years had an active and responsible legislative program. In fact, my office has worked directly with these lawyers

on a number of bills in which I or one or more State agencies have had an interest. It has been refreshing to have these lawyers represent citizens who have not previously had access to the legislative process. I urge you to vote in favor of continuing authority for legal services lawyers to do legislative advocacy when the House of Representatives considers the National Legal Services Corporation bill.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS W. SARGENT,  
Governor of Massachusetts.

LANSING, MICH.,  
June 19, 1973.

HON. WILLIAM STEIGER,  
Washington, D.C.:

We urge you to maintain in the Legal Services Corporation bill, H.R. 7824, the ability of legal services attorneys to represent their clients in matters pertaining to legislation at the State and Federal level. Poor people are entitled to the same quality and diversity of representation as persons retaining private counsel. Therefore, Legal Services attorneys should not be restricted in any forms of service to their clients.

WILLIAM A. BRYAN,  
Speaker, Michigan House of Representatives.

CONCORD, N.H.,  
June 20, 1973.

Re: H.R. 7824.

Congressman WILLIAM STEIGER,  
Longworth House Office Bldg.,  
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

Legal Services lawyers must be allowed to represent eligible clients before State legislative bodies. Such representation has been proven valuable to the conduct of the New Hampshire Legislature. Urge opposition to any restriction to such activities.

KIMON ZACHOS,  
Deputy Speaker, New Hampshire House  
of Representatives.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA,  
June 19, 1973.

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER,  
Representative,  
Longworth House Office Bldg.,  
Washington, D.C.:

It is important that Legal Services retain the right to lobby on behalf of individual clients before State and Federal legislatures as well as local governing bodies. Experience in Alaska indicates that past efforts are effective on behalf of the clients and helpful to the members of the legislature.

CHANCEY CROFT,  
Alaska State Senator.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
House of Representatives,  
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

DEAR MR. STEIGER: I strongly urge you to retain the provisions presently included in H.R. 7824 (the Legal Services Corporation Act) permitting anti-poverty attorneys to represent the poor before all legislative bodies.

Legislative advocacy for the poor must be made available on equal footing as it is presently made available for the affluent. The equal protection clause of the Constitution of the United States demands no less.

Sincerely,

GEORGE R. MOSCONE,  
Senate Democratic Floor Leader, California State Senate.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STEIGER: It has been called to my attention that President Nixon's Legal Services Corporation bill (H.R. 7824)

will be voted on in the House of Representatives Wednesday, June 20, 1973.

I am further informed that strong efforts will materialize on the floor to prohibit poverty lawyers from representing their clients before legislative bodies. I urge you to resist any such attempts.

Moreover, any attempts to impose restrictions on poverty lawyers which are not applied to attorneys who represent more affluent clients should be resisted.

Thank you for the consideration.

BOB MORETTI,  
California Speaker of the Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

I understand that H.R. 7824, the legal Services Corporation bill, will be voted upon on Wednesday, June 20, 1973. Attorneys now representing those who, because of lack of funds, are denied legal council must be allowed to continue their representation before legislative bodies and courts of proper jurisdiction. To discontinue or to restrict this representation at this time, would be to diminish the hope of America's poor for a brighter future. I urge you to continue the present program of providing full legal services to the poor.

Sincerely,

ALBERT S. RODDA,  
California State Senator.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

In floor action on H.R. 7824 please make every effort to protect the rights of anti-poverty attorneys to represent clients before legislative bodies. I urge you to oppose any restrictions not imposed on private attorney representing more affluent clients.

JOHN L. BURTON,  
California State Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

GENTLEMEN: Urge strong opposition to any proposal denying or restricting poverty attorneys, representing poor clients before legislative bodies (H.R. 7824—Legal Services).

CHARLES WARREN,  
California Assemblyman.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

Anti-poverty attorneys performing effective function before California Legislature. Request they be allowed to continue to represent eligible clients before legislative bodies.

Assemblyman KEN MADDY,  
California Assemblyman.

