formation with respect to the possible grounds for impeachment of the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 474. Resolution creating a special committee to investigate campaign expenditures; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

266. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to canine toxicants used for predator control; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 9024. A bill for the relief of Feliciano Mecaraeg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 9025. A bill for the relief of Israel Wald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 9026. A bill for the relief of Knickerbocker Hospital, New York City; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 9027. A bill for the relief of Maria Grazia Bongiovanni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

247. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Louis Mira, San Luis Obispo, Calif., relative to redress of grievances which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ARE BEING THREATENED

### HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial that appeared in today's Washington Post with reference to the Endangered Species Act. It discusses the necessity of passing a strong endangered species bill.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 is now being considered by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. This bill has been cosponsored by over 70 Members of the House, including myself, and if passed, would protect species of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction. If we allow the extinction of our endangered species, then the entire balance of nature may be destroyed and eventually our entire environment may be threatened.

This bill contains strong provisions to deal with violators of protective regulations specified in the legislation, and is designed to promote the long-term survival of the human species by insuring continuation of the balance of nature. Certain sections of the bill will put strict controls on those who persist in killing rare animals. We have a worldwide problem in this area and it is imperative to demonstrate to the rest of the world that the United States is willing to take an important step in restoring nature's ecological balance.

The editorial follows:

PROTECTING ENDANGERED SPECIES

America has long been a nation of pet owners, and there surely is no shortage of dogs and cats. But large numbers of other animals exist, ones that will never be pets but which nevertheless deserve to survive as species and play their roles as nature intended. Most of us seldom or never see such creatures as the cheetah, of which only 2,000 are left, or the Puerto Rican parrot, down to 15 or 20, or the red wolf, which is almost wiped out. These animals and some 900 others are seriously endangered or are becoming threatened with extinction. They are in this precarious state because we have been overhunting, polluting and exploiting them, as if the animals' breeding capacity is as limitless as our folly. To date, more than 225 species and sub-species of birds and mammals have disappeared from the earth since 1600. They won't be back.

Thanks to the energetic parts of the wildlife and conservation movement, Congress has expressed interest in preventing further destruction. But the interest is not yet great, at least not in the sense that strong legislation has been passed. The 1969 endangered species conservation act has too many weak parts to be effective; for example, there is no federal control over killing native endangered species, and the import of furs from a foreign endangered species is banned only when the animal is nearly gone.

Currently, several much-improved bills are before the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Whatever bill finally emerges, it seems sensible that the ultimate authority rest with the federal government, not the individual states, many of which have proven indifferent to the problem. With little open opposition to the bills, there is no reason—except congressional inertia—for inaction. It is true, the survival of animal life is not a burning political issue of the day, but there is the recent observation of Dr. Lee M. Talbot of the Council on Environmental Quality: "During the past 150 years, the rate of extermination of mammals has increased 55-fold. If (these) exterminations continue to increase at that rate, in about 30 years all the remaining 4,062 species of mammals will be gone." With such a thought before it, Congress has an important obligation to act. Another lost opportunity on Capitol Hill could mean a number of lost species elsewhere.

## MARKING UP THE INVENTORIES

### HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, a constituent has told me of picking a "49 cents" price sticker from a food package bought in a supermarket and finding "39 cents" stamped beneath.

Others, so I am informed, have had like experiences. They have noted ink blurs on plastic tops and lids caused by abrupt price alterations, always upward, made while the products were on the shelves.

This denotes, of course, that old business practice of, when opportunity permits, marking up the inventory. In the case of the "49 cents" sticker covering the 39 cents originally stamped price, the markup was in the neighborhood of 25 percent, a hefty profit indeed.

How much of this is going on these days? The administration's price checkers have dealt with the validity of general increases. But no Federal agency to my knowledge is policing inventory markups in the retail establishments and, in a time of perilous inflation, it seems to me that this is a matter demanding attention.

Inflation is caused by a number of forces in an economy. Too much money chasing too few things. Price and cost boosts leapfrogging all along the line from producer to consumer. Heavy Government spending. But too little is said about those profit-hungry dealers who take advantage whenever possible of their trusting customers by boosting prices on their stocks on hand. These people give inflation a big shove.

What can be done about them? Complaints can be made to consumer protection bureaus which, in turn, might publicize a profiteer. But this necessitates an angry buyer with strong evidence of fraud, a wrong that is not clearly defined in the deed of gouging by the inventory price hiking route.

The problem could be too big and too important nowadays to be left to the individual. The Federal Government, it appears to me, has both a responsibility in this situation and the means whereby it can be corrected—the taxing authority. Undue profits reported in consequence of marked up inventories ought to be spotted easily on tax returns and made the target for "excess" levies high enough to stop them.

We had our "war profiteers" in times past—people who took advantage of national difficulties to unfairly line their pockets at the expense of the public. Now, apparently, we have "inflation profiteers" who warrant measures against themselves as strong as those which were applied in wartime.

## AMENDMENT TO H.R. 8947

### HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, when the Public Works Appropriation bill, H.R. 8947, comes on the floor Thursday, I intend to offer an amendment to delete funds for construction of the New

Melones Dam project on the Stanislaus River in California.

Mr. Speaker, the text of my amendment to preserve one of the last whitewater stretches of River in California follows, placed in the RECORD at this point pursuant to rule 23, clause 6:

Floor amendment to H.R. 8947, the Public Works Appropriations bill:

"On page 5, line 17, strike $864,569,000, and insert in lieu thereof $848,569,000.

"On page 6, line 6, and provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be used for construction of the New Melones Lake project."

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ROBERT L. COUGHLIN HONORED BY LEGION

## HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, Legionnaires from the city of McKeesport and throughout Pennsylvania will meet in my 20th Congressional District to pay tribute to one of their leaders—Mr. Robert L. Coughlin, western vice commander, department of Pennsylvania, American Legion.

Mr. Coughlin will be feted at a testimonial dinner to be held in the Gen. Smedley D. Butler Post 701 in White Oak, for his long and dedicated service on behalf of all veterans and people of the community.

A life member of Burt Foster Post 361 in McKeesport, Pa., Mr. Coughlin has served in every elected line office of that particular organization. He also has served as adjutant of district 33 for 4 years, district deputy commander for 4 years, and as district commander from 1965 to 1967.

In addition, Mr. Coughlin has been active in State and National Legion activities, serving as chairman and vice chairman of numerous special committees. In 1961 he was named director of Pittsburgh Convention Corp., a post he has held ever since, and last July in Philadelphia was elected State vice commander of the Pennsylvania American Legion.

A Navy veteran of World War II, Commander Coughlin served 26 months overseas on the destroyer, U.S.S. *Pickering*, which participated in seven invasions and eight bombardment actions in the Pacific theater. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean conflict and served from October 9, 1950, until July 21, 1952.

Commander Coughlin is married to the former Dorothy Jean Schreiber of McKeesport and they are the parents of two sons: James, 25, who served 2 years in Vietnam aboard the U.S.S. *Dewey*, before returning home last November, and Robert Jr., 22, now a technician at Braddock General Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great pleasure and privilege to call the attention of my colleagues to a man I feel exemplifies the highest standards of the American Legion and the American people. Comdr. Robert L. Coughlin has earned the admiration and respect of all who know him and I join with his many friends in public acknowledging his many contributions to the Legion, to his community, and to our society.

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OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

## HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, columnist James J. Kilpatrick wrote a story about Congress' new Office of Technology Assessment which has been circulating on and off ever since the Wall Street Journal ran it last March 27. The story is largely based on reportorial imagination and is to the effect that Senator KENNEDY and other so-called liberal members of the policymaking Technology Assessment Board intend to subvert the activities of the Office to their own political uses. These implications are without foundation and many of the supposed facts on which the assertions are made in the recent stories are not fact at all—for example, the allegation that Senator KENNEDY and his friends had anything to do with developing either the concept or the legislation on technology assessment; or the supposition that the Board itself will be responsible for preparing assessments that are made.

Mr. Speaker, I have no wish to disseminate this kind of thing further. However, since the assertions in the column were concisely refuted in a letter to the Washington Star-News by Craig Deck on June 20, I believe it would serve a useful purpose to reproduce the two articles at this point:

WHAT DOES SENATOR KENNEDY HAVE IN MIND?

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

It drew very little attention when it came into being last October, but Sen. Edward Kennedy's new Office of Technology Assessment now is triggering alarm bells on Capitol Hill. Conservatives in both parties are wondering if they have created, in a fit of absentmindedness, a tax-paid lobby for liberal causes.

Thus far the OTA exists mainly on paper. It seems to be generally understood that $5 million will be sought for its operations in the 1973–74 fiscal year. But no funds have yet been authorized or appropriated. Hearings on the request have not been scheduled, but can be expected later this month.

The embarrassing truth, sad to say, is that we watchdogs of the press must have been baying on other trails when the "Technology Assessment Act of 1972" became law on Oct. 13. The presidential campaign was then at full speed. Negotiations with the North Vietnamese were much in the news. The House and Senate were crunching toward adjournment, gobbling down bills as fast as the yeas and nays could be ordered. Most of us missed this act altogether.

On paper, the idea of an Office of Technology Assessment has a plausible appeal. Only a handful of congressmen have professional training in science. Most members sit in numb silence when the bureaucracy sends witnesses to testify on space exploration, weapons systems, medical research and the like. The staffs of standing committees have developed some expertise in these arcane fields, but they generally are overworked and ill-equipped for full-blown research.

In an effort to close the ignorance gap, Kennedy—and others—thought up the OTA. The office would not wait upon the introduction of bills. It would seek to anticipate technological areas of probable legislative activity, in order to keep Congress informed on the impact, for example, of new pesticides or super-tankers.

The board is to consist of six senators and six representatives. In odd-numbered Congresses, the chairman will come from the Senate, in even-numbered Congresses the House. Sen. Kennedy has been named as the Board's first chairman.

The Senate contingent includes, in addition to Kennedy, three other certified liberals (Case of New Jersey, Humphrey of Minnesota and Schweiker of Pennsylvania), one moderate (Hollings of South Carolina) and one conservative (Dominick of Colorado). The House contingent is somewhat better balanced, but the bias of the policymaking board, charged with preparing these unbiased reports, is as plain as the tilt of the Tower of Pisa.

As newsman have begun belatedly to ask questions, some familiar names have cropped up. Kennedy's choice for a full-time $40,000 director reportedly is Emilio Daddario, former Connecticut congressman, a consistent dove on defense legislation. An OTA advisory council, according to Human Events, probably will include such disarmament spokesmen as Herbert York and Jerome Wiesner. The left-leaning Federation of American Scientists, which has been plugging hard for OTA, reasonably may be expected to play a leading role in its operations.

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ANALYZING THE OTA

SIR: Several points recently made by James J. Kilpatrick on the Office of Technological Assessment were misleading:

(1) Overall the Technological Assessment Board is fairly evenly balanced. There are five liberals (Kennedy, Case, Schweicher, Humphrey, and Udall), five conservatives (Dominick, Davis, Teague, Harvey and Gubser), and two moderates (Hollings, Mosher). Likewise, the Board's membership is balanced according to geographical region, support of the President, League of Conservationist Voters ratings and National Association of Business ratings.

The problem, if there is one, is that the House and Senate are polarized—the Senate membership being liberal, environmentally concerned, low supporters of business and the President, while the House membership is typically just the reverse. This may aggravate the already difficult job of communication and coordination between senators and representatives (already the House and the Senate have split on the budget for OTA and the salary for its director).

(2) OTA isn't something Sen. Kennedy dreamed up, though he and his aide, Ellis Mottor, have given it some momentum. Originally, it was proposed and supported by Daddario, Davis, and Mosher in the House, years before Kennedy got involved.

(3) Daddario is the obvious choice for OTA's first director, not because he is a liberal, but because he coined the phrase "technological assessment," nurtured the field through its infancy, and has both the technical background and experience within Congress necessary for the job. The conservative House board members support Daddario as much as if not more than the Senators.

(4) Since the advisory board should have a cross-section of ideologies, it might well contain someone like York or Weisner, balanced by someone from the opposite end of the spectrum.

(5) There don't seem to be any "alarm bells" on Capitol Hill, though the press (Wall

Street Journal) is trying its best to generate a clamor, Members are mildly for OTA or apathetically indifferent. Few see it as a political ploy at this stage.

(6) It is true that most of the press and the general public have "missed this act altogether," and this is too bad. Public input is imperative for adequate weighing of the pros and cons of technological issues. Technology here includes "social techniques" such as Social Security, OEO programs and the Peace Corps, which are relevant to everyone, not just philosophers or computer "jocks."

The central question is whether Congress will continue to govern our national system through a disjointed, incremental, remedial approach or whether it will find ways to be coordinated, systematic and anticipatory, such as OTA hopes to be.

CRAIG DECK.

COLUMBIA, MD.

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

### HON. BARBARA JORDAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Miss JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, June 22, 1973, I had to leave Washington before the House had completed its business that day. I was scheduled to deliver a keynote address to 500 delegates of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in Houston. Earlier in the year I had to cancel an appearance before this same association. I did not feel I should disappoint these delegates a second time. As a result, I was not present for the entire consideration of H.R. 8825, the fiscal year 1974 appropriation bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science, Veterans', and certain other independent agencies.

Three recorded votes developed during the proceedings on this legislation, Representative RICHARD HANNA offered an amendment to increase the fiscal year 1974 appropriations for comprehensive planning grants under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 from $25 million to $100 million. These funds support coordinated, comprehensive planning by State and local units of government so that a wide range of Federal categorical programs can be rationally integrated and developed. If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of this amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 168 to 184.

The second recorded vote developed on an amendment offered by Representative ROBERT GIAIMO to increase the fiscal year 1974 appropriation for urban renewal from $600 million to $1 billion. The administration has proposed to phase out this program, but the Appropriations Committee recommended a $600 mililon figure which is nonetheless some $400 million less than the current levels of funding for urban renewal. The continuing deterioration of many of the Nation's cities requires that programs such as this not be reduced. The Texas Urban Renewal Association supported a $1.45 billion appropriation. Had I been present I would have supported this amendment, which failed to pass on a vote of 106 to 241.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there was a recorded vote on the final passage of H.R. 8825, providing $19.07 billion in new budget authority for HUD, NASA, the Veterans' Administration, the National Science Foundation, the FCC and several other Federal agencies. I was paired in favor of the bill, which passed the House by a vote of 316 to 21.

## EASTEX USES PAPERMILL WATER FOR BETTER RICE PRODUCTION

### HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recently, I received a package of rice from the Eastex Paper Mill Co., located in Jasper, Tex. I was interested in the fact that they were testing their papermill effluent to see to what extent it could be used in producing rice.

I wrote Ollie Crawford, the vice president of Eastex, and asked for a full statement about their field study. It is gratifying to see industry taking the lead in getting maximum use of our natural resources and especially water.

You will be interested in the rice production report of Eastex Paper Co. which I received from Ollie Crawford about the Eastex experience:

EASTEX INC. RICE PRODUCTION REPORT

One of the major uses of water in southeast Texas is for irrigation purposes in commercial rice production, a principal agricultural crop in the coastal plains of east Texas.

Due to the abundance of fresh water in east Texas, there is presently no critical competition between industrial needs, municipal demand, and agricultural requirements for these available fresh water resources.

In 1965, the management of Eastex Incorporated (owners of a paper mill located in the south Jasper County community of Evadale, Texas) felt that it would be worthy to find out exactly what effect paper mill effluent would have on production of rice.

The company enlisted the service of a rice agronomist and through his expert guidance prepared an 11-acre rice field which allowed for separate irrigation from fresh well water as well as mill process water or effluent.

With the exception of the type of water utilized in irrigation, the 11-acre field was given identical treatment with respect to land preparation, seeding, irrigation, fertilization and harvest.

Eastex "rice farmers" have now grown three experimental crops maintaining careful records of quality and yield.

The results are as follows:

[In barrels]

| Year | Process water yield/acre | Well water yield/acre |
|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 11.9 | 10.1 |
| 1968 | 20.0 | 18.7 |
| 1972 | 16.2 | 15.3 |

In all years, milling quality was comparable.

An Eastex technician working closely with the experimental project drew the following conclusions based upon the results of the experiment: "The only conclusion we could reach was that the process water produced rice equal in all respects to rice grown with fresh well water and that the process water, in fact, imparted nutrients to the soil that resulted in increased yields."

## REASSIGNMENT OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL

### HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, in fiscal year 1972 the Federal Government spent $68 million to relocate 25,784 present and new Federal civilian employees in 11 specific agencies.

Earlier this year I became increasingly alarmed over the amount of money that the Federal Government spends in moving about and transferring its civilian employees from city to city.

In the EPA operations in Cincinnati, Ohio, over 500 positions and employees have been transferred to other locations in the last 4 years. This substantial movement of Government personnel alerted me to the huge cost that the American taxpayer is forced to subsidize with respect to these moves.

At my request the General Accounting Office surveyed 11 Federal agencies to determine how much money was paid to to such employees to cover their moving costs and related expenses. I am enclosing with these remarks copies of the following:

My letter of March 1, 1973, to Elmer B. Staats requiring relocation expenses paid by these agencies;

Response of June 22, 1973, by Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Comptroller General of the United State, giving the information as it relates to these agencies; and

Copy of guidelines issued by EPA personnel office outlining reassignment and change of duty station benefits for Federal civilian employees as of February 1973.

GAO estimates that only 10 percent of these reimbursed moves involve new employees. The remaining 90 percent are existing employes who are moved about at the discretion of their employers.

The direct relocation costs have grown considerably since present law allows for reimbursement of expenses connected with the sale of real estate at the old location and purchase of a new dwelling at the new location. Because of increased real estate costs, higher brokers' fees, and related expenses, amounts reimbursable under this section can reach as high as $7,500 for one single move.

A close reading of the reassignment and change of duty station benefits attached to this statement will reveal the broad scope of reimbursable expenses.

In addition to the direct costs, I am particularly concerned about the other negative aspects of a policy of heavy transfers and numerous relocations of Federal personnel.

The interruption of work necessarily connected with any significant move is lengthy and very wasteful. For instance, by consulting with Federal employees in my district I learned that ongoing projects would have to be scrapped, and delays of up to 1 year would occur in the event of a transfer of a whole section. In scientific areas such as many departments of HEW, EPA, and other agencies, the work product of scientists and engineers is literally thrown away because of transfers and moves.

In addition to project delays, the manhours that are lost in or consumed by a major move are too large to accurately estimate. Productive equipment is stored and shipped in the transfer, labs are closed or inoperative, and the efficiency of the Federal workers greatly suffers.

Because many employees are unable to make the transfer, some lost their jobs, and morale at the old location sinks to new lows—further impeding the efficiency of employees.

Physical equipment is too large or too old to make the move, so it is disposed of—again at a loss to the taxpayer.

A major problem also associated with large transfers is the incentive it gives to Federal employers to enlarge the bureaucracy by creating new departments at the old location to accommodate those employees unable to make the transfer because of family or community ties.

Department heads and assistant administrators are loathe to reduce the number of personnel under their jurisdiction. So if one part of a Federal operation is transferred to a new city the job of the department head is to create enough new jobs at the old location to retain all of those unable to make the transfer. In this unorderly way the department grows, and the prestige and importance of the department head similarly increases—again at taxpayers' expense.

Other negatives of such moves include "bumping" qualified Federal employees in other agencies on the basis of seniority and sometimes RIF.

I am hopeful that we can reduce the number of transfers of Federal civilian employees in the Government and adopt the policy whereby any significant movement of Federal employees is made only after thoughtful consideration has been given to all of the costs involved—both direct and indirect—and all avenues of maintaining operations in present facilities are fully explored.

New Federal employers should not be given the option of transferring departments under their jurisdiction to geographic areas of their preference, nor should new Government administrators be elected to adopt their own reorganization plans to demonstrate their own knowledge and expertise in Government organization and operations.

Government should assess the transfer of its facilities very carefully and make moves only when mandated by all of the circumstances.

I am communicating these thoughts to the Office of Management and Budget and am hopeful that the Appropriations Committee will tighten the expenditures of agencies in the area of major transfers and relocation expenses.

The material referred to follows:

MARCH 1, 1973.

Hon. ELMER B. STAATS,
*Comptroller General of the U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. STAATS: I have become increasingly concerned over the amount of money that the Federal government spends in relocating its civilian employees. While several Government agencies have furnished me with examples showing the amount of funds some employees were reimbursed for relocating expenses, I have been unable to find out from these agencies the *total annual amount* spent by these agencies for relocation expenses. Therefore, I am requesting your Office to obtain information for me for the following agencies for fiscal year 1972:

HEW, HUD, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, Treasury, EPA, VA, GSA, Justice, Interior.

1. The total cost, excluding payroll costs, to the above agencies for relocating their employees (both present employees who are relocated and new employees reporting to their initial duty station). It is not necessary to separately identify the cost associated with each group of employees. The total annual cost should include such expenses as real estate fees, per diem, and temporary lodging, and total reimbursed moving expenses.

2. To the extent possible, the total number of transfers or moves associated with the above costs.

Mr. Thomas A. Hayes of my staff is handling this matter for me; and if you have any questions, kindly get in touch with him.

I anticipate that you will be able to obtain this information by requesting the accounting departments of each of the agencies involved for the figures and that no separate audit or individual and time-consuming investigation will be necessary on the part of GAO. If this information is not readily available and GAO will be required to conduct a costly audit to obtain same, please let me know so that I may modify my request.

I appreciate your attention and look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. KEATING,
*Member of Congress.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF
THE UNITED STATES,
*Washington, D.C., June 22, 1973.*

Hon. WILLIAM J. KEATING,
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. KEATING: In accordance with your request of March 1, 1973, we have obtained unverified information from the 11 specified Federal agencies on (1) the total cost, excluding payroll costs, for relocating both present employees and new employees reporting to their initial duty stations and (2) the number of moves associated with these costs.