Sacramento, Calif.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

1. I urge that anti-poverty attorneys be allowed to represent eligible clients before legislative bodies.

2. I am strongly opposed to any restrictions not imposed on private attorneys representing more affluent clients.

JOHN VASCONCELLOS,  
California Assemblyman.

Sacramento, Calif.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

I strongly urge:



1. Anti-poverty attorneys must be allowed to represent eligible clients before legislative bodies.

2. Opposition to any restrictions not imposed on private attorneys representing more affluent clients.

MERVYN M. DYMALLY,  
California State Senator.

Sacramento, Calif.,  
June 19, 1973.

Representative WILLIAM STEIGER,  
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.:

H.R. 7824—Legal services corporation bill urge you to oppose any amendments to H.R. 7824 which would weaken the attorney-client relationship now existing between legal aid attorneys and low income persons or restrict the privilege of legal aid attorneys to initiate legislative action on behalf of low income persons. These legal aid attorneys have helped me with important bills. Their testimony is usually of excellent quality and should not be artificially restricted.

PETER H. BEHR,  
State Senator of California.

### GAO REPORT REVEALS ACCOUNTING "ADJUSTMENTS" TO COVER UP OVERSPENDING

#### HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I have publicly released a General Accounting Office report which reveals that so-called "adjustments" were made in official accounting records involving at least \$10.6 million. This latest GAO investigation confirms that some Navy employees engaged in a book juggling escapade to cover up overspending. The GAO inquiry conducted at my request confirms that from 1969 to 1972 the Navy spent \$109.7 million more than was appropriated by Congress to pay for personnel expenses.

The Navy first told Congress of this overspending in January pursuant to the Antideficiency Act. According to the Antideficiency Act, it is a Federal criminal offense for anyone to "willfully" overspend. The Navy in its report to Congress denied that any of this overspending was willful. However, former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, in a letter accompanying the January report to Congress said that the overspending was "caused by mismanagement, poor judgment, and inadequate or nonobserved controls and personnel turbulence associated with the Southeast Asia conflict."

Mr. Speaker, even if overspending is not willful it is still a Federal criminal offense to make any incorrect entries in any fiscal Federal record. Some Navy employees may have violated a Federal criminal statute which prohibits making such false entries in Federal records. Penalties for conviction for making false entries range from 5 to 10 years in prison and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in fines. According to the GAO, during the fiscal year 1971 the Navy estimated its cost of transferring sailors would be \$251.4 million. But when the Navy discovered that only \$241 million was available to pay its bills, the estimated obligations were

reduced by \$10.6 to \$240.8 million. In other words, someone tried to adjust the books to hide this overspending.

I have already requested the Justice Department investigation of this entire overspending scandal, but have not received a formal report from the Justice Department. I understand that a criminal investigation is underway.

Neither the Congress nor the public can tolerate any employee to be juggling the books and making false entries to cover up overspending.

The Navy has brought a Federal investigation of the overspending scandal by the General Accounting Office. The Navy withheld documents from the GAO that were essential to conducting a complete inquiry. Specifically, the Navy refused to turn over an Inspector General's report to the GAO. This is nothing less than an attempt to cover up the involvement of Navy personnel in apparently illegal activities.

However, on the basis of documents the GAO was able to examine they concluded that earlier Navy audits completed after the overspending was discovered had been adequate and frank.

In addition, the GAO report reveals that Navy personnel accounts went unaudited for 10 years before the overspending came to light. It is really no surprise that trouble developed in view of the Navy's lax attitude about auditing the books. The Navy should be in regular periodic audits of all major accounts. If regular auditing had occurred much of this overspending and subsequent cover-up might not have happened.

For my colleagues information the text of the GAO report follows:

JUNE 7, 1973.

HON. LES ASPIN,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: In accordance with your request of December 4, 1972, and our letter of December 19, 1972, we reviewed the Navy's violation of the Antideficiency Act. Specifically, you asked:

1. During what years did the Department of the Navy violate its spending limits? What was the amount of the violation in dollars for each fiscal year?

2. In what accounts did the violation of the Antideficiency Act occur?

3. Would the General Accounting Office evaluate the adequacy, completeness, and frankness of the Navy's internal reports?

As agreed, we reviewed the Naval Audit Service's work relating to reported violations of the Antideficiency Act and the Navy's actions to improve control over the Military Personnel, Navy (MPN) appropriation including the Naval Audit Service's audit plans. We did not make an independent review of the Navy's obligations and expenditures.

#### ANTIDEFICIENCY ACT VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE NAVY

The Naval Audit Service identified possible violations in the MPN appropriation in November and December 1971. As a result, the Chief of Naval Operations on April 17, 1972, directed the Navy Inspector General to investigate whether, in fact, violations had occurred.

The Inspector General's investigation confirmed that violations had occurred. In December 1972 the Navy submitted to the President of the United States and to the Congress violation reports on the MPN appropriations for fiscal years 1969, 1971, and 1972. The Navy reported overobligations in the MPN appropriation of almost \$110 million, as follows:

#### (Fiscal year and amount of violation)

1969	\$7,947
1971	72,000
1972	29,789
Total	109,736

As requested, we are furnishing the following schedule of other Antideficiency Act violations which the Navy reported to the President and to the Congress in fiscal years 1968 through 1972. These violations occurred in allotments and other fund subdivisions; none of the appropriations was over-obligated in total.

#### APPROPRIATION

##### (Fiscal year and amount of violation)

##### Navy Stock Fund

1966	\$99,951
1968	104,023
1969	195,405
1970	21,056
Total	420,435

##### Operation and Maintenance

1965	248,227
1966	62
1970	154,378
Total	402,667

##### Shipbuilding and Conversion

1963	296
1965	14,530
1966	3,945
1967	12,719
1970	65,658
Total	97,148

##### Claims, Defense

1970	6,015
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##### Family Housing Management Account

1966	24
1970	3,601
Total	3,625

##### Reserve Personnel

1967	310
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##### Other Procurement

1965	32
Total	930,232

Following is a recap of the amount by fiscal year.

#### Fiscal year and amount of violation

1963	\$296
1965	262,739
1966	103,982
1967	13,029
1968	104,023
1969	195,405
1970	250,708
Total	930,232

Of the 20 violation reports issued during fiscal years 1968-72, only 11 identified the organization that initially disclosed the violation. The Naval Audit Service disclosed seven violations and the activity receiving the funds or its authorized accounting activity disclosed four.

#### CAUSES OF VIOLATIONS IN MPN APPROPRIATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The basic cause of the violation was the separation of the authority to create obligations from the responsibility to control them.

The authority to create obligations of MPN appropriations was decentralized, resting with a multitude of officials who authorized individual pay and allowance entitlements and permanent-change-of-station travel. The responsibility for controlling ob-

ligations was centralized in the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Central control was exercised by recording obligations against appropriations based on estimates of such factors as average personnel strength, average pay entitlement, and average number and cost of permanent moves.

Much of the data used by the Navy in estimating the rate of obligation of the MPN appropriation was erroneous and resulted in underestimating the rate of obligations being incurred. For example, in estimating obligations for permanent-change-of-station moves for fiscal year 1972, the Navy used \$755 as the average cost per move, but the average cost experienced was \$986. As a result, actual obligations significantly exceeded estimated obligations.

Because of a lack of accurate and timely feedback information on obligations being incurred by the field, the Bureau of Naval Personnel did not know that overobligation was occurring until it was too late to be avoided.

Prior to the internal audit in 1972 which initially disclosed apparent violations in the MPN appropriation, the last audit of the MPN appropriation by the Naval Audit Service was made in 1962.

The Navy plans to improve the data on which it bases its estimates, to improve the accuracy and timeliness of feedback reports, and to increase its internal audit coverage. Specifically, the Navy has:

Instituted improvements to increase the accuracy of enlisted and officer strength accounting.

Devised improved procedures to provide more timely and accurate data on which to base obligations for certain entitlements, especially basic allowance for quarters and subsistence.