The agencies reported that their estimated costs for over 25,000 relocations in fiscal year 1972 amounted to over $68 million. The enclosed schedule shows the number and cost of relocations for each agency.

Several agencies could not readily provide us with information to separate the costs of relocating present employees and new employees. However, on the basis of the information received, we estimate that less than 10 percent of the total number and cost of relocations related to new employees reporting to their initial duty stations.

We trust that this information will help you in your study.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS D. MORRIS,
*Assistant Comptroller General of the United States.*

NUMBER AND COST OF EMPLOYEE RELATIONS FOR SELECTED FEDERAL AGENCIES—FISCAL YEAR 1972

| | | | Major cost categories | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of moves | Total cost of moves | Residence transactions | Subsistence and transportation of employee and family | Transportation and storage of household goods | Other costs [1] |
| Department of: | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 5,261 | $9,169,405 | $2,745,213 | $1,809,944 | $3,794,072 | $820,176 |
| Commerce | 1,005 | 2,981,383 | 1,296,371 | 448,749 | 1,218,174 | 18,089 |
| Health, Education, and Welfare | 2,278 | 4,654,623 | 1,250,243 | 1,196,963 | 1,913,890 | 293,527 |
| Housing and Urban Development | 976 | 2,191,659 | 1,050,181 | 645,052 | 356,916 | 139,510 |
| Interior | 3,796 | 7,510,058 | 1,105,215 | 951,745 | 1,857,240 | 3,595,858 |
| Justice | 3,616 | 9,479,776 | 2,137,870 | 2,723,141 | 3,819,106 | 799,659 |
| Transportation | [2] 4,009 | 14,318,075 | 8,307,603 | 1,351,093 | 4,616,195 | 43,179 |
| Treasury | [3] 751 | 8,895,172 | 1,990,792 | [4] 1,452,333 | 2,474,351 | 2,977,696 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | [2] 950 | 2,992,622 | 1,520,547 | 205,077 | 789,986 | 477,012 |
| General Services Administration | 205 | 547,749 | 202,517 | 134,072 | 183,079 | 28,081 |
| Veterans Administration | 2,937 | 5,513,358 | 1,420,029 | 1,378,793 | 2,370,853 | 343,683 |
| Total | 25,784 | 68,253,880 | 23,026,581 | 12,296,967 | 23,392,862 | 9,536,470 |

[1] Includes other miscellaneous expenses and costs which were not submitted in sufficient detail to be included in 1 of the other major cost categories.
[2] Represents agency estimates on the number of moves.
[3] Does not include number of moves for Internal Revenue Service personnel, which represents $6,673,996 of the costs reported by Treasury.
[4] Does not include cost of employees' subsistence and travel for 1 agency.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

REASSIGNMENT AND CHANGE OF DUTY STATION

Reimbursement to civilian employees for relocation expenses when they are transferred in the interest of the Government to new duty stations is authorized by Public Law 89–516, and implementing regulations of the Office of Management and Budget in Circular No. A–56, revised. The law and regulations provide the following entitlements, conditioned upon the civilian employee having signed an agreement to remain in the service of the Government for twelve months following the effective date of the assignment, unless separated for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Agency.

A. A net allowance for household goods of 5,000 pounds for employees without a family, and 11,000 pounds for employees with a family.

B. Travel and transportation expenses for the employee and his immediate family by common carrier not to exceed the allowable cost by usually traveled route between the employee's old and new official duty stations.

C. An allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses incurred by the employee's immediate family while traveling between the old and new official duty stations. The maximum per diem allowances are as follows:

1. For the spouse.

a. When accompanied by the employee—three-fourths of the $25 per diem granted the employee.

b. When unaccompanied by the employee—$25 per diem.

2. For each family member age 12 or older—three-fourths of $25 per diem.

3. For each family member under 12 years of age—one-half of $25 per diem.

D. An allowance for use of privately owned automobile for permanent change of duty station will be allowed as follows:

1. Employee only, or one member of immediate family—six cents per mile.

2. Employee and one member, or two members of immediate family—eight cents per mile.

3. Employee and two members, or three members of immediate family—ten cents per mile.

4. Employee and three or more members, or four or more members of immediate family—12 cents per mile.

E. Payment of travel and transportation expenses of the employee and spouse traveling together, or either one of them, for one round trip between the localities of the old and new duty stations for the purpose of seeking residence quarters. Such trips may not exceed six calendar days and will not be authorized until after the transfer has been agreed upon and the date of the transfer established. If the employee accepts the transfer and, after making such a trip, or after the spouse has made such a trip, declines the transfer, he is liable for any money expended by the Agency for such travel, transportation and allowances.

F. Subsistence expenses for the employee and each member of his immediate family may be allowed for a period of not more than 30 days while necessarily occupying temporary quarters.* Reimbursement will be only for expenses reasonable as to amount and duration. Expenses can include fees and tips incident to lodging, meals, laundry, and dry cleaning.

G. Miscellaneous expenses resulting from various costs associated with discontinuing residence at one location and establishing residence at a new location. These expenses include, but are not liimted to, the following:

1. Disconnecting and connecting appliances, equipment and utilities involved in relocation.

2. Cutting and fitting rugs, draperies, and curtains moved from one residence to another.

3. Utility fees or deposits that are not offset by eventual refunds.

The amount payable, when supported by paid bills and statements, may not exceed one week's salary if the employee has no family, or two weeks' salary if the employee has a family. The reimbursement cannot in any case exceed the maximum salary rate for GS-13.

The following may be claimed without receipts or itemized statements:

1. Employee without family, $100 or the equivalent of one week's salary, whichever is less.

2. Employee with an immediate family, $200 or the equivalent of two weeks salary, whichever is less.

H. Reimbursement for expenses required in connection with the sale of one dwelling at the old location; purchase of one dwelling at the new location; or settlement of an unexpired lease at the old location. The conditions under which such allowances are authorized and paid are very detailed. The claim must be supported by copies of purchase agreements, sales agreements, receipts, etc. Amounts reimbursed cannot exceed 10% of actual sale price or $5,000, whichever is smaller, at old location and, 5% of purchase priec or $2,500, whichever is smaller, at new location.

*Generally, employees will not be permitted to receive total benefits under E and F but rather one or the other.

## THE NEED TO SAVE THE HOUGH NORWOOD FAMILY HEALTH CARE CENTER

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken out on many occasions, since President Nixon's 1974 budget was first sent to Congress, about the effect which the President's proposed cuts would have on many vital and important social programs in this country.

The Hough Norwood Family Health Care Center in Cleveland, Ohio, is one such program which may not be able to survive the President's fiscal ax. In order to convince the people of Cleveland and of this Nation about the need for this excellent health care center, the staff prepared an outstanding "report to the taxpayer."

Because of my conviction that this report provides a complete description of the need for the continuation of this vital program, I include it, in its entirety, below:

A REPORT TO THE TAXPAYER

(Prepared by the staff of the Hough Norwood Family Health Care Center, Cleveland, Ohio)

The Hough Norwood Family Health Care Center is in danger of being discontinued because of likely cuts in the federal budget. However, we believe that the work of the Center has been so effective, and its value to the community so great, that it deserves further federal support. For this reason, we have put together this booklet to explain:

What the Center Is

What it has accomplished

Why it is a sound investment of tax dollars.

WHAT THE CENTER IS

The Hough Norwood Family Health Care Center was established in December of 1967 to provide free health care for impoverished residents of the Hough, Norwood, and Goodrich Neighborhoods of inner-city Cleveland. To be eligible to receive care, patients must live in the target area and have a family income of less than the federal poverty guidelines ($4200 for a family of four). Of the area's 76,000 residents, 30,000 fall within this definition. (Table 1)

The Center was established and has continued to operate through a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). In addition to the OEO funds, the Project receives a small amount of in-kind support from the City of Cleveland, and limited fee-for-service reimbursements from the State Welfare Department for Medicaid eligible patients who have received treatment.

The original OEO grant was awarded because Cleveland and OEO believed a concentrated health service to be essential to the area both because of the high rate of illness among impoverished inner-city residents, (Tables 2-4) and because of the scarcity of primary heatlh care resources available to them.

The Center consists of primary care facilities at the Newton D. Baker Building and at the three back-up hospitals and at other agencies, and tertiary care (in-patient care at hospitals, nursing homes) at these same hospitals and other community facilities.

With completion of a new building (scheduled for June 1974) and assuming continued financial support, the Center hopes to expand from its present 24-25,000 active patient load (Table 5) to 30,000 persons with incomes under the poverty guidelines and 15,000 with incomes of up to twice the poverty guidelines.

The professional and paraprofessional staff consists of:

| Categories: | Number* |
|---|---|
| Dentists | 7.5 |
| Pediatricians | 6.7 |
| Internists | 7.6 |
| General practitioners | 1 |
| Registered nurses | 5.3 |
| Pharmacists | 3 |
| X-ray technicians | 2 |
| Dental laboratory technician | 1 |
| Dental hygienist | 1 |
| Social workers | 4 |
| Psychologists | 1 |
| Medical assistants | 27 |
| Dental assistants | 19 |
| Family health care workers | 21 |
| Navy corpsmen | 1.5 |
| Laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy, optometry and other assistants | 30.8 |

*Expressed as full-time equivalents.

Hough Norwood pioneered by establishing an effective partnership with the community it serves in the management of the project. It is controlled by a non-profit corporation, Cleveland Neighborhood Health Services, Inc., which is composed of at least one-third (12 of 36) nonprofessional residents of the target area. Most of this group of trustees are eligible to be, or are, patients at Hough Norwood. They are nominated to the Board by the local office of the Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland, called the Hough Community Opportunity Board (the COB) and the Hough Community Council. The COB itself is composed of Block Club Presidents and other persons from the target area who are elected to represent various neighborhoods. Thus, the target area representatives to Cleveland Neighborhood Health Services, Inc., are elected by elected representatives.

In addition to this direct role in the administration of the health center, the community we serve has many other ways of influencing the direction in which the Center is moving. Our annual budget request has first been approved by the Hough COB, and then by the Cleveland Council for Economic Opportunities before being submitted to State and Federal funding agencies.

WHAT HOUGH NORWOOD HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Because of the high rates of acute and chronic illnesses. combined with a shortage of primary care resources, we have developed *Health Care Teams* of primary practitioners and paraprofessionals. The teams are well trained and capable of handling the serious illnesses of our patients. At present we have five teams, each caring for patients from a different part of the target area. Each team consists of a Pediatrician, an Internist or Generalist, a Dentist, two Medical Assistants to help each Physician, two Dental Assistants to help the Dentist, three Family Health Care Workers (outreach workers) to assist with the social and home environmental problems of patients, a Mental Health Consultant (Psychologist, Psychiatric Social Worker or Psychiatric Nurse) to assist in the evaluation and treatment of patients' mental health problems, and a Clerk.

The innovative aspects of these Teams are the following: By teaming-up a Pediatrician, Internist, and Dentist, the principal primary health care needs are available for all family members, regardless of age or sex, assuring comprehensiveness of primary care. By using full-time staff members on the teams, we assure that *continuous* care will be available. The team structure permits the organization of *family-centered* care since the physical proximity of team members and the weekly team conferences provide the opportunity to discuss the implications of illness of a specific family member on others in the family.

The use of *paraprofessionals* (Medical Assistants, Dental Assistants and Family Health Care Workers) provides office nursing and social services at reasonable cost for services provided. These new-career workers are under the supervision of a Registered Nurse, a Dentist or a Social Worker. The supervisor/employee ratios assure reasonable cost (1 RN/27 Medical Assistants, 1 Dentist/19 Dental Assistants, 1 Social Worker/21 Family Health Care Workers). A distinct advantage of using paraprofessional employees recruited from the local community is that they facilitate communication with patients which greatly improves our patient education programs.

Other innovative aspects of our model of health care delivery include the use of the Problem Oriented Patient Record, the Center's Night Service, the Walk-in Service and Patient Transportation Services.

Hough Norwood was the first health center to utilize the Problem Oriented Patient Record.[1] It was brought to the center by Drs. Laura and Larry Weed in 1967, and it has remained an essential ingredient in the problem defining process in the center. It has since been widely adopted throughout the United States.

*The Night Service* was established to provide medical and dental coverage for patients after the Center closes. It operates until midnight seven days each week. It was designed with both quality and economy in mind. A former Navy Corpsman, stationed by a conference telephone in the Record Room, receives incoming calls from patients. A vehicle with driver and assistant is available: Physicians and Dentists are on telephone call at home, (voluntarily, without reimbursement) and contracts exist with a pharmacy and with hospital emergency services should back-up care be necessary. Data concerning the effectiveness of the system are contained in Tables 6 and 7. They show that the night service is efficient in replacing professional with paraprofessional personnel (half of the pertinent calls were handled by the corpsman alone) and further that persons ultimately sent to an emergency service needed to be there, as shown by the very high proportion of referred patients actually admitted (25%). We are thus using the emergency services themselves efficiently.

*The Walk-in Service:* While the Center's principal thrust is toward an appointment service, many patients who are sick come in without appointment. Approximately 1/3 of those seen on any given day "walk-in" in this way. To handle these unscheduled visits in as efficient a way as possible, we have organized a *Walk-in Service*. Patients are interviewed briefly by a Walk-in Expeditor who is a Medical Assistant specially trained for the job. She determines the urgency of the problem. The less urgently ill patients are then seen by the Screening Nurse who, working from carefully prepared guidelines, cares for about half of these patients. The other half of these patients and those considered urgent by the Expeditor are referred to a Pediatrician, an Adult Physician, or a Dentist, depending upon the age of the patient or the nature of the complaint. All patients seen by the Walk-in Service are scheduled for a complete evaluation if they have not yet received one.

The effectiveness of the Walk-in Service will be demonstrated in two ways—by an analysis of waiting times and by a presentation of costs (See Tables 8 and 9). Table 8 shows that ¾ of all walk-in patients are diagnosed, treated and leave the Center within 2½ hours—a fine record compared with local hospital out-patient departments and emergency services. The direct costs of the Walk-in Service are competitive with other Cleveland resources.

*Patient Transportation Services:* Transportation is made available to patients who need it to encourage their participation in the comprehensive health care program. Two mini-buses make an hourly trip along a scheduled route in the target area. Handicapped patients are picked up at home in station wagons. Bus tickets are provided for patients who have special needs and are not transported in one of the above two ways.

On an average day 9% of patients arrive at Hough Norwood by our bus, 27% by station wagon and 3% by Hough Norwood supported public transportation. Sixty-one percent provide their own transportation. Patients are also transported to and from the hospital. These rides account for 11% of all transportation provided for Hough Norwood patients. The cost per patient transported is shown in Table 10.

In addition to these innovative aspects of health care delivery, we have always been concerned about the acceptability of these services to our patients. With this in mind, four years ago Hough Norwood initiated the preparation of a *Patients' Rights pamphlet*, which all newly registered families receive. It has three parts—a listing of those rights a patient should expect to have, a list of responsibilities we feel the patient must take, and a grievance procedure the patient may follow if he feels that the Center has failed to protect his rights. This pamphlet is reprinted in the Appendix.[2]

THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS MODEL OF HEALTH CARE

Cost data for the project are shown in Tables 11 and 12. Several ways of assessing the effectiveness of the system are available. Our performance can be measured by counting the number of patient visits, the number of completed data bases (medical history, physical examination, laboratory tests, etc.) or the number of other processes involved in providing health care. In addition, we should assess the impact of the project on the overall health of the area it serves. This last is much more difficult for the following two reasons. First, our patient population is too small to allow the collection of reliable data about such important health indicators as infant mortality rates and overall morbidity and mortality rates, and second, we haven't been in the area long enough to allow demonstration of the effects of preventive health care on such rates if they were available.

To restate our principal objective, we are attempting to provide comprehensive family health care to each patient enrolled in the project. Comprehensive Family Health Care has the following aspects:

(a) All the necessary preventive and treatment resources are available

(b) The family unit becomes the focus for the provision of these resources.

Our success in delivering comprehensive family health care to each individual enrolled in the project can be assessed in two ways. We must determine whether the resources are available and whether, if available, they are being used.

The project has made comprehensive resources available as indicated earlier. The primary involvement of the family unit was assured by the development at Hough Norwood of the team approach to health care. Present on each team are the principal resources needed in the provision of primary care to all family members. Our *family record number* assures that all family records are stored and are available together. The *family record card* kept by the Team Clerk, assists the team in coordinating family care by conveniently listing appointment dates and the status of the workup on each family member.

Thus, we have successfully assured the availability of family centered, comprehensive health services. Are they being used? Table 13 shows one aspect of patient utilization; the number of presently active patients sampled who have benefitted from a complete work-up. Many patients who have received complete examinations are not included in Table 13 because they have moved from the target area and are thus no longer "active".

The table shows that of patients in the project for two or more years, at least 65% of children and 53% of adults have had a complete medical evaluation. A smaller number have also had a complete dental evaluation; the difference lying in the greater time required to complete restorative work on each dental patient.

Comprehensive health services also include: 1) regularly scheduled visits for preventive care and for following existing disease conditions; 2) walk-in visits in the event of acute illness; and 3) telephone call consultations about a variety of health problems.

During 1972, of the 23,696 registered patients, 16,328 made 65,764 visits to the Center, during which they had 84,200 encounters with providers of care (Physicians, Dentists, etc.). An additional 6000 encounters took place away from the Center. When telephone consultations are included, Hough Norwood staff had more than 110,000 encounters with patients in 1972.

*Environmental Health Hazards.* An inseparable part of providing comprehensive health services to a group of families is acquiring accurate knowledge of the environmental health hazards confronting them. We have done a careful study of these hazards in our target area, and summaries of the study are available upon request. In short, we have found that our patients must face a discouragingly high level of hazards to health, including appalling poverty, bad housing, high crime rates, frequent fires, and excessive injury and death from accidents. Health educational programs have been established to combat the preventable aspects of such health hazards.

WHY HOUGH NORWOOD IS A SOUND INVESTMENT OF TAX DOLLARS

The Hough Norwood Family Health Care Center is both *efficient* and *essential*.

The Center's efficiency can be studied in two ways; first by examining the mechanisms the center has developed to assure continuing improvement in its operations, and second by observing the steady decrease in cost per unit of services.

An essential part of improvement is the development of audit procedures to assess the quality of work done. The Hough Norwood Center has pioneered in the development of such audits. Typical are the audits to assure that the teams are providing high quality health care. These audits are of several kinds. First, a peer audit is conducted by Physicians and Dentists, using randomly selected charts of patients seen by them.

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[1] Weed, L. L. Medical Records, Medical Education and Patient Care, The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1970.

[2] Our patients' Rights Pamphlet has recently received national attention, when it was endorsed by the Secretary's (The Secretary of HEW) Committee on Medical Malpractice.

The use of the Problem Oriented Patient Record greatly facilitates these audits, since the record contains a list of all the defined health problems recognized in that patient. The *Physicians' Chart Audit* concentrates upon two things—has the Physician followed the problem oriented approach, and does the care compare favorably with the standards set by the Center Physicians? The Dental Audit has similar objectives but additionally provides for follow-up evaluation of work completed.

Table 14 is a sample tabulation of peer audits of the work of our full-time Physicians. This table was set up to determine whether the heavier patient load in 1971–72 compared with 1969–70 was detrimental to the quality of patient care. In one category, "diagnostically" and to a lesser extent in "follow-up" it appeared that it had been. To help solve this problem, we have since added more physician hours to each team.

The Center has an *Audit of Prescribing Practices* coordinated by the Director of our Pharmacy. A sample of prescriptions is regularly selected for comparison with agreed upon prescribing standards to determine compliance with these standards.

The Center has also benefited from three outside audits of the quality of our care. These have been conducted bi-annually by an independent group from the Albert Einstein Medical College, under contract from OEO. Suggestions from each audit have been built into the program to improve the overall center operations. Tables 15 and 16 are sample tabulations of the quality of services taken from our two most recent audits by Dr. Morehead of Albert Einstein.

The increasing cost efficiency of the center is shown in Figure 1. It demonstrates that, despite increasing inflation, the cost per patient visit has steadily fallen. The principal limiting factor in further cost reduction is a lack of space. To provide more space, which will allow our present staff to see more patients, we are constructing a new facility. Our projected costs per visit when it is completed are also shown in Figure 1.

Hough Norwood is *essential* for several reasons. First, we are providing comprehensive health services to a large area of Cleveland's inner-city, and other alternative methods for accomplishing this have not been demonstrated as being available. We have moved the equivalent of 14 full-time physicians and eight full-time dentists into the target area. No other agency has demonstrated an ability to do this. We are now able to provide care at costs not significantly higher than comparable services provided by local hospital out-patient departments. Private practitioners may be able to provide care at lower per visit cost but they are less able to achieve the other goals of the Hough Norwood Center. Private practitioners, for various reasons,[3] are either leaving or not entering inner-city practice, so they may not be able to provide a viable alternative to the Hough Norwood program.

Second, while not a primary objective of our project, we do provide many jobs to the local community. This has three effects: it provides gainful employment to persons living in an area part of which is characterized by a disastrously high unemployment rate; it enlarges the pool of persons trained in the delivery of ambulatory health care; and it facilitates communication between the Health Center and its patients. Table 17, taken from the 1970 Census, demonstrates the extent of unemployment in our target area and it compares it with that of the City proper, and with the County. Since the 1970 Census, unemployment has increased in the area.

[3] Ohio has failed to include all impoverished patients in Medicaid, so no mechanism is available to pay private practitioners for services rendered non-medicaid eligible families. Many practitioners are thus driven from the inner city despite a desire to remain.