Required disbursing officers to report monthly to the Bureau of Naval Personnel payments of all pay and allowances for military personnel. The Navy believes this will permit the comparison of estimated obligations with actual obligations in time to avoid violations.

Used a more comprehensive permanent-change-of-station travel planning and control system to establish dollar controls over move authorizations. The Navy implemented a computer-assisted method to monitor the controls.

Established procedures to maintain updated cost tables for estimating permanent-change-of-station travel obligations.

Established a permanent staff of six Naval Audit Service auditors at the Bureau of Naval Personnel. This staff has undertaken audits of the Reserve Personnel, Navy appropriation, the system used to estimate obligations for pay and allowances, and the fiscal year 1973 MPN appropriation.

#### COMMENTS ON NAVY REPORTS RELATED TO VIOLATIONS

We reviewed the reports submitted to the President and to the Congress. These reports were based on internal reports prepared by the Naval Audit Service and the Navy Inspector General.

#### Naval Audit Service report

We reviewed the Naval Audit Service report and the working papers prepared during its review. The Navy review was made over a 7-month period by an average of six auditors. It appears that the Naval Audit Service report was adequate, complete, and frank about the findings disclosed in its working papers. Since we did not make an independent review of the Navy's obligations and expenditures, we cannot state whether all violations were discovered.

#### Navy Inspector General's report

We did not have access to, and therefore were not able to comment on, the Navy Inspector General's investigation report and supporting documentation. Copies of Inspector General's reports are generally not

made available to us. In the past, we reported similar restrictions on our access to Inspector General's reports within the Department of Defense. I discussed this matter before the Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations during testimony in September 1969 on our role in auditing Defense expenditures. The problem was also mentioned in our report to the Congress on "Internal Audit Activities in the Department of Defense" (B-132900, Mar. 8, 1968).

#### Navy reports to the President and to the Congress

We reviewed fiscal years 1969, 1971, and 1972 violation reports and found no inconsistencies with the Naval Audit Service findings.

The reports for fiscal years 1969 and 1971 stated that several adjustments to estimated obligations were made on the basis of judgment without any documentary support to substantiate or reconcile the obligations recorded in the official accounting records. For example, the fiscal year 1971 report stated that estimated obligations for permanent-change-of-station travel at June 30, 1971, were \$251.4 million. This was decreased to \$240.8 million against a fund availability of \$241 million. The Navy indicated that no documentary support existed for the adjustment. The Naval Audit Service eliminated unsupported adjustments in determining the amount of the apparent overobligations; therefore, the unsupported adjustments did not affect the amount of the overobligation reported. The Justice Department has been asked to look into the circumstances surrounding the Navy's overspending of its MPN appropriations.

We do not plan to distribute this report further unless you agree or publicly announce its contents. We trust the information furnished is responsive to your request.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,  
Comptroller General of the United States.

#### DR. THOMAS H. PATERNITI'S MOVING FLAG DAY SPEECH

#### HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, I attended a memorable and inspiring ceremony in celebration of Flag Day. The ceremony was held by the Metuchen, N.J., Lodge No. 1914 of the Enevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Along with my own speech, Dr. Thomas H. Paterniti was the main speaker. Dr. Paterniti, who is the president of the Edison Township Council, gave an eloquent speech which stressed the patriotism we all strongly felt as we honored Flag Day.

I also was happy to attend Flag Day at the Woodbridge, N.J., Lodge No. 2116 on June 17. A fine welcome was given by Mr. David Smith, the exalted leader, and the chairman, Mr. Norman Nagy, beautifully expressed his views on Americanism.

I would like to share Dr. Paterniti's speech with my colleagues:

#### SPEECH BY DR. THOMAS H. PATERNITI

I am honored and delighted to come before the Metuchen Elks to make a few comments honoring our flag on Flag Day, and the phrase that is associated with it called "patriotism."