At present (March 1973) Hough Norwood has 275 full-time employees. Of this number, 100 were recruited from the target area, and an additional 70 from other inner-city neighborhoods. Practically all non-credentialed employees have thus been recruited locally.

The Center has attempted to promote local employees to positions of leadership when this has seemed possible. Table 18 shows the frequency with which this has been accomplished. Sixty-three percent of our supervisory staff came from an inner-city environment.

A policy of the Center has been that uncredentialed employees will be given an opportunity to earn educational credentials while employed at Hough Norwood. This has been made possible by agreements with Cuyahoga Community College, the Cleveland Board of Education (at the Jane Addams School) and Cleveland State University. In general, classroom work has been provided by these agencies while Hough Norwood has provided on-the-job training. To summarize the results of this program, 157 employees, who have worked at the Center for an average of 3.4 years, have earned an average of 17.0 credit hours at one of the educational institutions.

Finally, Hough Norwood is essential as an example to a badly divided city that multiracial projects can thrive through their diversity and devotion to serving the needs of their fellow citizens. We have done this while providing high quality care at competitive cost.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated that the tax dollars awarded to Hough Norwood have been wisely and prudently used. We feel that no comparable alternative source of health care is available to the residents of this neighborhood, and that further local, state and federal support is not only essential, but is deserved.

TABLE 1.—POVERTY IN THE TARGET AREA[1]

| | Population | Families | Percent families below poverty level | Percent families below twice poverty level[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hough | 45,487 | 9,564 | 39.4 | 65.5 |
| Norwood | 21,910 | 5,368 | 15.8 | 37.0 |
| Goodrich | 8,730 | 2,212 | 13.8 | 37.0 |
| Target area total | 76,127 | 17,144 | 28.8 | 52.8 |
| Cleveland | 750,903 | 183,356 | 13.4 | 33.3 |
| County | 1,721,300 | 439,838 | 7.4 | 21.0 |

[1] Data for table from 1970 Census (PHC (1)-45). Since the Census, the number of impoverished have increased to approximately 30,000.

[2] This category includes those families not ordinarily able to pay the full cost of their own health care.

TABLE 2.—THE PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC ILLNESS AMONG HOUGH NORWOOD PATIENTS[1]

| Age | Males: Number with at least 1 chronic illness | Males number of examinations | Males: Rate per 100 | Females: Number with at least 1 chronic illness | Females number of examinations | Females: Rate per 100 | Total: Number with at least 1 chronic illness | Total number of examinations | Total: Rate per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children (under 12) (not tabulated separately by sex) | | | | | | | 175 | 1,953 | 9 |
| Adolescents (12 to 20) | 29 | 182 | 16 | 71 | 283 | 25 | 136 | [2] 719 | 19 |
| Adults (21 to 59) | 199 | 403 | 49 | 337 | 535 | 63 | 536 | 938 | 57 |
| Aged (60 and over) | 79 | 104 | 76 | 129 | 144 | 90 | 208 | 248 | 84 |
| Total | | | | | | | 1,055 | [3] 3,858 | 27 |

[1] Includes only patients having had a complete physical examination.
[2] Includes 254 adolescents not tabulated by sex.
[3] The sample comprising tables 2, 3, 4 and 13 was taken from all still-active families with numbers from 1-8,252, and all nontitle 19 supported families with numbers from 8,253 and 10,673. More than 14,000 families have registered with the project since its inception.

TABLE 3.—THE FREQUENCY OF MULTIPLE CHRONIC ILLNESSES IN HOUGH NORWOOD PATIENTS

[Percent with the following number of chronic illnesses]

| Age (years) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 or more |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children (0 to 11) | 91 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Adolescents (12 to 20) | 81 | 15.7 | 2.9 | .4 |
| Adults (21 to 59) | 43 | 26.2 | 18.2 | 11.9 |
| Aged (60 and over) | 16 | 19.3 | 30.2 | 34.4 |

TABLE 4.—*Prevalence of the most common illnesses among Hough-Norwood patients (aged 21 and over), compared with illnesses of patients treated by Kaiser Permanente* [1]

WOMEN (1,280)

| Illness | *Rate/100* |
|---|---|
| Obesity (19.6) | [2] 41 |
| Anxiety reaction (5.75) | 21 |
| Hypertension (7.97) | 21 |
| Osteoarthritis (5.88) | 6.6 |
| Diabetes (2.54) | 6.6 |
| Chronic heart disease ischemic (1.23) | 5.1 |
| Chronic bronchitis (0.82) | 2.9 |
| Psychoneurosis (2.15) | 2.1 |
| Alcoholism | 1.5 |
| Arthritis, other | 1.4 |
| Asthma | 1.2 |
| Chronic cervicitis | 1.0 |
| Personality disorder | 0.7 |
| Tuberculosis | 0.7 |
| Arteriosclerosis, other | 0.7 |
| Psychosis | 0.6 |
| Blindness | 0.5 |
| Hemoglobinopathy | 0.5 |
| Rash, chronic | 0.5 |

MEN (507)

| Illness | *Rate/100* |
|---|---|
| Obesity (12.55) | [2] 20 |
| Hypertension (7.69) | 19 |
| Anxiety reaction (3.01) | 8.1 |
| Chronic heart disease ischemic (1.44) | 7.9 |
| Diabetes (3.08) | 7.5 |
| Osteoarthritis (2.82) | 7.5 |
| Alcoholism | 4.7 |
| Chronic bronchitis (0.97) | 3.5 |
| Arthritis, other | 2.0 |
| Tuberculosis | 1.2 |
| Psychoneurosis (1.51) | 1.2 |
| Gout (0.95) | 1.0 |
| Chronic cough | 1.0 |
| Seizures | 1.0 |
| Chronic lung disease, other | 1.0 |
| Cirrhosis | 0.8 |
| Back ache, chronic | 0.8 |
| Blindness | 0.6 |

[1] The patient sample was described on Table 2.

[2] Figures in parentheses show reported rates from Kaiser Permanente, Oakland, California. Kaiser treats principally middle income patients. Diagnosis not followed by comparative data were not among those listed in the Kaiser study. (from M. Collen, in Presymptomatic Detection and Early Diagnosis by C. Sharp and H. Keen, Williams and Wilkins publ., 1968)

TABLE 5.—AGE, SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HOUGH NORWOOD PATIENTS [1]

| Age and sex | Number | Percent with at least 1 visit in 1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Under 1 yr: | | |
| Male | 279 | 90.0 |
| Female | 263 | 93.2 |
| 1 to 4 yr: | | |
| Male | 1,831 | 70.8 |
| Female | 1,753 | 70.5 |
| 1 to 14 yr: | | |
| Male | 3,439 | 65.3 |
| Female | 3,588 | 67.2 |
| 55 to 24 yr: | | |
| Male | 1,806 | 62.2 |
| Female | 3,040 | 67.5 |
| 25 to 44 yr: | | |
| Male | 1,458 | 66.8 |
| Female | 2,961 | 68.6 |
| 45 to 64 yr: | | |
| Male | 963 | 73.8 |
| Female | 1,382 | 75.8 |
| 65 and over: | | |
| Male | 440 | 71.4 |
| Female | 493 | 72.8 |
| Total | 23,696 | |

[1] Includes only patients registered through Dec. 31, 1972

TABLE 6.—UTILIZATION DATA—NIGHT SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| Pertinent [1] calls received per hour [2] | 0.8 |
| Total calls received per hour | 5.1 |

DISPOSITION OF PERTINENT CALLS [3]

| Calls handled by | Other action | Percent of total |
|---|---|---|
| Corpsman only | None | 48 |
| Corpsman, physician | do | 10 |
| Corpsman, dentist | do | 4 |
| Corpsman, physician | Medication delivered | 10 |
| Do | Patient sent to emergency service at hospital | 28 |
| Subtotal | | 100 |
| Corpsman, physician | Patient sent to emergency and then home | 75 |
| Do | Patient hospitalized | 25 |
| Subtotal | | 100 |

[1] A pertinent call is one during which a Hough Norwood patient asks for help with a health problem.

[2] Based upon calls made during the 3d and 4th weeks of February 1973.

[3] Based upon an analysis of 829 pertinent calls received between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1972.

TABLE 7.—*Cost data—night service*

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly Salaries and Fringe Benefits | $33,000.00 |
| Vehicles | 1,200.00 |
| Telephone | 108.00 |
| Total direct [1] cost | 34,308.00 |
| Cost per telephone call | $2.64 |
| Cost per pertinent call | 11.40 |
| Cost per active patient per year | 1.40 |

[1] Costs exclude administrative overhead. Such costs are included in the data in Table 11.

TABLE 8.—SERVICE [1] TIME [2]

| Quartile | Appointed patients | Walk-in patients |
|---|---|---|
| 25 percent out by | 45 min | 1 hr 8 min. |
| 50 percent out by | 1 hr 14 min | 1 hr 49 min. |
| 75 percent out by | 1 hr 54 min | 2 hr 36 min. |
| 100 percent out by | 5 hr 10 min [3] | 5 hr 20 min [3]. |

[1] Service time is defined as the duration of time elapsing between the patient's arrival at the health center and his departure from the building. It thus includes both waiting and treatment time.

[2] These data are based upon analysis of 311 patient experiences randomly selected from 1,101 patients seen during a 3-day period in fall, 1972.

[3] The charts of all patients whose service times were greater than 3½ hr were reviewed. Al. had received multiple services on the day of the visit.

TABLE 9.—*Cost data* [1]*—the walk-in service*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and Fringe Benefits | $205,790.88 |
| (Expeditors, Walk-in Physician, Medical Assistants, Screening RN's) | |
| Supplies | $1/Visit |
| Pharmacy | $2.07/Visit |
| Laboratory | $2.42/Visit |
| X-ray | $1.00/Visit |

Total (based upon 30,000 visits/year)—$13.30/Visit

Annual cost per active patient—$15.15

[1] Costs exclude administrative overhead. Such costs are included in the data in Table 11.

TABLE 10.—*Cost data* [1]*—transportation service*

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly salaries and fringe benefits | $63,096 |
| Vehicles, gas, oil | 10,076 |
| Total direct cost | 73,172 |

| *Mode* | *Cost Per Patient Ride* |
|---|---|
| Minibus | $2.53 |
| Station wagon—Ambulance | 2.69 |
| Public transportation | .50 |
| Cost per active patient per year | 2.13 |

[1] Costs exclude administrative overhead. Such costs are included in the data in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—TOTAL COSTS OF ALL SERVICES COMBINED, BY QUARTER

| Quarter | Patient visits | Direct | Indirect | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 (total) | 19,253 | | | $1,210,800 |
| 1969: | | | | |
| 1st | 7,362 | | | 402,756 |
| 2d | 7,371 | | | 358,216 |
| 3d | 10,691 | | | 483,599 |
| 4th | 10,988 | | | 441,373 |
| 1970: | | | | |
| 1st | 9,941 | | | 465,708 |
| 2d | 11,633 | | | 522,344 |
| 3d | 11,664 | | | 554,824 |
| 4th | 13,330 | | | 627,000 |
| 1971: | | | | |
| 1st | 13,094 | $343,498 | $77,691 | 421,189 |
| 2d | 11,284 | 412,439 | 52,426 | 464,865 |
| 3d | 14,106 | 435,587 | 98,160 | 533,747 |
| 4th | 16,580 | 441,255 | 131,557 | 572,812 |
| 1972: | | | | |
| 1st | 19,374 | 549,522 | 147,471 | 696,993 |
| 2d | 20,003 | 480,791 | 193,459 | 674,250 |
| 3d | 19,039 | 481,521 | 183,944 | 665,465 |
| 4th | 21,020 | 501,741 | 151,335 | 653,076 |

Note: Beginning with 1971, OEO required that expenditures be divided into direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include the following departments: Medical, dental, laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy, mental health, home health, health action, transportation, referrals, nursing, optometry. Indirect costs include the following departments: Administration, training, housekeeping and maintenance, receiving and stores, data collection, registration and appointments, billing, purchasing, playroom, etc.

TABLE 12.—PER CAPITA COSTS, [1] 1972

| Types of services | Units of service: Center staff | Noncenter staff | Total | Total costs | Unit cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medical encounters | 64,470 | 2,894 | 67,364 | $1,267,381 | $18.81 |
| Laboratory tests | 69,723 | 3,489 | 73,212 | 170,294 | 2.33 |
| X-ray examinations | 8,259 | 682 | 8,941 | 88,717 | 9.92 |
| Prescriptions | 76,682 | | 76,682 | 210,787 | 2.75 |
| Mental health encounters | [2] 1,897 | | 1,897 | 157.278 | 82.91 |
| Dental health encounters | 15,760 | 148 | 15,908 | [3] 564,277 | 35.47 |
| Optometry | 8,484 | 11 | 8,495 | 84,266 | 9.92 |

[1] The allocation of costs to various categories follows the plan contained in OEO manual 6128-1.

[2] Not included in mental health units of service are many community benefits of this department.

[3] Dental costs includes a disproportionate number of prosthetic devices, elevating unit cost.

TABLE 13.—PROPORTION OF ACTIVE PATIENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND/OR A DENTAL EXAMINATION BY YEAR OF REGISTRATION

| Year 1st registered | Total in sample[1] | Medical and dental exam | Medical exam only | Dental exam only | Percent with medical exam | Percent with dental exam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age less than 15 yr: | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1,642 | 464 | 891 | 51 | 80 | 31 |
| 1969 | 784 | 193 | 447 | 15 | 82 | 27 |
| 1970 | 1,108 | 166 | 555 | 53 | 65 | 20 |
| 1971 | 1,282 | 173 | 666 | 88 | 65 | 20 |
| 1972 | 164 | 30 | 74 | 6 | 63 | 22 |
| Age 15 and above: | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1,305 | 499 | 425 | 134 | 71 | 49 |
| 1969 | 726 | 284 | 213 | 86 | 69 | 51 |
| 1970 | 998 | 234 | 290 | 133 | 53 | 37 |
| 1971 | 1,815 | 297 | 354 | 397 | 36 | 38 |
| 1972 | 370 | 40 | 51 | 87 | 25 | 34 |

[1] Sample: These data are based upon a chart review that included all active families with numbers 0-8582, and 40 percent of active families with numbers 8583-10,673. The center has now given out more than 14,000 family numbers.

TABLE 14.—PHYSICIAN AUDITS OF 269[1] MEDICAL RECORDS OF FULL-TIME PHYSICIANS

| Are center standards being met? | Year of audit | Percent scored: Yes | Sometimes | No | Not answered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diagnostically | 69-70 | 71 | 14 | 5 | 10 |
| | 71-72 | 57 | 24 | 4 | 4 |
| Therapeutically | 69-70 | 72 | 12 | 5 | 11 |
| | 71-72 | 75 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| Follow-up | 69-70 | 69 | 15 | 5 | 11 |
| | 71-72 | 62 | 24 | 6 | 8 |

[1] 1969-70, 166, audits; 1971-72, 93 audits.

TABLE 15.—SCORES OF BASELINE MEDICAL CARE

| Name and date studied | Average | Medical | Obstetrics[1] | Pediatrics |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hough Norwood: April 1968 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 87 |
| Hough Norwood: February 1970 | 83 | 90 | 74 | 76 |
| Hospital out-patient department:[2] | 64 | 70 | 73 | 48 |

[1] Hough-Norwood obstetrics care has been provided by the Maternal and Infant Care Project of Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital.

[2] A large, well run public Cleveland Hospital, also serving our target area, kindly agreed to be audited for purposes of comparison.

TABLE 16.—COMPARATIVE PATIENT HANDLING SCORES[1] JANUARY 1972

| | Score |
|---|---|
| Physical setting | 4.5 |
| Accessibility | 4.8 |
| Priority | 3.0 |
| Wait time | 4.5 |
| Patient information availability | 5.5 |
| Patient understanding | 4.5 |
| Staff manner of addressing patients | 6.0 |
| Patient physician continuity | 5.0 |
| Overall[2] score | 37.8 |

[1] Each factor has a maximum score of 6. These are added to yield the overall score.

[2] Overall patient handling scores: 0 to 21, unsatisfactory; 21.1 to 34.9, satisfactory; 35.0 to 48.0, very satisfactory.

TABLE 17.—UNEMPLOYMENT OF MALES, AGED 16 AND OVER[1]

| Area | Number of men unemployed | Total men in the civilian labor force | Percent of men unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Target area, total | 1,349 | 14,726 | 9.1 |
| Hough | 725 | 5,789 | 12.5 |
| Norwood | 389 | 5,188 | 7.5 |
| Goodrich | 157 | 2,376 | 7.5 |
| Downtown | 78 | 1,373 | 5.6 |
| City of Cleveland | 9,718 | 180,889 | 5.4 |
| Cuyahoga County | 15,466 | 445,533 | 3.5 |

[1] Data from 1970 census (publication No. PHC (1)-45).

TABLE 18.—PROMOTION OF LOCALLY HIRED EMPLOYEES TO SUPERVISORY POSITIONS

[Addresses (when hired) of present directors and assistant directors of departments at Hough Norwood]

| | Target area | Elsewhere in city | Outside city | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lived in | 12 | 17 | 17 | 46 |

FIGURE 1.—*Total cost per visit by year (total expenditures/total visits)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1968 | $68.09 |
| 1969 | 46.33 |
| 1970 | 46.60 |
| 1971 | 36.19 |
| 1972 | 33.86 |
| 1973 | 32.00 |
| 1974[1] | 25.00 |

[1] Projected for first year in new facility.

PATIENTS' RIGHTS

1. You have a right to know what's going on. Always ask questions about anything that you do not understand or that is worrying you.

2. If you think you have been waiting too long for service, ask at the front reception desk and they will find out the reason for the wait and help you to be served as soon as possible.

3. You should be called Mr., Mrs., or Miss unless you have given a staff member permission to call you by your first name.

4. You have a right to have things explained clearly. For example, Health Center procedures and possible side effects of medicines.

5. You have a right to consent to or refuse any treatment for yourself or your child.

6. You have the right to know the procedure for changing physicians and dentists. Ask for the Medical or the Dental Director.

7. You have the right to expect our staff members to display the highest regard for your privacy.

A. No employee should talk to you about your problems in the waiting room or halls where others may hear.

B. No one should call across the room for personal information. For example, "Do you have Medicare", etc.

C. You have a right to consent to any visit to your home. If anyone from the Center visits you at a time you don't want to see him, tell him if and when you would like him to return.

D. You have the right to refuse to participate in or be interviewed for research purposes. You have the right to full explanation of purposes and uses of the information if you do participate.

8. You have a right to choose a convenient time and day for your appointment, if it is available. You should be told what times are available.

9. You should be notified in advance whenever possible when your physician cannot keep an appointment.

10. If you are too sick to walk or take a bus, you can request transportation to and from the Health Center. Ask the staff member who is working with you to arrange transportation. If you decide not to use the transportation system, please call and cancel your transportation.

11. You can receive help in applying for social services. Ask your physician to refer you to the Department of Health Action Services.

12. If a delay is expected in getting your medicines or certain tests (such as an EKG), you have the right to know and to request to return some other time if possible.

PATIENTS' RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Patients should keep appointments. If you cannot keep an appointment, call the appointment section as early as possible so that another patient may be scheduled in your place.

2. Patients that cannot keep appointments at referral centers (e.g. to see a specialist or have special X-rays done) should call the Center and cancel the appointment so another patient may have that time.

3. The patient should bring with him to the Health Center the name and address of other physicians that he has been seeing, or the cards of any clinic he has attended, including your Hough Norwood card. This will enable the Health Center staff to send for old records that may help give better health care.

4. You should be frank about medical instructions of the Center staff. If for any reason you feel you cannot or should not follow recommendations, talk to the staff member right away.

5. You should bring your children's immunization records when you bring them to see their doctors.

6. Patients should inform the record room about new addresses, telephone numbers, change of names as soon as possible to prevent loss of appointments and to be able to reach patients in serious situations.

COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

If you have a complaint about any aspect of the Health Center operations, do not hesitate to call the Executive Director at 881-2000, extension 44.

He will:

1. Take down complaint in writing and read it back to patient for his approval.

2. Take personal data.

3. Designate some person to contact the appropriate department and make sure the complaint is taken care of.

4. Notify the patient.

## AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 8917 CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on page 23, the House Appropriation Committee report on H.R. 8917 (93-322), I note that the committee has reduced the budget for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by $100,000.

This money had been earmarked "for the preparation of environmental impact statements."

I am deeply concerned about this cut in the Bureau's budget since it is responsible for commenting on 80 to 90 percent of the environmental impact statements prepared by other Federal agencies.

Only a few days ago my Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment began an investigation into the problem of inadequate funding and personnel at Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency for the preparation and review of environmental impact statements. This investigation was initiated because of complaints received by many of my colleagues and the public in general that these two agencies were slow in both preparing and reviewing such statements.

My initial investigation indicates that this is due in large measure to the administration's tight-fisted budget controls.

I certainly do not want to see the Congress compound this problem by reducing the Bureau's budget in this particular area and thereby helping to undermine the National Environmental Policy Act.

I urge the restoration, Mr. Speaker, of this $100,000 and I plan to offer an amendment on the floor Wednesday, or later this week, when the bill, H.R. 8917, is considered by the House.

My amendment follows:

Page 17, line 17, strike ($80,137,000) and insert ($80,237,000).

## NATIONAL BLOOD BANK ACT

### HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined my colleague VICTOR VEYSEY in reintroducing the National Blood Bank Act. This is a revised version of the legislation introduced by Representative VEYSEY during the 92d Congress. Last year this bill enjoyed strong bipartisan support in the House, and received attention from the administration and general public.

The National Blood Bank Act of the 92d Congress highlighted the antiquated blood bank system upon which this Nation has been depending. At least 50,000 cases of serum hepatitis occur annually, resulting in the death of 5,000 persons each year.

Even though last year's version of the Blood Bank Act progressed no further in the legislative process than the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, its effect has been felt. Several administrative changes in the present blood bank system were made. Serious committee attention to this bill in both the House and Senate has been assured, and thousands of people throughout the United States, including serum hepatitis victims themselves, have proffered their support.

The main emphasis of the National Blood Bank Act would be directed toward bringing about a transformation in our nationwide blood banking system, doing away with our reliance on buying and selling blood to supply our needs.

A national blood bank program would be set up under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to be administered by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the job of assuring an adequate supply of safe blood throughout the country.

A nationwide campaign would be directed for volunteer blood, which is statistically 11 to 70 times safer than purchased blood. The intent is to do away with those people who sell their diseased blood.

This legislation would require that predominately volunteer blood be labeled class A, and that commercial, or purchased blood be labeled class B unless the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare can otherwise justify classifying purchased blood class A from a particular blood bank's past performance.

This legislation would also institute a close watch on sources of diseased blood through the establishment of a National Blood Donor Registry. Persons involved in the transmission of hepatitis will be notified and eliminated from contribution to the blood bank.

An advisory council would also be established to be composed of nine members, representing the various interests involved in the program, to be appointed by the President. This council would make recomendations to the Secretary with respect to long-term policy goals, encouragement of blood donation, and the recruitment of blood donors.

## KNXT CALLS FOR AMNESTY

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, just 5 days ago I read into the RECORD an article which related to the issue of amnesty for those young men who refused to participate in our intervention in Vietnam's civil war. It has since been brought to my attention that KNXT, the CBS-owned television station in Los Angeles, has recently spoken out on this subject. At this time, I would like to insert the KNXT editorial in the RECORD:

KNXT EDITORIAL: FOOT-DRAGGING ON AMNESTY

Congress is dragging its feet on amnesty. There was a flurry of comment about amnesty when the war ended and the POW's came home. Since then there's been little talk and even less action. Not one bill has been introduced in the Senate. There are seven bills in the house, and all are buried in the Judiciary Committee. No hearings are scheduled.

The house bills fall into two main categories—unconditional amnesty for everyone, including deserters, and conditional amnesty with a requirement of mandatory military or public service. The authors of some of the bills include Congressmen Ed Roybal of Los Angeles, an Army veteran; Ron Dellums of Berkeley, a former Marine, and Edward Koch of New York, a combat infantry sergeant.

We've supported a middle ground—unconditional amnesty for draft evaders, but not for deserters. We would include a voluntary national service program. This would give draft evaders an opportunity to show the sincerity of their motives. It's hard to say how many were sincere when they refused to serve during an unpopular war, but no doubt many were.

A draft evader who came home to face mandatory military or public service would in effect admit guilt, and we think most particularly those who were sincere, would reject such an admission.

Figures vary, but perhaps 70,000 young Americans are now in exile. Their continued absence is a strain on their families and a needless source of controversy here.

While we believe that our proposal of amnesty and voluntary service offers the best approach, the critical thing is for Congress to resolve the issues—so these thousands of expatriated Americans know where they stand and have the opportunity to come home.

Mr. Speaker, I expect to make some observations on this subject myself at an appropriate time, but for the moment I will close.

## PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY

### HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 25, 1973*

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Alan A. Reich addressed the Florida Sister Cities Conference. His theme was "People-To-People Diplomacy."

Secretary Reich is a consistent, effective spokesman for international exchange programs of all kinds. His Florida address reveals, in addition to his own enthusiasm, the amazing range of exchange programs. Like Secretary Reich, I believe people-to-people programs are the key to world understanding, and I commend his address, which follows, to all Members:

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY—KEY TO WORLD UNDERSTANDING

Diplomacy has gone public. Foreign relations no longer remain the exclusive domain of the professional diplomat. In almost every country in the world, foreign affairs communities, in varying degree, have opened their ranks to public participation.

Technological advances have made nuclear war a threat to mankind's existence. Fortunately, new initiatives and agreements in the disarmanent field offer hope that the deadly cycle of weapons build-up may be broken. Recent developments in international relations are encouraging. Termination of the Viet-Nam war, the strategic arms limitation agreements, new China and Soviet agreements following President Nixon's visits to those nations, the recent Berlin agreement, new cooperation on environmental and drug problems, and international trade agreements are among the foremost. Prospects for increased government-to-government cooperation appear better now than at any time since World War II. The great powers are focusing on areas of common concern and not only on their differences. The results are promising.

While technology has made nuclear annihilation possible, it has simultaneously sparked a revolution in communication and transportation which brings increasing numbers of people in all walks of life into direct, open, and immediate contact. International diplomacy, traditionally the task of men behind closed doors, has become a public matter. Many foreign offices no longer confine themselves to speaking with other foreign offices *for peoples;* they also help and encourage peoples to speak *for themselves* across national boundaries. People-to-people communication has become a dominant force in international relations throughout the world. I shall talk today about the importance of this activity, the State Department's role and interest in it, and comment on the contribution of Americans to international understanding through sister city relationships.

Many Americans ask why we should concern ourselves with international problems when we have so many serious domestic concerns demanding attention. There are several good reasons for our getting "involved with mankind": sense of common humanity. In addition, there is common sense. Modern transportation and communications, not to speak of modern weapons, have brought our neighbors' problems to our doorstep. We have no choice but to become involved, because if the problems next door are ignored, they soon become our problems.

Poverty, illiteracy, hunger and disease recognize no nation's borders and travel under no country's passport. It is not a matter of the world's poor getting poorer while the rich get richer. The poor are getting richer too. But their lot is improving so slowly that the difference—the gap—between rich and poor is widening, not closing. Unless some way can be found to reverse this trend, those who are better off must one day suffer the horrible consequences.

Whether we cooperate with our international neighbors because it is good, or right, or necessary, we must get on with it *while* we are improving the quality of life at home. We can also take some solace in knowing that the job is not ours to do alone. Many other nations share with us the desire and the capacity to help close this gap between the have and have-not peoples of the world. The facts of international life today are that common sense and common survival dictate common action to solve common problems.

People-to-people relationships contribute by enhancing the understanding of these human problems and increase the likelihood of meaningful cooperation toward their solution. Neither we nor our children will have the luxury of working on our domestic problems if we do not succeed in bringing about a climate of peaceful cooperation throughout the world during the next few years.

As societies and their problems have become more complex, more and more people are educated in international affairs and have become concerned citizens. Mass media reach and stimulate increasing numbers of people. The number of individuals and institutions that influence major decisions in every country is growing. This is true in international as well as in domestic matters.

The geometric increase in citizen involvement in world affairs has special significance for the diplomat. It is a fundamental, irreversible, and irresistible influence for peace. Nations are less likely to deal with their differences in absolute terms when their citizens communicate and cooperate with each other freely and frequently.

In the past few years, social scientists have increasingly studied the relevance of informal nongovernmental communications activities to matters of war and peace. Research scholars such as Dr. Herbert Kelman at Harvard University are attempting to develop a more scientific base for these transnational cross-cultural communications activities. Their research suggests that the existence of informal communications tends to reduce the level of tension when conflicts of interest occur; they contribute to a climate of opinion in which conflicts may be negotiated more effectively. Second, their research indicates that informal relationships create a greater openness in individual attitudes toward other nations, peoples, and cultures; these predispositions also lead to greater readiness to communicate and to resolve differences peaceably. Third, social scientists tell us that international cooperation and exchange contribute to worldmindedness and to an internationalist or global perspective on what otherwise might be viewed either as purely national or essentially alien problems. Finally, international people-to-people relationships help develop enduring networks of communication which cut across boundaries and reduce the likelihood of polarization along political lines. This research is consistent with the rationale which governs the exchange of persons programs of the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT-SPONSORED EXCHANGES

When you think of the State Department's conduct of our international affairs, the exchange-of-persons program does not come immediately to mind. It is, nonetheless, a significant and important activity of the Department. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs works constantly and quietly to improve the climate for diplomacy and international cooperation.

To fulfill the aims of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Department-sponsored programs are designed to strengthen patterns of cross-cultural communication in many ways which will favorably influence the environment within which U.S. foreign policy is carried out and help build the intellectual and human foundations of the structure of peace.

More specifically, these programs aim to increase mutual understanding and cooperation between the American and other peoples by enlarging the circle of those able to serve as influential interpreters between this and other nations, by strengthening the institutions through which people abroad are informed about the United States, and by improving channels for the exchange of ideas and information.

The exciting, challenging job of the Bureau is to utilize its modest funds and manpower to reinforce the work of American individuals and organizations who want to help construct, a little at a time, the foundation of better relationships with the rest of the world. It also coordinates, as necessary, the activities of other government agencies with international exchange programs in substantive fields such as health, education, social welfare, transportation, agriculture, military training, and urban planning.

Having come not too long ago from the business world, I have a great appreciation for what is being done for an investment of $45 million annually. There are several major elements of the Department exchange program:

The Fulbright-Hays exchange program over 25 years has engaged more than 100,000 people in academic exchanges. Annually, some 5,000 professors, lecturers, and scholars are exchanged to and from the United States.

The international visitor program brings to the United States about 1,500 foreign leaders and potential leaders annually for one- or two-month orientation programs. This includes nonacademic leaders and professionals, from Cabinet officers to journalists. One out of every 10 heads of state in the world today has been a State Department exchange visitor, as have some 250 Cabinet ministers of other nations.

The Department of State sends abroad annually several leading performing arts groups and athletic stars; for example, recently Duke Ellington toured the Soviet Union; several jazz groups performed in Eastern Europe; and Kareem Jabbar and Oscar Robertson of the Milwaukee Bucks visited Africa.

Nearly 500 United Nations specialists selected by their home countries and funded by the UN, are programmed annually by the State Department through 30 other government agencies for six- to nine-month training programs in the United States.

The commitment to these programs is substantial. They are administered, in cooperation with thousands of volunteers and many private organizations, by Bureau personnel in Washington and at our reception centers in Honolulu, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco. Abroad they are administered, in cooperation with the United States Information Agency, by the cultural affairs officers in our embassies. In 50 countries these are binational commissions which have responsibility for supervising the academic exchange program.

The State Department's catalytic exchange-of-persons program with 126 countries stimulates constructive communication among leaders and future leaders in many fields here and abroad. We believe it helps create durable reservoirs of information, understanding, and empathy. It develops rewarding and lasting contacts of key people of other countries with their counterparts here.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

These programs depend heavily on the willing cooperation of countless private individuals and organizations throughout the United States. Their response has been outstanding. The Department contracts with a number of organizations to assist in carrying out these activities. For instance, COSERV—the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors—is a network of 80 voluntary organizations throughout the United States which enlists some 100,000 Americans to provide home hospitality and orientation for international visitors. They serve voluntarily because they believe in the importance of their work to strengthen international understanding. This makes an indelible impression on the foreign visitors they serve.

The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs counsels many of the 150,000 foreign students now studying in American colleges and universities. The Institute of International Education and several private programming agencies help carry out the Fulbright and international visitor programs.

We in the Department of State are aware that government-funded programs represent only a portion of the total private-public participation in exchanges aimed at furthering international mutual understanding. Service organizations, such as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, and Jaycees carry out world-wide people-to-people activities. Professional associations of doctors, lawyers, journalists, engineers, architects, municipal administrators, and others link their members with counterparts throughout the world. More than 30 American sports organizations carry on international programs involving their athletes in competition, demonstrations, and coaching clinics here and abroad; several youth organizations conduct international exchanges involving nearly 5,000 Americans and foreign teenagers annually. Foundations, businesses, and institutions throughout America support people-to-people activities including the private studies of many of the 150,000 foreign students who come to study in the United States annually and approximately half that number of Americans who study abroad each year. Private American performing art groups tour other countries; reciprocal opportunities are offered to counterpart groups from abroad. The People-to-People Federation and its various committees actively promote and carry out meaningful exchanges. The sister city program links 425 American cities with counterpart communities in 64 countries of the world. The Partners of the Americas carries out a significant program between the countries of Latin America and 41 partner U.S. states.

Before we undertook to encourage new exchange activities in the private sector, recently, we asked the cultural affairs officers in our embassies around the world whether they wanted an increase in exchanges by private groups. They were also asked whether these activities further our long-term purpose of increasing mutual understanding with their respective countries. Almost without exception the posts replied that they want increased exchanges. They want them to occur both to and from the United States. They confirmed that these activities contribute to removing barriers to understanding and to forming durable cooperative relationships.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs has developed new and expanded programs, emphasizing international linkages of professional, sports, minority, youth, and community organizations. We recently set up a special office to respond to the needs of private organizations seeking to participate in international person-to-person programs. This Office of Private Cooperation, on request, helps private organizations to become active internationally.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SISTER CITIES

The Sister City Program and the linkages you are developing around the world are playing a significant part in furthering our common objective of international understanding and the interests of the United States. In meetings with community leaders throughout the United States, I have become very familiar with the intensive activities being carried out between U.S. sister cities and their counterparts throughout the world. What impresses me most about this program is that it provides for a feeling of identification and a feeling of belonging to another community in another part of the globe; this feeling has much carry-over benefit in the process of breaking down barriers to understanding and dispelling myths not only at the local, but also at the national level. I know from having talked to many of your leaders, how strongly the citizens of one city, Hialeah, felt on December 23rd when they learned their sister city had suffered a disastrous earthquake. Because people in this community cared about the people in their sister community, they succeeded in providing more than $8,500,000 in relief assistance to the people of Managua. Unlike almost all other exchange of persons programs the sister city affiliations develop this feeling of attachment. It goes beyond the communities concerned and affects the climate for international cooperation.

Thousands of American and foreign youth live with families and attend schools in their sister cities. A number of U.S. cities have sent technical assistance to their sister cities. A few U.S. cities have received aid and assistance from their sister cities abroad. Many cultural and performing arts groups have been exchanged between sister cities. I know of a number of cooperative arrangements in which sister cities are working with their counterparts in finding solutions to urban problems. In a number of cases, a sister city in the United States has teamed up with a sister city abroad to provide assistance to yet a third city in another country. The celebration of important anniversaries in the life of sister cities or the nations of the sister cities has done much to generate international goodwill and cooperation. I could go on reciting literally hundreds of projects and programs, with substantial mutual advantages, with which I am familiar being carried on within the sister city framework. However, I know the Sister Cities International, as the national, private coordinating organization which promotes and facilitates these relationships, is keeping you well informed.

I have been asked on many occasions by private organizations and individuals what more they might do to further international understanding. My colleagues in the Department of State and I frequently suggest they participate through the sister city program. As a more general response, I would urge American communities to adopt the following 10-point program either in whole or in part, as a means of furthering understanding within the sister city framework:

1. Service organizations can carry out their public service activities on an international level with their counterpart groups in sister cities.

2. Youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H, YMCA, YWCA can carry out their programs with their international counterpart groups in their sister cities.

3. Sports organizations can carry out athletic programs with counterparts in their sister cities.

4. Music and art groups can carry out meaningful interchange, enhancing communication in their respective "universal languages."

5. Professional organizations of doctors, lawyers, journalists, city officials, architects, engineers, and many others can work creatively and usefully on common problems with their counterparts in their sister cities.

6. Institution-to-institution linkages on a one-to-one basis can be formed in sister cities between, for example, libraries, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, universities, schools, and museums.

7. U.S. corporations operating internationally can, as a public service, sponsor sister city activities both in furtherance of international understanding as well as their own interests.

8. Communities can internationalize their local American Revolution Bicentennial Commemoration by engaging sister city counterparts in planning and implementation.

9. All organizations can expand their programs of home hospitality and community orientation for visitors from their sister cities.

10. The media organizations can help maximize the goodwill developed by ensuring wide media coverage both in the U.S. and abroad.

I hope you will continue your state-wide cooperative efforts to strengthen sister city relationships throughout the world. Your new programs with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and young countries in Africa are all very exciting. Just as exciting are the expansion and strengthening of programs now underway in Latin America, Asia, Western Europe, Australia, and Canada. The sister cities of Florida are providing a model of state-wide cooperation for the nation in furthering people-to-people relationships. As you move ahead, please do keep us informed through Sister Cities International. We might be able to help.

Your work is important to all of us in improving our international relationships, lessening the likelihood of hostility resulting from misunderstanding, and reinforcing tendencies to constructive cooperation by governments and peoples.

Thank you for all you are doing in drawing upon the tremendous capacity for commitment of the American people to further international understanding. As President Nixon, who is honorary chairman of your national organization, has said, "When we truly know one another, we can have differences without hating one another." You are helping in this work to build the human foundations of the structure of peace.

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## THE LATE NICK BEGICH

### HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to offer a personal note of sympathy to the family of our late, beloved colleague, Nick Begich.

I think everyone in this Chamber will agree that Nick Begich was on the threshold of a magnificent career in government. He had already served the people of Alaska, and indeed, of the entire United States, with great dignity and dedication. The fact that he was reelected to the House of Representatives last fall, even though presumed dead, is a testimony to that fact.

Nick was a skilled legislator and a good politician in the finest sense of that term. We will miss him as a legislative colleague, but we will miss him more as a friend.

Rita joins me in extending our deepest prayers to Nick's lovely widow, Pegge, and to their six wonderful children.

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## SPORTS—THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

### HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I know of no finer way to enhance international understanding and cooperation than through the universal language of sports.

Friendly and spirited team competition like basketball, baseball, and soccer, or individual tests of skill, speed, and endurance like tennis, track, swimming, and gymnastics can open doors to societies and individuals for expanded economic, cultural, and political contacts.

Sports can indeed pave the way for serious comunication and cooperation across ideological and political barriers.

Alan Reich, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural Affairs for the Department of State is a dedicated advocate of developing better understanding between peoples of the United States and other countries through the language of sports.

I wholeheartedly commend to my colleagues the excellent remarks Alan made before the General Assembly of the International Sports Federation at their annual conference in Oklahoma City and ask that his remarks be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

SPORTS—GATEWAY TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

We all have two important interests in common—sports, and furthering international understanding. You represent thirty-seven different sports played in all nations of the world by many millions of people. You personify mankind's continuing commitment to sports. Throughout history—from the Egyptians to the Romans to the Greeks to the Celts to present day—sports have ennobled man's existence. But not until the modern Olympic era began in 1896 have sports, as one kind of cross-cultural, transnational interaction and communication, become a significant force for international understanding.

I shall discuss the rationale for this informal communication (I call it people-to-people diplomacy); the interest of the U.S. Department of State in the activity; and our work, in cooperation with the private sector, in furthering international understanding through sports. In my closing, I shall acquaint you with twelve suggestions I offer to U.S. sports groups, when they request them, for contributing toward this goal.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY

Technological advances have made nuclear war a threat to mankind's existence. Fortunately, new initiatives and agreements in the disarmament field offer hope that the deadly cycle of weapons build-up may be broken. Prospects for increased government-to-government cooperation look better today than at any time since World War II. The great powers are focusing on areas of common concern and not only on their differences. The results appear promising.

While technology has made nuclear annihilation possible, it also has sparked a revolution in communication and transportation which brings increasing numbers of people in all walks of life into direct, open, and immediate contact. International diplomacy, traditionally the task of men behind closed doors, has gone public. Many foreign offices no longer confine themselves to speaking with other foreign offices for peoples; they help and encourage peoples to speak for themselves across national boundaries. People-to-people communication has become a dominant force in international relations throughout the world.

The geometric increase in citizen involvement in world affairs has special significance for the diplomat. It is a fundamental, irreversible, and irresistible influence for peace. Nations are less likely to deal with their differences in absolute terms when their citizens communicate and cooperate with each other freely and frequently.

When people-to-people bonds and communications networks are more fully developed, there will be a greater readiness to communicate, to seek accommodation, and to negotiate. The likelihood of international confrontation will diminish, and prospects for peaceful solutions will be enhanced. This rationale governs the interest of the State Department in the furtherance of meaningful people-to-people interchange.

In the past few years, social scientists have increasingly studied the relevance of informal nongovernmental communications activities to matters of war and peace. Research scholars such as Dr. Herbert Kelman at Harvard University are developing a more scientific base for these transnational cross-cultural communications activities. Their research suggests that the existence of informal communications tends to reduce the level of tension when conflicts of interest occur. They contribute to a climate of opinion in which conflicts may be negotiated more effectively. Second, their research indicates that informal relationships create a greater openness in individual attitudes toward other nations, peoples, and cultures. These predispositions also lead to greater readiness to communicate and to resolve differences peaceably. Third, social scientists tell us that international cooperation and exchange contribute to world-mindedness and to an internationalist or global perspective on what otherwise might be viewed either as purely national or essentially alien problems. Finally, international people-to-people relationships help develop enduring networks of communication which cut across boundaries and reduce the likelihood of polarization along political or nationalist lines.

ROLE OF STATE DEPARTMENT IN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

When you think of the State Department's conduct of our international affairs, people-to-people diplomacy and exchange-of-persons program may not come immediately to mind. It is, nonetheless, a significant Department activity carried out with 126 nations of the world. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs works constantly to improve the climate for diplomacy and international cooperation.

To fulfill the aims of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Department-sponsored programs are designed to strengthen patterns of cross-cultural communication in ways which will favorably influence the environment within which U.S. foreign policy is carried out and help build the intellectual and human foundations of the structure of peace.

More specifically, these programs aim to increase mutual understanding and cooperation between the American and other peoples by enlarging the circle of those able to serve as influential interpreters between this and other nations, by strengthening the institutions through which people abroad are informed about the United States, and by improving channels for the exchange of ideas and information.