A nation's flag is a stirring sight as it flies

A nation's flag is a stirring sight as it flies design stands for the country's land, its people, its government, and its ideals. A country's flag can stir people to joy, to courage, and to sacrifice. Many men and women have died to protect their national flags from dishonor and disgrace. Every citizen should know how to honor his nation's flag. If someone loves his flag, in his heart he is a patriot.

Patriotism means love of country. The term comes from Greek and Latin words which mean father. Patriotism includes admiration and even love for the fatherland, and for the customs and traditions of the country. It means attachment to the land and the people, and devotion to the community's welfare.

Most men and women identify themselves with the country of their birth. They have the sense of belonging to that country and supporting its principles and institutions. At the same time, immigrants from other lands frequently learn to feel patriotism or appreciation for their adopted country far beyond that of the average citizen who has always lived in that country. This love of one's adopted country is especially true of persons who have fled the restrictions and controls of a dictatorship to a free country. These citizens often make unusual sacrifices for their new homeland.

Patriotism is a natural attitude of all normal men and women in practically all countries. We can see how universal this feeling is from the prominence that the subject of patriotism occupies in the literature of western nations.

The British poet, Sir Walter Scott in a poem wrote:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
'This is my own, my native land',  
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,  
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,  
From wandering on a foreign strand."

Now why and how has the flag become such a great symbol among men? If we go back in history, the Egyptians flew the first flaglike symbols many thousands of years ago. They did this hoping that the Gods would help them in battle.

Flags became important in battle for many reasons. When soldiers carried them, generals watched the flags to see where their men were and the direction the wind blew so that they could direct their arrows. If the soldier carrying the flag was killed or wounded, other men would rush to keep it flying. If the flag was captured many soldiers would give up the fight.

There are many flags besides national ones. Some flags stand for presidents, kings, queens or organizations such as the Boy Scouts or the Red Cross. Some are used to send messages.

The stars and stripes is the most popular name for the red, white and blue national flag of the United States. No one knows where the name came from. The stars and stripes stands for the land, the people, the government and the ideals of the United States.

No one knows who designed our flag or who made the first one. Congressman Francis Hopkinson claimed he designed it and some historians believe that Betsy Ross made it. There are no records to show why Congress chose the colors red, white and blue.

The first stars and stripes was flown during the war of 1812 at Fort Mifflin. It had 15 stars and 15 stripes representing the 15 states. By the time of the Mexican War, we had 28 stars. During the Spanish American War it was 45 stars. World War I it was 48 stars, as well as World War II and the Korean war.

Today under a flag of 50 stars this nation has grown into the leadership of the free world, and for every star of the 50 in Old Glory, there is a colorful state flag symbolizing the diversity and the harmony of the broad union they represent.



H.R. 8510

**HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, when the bill H.R. 8510, the National Science Foundation Authorization Act, 1974, is considered, I plan to offer an amendment which would forbid NSF to use appropriated funds to conduct or support live fetus research.

I ask to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of my amendment to insure its consideration under Rule XXIII, clause 6, of the Rules of the House. The text follows:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 8510, AS REPORTED, OFFERED BY MR. RONCALLO OF NEW YORK

Page 11, insert after line 14 the following new section:

Sec. 9. No funds—

(1) authorized to be appropriated under this Act to the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, or

(2) heretofore appropriated to the National Science Foundation and remaining available to it for obligation and expenditure, may be used to conduct or support research in the United States or abroad on a human fetus which is outside the womb of its mother and which has a beating heart.

Redesignate the succeeding section accordingly.

**NATURAL GAS RATES****HON. LES ASPIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Continental Oil Co. has quietly told the Federal Power Commission that they believe that all new natural gas should sell for at least 75 to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet—at least three times today's average price.

Continental's scheme was outlined in a formal response to a new proposed FPC rule designed to establish a nationwide rate system to replace existing rates which were determined on a regional basis. Mr. Speaker, Continental's proposal is a multibillion profit grab. If the FPC ever approves an 80-cent rate it will create mind-boggling windfall profits for gas producers. Such a decision would be one of the smelliest deals ever permitted by a Federal regulatory agency.

According to Federal Power Commission officials, the average cost per thousand feet of gas in interstate commerce is now almost 25 cents. But, the FPC did approve a new wellhead price of 45 cents for three producers. The recent FPC ruling will probably permit one company—Tenneco—to receive a 48-percent return on equity investment.

If natural gas prices rise from approximately 25 to 75 cents, it will cost consumers an incredible \$7.5 billion annually.

As many of my colleagues know, the basic controversy surrounding natural gas prices is whether natural gas prices should be equal to the price of other fuels like No. 2 fuel oil and synthetic gases or if gas prices should be based on the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Traditionally, the FPC, and particularly the FPC staff, has favored gas prices based on cost plus 15-percent return on equity. But, allegedly to stimulate production the gas producers are seeking higher prices—eventually equal to the price of fuel oil and other forms of gas.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that natural gas prices should be based on the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Even a 15-percent rate of return is an extremely good deal for gas producers. Last year's rates of return in manufacturing averaged 12.1 percent and rates of return in nonmanufacturing were 10.5 percent.

Not only is Continental Oil seeking the 75 to 80 cents price for new gas, but they also propose that natural gas prices be hiked by 1974 to the cost of No. 2 fuel oil. By 1975 Continental proposes to adjust gas prices upward to a figure 10 to 15 percent above No. 2 fuel oil prices.

Continental is asking for nothing less than a license to steal—robbing consumers by holding out the hope that higher prices will increase production.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I do not buy the gas producer's arguments that higher prices are needed to stimulate exploration and production.

In a recent case the FPC staff reported that 35 cents—not 80 cents—would guarantee a rate of 15 percent, which by anybody's standards is a handsome profit.

What the gas producers are proposing is nothing less than highway robbery—bilking consumers for billions while making windfall profits for themselves. The Continental proposal follows:

[Before the Federal Power Commission, Docket No. R-389-B]

COMMENTS OF CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY  
(Just and Reasonable National Rates for Future Sales of Natural Gas from Wells Commenced on or After January 1, 1973.)

Now comes Continental Oil Company (Continental), and respectfully submits these Comments in response to the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order Prescribing Procedures, issued April 11, 1973. Continental joins in Response of Indicated Producer Respondents filed herein. Continental further shows as follows:

**I.**

The Commission should set a single uniform national price applicable to all new gas produced in the continental United States. A single nationwide price will be more effective than several varying area prices in promoting the supply of gas throughout the United States. The gas shortage is a nationwide problem. Pipelines serve different market areas from the same areas of production, and, conversely, different areas of production supply gas to the same market areas. The widespread interconnection of pipeline facilities throughout the country has destroyed the historic differentiation of producing areas which may in the past have reflected different field prices for the gas produced in such areas.

**II.**

Although the Commission still appears to accept the concept of lower prices for flowing gas, Continental submits that continuation of differentials in prices for flowing gas will fail to provide the supply incentive which the Commission seeks. The Commission should expand the scope of the present proceeding to set a higher nationwide price for all gas, reflecting the commodity value of all gas, wherever produced and whenever discovered. Just as there is no justification for continuing different area prices for newly discovered gas, depending solely on the happenstance of the geographic areas on which the gas is produced, so there is no justification for continuing a regulatory scheme of lower prices for flowing gas, which is dependent solely on the happenstance of when the gas was first committed to contract or sold in interstate commerce. The real incentive will come from prices received from flowing gas, not from prices received from relatively smaller sales at a given time from newly discovered gas.

Continental does not suggest that, absent regulation over sales of gas in interstate commerce, such sales should be at prices in excess of existing contractual obligations. Even under the present scheme of regulation, existing contract prices would hold down the level of prices on flowing gas. However, the Commission should not further depress these prices by maintaining a series of flowing gas rates at levels lower than the commodity value of gas as determined in this proceeding.

Producers should be free to amend their contracts to obtain whatever the market or commodity value of gas may be. If the Commission is really concerned about incentive, Continental submits there would be a substantial incentive to producers to continue and extend gas exploration and production if all gas were to command a single commodity value, regardless of vintage or location.