The exciting, challenging job of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is to use its resources to reinforce the work of American individuals and organizations who want to help construct the foundation of better relationships with the rest of the world.

It also coordinates, as necessary, the activities of other government agencies with international exchange programs in such fields as health, education, social welfare, transportation, agriculture, military training, and urban planning.

Having come to the State Department from private business, I have gained great appreciation for what is being done at an investment of $45 million annually. There are several major elements in the Department's exchange program:

Annually, some 5,000 professors, lecturers, and scholars are exchanged to and from the United States. The international visitor program brings to this country about 1,500 foreign leaders and potential leaders annually for short orientation tours. Each year we send abroad several leading performing arts groups and athletic stars. For example, in the past two years, Duke Ellington toured the Soviet Union; several jazz groups performed in Eastern Europe; and Kareem Jabbar and Oscar Robertson of the Milwaukee Bucks visited Africa. (The visit of the U.S. table-tennis team to the People's Republic of China was, of course, totally a private effort.) We also send some 150 U.S. lecturers abroad annually for short lecture tours.

These programs depend on the cooperation of thousands of private individuals and organizations whose response has been outstanding. The Department works closely with a number of organizations that assist in carrying out these activities.

The National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV) is a network of 80 voluntary organizations in the United States, which enlists some 100,000 Americans to provide hospitality and orientation for international visitors.

The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, counsels many of the 150,000 foreign students now studying in American colleges and universities.

The Institute of International Education and several private programming agencies help carry out the Fulbright and international visitor programs.

PRIVATELY SPONSORED EXCHANGES

We in the Department of State are aware our programs represent only a portion of the total private-public participation of Americans in exchanges aimed at furthering international mutual understanding. Service organizations, professional associations of doctors, lawyers, journalists, municipal administrators, and others link their members with counterparts throughout the world.

More than 40 national sports organizations carry on international programs involving their athletes in competition, demonstrations, and coaching clinics here and abroad. Several youth organizations conduct international exchanges with nearly 5,000 American and foreign teenage participants each year.

Numerous foundations, businesses, and institutions throughout America facilitate the private studies of many of the nearly 150,000 foreign students who come to the United States annually and approximately half that number of Americans who study abroad each year. Private American performing arts groups tour other countries; reciprocal opportunities are offered to counterpart groups from abroad.

The People-to-People Federation and its committees actively promote and carry out meaningful exchanges; 430 American cities are linked through the Sister City Program with communities in 63 countries of the world.

What may not be quite so apparent yet is the quite logical social and political fall-out of these countless millions of contacts between people and organizations of various nations. Such contacts become ongoing human and institutional interactions. In turn, these interactions develop into the dynamic and largely spontaneous growth of thousands upon thousands of linkages—between towns and cities, clubs and organizations, professional societies, universities and cultural institutions, sports enthusiasts and businesses, government ministries, labor unions, and individuals—all over the world. These linkages in turn become webs of more and more complex relationships. As a result physical, psychological, cultural, and economic interdependence, become an indisputable overarching reality.

But we have not as yet arrived at the millennium. Swords cannot yet be beaten into plowshares. For the foreseeable future there will be much work for my diplomatic colleagues in their customary stocks-in-trade of crisis management, conflict settlement and trade negotiation. But hopefully constructive, cooperative and complementary linkages and webs will become commonplace *at* every level of society and *between* every level—and *among* institutions public and private as well as *within* each such sector. At that point there should be less of the traditional *political* and more of the new functional emphasis in our foreign offices.

As the recent annual Foreign Policy Report of the President stated, "These trends are not a panacea but they are contributing to the climate of international understanding in which governments can pursue the adjustment of official relationships. They also afford the individual citizen meaningful ways to help build the structure of peace which is America's goal."

SPORTS FURTHER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

So much for informal, international communication in general; what about sports, in particular? In this decade we have witnessed some of the most significant international sports events in history; some have *made* history. I should like to comment on the ways in which sports, as a universal language, can further international understanding. (I recognize of course the nature of the contribution of sports varies greatly depending on the countries involved, their relationships, and the particular sport.)

Sports open doors to societies and individuals and pave the way for expanded contact—cultural, economic, and political. The recent table-tennis exchanges with the People's Republic of China are an outstanding example in which U.S. athletes have been involved.

Sports provide an example of friendly competition and give-and-take two-way interchange which hopefully characterizes and dignifies other types of relationships between nations in this era of growing interdependence.

Sports convey on a person-to-person basis and through the media to the broader public a commonness of interest shared with other peoples across political boundaries. This awareness and emphasis can carry over to and influence other kinds of international relations.

Sports enhance understanding of another nation's values and culture, so important but often absent in many forms of international communication. These qualities include determination and self-sacrifice, individual effort as well as teamwork, wholesomeness, empathy, good sportsmanship, and a sense of fair play. Sports thus help to improve perceptions of other peoples and to close the gap between myth and reality.

Organizing and administering international sports are the basis for ongoing, serious communication and cooperation across ideological and political barriers. This is demonstrated here. In this work, sports associations, as nongovernmental groups are symbols of the freedom of peoples to organize themselves, to travel and communicate across national boundaries, and to work together to carry forward freely their own interests. They further the ideals of freedom.

Your respective sports associations help develop leadership which is needed especially by the developing nations as they struggle to reduce the gap between the have and have-not peoples of the world.

I could illustrate each of these values of international sports with many examples, as I am sure you could. We could cite cases in which negative results were realized. But on balance, the many thousands of ongoing interactions in sports annually are a tremendous force for good in the world. For all these reasons, the U.S. State Department has a serious commitment to international sports.

THE ROLE OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN SPORTS

Since sports in the United States is a nongovernmental activity, the State Department's role reflects this basic concept in international sports. Our interest is in furthering international mutual understanding and communication through sports. As part of the official U.S. cultural relations program, our sports office in the Department carries out, in cooperation with the cultural officers in our embassies, a small, but excellent, and we hope catalytic, program. It includes sending overseas each year 10–20 coaches on request of other nations.

We also send a small number of outstanding athletes abroad to conduct demonstrations and clinics. We are planning to send abroad on request a few carefully selected groups of coaches and athletes to teach the organization and administration of sports. We bring several sports administrators annually to the U.S. for orientation tours as recommended by our embassies. We occasionally arrange to "pick up" a US group participating in a sports event abroad and send them on a goodwill tour into additional countries. Last month, for example, the Coca Cola Company sponsored an AAU international swimming meet in London; we sent four small teams of U.S. participants after London into Eastern Europe and North Africa.

We also make a few small seed money grants each year to help selected organizations raise private funds to carry out their programs more effectively. Reflecting our interest in two-way interchange, we recently assisted the Partners of the Americas to send a group of basketball coaches to Latin America and bring soccer coaches to the United States.

In addition to these programs, we facilitate private efforts, when possible, by providing briefings in the United States or abroad, by offering suggestions for cooperative programming, by assisting with communications, or by furnishing guidance on international affairs. Our Consulate General in Munich provided considerable planning assistance to the U.S. Olympic Committee over a period of months in response to their request.

There are thousands of privately-sponsored international sports activities annually involving trips to and from the United States of athletes, coaches, and administrators. It is in our national interest—in the U.S. taxpayers' interest—to help ensure that these activities do in fact contribute, to the maximum extent possible, to better international mutual understanding. We assist while at the same time seeking to preserve and encourage the private sector initiative, vigor, and dynamism which are America's strength. Therefore, our facilitative role in helping U.S. sports organizations carry on *their own* international programs effectively is our most important one. As the focal point for all these activities, our sports office has a big job to do.

I frequently have been asked by leaders of private U.S. sports organizations what more they might do, beyond what they already are doing, to further international understanding. You might be interested in 12 suggestions I offer to them for their consideration and action:

1. Help strengthen the Olympic movement, including the Olympic development program.

2. Strengthen the ties which bind us with other peoples by actively participating in international sports associations.

3. Increase exchanges both to and from the United States of leaders in sports.

4. Increase the exchange of sports films, journals, and other printed materials.

5. Develop cooperative programming with other private organizations such as People-to-People Sports Committee, Partners of the Americas, Operation Cross-Roads Africa, Sister Cities International, youth, and community service organizations.

6. Seek greater public visibility through the media to expose the maximum number of people here and abroad to the international goodwill generated.

7. Help ensure U.S. participants in international sports interchange gain advance understanding of important cultural differences and political realities.

8. Seek facilitative and financial assistance of U.S. companies operating internationally, since they have an interest in carrying out public service activities abroad as they do in the United States.

9. Develop and carry out international sports events in support of disaster relief, which also serves to dramatize the humanity of sports.

10. Encourage and publicize the participation of international federation representatives at sports events to dramatize the universality of sports and its contribution to international understanding.

11. Assist other nations as requested in building their counterpart sports organizations to ensure ongoing interchange.

12. Provide home hospitality, in cooperation with community organizations, for international sports visitors to the United States.

While we carry out a few programs and facilitate many more, our most important consideration, as a government, lies not in winning but rather in increasing understanding as a basis for cooperation. From the standpoint of the U.S. Department of State, one of the most important sports exchanges in recent years was the visit of the table-tennis team to the People's Republic of China. It didn't matter who won; it did matter that it opened the way for greatly increased two-way communication. In many less spectacular instances sports interchange, whether we have won or lost has contributed greatly over the years to our common objective of furthering international mutual understanding.

It is an honor to welcome officially to the United States this group of distinguished sports leaders from around the world for your first conference in our country. Together with you, I am grateful to the General Assembly of International Sports Federations, the International Softball Federation, the Amateur Softball Association of the United States, and the dedicated citizens of Oklahoma City for making possible this important meeting.

Thank you for your continuing efforts to further the ideals of sports worldwide and in the process for helping to build the human foundations for the structure of peace.

## EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS

### HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, the recently concluded Paris Air Show provided the opportunity for a review of where the United States stands in the important field of international aviation.

That we are the world leader in aerospace is an undisputed fact, although one would have been hard put to glean that information from our showing in Paris. According to the press reports I have read and the comments of firsthand observers, our presence was distinctly minor because of key individuals in the executive branch taking the small view of things.

The Europeans have begun to crowd the United States for first place but still have a long way to go. The point at issue is not that of prestige so much as it is that of exports and the revenues they produce. Aerospace provides a massive credit on the debit-ridden ledger of American payments balance. Whether the Europeans, including the Soviets, can wrest that lead from us remains to be seen.

Two valuable insights into the world of international aviation and the Paris Air Show itself have been provided by the distinguished editor of the aerospace bible, Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine. Robert Hotz approached both subjects with his customary candor and I insert his editorials from June 4 and June 11, 1973, at this point in the RECORD.

EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS

The European aerospace industry is facing a critical crossroads in its quest to achieve the status of a major competitor in the international marketplace. Its current dilemma was reflected in the mirror of the thirtieth Paris air show last week where all of the elements of international competition were etched in sharp relief for all but the most unperceptive observers to see.

As we have noted before, Europe has made tremendous strides in the past decade in organizing its resources to produce technical products that are competitive. But it has not yet achieved the results that these technically sound products promised. Therein lies the essence of European aerospace's current dilemma. The reasons that this new line of technically sound products has not yet paid off in substantial sales lie in three basic areas.

First, Europe has not organized as a market to support the industry alliances it has achieved at the technical levels. The captive markets created by each European consortium are still fragmenting the European market. Although they have made the fragments larger they are still too small to be economically viable. Not even within the framework of the 15-nation NATO alliance can a common military market be found.

In the commercial field the outlook is equally dismal. The nationally supported scheduled airlines of Europe are doing a miserable job of serving the traffic needs of European travelers. Supported by capacity restrictions, high fares and revenue pooling, the European national airlines have let the air travel market pass them by. The bulk of European air traffic is being carried by charter operators. The pattern of scheduled air service has been outmoded by changing times. If transports such as the A-300B Airbus and Europlane are to sell in profitable quantities in Europe a new air service pattern must be established serving the mass market needs and modern economic patterns.

Second, European aerospace has concentrated so much on developing new lines of technically advanced hardware that it has badly neglected its marketing and sales capacity. The kindest thing that can be said about current European sales techniques is that they are elementary. Even worse is the lack of shrewd marketing inputs in the design and development stage. European marketeers are discovering too late that many of their products, while fine flying machines, just miss most of the operating airlines' requirements. At Le Bourget last week there was a veritable snowstorm of paper airplanes emanating from European manufacturers that emphasized this tendency to produce hardware without much thought as to where and how it can be sold. One veteran perceptive observer of the international scene described it as "technology in search of a market." Another quipped: "A lot of solutions looking for a problem."

One very sensitive element of the European sales pitch is price and here tradition lays a heavy dead hand on progress. The European aerospace industry is heavily overstaffed and there is strong trade union and political pressure to keep it that way. Despite Rolls-Royce's bankruptcy two years ago there has been no substantial reduction in its swollen employment and it is still producing far less horsepower than its two American competitors do with far fewer employes.

The heavy, constant overhead that European aerospace is forced to carry makes it difficult to develop a competitive pricing range.

Third, the competition is getting tougher. The U.S. industry has come out of its three-year recession a leaner, tougher and more hungry industry that has learned some important major lessons in productivity, product development and the vital need for exports. Aerospace exports also have become a major national economic necessity where their 10:1 ratio is urgently needed to keep the U.S. negative trade balance from growing to unmanageable proportions. The sagging of the dollar in international exchange has provided a 20% price advantage in the export market. The U.S. Congress would be well advised to abolish the 5% import duty on aerospace products as it serves no useful purpose and could do future damage. It was evident at Le Bourget that the European sales teams are not used to the kind of rough and tumble game that Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas have been playing against each other for decades. They tend to interpret it as something special directed against Europeans as part of a mythical American plot and not just a normal way of life for the aerospace hardware peddler. It reminds us very much of European hockey players, whose rules protect them from body checks everywhere except in the offensive zone, running up against the Canadian game for the first time where checking is legal all over the ice.

There is no American plot to throttle European aerospace. That is a myth concocted to conceal poorly executed programs that failed. In fact there will be increased U.S. technical and economic ventures with Europe. But there is a lean, tough and hungry American aerospace industry that needs exports more than ever before and is going to play aggressive, rough hockey all over the ice—not just behind its own blue line.

Europe must decide soon whether to tackle these very real problems and forge ahead, or abandon its gallant attempt to become a potent force in international aerospace.

—ROBERT HOTZ.

### PARIS VINTAGE 1973

The chalet flags were drooping limply at half staff in mourning for the six-man Russian crew of the Tupolev Tu-144 supersonic transport and the French citizens killed by its fatal plunge as the thirtieth Paris air show passed into history. The sense of tragedy over the loss of the crew and the villagers of Goussainville was made more poignant by the loss of a fine aircraft that had aroused the professional technical admiration of the designers of many nations who observed it for the first time at Paris.

The Tu-144 that appeared at Le Bourget two weeks ago was a far different aircraft than the prototype that made its Western debut in 1971. The speed, determination and skill with which the Tupolev design bureau had corrected the obvious deficiencies of the early prototype excited admiration from Western counterparts who studied the 396,000-lb. gross weight. Mach 2 giant. Soviet aircraft production ministry officials said soon after the Tu-144 crash that their supersonic transport development program would continue. And so it should. For the circumstances that tore apart the pre-production model over Le Bourget would never be met in the severest transport operations and no civil aircraft could withstand stresses imposed on the Tu-144 in the final phase of its demonstration at Le Bourget.

Aside from the Tupolev tragedy, the 1973 Paris air show lacked some of the effervescence of its earlier stagings. Exactly which qualities were missing elicits varying opinions, but virtually all agree that something was missing and it was a less exciting occasion than formerly.

Some observers felt that the change came from a shift in emphasis from developing exciting new technology to the more mundane business of trying to sell existing technology to hard-nosed markets. There was certainly plenty of that going on in the rows of chalets and the usual abundance of customers from the far reaches of the globe that makes the Paris show unique. Other observers felt that the sobering effects of the American industry's recent recession and the dimming of once bright European prospects to make profitable inroads into the international civil market produced the more sombre tone.

In contrast, the management of the show was never better. The new permanent construction exhibit halls, the new chalets and the drainage and pavements effected long needed improvements. Col. Henry Lafont, director of the show, deserves considerable credit for his efforts that bore fruit in 1973.

There also was new technology, if not in the exciting quantities that gave previous shows a champagne effervescence. The dramatic Apollo-Soyuz docking display of flight-type hardware linked as it actually will be in space was the star attraction of the static show. Equally interesting was the manner in which a U.S. team headed by Charles Biggs of NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston and a Russian Academy of Sciences team in Moscow headed by Igor Pochitalin worked together in two languages and two countries to join their spacecraft above the crowds at Le Bourget.

In addition to the new design Tu-144 supersonic transport, the most interesting aircraft at the show was the Navy's Grumman F-14 Tomcat fighter powered by two Pratt & Whitney TF30-P-412 engines and flown by a Navy fighter team with Cdr. Jim Taylor in the front seat and Lt. Kurt Strauss in the rear cockpit. This Navy team flew almost every day of the show in skillful performances that demonstrated eloquently the remarkable flying qualities of this aircraft. It was a tonic to the U.S. industry at the show to see its superb performance as well as an eye-opener for the international observers. It was obvious at Le Bourget that, underneath the bales of legal and financial controversy that have hampered this aircraft's development, the U.S. has again produced a superb new generation of fighting aircraft. Other notable flight performances were by:

Capts. Gunnar Stahl and Anders Levert of the Swedish air force with their twin Viggen routine.

Ron Gellatly and Roy Moxan of the Westland flight test staff for their performance in the Lynx helicopter.

Robert W. Fizer and Hartwig A. Baier for their demonstration of the maneuverability and short-field capability of the Cessna Citation.

John Farley and Andy Jones of Hawker Siddeley for displaying still more capability in the oft-demonstrated Harrier V/STOL fighter.

Siegfried Hoffman for his flights in the Boelkow Bo. 105 helicopter.

Bob Hoover contributed another chapter to his growing stature as an international folk hero with a four-a-day flight routine demonstrating the Northrop F-5E for the first time and repeating his incredible energy control technique with the Rockwell International Shrike.

The U.S. Navy Blue Angels, the Patrouille de France and the British Red Arrows all flew beautifully precise and imaginative areobatic routines with the Blues having only a slight edge over their international competitors who were in as fine form as we have ever seen them.

The U.S. flight line suffered greatly from interdepartmental bureaucratic fumbling that kept several highly exportable military aircraft out of the show. It is obvious that the U.S. government needs some perceptive top-level policy direction for its aerospace exports to thwart the tiny minds of entrenched civil servants that blunt the thrust of so many excellent ideas.

There appear to be three major lessons to be learned from the 1973 Paris air show.

First, technology is no longer enough. It must be accompanied by shrewd market analysis from design stage to production for any sales success in the tough international competitive markets.

Second, new patterns of international cooperation are necessary to open new international markets, with customers demanding a share in new technology as part of their price.

Third, transport aircraft should be demonstrated in the flight regimes for which they were designed. No useful purpose was served by French and Russian pilots dueling in their supersonic transports like giant pterodactyls in a flight regime that should be reserved for high-performance fighters.

ROBERT HOTZ.

## MAN YOU DON'T SEE

## HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable, but a fact of life nonetheless, that in the face of problems when help is needed the average citizen often says he just does not have the time to lend a hand. Fortunately there are other citizens who are hardly average who unselfishly give of themselves. I am not talking about the once-a-year check to a community fund drive, but the kind of citizen who contributes his time and talents on a day-to-day basis to make this world a better place for all of us.

The only reward sought is that of knowing that something useful is being accomplished and that someone's life has been made better for the effort. It is altogether fitting that our friends in the press discover these citizens who give so untiringly of their time and bring them to the attention of the community. I am proud today to put in the RECORD a recent "Oliver Towne" column written by Gareth Hiebert that appeared in the St. Paul Dispatch. The subject of the column is a man I have known personally for a number of years, but to illustrate this man's modesty I had no idea of the work he has been doing with young men on probation. Citizens like Dick Long deserve our honor and recognition, and I place his example of citizenship in today's RECORD.

The article follows:

MAN YOU DON'T SEE

(By Oliver Towne)

Dick Long is a name you read in the Cadillac ads.

"Long Cadillac" is a sign over a showroom of sleek, expensive cars on W. Seventh Street.

Dick Long is a regular at the Round Table in Bob Gallivan's at noon. His Irishness blends into the scene. His "Green Cars" on St. Patrick's Day haul the celebrities. He is a hail-fellow-well-met.

That's "Cadillac Dick Long."

Dick's business day touches the wealthy, influential cross-section of the city because they can afford what he sells.

There is another Dick Long you won't read about in the ads or see in Gallivan's at noon or the Minnesota Club.

If you happen to be in the vicinity of Long Cadillac some afternoon about 4 p.m., a young man will saunter up the street, walk into the showroom and Dick's office.

He doesn't look like a Cadillac customer. He's not.

He's one of Dick's "probation boys." For maybe 30 minutes, Dick and he will have a "rap session" about the new job the young man has—Dick arranged that. And about how he's getting along living alone in one room near the Loop instead of a Group Home.

One thing about those daily meetings. Whatever else Dick Long may be doing—even selling somebody a $10,000 automobile—when the kid comes in, Dick drops everything and they go into the office to talk.

How did the boy's day go? Is he having any problems he can't solve? Does he like the job? Can he come to dinner at the Long house on Sunday?

The boy isn't Dick's only concern. There are four other young fellows in the city, for whom Dick Long has assumed a certain responsibility.

When you know that Dick has five children of his own, and is deeply involved in building a business, his efforts take on even more meaning.

For a man who has been part of the city only six years, you naturally ask "why?" And "how?"

Dick and his wife and family started out in Chicago after his return from the Korean War in the 1950s. Then they moved to Rhinelander, Wis., where he had the Cadillac-Pontiac agency.

"When this opportunity opened in St. Paul, I was scared about coming back into a big, impersonal city, where there was a lot of throat cutting, where nobody knew his neighbor," says Dick.

But St. Paul was just the opposite for him. A big, overgrown town where people knew each other and tried to help each other, given half the chance.

"Or at least I found people would go more than half way if you did," says Dick.

It was his involvement with a lot of activities and also some personal reasons that brought him face to face with a place called Boys Ranch near Austin, an idea sponsored by the sheriffs of Minnesota to rehabilitate juveniles in trouble.

"Actually, it was Ramsey County Sheriff Kermit Hedman who got me started," says Dick.

When these boys come off the Ranch, "they walk a tight wire . . . family problems . . . job problems . . . making friends . . . personal identity . . . and they can go bad again," says Dick.

"I saw this happening and I offered to try and help a few. Informally. But I discovered that once you make a commitment, you have to hang in there. It's sometimes a frightening trust these kids have. You can't drop them once you start."

So Dick Long has become a volunteer probation agent and he works through the court of Juvenile Judge Archie Gingold.

It will be midnight and the police department calls to say one of Dick's boys has just been arrested for celebrating his 17th birthday by drinking a bottle of vodka at a party.

So Dick goes down next morning to talk to the boy in jail or at Woodview Detention home and he talks to the police and the court and maybe the suggested solution is a new Group Home or perhaps Dick suggests he will tighten the reins a little in monitoring the kid's day by day life.

This takes time. This takes concern. But there are rewards. One of Dick's "boys"—a real challenge—expressed it this way:

"I sit in a room thinking of a man
A man of trust and
A man of understanding
A generous person as well as kind
To whom I owe the world
In times of depression he's always at my side
In times of sickness a person on which I can
rely—upon on a man who guides me
through trials, hardship and life
So as I travel through time
I'll try to understand
What life has to offer and to this I thank a
man."

"I wish I were like that man," says Dick. The kid thinks he is.

## THE HOUSING SHORTAGE HUD CREATED

## HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, when Richard Nixon was a candidate for President in 1960, he made comment that a President's main area of responsibility is in the field of foreign affairs, and that a good Cabinet is capable of attending to the domestic side of the Government. Now that Leonid Brezhnev has gone home and before another day passes in the presidentially proclaimed "Year of Europe," President Nixon should turn his attention to the United States to determine just how well the domestic side of the Government has been attended.

The President, or HUD, owns a home in practically every Detroit neighborhood. He even owns a house down the street from my home in Detroit, and let me assure you that he is a lousy neighbor. He does not cut his grass nor replace broken windows, and allows vagrants, vandals, and arsonists to do whatsoever they desire to his property. I am referring, of course, to the swelling tide of homes repossessed by HUD's Federal Housing Administration that is engulfing Detroit and its surrounding communities. On this date, almost one-fourth of all FHA repossessed homes are located in eight counties of southeastern Michigan.

In this eight-county area, HUD holds the deeds to over 15,000 vacant homes. Some of these homes are custom designed, have four bedrooms, as many baths, and have marble windowsills throughout. If these homes had been placed on the market immediately upon repossession, they would not have gone long without buyers. The problem is that HUD's redtape prevents the ready sale of these houses, and during the interim between repossession and notice for sale the houses are neglected, repair costs mount, and the value of the houses fall, taking with them the property values of the neighboring homes.

There have been many articles in newspapers across the country on the amount of taxpayers money that has been spent for "security reasons" on President Nixon's residences in San Clemente, Calif., and Key Biscayne, Fla. In repossessing homes in the Detroit area and then refusing to sell them until there are no longer any interested buyers, however, the people in FHA have made the Secret Service look like pikers. Since 1970, holding costs alone for repossessed homes in the Detroit area have totaled over $180 million. More than $60,000 is being lost each day on these homes—over $20 million a year—and none of this money is going to rehabilitate the properties. In an effort to save money, HUD turns off heat in these houses. In doing so, however, they regularly neglect to turn off the water. Anyone who is familiar with Midwestern winters should realize that this lack of foresight has caused many broken pipes, accompanied by ruined floors, rotting plaster, and severe structural damage.

The Detroit News has gone to great length to bring information on this excessive waste of taxpayers money before the public in an effort to spur HUD to effective action. The man responsible for writing the majority of these perceptive, albeit disheartening, articles is a constituent of mine, Mr. Donald Ball. In his most recent article for the News, published on Sunday, June 24, Mr. Ball cites the many shortcomings of the Detroit area FHA office, including the overwhelming passion to call in expensive "experts" when additional office personnel would go much further to relieve this evergrowing burden from the shoulders of the Nation's taxpayers.

In this year when Government spending has become the overriding issue before Congress and the American people, I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Ball's article. We need not lie awake at night to consider how poorly our Nation's priorities have been alined. It is obvious from this article that they have not been alined at all:

EIGHT-COUNTY MORTGAGE LOSSES MAY REACH $250 MILLION—HUD HOUSING BLIGHT WIDENS IN STATE

(By Don Ball)

The house blight threatening to strangle Detroit—thousands of vacant, deteriorating homes repossessed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—is creeping into the suburbs and beyond.

One mortgage banker who thought the problem was confined within the Detroit city limits described its cancer-like growth in southeastern Michigan as "horrendous."

"There was no reason for it to become a problem out there if HUD had done its job properly," he said.

Bureaucratic red tape and confusion has blocked the sale of many HUD-owned homes in southeastern Michigan, allowing them to fall into disrepair or be pillaged and burned by vandals, according to many reputable real estate brokers.

One measure of the staggering proportions of the scandal is that the repossessed homes in southeastern Michigan make up nearly one-fourth of all homes owned by HUD in the nation.

With FHA mortgage insurance losses in southeastern Michigan climbing toward the quarter-billion dollar mark by the end of this year, one worried HUD official conceded:

"There's never been an equal to the Detroit-area situation in the history of the FHA."

The scope of the failure of the Detroit-area HUD office to control the problem and prevent its spread was uncovered by a Detroit News survey of more than 22,000 deeds recorded since Jan. 1, 1970, in eight southeastern Michigan counties.

In that time, the records show that the Detroit HUD office has repossessed 18,337 homes in Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, Monroe, Midland, St. Clair and Washtenaw counties.

The record also showed that HUD sold only 3,781 of its homes in the same period.

With the acquisitions, HUD's inventory in the eight-county area soared to more than 15,500 residential properties because HUD owned 1,089 homes repossessed prior to Jan. 1, 1970.

In sheer volume of properties, HUD's inventory is considerably larger than the number of residential units in Bay City—14,000 units for that city's 49,500 residents.

Records in the eight-county area also reveal that more than three-quarters of the HUD homes have stood vacant and deteriorating for periods up to several years.

At the same time there are housing shortages in southeastern Michigan.

One mortgage banker, indignant over such waste, blamed Washington HUD headquarters, saying:

"The huge number of repossessions has swamped the Detroit HUD office, and it has never been given sufficient manpower to handle the job."

Most of the real estate brokers, salesmen and mortgage bankers contacted by The News agreed to discuss the size and impact of the HUD fiasco only if their identities were withheld.

Real estate brokers generally blamed red tape for the empty homes, saying they could sell most of the houses if only they were put on the market as soon as possible after repossession.

Others said HUD wasted money—$2½ million—by sending a task force of experts to Detroit last year instead of hiring more staff.

There were hints that some management brokers given houses to rehabilitate and sell were instead sitting back and collecting HUD fees while the houses remained vacant.

Most agreed that:

The threat of blight accompanies the spread of vacant homes in communities outside Detroit.

Instead of keeping up with the problem, HUD is falling further and further behind.

Past efforts by HUD to stem the tide have proven fruitless and it needs a new "sell" philosophy if it is to clear away the backlog and halt the spread of the worst housing situation in the country.

The HUD-administered FHA insurance fund has paid out an estimated $160 million in southeastern Michigan for mortgage foreclosure costs on homes which HUD has repossessed since Jan. 1, 1970, and not resold.

At least another $20 million has been paid out by the fund in the same period for holding costs on the homes in southeastern Michigan, including such charges as taxes and management fees.

With the total costs in 41 months standing at $180 million, the end apparently is not in sight.

"Reputable real estate salesmen could market most of the HUD homes in the eight counties in a relatively short time if HUD would eliminate some of the confusion and red tape," one broker said.

"As it is, a broker will get a buyer for a home only to find that HUD is not ready to sell.

"Then the chances are that the home will deteriorate so badly before HUD gets around to selling it that either a fortune has to be spent on rehabilitation or it is torn down."

The county records examined by The News showed that HUD has regularly been repossessing more than four times as many houses as it has sold.

Records showed the major problem is in Wayne County, where HUD has repossessed 14,700 homes—most of them in Detroit—and sold 2,946, increasing its inventory of vacant dwellings by 11,762 properties in the last 41 months.

But HUD also repossessed 3,673 homes in the seven outlying counties, while selling only 835 during the same period.

HUD in the past has said that its major problem in rehabilitating and selling its homes was in Wayne County because of the sheer volume and "big-city troubles."

However, its percentage of sales in the outlying counties has been only 22.9 percent, barely above the 20 percent in Wayne County.

In Oakland County last year, for instance, HUD repossessed 637 homes—mostly in Pontiac—and sold only 117, or 18.3 percent. Some of the other homes are in Madison Heights, Royal Oak, Hazel Park and Ferndale.

In Genesee County, where HUD repossessed 1,394 homes and sold 379 over the past 41 months, one county official is puzzled.

"We've tried and tried to get HUD to put its Flint houses back on the market and to send more employes here to get the job done," said Floyd J. McCree, register of deeds and a former Flint mayor.

"As the records show, Detroit is not the only city with a critical problem because of empty HUD homes."

HUD has repossessed 84 homes in St. Clair County—mostly in its county seat, Port Huron—and sold only 14, despite a critical housing shortage.

Although there is a ready market, one broker said, there is only frustration in trying to clear the way to sell a HUD home.

One salesman raised the question of whether HUD had temporarily forgotten it owned homes in Port Huron.

HUD recently paid water bills of $300 each on several houses it has owned since 1970, according to the Port Huron Water Department.

Apparently no one at HUD had thought of having the water turned off in the vacant homes while they remained unsold.

Macomb County is only a little better off. In the past 41 months, HUD has repossessed 397 homes and resold 86. While many of the homes are in Mt. Clemens, there also are a scattering of houses in Roseville and East Detroit.

One veteran HUD official said there is "no doubt" of a personnel shortage in the property management division of the Detroit HUD office. The division is responsible for the rehabilitation and sales of repossessed homes.

"If they had spent the $2½ million wasted on the task force last year on needed personnel, we would be a lot farther along on solving the problem," he said.

The official also pointed out that costs for holding a repossessed home add up to $4 a day for the FHA insurance fund.

"That means right now the fund is losing nearly $60,000 a day for the properties we have in the inventory, or a total cost of at least $20 million this year," he said.

"In other words, we're spending probably 20 times more on holding costs than it would cost us to get an adequate staff to dispose of the homes.

"Talk about penny-wise, pound-foolish, there's no better example than the HUD operation in Detroit."

Only recently, HUD personnel from other divisions of the Detroit office were assigned temporarily to property disposition.

"They assigned appraisers and mortgage credit people to property disposition several weeks ago and now it takes three to four times as long to process a routine home sale with an FHA-insured mortgage," one mortgage banker said.

"They just can't seem to learn that you don't solve problems by robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Still undecided is whether HUD will attempt to improve its system of turning repossessed houses over to the care of area management brokers.

The brokers, hired on a contractual basis, are paid a monthly fee for each house they manage, including its maintenance and the supervision of its rehabilitation.

By spreading the repossessed homes around among a number of brokers, the system is supposed to speed up the rehabilitation and sales of the houses.

There is a growing suspicion among real estate people that some area management brokers make no effort to market the HUD homes and perform little maintenance while they continue collecting monthly fees from HUD.

"The system is made for cheating," one real estate broker said.

"A management broker can sit on his hands and still collect a handsome monthly check because HUD doesn't ride herd on lazy or cheating brokers.

"There also have been some pretty bad stories about kickbacks to management brokers from contractors chosen to rehabilitate the houses."

The broker added that he was awarded a management contract for several Detroit homes but backed out after inspecting some of the houses.

"I checked the repair contracts that had been paid against the work done in the houses and decided I didn't want any part of the setup," he said.

A task force of FBI agents, investigators for the Internal Revenue Service and agents of HUD's inspector general's office are investigating FHA fraud in southeastern Michigan, including management and repair contracts for repossessed homes.

A Wayne County management broker and several repair contractors already have been indicted by a federal grand jury.

The News first called attention to the soaring inventory of HUD repossessed homes in a series of articles in October, 1971, based on Wayne County foreclosure records.

William C. Whitbeck, then director of the Detroit HUD office, said new programs were being devised to sell the homes.

Shortly after, John E. Kane, deputy director of the Detroit HUD office, was placed in charge of the new programs. All of the programs were canceled within the next six months.

In May of last year, Kane was succeeded by a task force of 250 HUD experts brought to Detroit from throughout the nation at a cost of $2½ million to resolve the problem. The task force was headed by Ben T. Austin, a Washington HUD official.

The task force wound up its efforts last October and left with Austin predicting that the problem of repossessed homes would be under control by Jan. 1 of this year.

Instead, county and HUD records alike show that sales have dropped off while repossessions have remained about the same.

Whitbeck left HUD earlier this year for a position with state government and Kane was appointed acting director.

Last month when it became evident that sales of repossessed homes were still bogged down, HUD headquarters sent in William Halpern, another expert, to tackle the problem.

Both Halpern and Kane, however, refused to comment on the results of The News' examination of the county records or to discuss new approaches in the problem of repossessed homes.

Kane said answers will be given only to written questions.

The News instead has sent the list of questions to H. R. Crawford, assistant secretary of HUD for property management, in Washington.

## MR. AND MRS. NELSON BATES

## HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give recognition to two outstanding citizens of this country, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bates, who have lived and worked in south central Los Angeles, Calif., for three decades. They personify the qualities of strength, character, integrity, and devotion to family, church and community which are so cherished in this Nation. Migrating from Texas to California in 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Bates have for more than 20 years operated a successful family business which over the years has grown into several enterprises to become a landmark operation in the community.

Still participating with Mr. and Mrs. Bates in operating the family business are three of their four children. The children, Donna, Ted, James and Joseph, all attended Los Angeles public schools and earned higher degrees from major universities. The children of Nelson and Mable Bates have continued to honor their parents through scholastic achievement, and through the many awards and citations they have received for outstanding activities in the fields of sports, health and education.

I wish to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bates for their unheralded devotion to a fundamental religious family life. Their dedication to hard work and family solidarity has been an example not only to their children but also to their community.

## FATHER HESBURGH URGES A VISION OF WORLD UNITY

## HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., was well known to this body for years as one of America's most forceful advocates of equal rights.

As Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, he fought valiantly against racial injustice.

But Father Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame for over 20 years, has also devoted much of his efforts to a vision of equity and moral unity for all the world's people, for all the passengers on "Spaceship Earth."

At Harvard University's Alumni exercises recently, Father Hesburgh described, in both practical and poetic terms, his belief that in the coming years, the nations of the world will have to consider their individual problems less and their collective problems more.

In light of the recent summit conference accords between this country and Russia, I feel Father Hesburgh's vision of world equity and justice will be of considerable interest:

### A NEW VISION FOR SPACESHIP EARTH

It is a strange paradox that the most striking photograph brought back from the moon by the astronauts was not a close-up picture of the moon itself, but a faraway picture of the earth. There it shines as no earth dweller had ever seen it before: blue, green, flecked with white cloud patterns, a beautiful small globe set against the blackness of space's void through which it is whirling at incredible speed.

### NATURAL HARMONY AND MAN'S DISSONANCE

Harvard's own Archibald McLeish caught the poetry of the vision. It is up to all of us to make the new vision come true. The sad reality is that the earth is much more beautiful from afar than it is up close. Not that physical beauty does not exist on earth. I have been awed by the majesty of the soaring snowy, windswept heights of the Himalayas seen against the jade green uplands of Nepal. The pastel-colored sweep of the Britannica Range in Antarctica seen from McMurdo base camp almost two hundred miles away is enough to thrill the soul of any observer. A sunset following a storm at sea, a sunrise on the hushed African game-filled caldera of Ngorongoro Crater, the Cordillera Blanca of Peru and Chile viewed from a high-flying jet on a bright winter afternoon, these are unforgettably beautiful earthly visions. Note, however, that in most of them, man, apart from the viewer, is almost completely absent, and where man is present in large numbers on earth, one can almost always expect a diminution of beauty, both physical beauty diminished through pollution and spiritual beauty marred by violence and injustice.

It is a singular blessing for our age that we have been able to see the earth from the moon, to see it as it really is, in Barbara Ward's words: Spaceship Earth, a beautiful, small space vehicle, providing a viable ecosystem for human beings with quite limited resources. As Heilbroner has said so well: "Life on this planet is a fragile affair, the kind of miraculous microbial activity that flourished on the thin film of air and water and decomposed rock which separates the uninhabitable core of the earth from the void of space."

### VEHICLE FOR AN UNCERTAIN JOURNEY

We, the passengers of spaceship earth, have the capability of creating by our intelligence and freedom a whole series of man-made systems that will enhance the inherent beauty of our planet, and make it even more humanly viable and physically beautiful, or we can turn spaceship earth into an ugly wasteland where human beings barely survive and hardly live in any human sense.

### AN UNNECESSARY CONTRAST OF SQUALOR AND LUXURY

If you have any doubt that we are doing the latter rather than the former, walk through the streets of Calcutta, visit the favellas, barriadas, villas miserias, and callampas surrounding the Latin American capital cities, step aboard the floating junks adjacent to Hong Kong's harbor, or look at the native locations north of Johannesburg in South Africa, or inspect some of our own inner-city slums or Chicago colonias in the Southwest, or miners' rotting villages in Appalachia, or almost any American Indian reservation in the West. It isn't just what you see that will sicken you. It is that it is all so unnecessary, that it is man-made, and man-kept, and and that it is in startling contrast to the way other humans are living in luxury only a few miles away from each of these human sewers and garbage heaps.

An easy answer would be to say that there is just not enough of the world's resources to house and feed everyone—but then remember that last year, and for most of the years that we can remember, the governments of this planet have spent about $200 billion on armaments, and that is more than the total annual income of the poorest half of the earth's population. We do it because the Russians do it, and they do it because we do it, and so the foolishness goes on, and on, and on, all around the world. Meanwhile, the poor go to bed hungry, if they have a bed.

### STATISTICS CONFOUND EQUALITY

To put the case for the poor most simply, imagine our spaceship each with only five people aboard instead of more than three billion. Imagine that one of those five crew members represents those of us earth passengers who live in the Western world of North America and Europe, one-fifth of humanity on earth, mainly white and Christian. The person representing us has the use and control of 80 per cent of the total life-sustaining resources available aboard our spacecraft. The other four crewmen, representing the other four-fifths of humanity—better than 2½ billion people—have to get along on the 20 per cent of the resources that are left, leaving them each about 5 per cent to our man's 80 per cent. To make it worse, our man is in the process of increasing his use of these limited resources to 90 per cent.

Now if this sounds piggish to you, it is! If you put resources just in terms of energy, we in the United States, with 6 per cent of the world's population, used last year about 40 per cent of the total world's available energy. While we complained about a trade deficit, we made two billion dollars excess from the less developed countries, depending on our less favored brethren in Latin America to provide us with one billion of these dollars in surplus trade balances, while we provided them with the least aid ever, since aid began.

CAN WE HAVE PRIDE IN THIS MAN-MADE WORLD?

(5) How much human peace can you visualize or expect aboard our spacecraft when its limited resources are so unjustly shared, especially when the situation is worsening each year? Peace is not gained by armaments, but by justice. If four-fifths of the world's people live in misery while the other fifth in the United States and Europe enjoy ever greater luxury, then we can expect no peace aboard spaceship earth, only frustration, despair, and, ultimately, violence.

The tragedy is that this is the world that man has made and is making. The general human condition is very bad indeed aboard our spacecraft.

SHUCK OFF THE MADNESS FOR A NEW VISION OF JUSTICE

(6) Is there any hope for man? Is our spacecraft really hurtling towards massive human disaster, cataclysmic human upheaval and ultimately the reduction of this beautiful globe to a burned-out cinder in space? One can be optimistic, I believe only if this generation—and I address the young particularly—can shuck off the madness of the nightmare that man for centuries, and increasingly of late, has been creating aboard our planet. A new global vision is needed if man is to create on earth the beauty that this planet manifests and seems to promise from afar. The vision must be one of social justice, of the interdependence of all mankind on this small spacecraft. Unless the equality, and the oneness, and the common dignity of mankind pervade the vision—the only future of this planet is violence and destruction on an ever-increasing scale, a crescendo of man's inhumanity to man that can only result globally in the extermination of mankind by man.

As one of our graduates in the Peace Corps in Malawi, Africa, put it: "While our leaders have their power battles and ego trips, countless millions of unknowns are in need of a bit more food, a year or two more of education, another pot or pan, a sensible way of controlling family size, a book or a bicycle. These people aren't asking for much; they would only like to be a bit more free to be a bit more human."

HAS EQUITY BECOME CONTRARY TO AMERICAN IDEALS?

I believe that none but the young—or the young in heart—can dream this vision or pursue this ideal. Why? Because it means leaving behind the conventional wisdom that pervades the old and aging bones of the Western World. The vision of one peaceful community of mankind on earth, dedicated to justice, equity, and human dignity for all is contrary to most of the modern American myths—unlimited growth for us at the expenses of almost everyone else; the absoluteness of our Declaration of Independence; patriotism isolated from every other moral value, my country right or wrong; security only by force of arms, however unjustly used; material wealth as the greatest goal of all, since it guarantees pleasure, power, and status—everything but compassionate, unselfish rectitude.