**III.**

In the Response of Indicated Producer Respondents herein, the producers have submitted some cost studies reflecting the most reliable cost determination that can be made for a nationwide price of new gas. These cost determinations are compelled by the Commission's use of the Staff's cost computations as appendix material in the Notice setting this proceeding. However, Continental submits that all cost determinations for the purpose of determining nationwide gas rates are inherently invalid and unreliable. The Commission should abandon the cost standard even as a "point of departure" for setting producer rates, if any meaningful determination of rates is to be made. The past nineteen years of producer rate regulation have more than amply demonstrated the hollowness of cost-determined rates and the failure of such rates in providing valid producer prices. The gas shortage today is proof of the error in trying to determine producer rate on any basis of costs.

Inherently the producing industry is not susceptible of meaningful or valid costing, because of its joint product nature and because of the difficulties of allocating indirect or joint costs and undefinable costs such as dry hole expenses, to either oil or gas production. Moreover, producers do not sell either oil or gas on the basis of costs. Such cost determinations as the Commission has made in the past has failed to have any significance in terms of incentive or assurance of supply.

Any rate determination in this proceeding should be based upon the commodity value of gas, rather than on a "cost" basis. Determination of the commodity value of

gas requires consideration of intrastate field prices and prices of alternate fuels, including LNG, SNG, and gas produced from coal. The commodity value of gas is unaffected by any cost determination, even assuming that such determination could be made properly and with reasonable reliability.

iv.

The nationwide price for gas determined in this proceeding must be not less than the commodity value of natural gas compared to alternate fuels, including LNG, SNG, and coal gas. The costs of such alternate fuels will vary from at least 75¢ per Mcf, to perhaps more than \$2.00 per Mcf with respect to new supplies of SNG and coal gas.

One of the factors in the present gas shortage is the decline in exploration and production throughout the industry. This decline has been aggravated, if not caused, by loss of confidence in regulated gas prices and the application of unrealistically low prices over the past decades. The gas shortage has also been the result of a long imbalance between supply and demand, under conditions which encouraged artificially high demand of gas in relation to other fuels. The artificially low price for natural gas compared to other fuels has caused a greater increase in demand for natural gas than could be met by past and existing supply levels. One function of the Commission's action in setting a realistic national price for gas, based upon its commodity value, should be to depress the demand for gas in relation to the demand for other fuels. Strong Commission action is needed to bring the price of natural gas up to the price of equivalent alternate fuels so that the demand may be shifted among these fuels and away from natural gas. The Commission should not shirk from determining a significantly higher price from natural gas, but should grasp the opportunity to permit realistic economic accommodation of supply in relation to demand.

Considering all of the data and information before the Commission, including that presented as part of the Response of Indicated Producer Respondents herein, Continental submits that a nationwide price for new gas should be determined by the Commission at not less than 75-80¢ per Mcf. The Commission should determine such price level and adjust the same on an annual basis in accordance with the indications at the end of each year as to the effectiveness of the nationwide price in promoting further exploration and development.

Any price applicable to current or future sales of gas must be assured to remain applicable to such sales without reduction at a later time, if the price is to afford any encouragement to producers to commit themselves to further exploration and development efforts. If the price at the end of one year's experience has not brought forth sufficient supplies, then the Commission should promptly further increase the price. While some trial and error may be involved in determining the sufficiency of 75-80¢ nationwide prices at this time, Continental submits that anything less than this price will be insufficient. This price will provide at least some new incentive over present levels, which Continental has pointed out for years to be wholly inadequate.

The 75-80¢ nationwide price for natural gas is far below the current and projected levels of prices for LNG and SNG. This price is related directly to the cost of No. 2 fuel oil, as set forth in the Statement of R. E. Galbraith submitted herewith. As there shown, No. 2 fuel oil provides the best basis for a realistic price for an alternate fuel at this time. No. 2 fuel oil represents a larger source

of alternate fuel than LNG and SNG. In accordance with the annual adjustment of this nationwide price, the 75-80¢ price should be adjusted within one year to bring it up to the level of fuel oil then prevailing. By 1975 the price should be further adjusted to allow a 10-15% premium over the equivalent price of No. 2 fuel oil (or other alternate fuel used as the comparative standard), to recognize the premium value of natural gas over fuel oil. This gradual adjustment will permit consumers to accommodate themselves to the changes in natural gas price over the next two years.