A DIFFERENT DRUMBEAT, NOT OF POWER BUT OF HONOR

Who but the young or young in heart can say, I will march to another drumbeat; I will seek another vision for my country and my world? Not a vision of might makes right, but noblesse oblige. Not a vision of power, but of honor. Not just honor proclaimed as we hear it proclaimed so loosely today, but honor lived. As Robert Frost said:

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

What is mainly needed today to make the difference is a vision of justice to which we commit ourselves anew at home, to demonstrate that if justice is possible here in America, between different races, different religions, different socioeconomic classes, it might just be possible all around the world. America's leadership must be demonstrated at home while it is proclaimed abroad, and lastly, our leadership must be inspired by the same kind of vision that first inspired the birth of this country, a vision of human equality and dignity needed today to create the rebirth of one whole world, a new planet where human beings aspire to be humane, where beautiful human beings begin to replace the past creations of human ugliness with new creations born of compassion, concern and competence, too.

Is all this an empty dream, a naive vision? Not if young people take it seriously, joining intelligence to their idealism, competence to their vision, and the courage to dare to be different in how they view the world they are going to make, or better, remake. I am often asked, "How can we possibly turn the world over to them?" My answer is both simple and obvious. "What other choice do you have? Tomorrow is theirs, not ours."

DECLARE THE INDEPENDENCE OF MANKIND

We might all begin by a declaration of the interdependence of mankind today. The evidence is totally on the side of such a declaration—even as regards this country which was founded almost two centuries ago by a Declaration of Independence. There is no serious problem facing our country, and indeed the world today, that is not global in its sweep, as well as in its solution. You can make a whole list: pollution, the dollar, population, trade, peace, human rights, human development, security, health, education, communication, drugs, crime, energy, space, raw materials, food, freedom, and so forth. Try solving any one of these problems in any adequate way without involving the whole world. Try even thinking about the philosophical implications of a true solution without reference to the inherent unity, equality, fraternity and dignity of mankind, and what that dignity demands and requires of human persons everywhere, but more especially those who live where the power, the wealth and the leverage lie.

IT'S A NEW WORLD, WITH NEW ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

I was brought up in an America visualized as completely separated from the rest of the world, proud of its independence and oceanic-insured isolation. Now we learn that the energy that makes all of America run, or be lighted, heated, mechanized and mobile, will depend mainly on sources outside the United States in another dozen years, and that the 14 basic metal resources we need for our manufacturing and industrial process will come mainly from other less developed countries by the turn of the century. The almighty dollar my contemporaries idolized has been devalued twice in less than two years.

Containing Communism has been for almost three decades the one all-embracing reason for doing almost anything abroad—from the Marshall Plan announced on this platform to save Europe, to destroying Vietnam in order to save it. What validity does containing Communism have now when our greatest diplomatic concerns today are better relations with the two worldwide root sources of Communism, Russia and China? If we can recognize self-interested and new interdependence in this new relationship with China and Russia, as indeed we must, then we can recognize it anywhere and everywhere. As our students love to sing during liturgical celebrations at Notre Dame, "There's a new world coming, every day, every day." Indeed there is!

It would appear quite obviously at this point that the winds of unity are blowing, that many are working to bridge the many chasms that have separated mankind aboard spacecraft earth. Diplomacy is happily bridging the chasm of ideology. All mankind need no longer visualize society exactly as we do. Ecumenism is bringing the Christian and non-Christian religions together in understanding at last, thank God. Cultural exchange is finding new and mutual values in the East and the West, while mercantilism in the modern dress of the multinational corporation is pioneering some unusual ways of economic development between the Northern and Southern parts of our spacecraft. The energy crisis is pushing for a solution to the Middle Eastern dilemma. Racial prejudice stands convicted worldwide of idiocy when Africans in Uganda expel Asians who were born there and have adopted that country long ago, or when the citizens of Bangladesh cannot forgive their fellow Bihari. Male chauvinism is on the way out in the Western World, belatedly since in the East and Middle East, India and Israel already have female Prime Ministers. The unity of mankind must be the wave of the future if we are not to divide ourselves unnecessarily according to race, religion, color, sex and age, and thereby make human life impossibly complicated aboard our shrinking spacecraft.

WHAT REASON FOR NATIONAL DIVISIONS REMAINS?

This leaves the one great remaining divider of humankind, perhaps the worst of all, national sovereignty. Suppose that an intelligent and cultured visitor from another solar system were to be informed, on seeing our planet earth as the astronauts saw it from the moon, that in addition to all the inequities, injustices and alienations already mentioned, mankind on earth insisted on governing our spaceship by dividing it into 150 different nationalities, some very large, some impossibly small, and quite a few in between. Our interplanetary visitor would also learn that there was no reasonable rationale for these national divisions, that they often represented people of the same language, religion, race, and culture, and were, in fact, often separated only by historical accidents. Now that the political separation is a fact, they are ready to fight to the death to maintain their national identities and territorial prerogatives.

Since this is a factual description of how things mainly are on spaceship earth, how difficult it will be to achieve human unity, decency and oneness of purpose aboard our spaceship. We must find some new way of transcending this inane block of nationality that pits human against human because by an accident of birth they happen to be American or Canadian, East or West German, Venezuelan or Colombian, Kenyan or Ugandan, North or South Vietnamese.

I would like to propose a solution that would bypass, rather than cut the Gordian knot of nationality. It is likewise a solution which is bound to be misunderstood unless someone stands in spirit on the moon and views the world from there, with all its promise of beauty, unity and a common home for mankind united. As McLeish said: "To see the earth as it truly is, small and blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats, is to see ourselves as riders on the earth together, brothers on that bright lovelines in the eternal cold—brothers who know now they are truly brothers."

A SOLUTION, THE COMMITMENT OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP

What I would suggest is that everyone in the world would be allowed to hold dual citizenship—to be a citizen of the nation in which he or she happens to be born and, in addition, to be able to qualify for world citizenship.

The application to be a citizen of the world, of spaceship earth, would involve certain commitments:

1. One would have to certify his or her

belief in the unity of mankind, in the equal dignity of every human being, whatever his or her nationality, race, religion, sex or color.

2. One would have to certify his or her willingness to work for world peace through the promotion and practice of justice at home and abroad.

3. One would have to do something to prove the sincerity of these beliefs, something to promote justice for all, something to promote the peace and well-being of his or her fellow humans at home and abroad.

The growing number of human beings on spaceship earth who would freely opt for world, in addition to national, citizenship might begin to prove that men and women are ready to regard each other truly as brothers and sisters, to seek justice for all, to live in peace, to commit one's idealism to practice, to transcend nationalistic chauvinism, and to seek to realize a new vision of a spaceship earth with liberty and justice for all—the only true road to world peace.

One would hope that whatever international agency would certify this additional world citizenship might also grant to its world citizens some benefits befitting their commitment, such as free passage without visas anywhere in the world, a small concession, but one symbolic of what one free world might be for all its citizens as more of them apply for work passports.

UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD

One would like to hope that our country, with its rich transnational, multiracial and polyreligious population base, might be the first to propose and allow this new idea of dual citizenship for all who would desire to give leadership and meaning to this new concept of a more beautiful, more human spaceship earth.

I would like to say for myself, and I would hope for many of you, that I would welcome this kind of opportunity to declare myself interested in the welfare of mankind everywhere in the world, concerned for the justice due all who suffer injustice anywhere in the world. I would like to believe that being a citizen of the world would enlarge me as a person, would declare my fraternity with every other man, woman and child in the world. I would take world citizenship to be a firm commitment to work for a new vision of spaceship earth and all its passengers, to be a harbinger of hope for all who are close to despair because of their dismal human condition, finally, to be a beacon of light for humanity beleaguered by darkness in so many parts of our world today.

Again, one of Notre Dame's Peace Corps volunteers, now studying at Harvard, puts it well: "One comes away from an experience like the Peace Corps with a sense of real international brotherhood. The fact that a fellow who had never been out of the Midwest and could speak only English could then live in two countries on the south and eastern fringes of Asia, form deep and lasting friendships with the native people, learn a language and a culture in both Ceylon and Korea and function well in them—it makes one feel a sense of oneness with people all over the world."

A CHANCE TO DECLARE OUR INDEPENDENCE

I do not see the possibility of world citizenships as a panacea or an immediate answer to all the world's ills and evils. Rather, it would be for each of us a chance to declare our interdependence with one another, our common humanity, our shared hopes for our spaceship earth, our brotherhood as members of the crew, our common vision of the task facing humanity—to achieve human dignity and the good life together.

Once more, Barbara Ward has elucidated the new vision best:

"One of the fundamental moral insights of the Western culture which has now swept over the whole globe is that, against all historical evidence, mankind is not a group of warring tribes, but a single, equal and fraternal community. Hitherto, distances have held men apart. Scarcity has driven them to competition and enmity. It has required great vision, great holiness, great wisdom to keep alive and vivid the sense of the unity of man. It is precisely the saints, the poets, the philosophers, and the great men of science who have borne witness to the underlying unity which daily life has denied. But now the distances are abolished. It is at least possible that our new technological resources, properly deployed, will conquer ancient shortage. Can we not at such a time realize the moral unity of our human experience and make it the basis of patriotism for the world itself?"

SUSTAIN OUR FRAGILE CAPSULE WITH MORAL UNITY

It will be easy to scoff at this vision of our humanity, our oneness, our common task as fellow passengers on a small planet. The great and powerful of this earth, and indeed of our country and Europe, can easily sniff cynically and return to their game of power politics, national jealousies, mountains of armaments, millions of graves of men mourned by widows and orphans, ravaged oceans, and unverdant plains and hungry homeless people who despair of the good life. Somehow I believe that there is enough good will in our country and in the world to expect millions of people to declare all of this powerful posturing of corrupt politicians to be arrant nonsense on a common spaceship, to say that we do want all men and women to be brothers and sisters, that we do believe in justice and peace, and that we think homes, and swaying fields of grain, and schools and medicine are better than billions spent for guns, tanks, submarines and ABM's. The trouble is that the millions of little people, the ones who really man spaceship earth, the ones who really work, and suffer, and die while the politicians posture and play, these little ones have never been given a chance to declare themselves. And this is wrong, globally wrong.

It is, I believe, a most important, urgent, and timely part of the new world a-borning that everyone in the world should be able to declare his or her broader citizenship in adopting a wider vision for spaceship earth, a vision that transcends nationality and anything else that separates man from man. Having traveled across the face of our beautiful planet, having traversed all its oceans and its continents, having shared deep human hopes with my human brothers and sisters of every nationality, religion, color, and race, having broken bread and found loving friendship and brotherhood everywhere on earth, I am prepared this day to declare myself a citizen of the world, and to invite all of you, and everyone everywhere to embrace this broader vision of our interdependent world, our common humanity, our noblest hopes and our common quest for justice in our times and, ultimately, for peace on earth. Lest I sound too Utopian, or even too secularistic, since I am first and foremost a priest, may I also now pray that the good Lord Jesus who lived and died for us may also bless these living efforts of ours to be truly followers of Him who blessed both the peacemakers and all who hunger for justice.

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## THE SINS OF THE FATHERS

### HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, NBC televised a documentary, entitled, "The Sins of the Fathers." It was a documentary on the Vietnam war's youngest and most innocent victims; the children of American servicemen and Vietnamese mothers.

My constituent, Mrs. Estelle Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., was shocked by the film. Her letter is a compassionate plea that the United States take the initiative in helping these tragic victims of a decade of war.

The letter follows:

DEAR SIR: The NBC program, "Sins of the Fathers" tonite just shocked me. I have heard about these children, read articles concerning them, but that show tonite really brought it all out.

I know nothing of all the legal and political angles, but I'm sure that you, as our Congressman, can set some measures in action that will really do somethings to help those poor victims of war.

Please, please, do all in your power to get aid to them!

Sincerely,

ESTELLE SMITH,
(Lucky, happy mother of eight).

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## A GOVERNOR IN THE WHITE HOUSE

### HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor, one of the Nation's better newspapers, recently carried an article entitled, "A Governor in the White House?" by Godfrey Sperling, Jr. Mr. Sperling refers in complimentary terms to Florida's Governor Reubin Askew, as a presidential prospect. There are many in Florida and elsewhere who also feel that Governor Askew is presidential timber. His responsible handling of the intricate problems of government in the Nation's eighth largest and fastest growing State entitle him to special recognition. I submit the Monitor's article for inclusion in the RECORD:

A GOVERNOR IN THE WHITE HOUSE?

(By Godfrey Sperling, Jr.)

LAKE TAHOE, NEV.—Watergate has turned this national Governors' Conference into a little presidential nominating convention.

On the Republican side, strong drumbeats are being heard here for Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan.

Fellow state chief executives are making the point that the New York and California governors have been strengthened as possible candidates because of their "disassociation" from the administration in Washington.

At the same time, Democratic governors are looking more and more among themselves for a 1976 candidate.

They feel that the prospects of such governors as Reubin Askew of Florida, John J. Gilligan of Ohio, Jimmy Carter of Georgia, and Daniel Walker of Illinios have been enhanced by the blow that they see Watergate has dealt to the acknowledged front-runner for the nomination—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

POTENTIAL NOMINEES

These Democratic leaders are saying that Senator Kennedy, because of Chappaquiddick, has disqualified himself from presenting himself as the clean, upstanding, moral candidate that the people—and the party—will be looking for in the presidency.

These same Democrats believe that the man above all others who could present such an image is sitting with them in the meetings here at Lake Tahoe—Mr. Askew.

"He is our Mr. Clean," one governor has described Mr. Askew, and others have often echoed a similar opinion. The rank and file of Florida voters also view Mr. Askew in this light. Even those who oppose him raise no question about his high moral approach in both private and public matters.

Republican governors still view Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and John B. Connally as the front-runners for the opportunity to carry the GOP banner in 1976.

But they believe that both Messrs. Agnew and Connally are damaged by their close association with the President and with his administration.

What is becoming increasingly apparent, too, is that both Governors Rockefeller and Reagan are interested in a presidential runoff. Mr. Rockefeller, in a series of interviews, has said as much.

Mr. Reagan has led many of those around him to believe that he will engage in an all-out effort to get the nomination.

There is another among the governors here who cannot be counted out by any means: George C. Wallace of Alabama. Mr. Wallace is getting read for another bid for governorship of his state. And his pluck alone—in wake of the assassination attempt that left him paralyzed in the legs—has evoked a whole new wave of sympathy and support.

He, too, has told interviewers that another try at the presidency is possible.

YOUNGER CANDIDATES

The Republican governors have their younger candidates, too.

Again and again Republican leaders—both here and all around the United States—speak of Michigan's William G. Milliken and Washington's Daniel J. Evans as being particularly attractive "young" possibilities for the White House.

Talk of a governor as president has buoyed this conference. For the first time in years, the state leaders now see a strong possibility that the voters will turn away from their long-time trend of selecting U.S. senators for presidential candidates.

As a part of the continuing shadow cast by Watergate at the governors' get-together, Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin, contending that the whole administration processes were gringing to a halt, called for President Nixon's resignation.

In response, Tom McCall, Oregon's outspoken Republican Governor, labeled Gov. Lucey's statment as a "hair-trigger reaction."

## EDITOR OF THE ALL AMERICAN NEWS RETIRES

### HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, Jones T. Bond of Greensboro, Ga. president of the Southern Branch of the 82d Division Association, has informed me that Mr. Ira L. Greenhut has recently retired as editor of The All American News, the newspaper of the 82d Division Association, after holding that position for almost 20 years.

Mr. Greenhut, who comes from a military family, served with the 82d Division in World War I as sergeant in the 307th Ammunition Train. He is a member of Paris Post No. 1, France; Veterans of Foreign Wars, McKee Post, Lexington, Ky.; the Order of Lafayette; and attended New York Law School, class of 1918.

As editor of The All American News, Mr. Greenhut has promoted the ideals of unity, brotherhood, and patriotism. I would like to take this opportunity to extend warmest regards to Mr. Greenhut and thank him for his outstanding service and contribution to the veterans of the 82d Division and America.

## PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

### HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the public works appropriations bill for fiscal year 1974 will be debated and voted on by the House this week.

Last year, and this year again, I raised questions about this appropriation bill because for many projects no draft and/or final environmental impact statements have been filed.

So that my colleagues can see the current status of environmental impact statements for Corps of Engineer projects for which funds were requested in fiscal year 1974, I include the following information, provided by the corps:

FISCAL YEAR 1974 BUDGET—STATUS OF EIS FOR PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

| Project | Date filed with CEQ | | Scheduled filing date | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Draft | Final | Draft | Final | |
| John Hollis Bankhead locks and dam, Alabama | Oct. 6, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Jones Bluff locks and dam, Alabama | May 11, 1973 | | | December 1973 | |
| Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Ala. and Miss | Feb. 1, 1971 | Apr. 20, 1971 | | | |
| Chena River Lakes, Ark | July 23, 1971 | Oct. 27, 1971 | | | |
| Humboldt Harbor, Ark | | Nov. 13, 1970 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Snettisham power project, Arkansas | | Jan. 22, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Phoenix and vicinity, Arizona | Mar. 15, 1971 | May 22, 1972 | September 1973* | June 1974* | |
| Santa Rosa Wash, Ariz | | June 17, 1971 | | | Do. |
| DeGray Lake, Ariz | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | (1). |
| DeQueen Lake, Ariz | July 19, 1971 | May 19, 1973 | March 1975* | June 1975* | |
| Dierks Lake, Ariz | | | June 1973 | December 1974 | |
| Gillham Lake, Ariz | Aug. 26, 1971 | Jan. 10, 1972 | June 1974* | December 1974* | |
| McClellan-Kerr Arizona River navigation system Arizona and Oklahoma, bank stabilization and channel rectification. | | | June 1973 | March 1973 | (1). |
| McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River navigation system, Arkansas and Oklahoma, locks and dam. | | | do | do | (1). |
| Ouachita and Black Rivers, Arkansas and Louisiana (1960 Act) | | | do | December 1973 | |
| Ozark locks and dams, Arkansas | | | do | September 1974 | (1). |
| Red River levees and bank stabilization below Denison Dam Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. | Feb. 27, 1973 | May 11, 1973 | | | |
| Alameda Creek, Calif | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Buchanan Lake, Calif | | May 17, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Dry Creek Lake and Channel, California | | | June 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Hidden Lake, Calif | | June 29, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Imperial Beach, Calif | | | June 1974 | September 1974 | |
| Los Angeles county drainage area, California | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Lytle and Warm Creeks, Calif | Apr. 7, 1972 | May 23, 1972 | | | |
| New Melones Lake, Calif | Mar. 15, 1972 | July 17, 1972 | | | (2). |
| Port Hueneme Harbor, Calif | May 12, 1972 | | | August 1973 | |
| Sacramento River bank protection, Calif | May 24, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Calif | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| San Diego Harbor, Calif | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| San Francisco Bay to Stockton, Calif | | Oct. 14, 1971[3] | March 1974 | June 1974 | (3). |
| Sweetwater River, Calif | Jan. 15, 1973 | | | September 1973 | |
| Tahquitza Creek, Calif | Sept. 29, 1973* | June 21, 1971 | | September 1973* | |
| Ventura-Pierpoint, Calif | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Bear Creek Lake, Colo | Aug. 27, 1971 | Feb. 10, 1972 | | | |
| Chatfield Lake, Colo | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Los Animas, Colo | | Mar. 4, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Trinidad Lake, Colo | | | December 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Brevard Canal, Fla | | Nov. 2, 1972 | | | Do. |
| Central and southern Florida, Florida | Nov. 30, 1972 | | | June 1973 | (4). |
| Four Rivers Basin, Fla | | | June 1973[5] | September 1973 | (5). |
| Jacksonville Harbor, Fla. (1965 act) | June 7, 1971 | Feb. 15, 1972 | | | |
| | May 24, 1971 | June 23, 1972 | | | (15). |
| Miami Harbor, Fla. (1968 act) | Dec. 3, 1971 | May 26, 1972 | | | |
| Pinellas County, Fla | | | March 1974 | July 1974 | |
| Carters Lake, Ga | Nov. 1, 1972 | | | December 1973 | |
| Savannah Harbor, Ga., 40 foot (widening and deepening) | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Savannah Harbor, Ga. (sediment basin) | May 25, 1973 | | | December 1973 | |
| Tybee Island, Ga | Mar. 5, 1972 | | | July 1973* | |

Footnotes at end of table.