Continental submits that the establishment of a nationwide price for natural gas in the 75-80¢ range, with adjustments as set forth above, will more properly reflect the commodity value of gas and will provide strong encouragement to producers to find and develop substantial additional supplies of gas. This additional finding effort and the effect of such price levels on the demand for gas will operate together to bring the supply of gas into balance with the demand.

v.

Communications concerning this proceeding should be addressed to the following:

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#### WHAT IS COMMUNISM— CHAPTER IV

#### HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing weekly series, I am today examining yet another aspect of communism as a system and ideology. In relationship to last week's installment on the role of the state, today I will explore the use of violent and nonviolent revolution as another tool or aspect of the communism systemic whole.

iv

Marxism-Leninism views the state in a capitalist society as a tool of oppression under the control of the bourgeoisie—capitalist—class. Since the state is inherently evil, and since the proletariat—workers—cannot improve their lot until the capitalist state is destroyed, communism concentrates a great deal of effort on ways and means to bring the state under proletarian control. In effect, communism declares war upon the capitalist state and assumes the right to undermine, seize, or otherwise overthrow the state through both violent or non-violent means.

Marx believed that a major effect of capitalism has been the concentration of the proletariat into a powerful group of urban factory workers. This phenomenon actually contributes to the eventual and inevitable destruction of capitalism by forcing oppressed workers closely together thereby causing them to unite to throw off their bonds of tyranny. Since the proletariat is the exploited class in the capitalist system and therefore fulfills the role of the antithesis in

the dialectical process of human development—see "What is Communism, Lesson I" for further explanation of the dialectic—the proletariat is the group that must ultimately bring about the destruction of the capitalist state. However, since the state is the tool of the capitalist class and hence will attempt to maintain itself by every means at its command, the proletariat must be prepared to use whatever force or method is required to achieve its end. Even though communism is inevitable—again the reference to the Marxian dialectic—revolution is to be regarded as the midwife to make the birth of communism possible.

Lenin, in expanding on Marx's ideas, considered armed revolt the chief means for seizing of power by the workers. However, he never excluded the possibility of a peaceful nonviolent approach to revolutionary transition. It was his view that the working class would prefer to seize power peacefully and that it should do so if circumstances occurred whereby the bourgeoisie did not have the recourse to defend their special privileges by force at the critical moment.

Lenin felt that the Communists should utilize to a maximum extent the legal avenues available to the proletariat in their effort to seize control of the government. He believed, for example, that under certain circumstances it might be possible to effect the transition to socialism by peaceful means whereby the working class, the peasantry, broad circles of the intelligentsia, and "progressive" forces would gain a solid majority in the parliament or governing body and then transform it from an organ of bourgeois democracy into an instrument of the people. Guided and controlled by the Communist Party, the people's democratic regimes created by violent or nonviolent revolutionary means would be in effect democratic dictatorships—also known as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Of course, the degree of sharpness in the class struggle, and the use or nonuse of violence in the revolutionary systemic transformation would depend entirely upon the degree of resistance to change by the exploiter—capitalist—class. In countries where capitalism is strong and where it controls a powerful military-industrial complex, a very sharp and hostile class struggle would result. In such cases, violence in the form of terrorism, assassinations, rioting and insurrection, subversion, and other tactics to wear down the state would be in order.

Marx and Lenin firmly believed that all nations would someday come to communism. Taking into account the peculiar institutions and customs of each country, the only question remaining was the method of achieving this end. Revolution—peaceful and violent—is a key factor in the Communist game plan.

The next chapter shall take a detailed look at the use of parliamentary tactics as a tool of peaceful revolution; or, when a legislator is not a legislator.