| Project | Date filed with CEQ | | Scheduled filing date | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Draft | Final | Draft | Final | |
| West Point Lake, Ga. and Ala | | | June 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Waikiki Beach, Hawaii | Jan. 17, 1973 | May 4, 1973 | | | (8). |
| Dworshak Dam and Reservior, Idaho | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Ririe Lake, Idaho | June 13, 1973 | Feb. 13, 1973 | | | |
| East St. Louis and vicinity, Illinois (Cahokia Dam) | | | December 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Illinois Waterway Calument Sag Mod., part I, Illinois and Indiana | | | September 1973 | do | |
| Kaskaskia River navigation, Ill | | | March 1974 | June 1974 | |
| Lake Bluff, Ill., shore of Lake Michigan, Ill | Nov. 9, 1972 | Apr. 18, 1973 | | | |
| Lake Shelbyville, Ill | | | March 1974 | September 1974 | (1). |
| Lincoln Lake, Ill | May 8, 1971 | | | December 1973 | |
| Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers: Chain of Rocks, Ill | | | December 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers and regulatory works Illinois and Missouri. | | | do | do | |
| Rend Lake, Ill | | | June 1974 | September 1974 | |
| Rock Island, Ill | | | September 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Saline River and Tributaries, Ill | | | March 1974 | June 1974 | |
| Smithfield locks and dam, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky | | Feb. 5, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| William L. Springer Lake, Ill | | July 1, 1970 | June 1973* (5) | December 1973* (5) | |
| Big Pine Lake, Ind | | | September 1973 | do | |
| Brookville Lake, Ind | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Cannelton locks and dam, Indiana and Kentucky | | | December 1973 | June 1974 | (1). |
| Clifty Creek Lake, Ind | | Sept. 17, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Evansville, Ind | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Greenville Bayou levee, Ind | Aug. 24, 1972 | | | September 1973 | |
| Levee unit No. 5, Ind | | | | | (7). |
| Mason J. Niblack, river levee, Ind | | Oct. 28, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Newburg lock and dam, Ind. and Ky | | | March 1974 | June 1974 | |
| Patoka Lake, Ind | | Feb. 4, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Uniontown lock and dam, Ind. and Ky | | | March 1974 | June 1974 | |
| Clinton, Iowa | Feb. 15, 1973 | | | June 1973 | |
| Marshalltown, Iowa | | Mar. 24, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Missouri River, Sioux City to mouth, Iowa, Kans., Mo., and Nebr | | | December 1974 | June 1975 | |
| Saylorville Lake, Iowa | | | August 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Waterloo, Iowa | Aug. 13, 1971 | Nov. 12, 1971 | | | |
| Big Hill Lake, Kans | July 6, 1972* | Mar. 30, 1971 | | June 1973* | |
| Clinton Lake, Kans | Oct. 19, 1971 | Oct. 28, 1971 | | | |
| Dodge City, Kans | | Mar. 26, 1971 | September 1973* | December 1973* | Do. |
| El Dorado, Kans | Apr. 26, 1971 | Sept. 21, 1972 | | | |
| Hays, Kans | Aug. 1, 1972 | Apr. 27, 1973 | | | |
| Hillsdale Lake, Kans | Sept. 17, 1971 | Feb. 2, 1972 | | | |
| Kansas City, Kans | | Dec. 2, 1970 | | | Do. |
| Lawrence, Kans | Feb. 8, 1972<br>Feb. 5, 1973* | | | June 1973 | |
| Melvern, Kans | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Carr Fork Lake, Ky | | | do | do | |
| Cave Run Lake, Ky | | | do | do | |
| Laurel River Lake, Ky | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Martins Fork Lake, Ky | | July 6, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Paintsville Lake, Ky | | Aug. 19, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Red River Lake, Ky | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Southwestern Jefferson County, Ky | Dec. 9, 1971 | | | June 1973 | |
| Taylorville Lake, Ky | | Oct. 27, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Yatesville Lake, Ky | July 6, 1971 | Apr. 12, 1972 | | | |
| Atchafalaya River, Bayou Chene, Boeuf and Black, La | Apr. 25, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Bayou Lafourche and Lafourche Jump Waterway, La | Jan. 16, 1973 | | | do | |
| Grand Isle and vicinity—Larose to Golden Meadows, La | Oct. 3, 1972 | | | do | |
| Lake Pontchartrain and vicinity, Louisiana | Aug. 17, 1972 | | | do | |
| Mermentau River (channel improvement), Louisiana | Mar. 4, 1972 | June 23, 1972 | | | |
| Michoud Canal, La | Oct. 31, 1972 | | | September 1973 | |
| Mississippi River, gulf outlet, Louisiana | | | June 1973 | do | |
| New Orleans to Venice, hurricane protection, Louisiana | Oct. 3, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Ouachita River levees, Louisiana | | Nov. 18, 1970 | | | Do. |
| Overton-Red River Waterway (lower 31 mi only), Louisiana | Feb. 27, 1973 | May 11, 1973 | | | |
| Red River emergency bank protection, Louisiana | Mar. 24, 1972 | Aug. 23, 1972 | | | |
| Red River Waterway, Mississippi River to Shreveport, La., Ark., Okla., and Tex | Feb. 27, 1973 | May 11, 1973 | | | |
| Bloomington Lake, Md. and W. Va | | Dec. 24, 1970 | | | Do. |
| Tred Avon River, Md | May 11, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Charles River Dam, Mass | Feb. 7, 1973* | Sept. 17, 1971 | | July 1973* | |
| Fall River Harbor, Mass | Dec. 2, 1971 | | | Indefinite | |
| Weymouth-Fore and Town Rivers, Mass | | | September 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Great Lakes connecting channels, Mich | Jan. 16, 1973* | Jan. 3, 1972 | | June 1973* | |
| Lexington Harbor, Mich | Jan. 16, 1973 | | | June 1973 | |
| River Rouge, Mich | Mar. 13, 1972 | Jun. 1, 1972 | | | |
| Saginaw River, Mich | Feb. 28, 1972 | Mar. 22, 1973 | | | |
| Big Stone Lake-Whitestone River Minn. and S. Dak | | Dec. 18, 1970 | | | Do. |
| Mankato-N. Mankato, Minn | | Apr. 12, 1972 | | | Do. |
| Tombigbee River and tributaries Mississippi and Alabama | | | December 1973 | July 1974 | |
| Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir Mo | | | do | March 1974 | |
| Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Mo | Sept. 15, 1972 | Feb. 28, 1973 | | | |
| Little Blue River Channel, Mo | Sept. 17, 1971 | Mar. 10, 1972 | | | |
| Little Blue River Lakes, Mo | Sept. 13, 1971 | Feb. 17, 1972 | | | |
| | July 6, 1971 | Nov. 9, 1971 | | | (10). |
| Long Branch Lake, Mo | July 29, 1971 | Jan. 27, 1972 | | | |
| Meramec Park Lake, Mo | June 4, 1973* | Feb. 23, 1971 | | September 1973* | |
| Pattonsburg Lake (I-34 crossing), Mo | | | | | (11). |
| St. Louis, Mo | | | December 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Smithville Lake, Mo | Aug. 30, 1971 | June 14, 1972 | | | |
| Union Lake (State highway 185) Adv. Part.), Mo | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Libby Dam, Lake Koocanusa, Mont | June 23, 1971 | Jan. 28, 1972 | | | |
| Gavins Point Dam—Lewis & Clark (relocation of Niobrara) Nebraska and South Dakota | July 10, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Papillion Clark and Tributaries, Nebr | Aug. 26, 1971 | Nov. 29, 1971 | | | |
| Beaver Brook Lake, N.H | Feb. 4, 1971 | May 6, 1971 | February 1973* | Indefinite | |
| Elizabeth, N.J | | Apr. 20, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Newark Bay, Hackensack and Passaic River, N.J | | June 17, 1971 | | | Do. |
| South Orange, Rahway River, N.J | | Mar. 31, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Cochiti Lake, N. Mex | Apr. 26, 1973 | | | September 1973 | |
| Las Cruces, N. Mex | Apr. 6, 1971 | Mar. 15, 1972* | September 1973* | December 1973* | |
| New York Harbor, N.Y. (anchorages) | Feb 1, 1972 | Mar. 13, 1973 | | | |
| Brunswick County, beaches, North Carolina | | Feb. 25, 1971 | June 1973* | March 1974* | |
| Chowan River, N.C. and Blackwater River Va | | Mar. 17, 1972 | | | Do. |
| New Hope Lake, N.C | | Oct. 22, 1971 | | | Do. [12] |
| Garrison Dam, Lake Sakakawea, N. Dak | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Minot, N. Dak | | Mar. 24, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Missouri River, Garrison Dam to Lake Oahe, N. Dak | July 18, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Pipestem Lake N. Dak | | Dec. 18, 1970 | | | Do. |
| Alum Creek Lake, Ohio | May 19, 1972 | Feb. 23, 1973 | | | |
| Caesar Creek Lake, Ohio | | June 1, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Clarence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir, Ohio | | | March 1974 | June 1974 | |

Footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1974 BUDGET—STATUS OF EIS FOR PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—Continued

| Project | Date filed with CEQ | | Scheduled filing date | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Draft | Final | Draft | Final | |
| Cuyahoga River, Ohio | Sept. 3, 1971 | | | December 1974 | ([12]). |
| East Fork Lake, Ohio | | May 9, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Hannibal locks and dams, Ohio and West Virginia | Apr. 24, 1972 | | | | |
| Lorain Harbor, Ohio | | | December 1973 | Indefinite | |
| Paint Creek Lake, Ohio | | | do | June 1974 | ([1]). |
| Salt Creek Lake, Ohio | | Oct. 28, 1971 | September 1973 * | do | Draft not filed. |
| Willow Island locks and dams, Ohio and West Virginia | Aug. 30, 1971 | Sept. 14, 1972 | | | |
| Birch Lake, Okla | Mar. 15, 1971 | Sept. 15, 1972 | | | |
| Clayton Lake, Okla | July 1, 1971 | | | June 1973 | |
| Copan Lake, Okla | June 21, 1971 | Oct. 19, 1972 | | | |
| Hugo Lake, Okla | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Kaw Lake, Okla | | Dec. 31, 1970 | September 1973 * | December 1973 * | |
| Optima Lake, Okla | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Skiatook Lake, Okla | Apr. 7, 1971 | Mar. 10, 1972 | June 1974 * | December 1974 * | |
| Waurika Lake, Okla | | Dec. 7, 1972 | September 1973 * | December 1973 * | |
| Webbers Falls locks and dams, Okla | | | do | do | ([1]). |
| Bonneville locks and dam (modification for peaking) Oregon and Washington | Aug. 17, 1971 | June 16, 1972 | | | |
| Catherine Creek Lake, Oregon | Sept. 8, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Colorado River and Lower Willamette River (40-ft. channel) Oregon and Washington | Oct. 10, 1972 | | | do | |
| Cougar Lake, Oregon | | | June 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Elk Creek Lake, Oregon | Feb. 17, 1970 | Sept. 17, 1971 | | | |
| John Day locks and dam, Oregon and Washington | | | | | |
| Lost Creek Lake, Oregon | Feb. 11, 1972 | June 7, 1972 | | | |
| Lower Colorado River bank protection, Oregon and Washington | do | Jan. 29, 1973 | | | |
| McNary locks and dam, Oregon and Washington | | | December 1974 | June 1975 | |
| Scappose Drainage District, Oregon | Apr. 30, 1971 | Apr. 24, 1972 | | | |
| Tillamook Bay and Bar (south jetty), Oregon | | | September 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Willamette River bank protection, Oregon | | | July 1973 | October 1973 | |
| Blue Marsh Lake, Pa | | Apr. 16, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Chartiers Creek, Pa | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| Cowanesque Lake, Pa | Feb. 4, 1971 | Feb. 21, 1973 | | | |
| DuBois, Pa | | June 28, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Raystown Lake, Pa | July 3, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Tioga-Hammond Lakes, Pa | Feb. 4, 1971 | June 2, 1971 | | | |
| Tocks Island Lake, Pa., N.J., and N.Y | Feb. 3, 1971 | Oct. 1, 1971 | | | |
| Tyrone, Pa | | Apr. 29, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Union City Lake, Pa | Dec. 6, 1972 | | | June 1973 | |
| Woodock Creek Lake, Pa | May 8, 1972 | Mar. 30, 1973 | | | |
| Portugues and Bucana Rivers, P.R | | Nov. 13, 1970 | | June 1973 | Do. |
| Providence River and Harbor, R.I | May 25, 1973 | | | August 1973 | |
| Hunting Island Beach, S.C | | | March 1974 | June 1974 | |
| Big Bend dam and locks, Sharpe, S.D | | | September 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Oahe Dam, S.D. and N.D | | | do | do | |
| Cordell Hull Dam and Reservoir, Tenn | May 3, 1972 | | | September 1973 | |
| Buffalo Bayou and tributaries, Texas | | | Indefinite | Indefinite | ([13]). |
| Copper Lake and Channels, Texas | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | ([15]). |
| Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Tex | Feb. 8, 1971 | May 7, 1971 | | | |
| Duck Creek channel improvement, Texas | | May 6, 1971 | | | Draft not filed. |
| El Paso, Tex.: | | | | | |
| (northwest area) | Apr. 23, 1973 | Nov. 9, 1970 | | December 1973 | ([14]). |
| (central area) | | | December 1973* | March 1974* | |
| Freeport and vicinity, Texas | | | September 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Galveston Channel, Tex | | Nov. 13, 1970 | September 1973* | December 1973* | Draft not filed. |
| Highland Bayou, Tex | Jan. 29, 1971 | Aug. 11, 1971 | | | |
| Lavon Lake modernization and East Fork channel modernization, Texas | | Mar. 29, 1971 | June 1975* | Fiscal year 1976 | Channel only. |
| Port Arthur and vicinity, Texas | | | June 1973 | December 1973 | |
| San Antonio Channel improvement, Texas | Apr. 13, 1971 | Nov. 9, 1971 | September 1974* | December 1974* | |
| San Gabriel River, Tex | Sept. 3, 1971 | Mar. 27, 1972 | | | |
| Taylors Bayou, Tex | Mar. 18, 1971 | May 26, 1972 | June 1973* | December 1973* | |
| Texas City and vicinity, Texas | | | June 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Trinity River and tributaries, high level bridge, Texas | | | | | EIS filed by others. |
| Wallisville Lake, Tex | Jan. 29, 1971 | Jan. 21, 1972 | | | |
| Four Mile Run, Va | | Apr. 24, 1973 | | | Draft not filed. |
| Gathright Lake, Va | Aug. 28, 1972 | Feb. 2, 1973 | | | |
| Virginia Beach, Va (reimbursement) | | | June 1973 | August 1973 | |
| Chief Joseph Dam, Wash | May 20, 1971 | Feb. 2, 1972 | | | |
| Ice Harbor locks and dam, Washington | Feb. 18, 1971 | Aug. 19, 1971 | | | |
| Lower Granite locks and dam, Washington | | Nov. 8, 1971 | | | Do. |
| Lower Monumental locks and dam, Washington | | | | June 1975 | |
| The Dallas locks and dam, Washington | Aug. 17, 1971 | June 16, 1972 | | | |
| Beach Fork Lake, W. Va | | | June 1973 | December 1973 | |
| Burnsville Lake, W. Va | | Aug. 19, 1971 | | | Do. |
| East Lynn Lake, W. Va | | | September 1973 | March 1974 | |
| R. D. Bailey Lake, W. Va | | | do | June 1974 | |
| LaFarge Lake and channel improvement, Wisconsin | Nov. 30, 1971* | Apr. 18, 1972* | | | |
| Sheridan, Wy | | | | | ([8]). |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES | | | | | |
| Cache Basin, Ark | | September 1972. | September 1973* | March 1974* | |
| Lower White River Clarendon levee, Arkansas | | March 1971 | | | |
| St. Francis Basin, Arkansas and Missouri | Feb. 7, 1973* | | | June 1973* | |
| Tensas Basin, Arkansas and Louisiana | | | March 1974<br>December 1973 | June 1974<br>do | Excluding pumping.<br>Pumping plants. |
| West Kentucky tributaries, Kentucky | June 1971 | | | do | |
| Atchafalaya Basin, La | | | March 1974 | do | |
| Lower Red River, south bank levees, Louisiana | | | do | September 1974 | |
| Old River, La | | | do | do | |
| Yazoo Basin, Miss. (11 EIS to be prepared) | | | June 1973, June 1973, December 1973, March 1974, June 1974. | September 1973 (1), December 1973 (2), March 1974 (2), June 1974 (2), December 1974 (4). | |
| West Tennessee tributaries, Tennessee | | May 1971 | December 1973* | June 1974* | |
| Channel improvement, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee | | | June 1973 | September 1973 | |
| Mississippi River levees, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. | | | do | do | |

[1] EIS for O. & M. only--construction essentially completed.
[2] Award of main dem contract being delayed by litigation.
[3] Submitted in 3 segments—2 segments filed and 1 scheduled.
[4] 5 additional segments to be filed later.
[5] To be filed in 5 segments.
[6] 3 additional segments to be filed later.
[7] EIS not required—project turned over to locals to operate and maintain
[8] EIS not required—negative assessment.
[9] ———
[10] Filed in 2 segments.
[11] Corps not lead agency—EIS by DOT.
[12] 4 segments have separat EIS and filing dates, earliest draft.
[13] Construction substantially complete except remaining main channel work indefinitely postponed.
[14] Control area only—planning incomplete, other areas remaining.
[15] Court issued preliminary injunction.
* Update.

## CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, most of us are aware of the plight of the elderly citizen who cannot afford the proper medical care, particularly custodial care. We have passed such programs to ease the financial burden of caring for oneself after the age of 65. These programs include social security and medicare. However, these programs do not go far enough in treating the actual health problems of the aged.

One of my constituents, Ms. Gertrude Parkman, participated in a geriatric study tour of Europe. The results of her study were published in the Haverhill Enterprise on June 14, 1973. It is truly amazing the high quality of care that other countries provide for their senior citizens. There is no loss of dignity, no loss of pride. In the interest of all my colleagues and the elderly of America, I am having Ms. Parkman's article reprinted in full:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES FAR ADVANCED IN CARING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Society at last became concerned with the well being of the elderly and our senior citizens, including those who have outlived most of their relatives and friends are no longer neglected and misunderstood. Government on all levels help make the lives of these people brighter, within the limits of financial capability. But, in the United States giant steps must be taken to match the achievements of some foreign countries.

Some years ago I was able to combine a deep personal concern for the elderly with a job opportunity in a relatively new specialized field and today the needs—physical and otherwise—of senior citizens are an abiding mission in my life.

GERIATRIC STUDY TOUR IN EUROPE FOR 2 WEEKS

I took a trip in May of last year as one of Twenty Two nursing home personnel in this country. Our group was from Baltimore, Washington, D.C.; George, Wisconsin, San Francisco, California; Phoenix, Arizona; New York, New Jersey, I was from Massachusetts.

My trip was sponsored by Mr. Maxwell Baker who was at the time owner of Oxford Manor Nursing Home, Haverhill and Maplewood Manor Nursing Home, Amesbury. I have been a Social Activities Director for four years, I am still employed at Oxford Manor and love my work, furnishing an exciting adventure in service to humanity.

Our group visited Nursing Homes and Hospitals in three Countries, Sweden, Denmark, and London. We observed, took pictures (I have over 100 slides) and sat in on "Rap Sessions" where doctors and nurses, health officials explained their program and answered our questions. We took notes as we would at a Seminar of college lectures. I would like to tell you of some highlights.

As you know the United States gives dollars assistance to its elderly, but, the government does not provide direct care.

Our privately owned nursing home and hospitals want to do everything possible for the care, comfort, and well being of the elderly; but their efforts are limited by the high cost of everything involved in maintaining institutional care.

To give you an example; In contrast the per-day patient cost at hospitals I visited is about $2.00 in American Currency. A doctors visit is $1.00. A minor fraction of the cost in our country. If a patient needs to take a taxi to the doctor or hospital the cost is $.50. He or she is reimbursed by the government.

In the Scandinavian countries, particularly the needs of the elderly have long been a government concern.

In Sweden and Denmark, institutional care is involved with the socialized medicine program which began in 1913. Of course, Great Britain has a similar medical care program plan.

Swedish Nursing Homes that we visited have several catagories of care.

The flats are designated for quarters assigned to qualified bodies Senior citizens who enjoy many privileges of those who live in subsidized government housing in the U.S.A.

These living quarters cost a small fee to all 10 percent of the pension check which is about fourteen hundred dollars, for the wife supplement if husband is 61 years old the wife is 67 years old she will receive $838.00 per year until husband is 67. Then, she receives the same as husband, regardless of income or money in the bank, every one receives a pension, because they have paid all their lives until retirement age to help the program.

When one reaches the age of 67 years and wants to keep on working, it does not effect his pension, he can keep his weekly wages plus he or she receives their pension check. The object is to help the elderly to manage by themselves in the best way and as long as possible in the flats and surroundings they prefer and thus to make them continued being gay and active members of society.

That is why those who are able to look after themselves can have the benefit of small pension flats with the accommodations, the facilities of nurses, home help, and meal service provided.

The government circular on the provision of homes for the elderly in 1967, discribes the functions of Nursing Homes for the elderly infirms, old age pensioners homes and old age pensioner's falts.

The nursing home is a place for the elderly infirm needing care where the less infirm should be able to be cared for in homes for the elderly.

Those able to look after themselves can have the benefit of small pensioner's flats with the latter type of accommodations, facilities of the district nurse, home help and at a limited number of places meal services age pensioner's flats.

Most elderly people like to end their days as individuals—surrounded by their own possessions. The only problem of the elderly in their own homes—is that being along and possible infirm. That is why they have a new type of accommodations which is classed as a Service Flat with Nursing care. Each flat, residents bring their own furniture all but the bed.

FLATS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The visit of this flat was very enlightening. Flats are built and furnished for the wheel chair patients having no doorsteps, no cupboards under the kitchenette tables. Each flat also has intercommunication system and telephone on which help can be called from the Central Aid Department which is situated at the entrance of the building.

Some of these buildings with the flats, contain a restaurant, shops, and a bank. That area also has a large hall which can be used as a meeting place for all the tenants, visiting friends and relatives. It also has a large recreation hall and hobby rooms, physical exercise facilities, swimming pools, etc.

They play a big part in keeping the handicapped active and at home rather than institutionalized. Many aspects of Swedish welfare system were clarified when one sees the program in action.

The Home of the Aged—The tour of these homes was heartwarming experience. The house was beautifully maintained, the furnishings and surroundings complimented the age of the persons living there.

The emphasis was always on the wishes of the aged and every effort is made to keep them contented. This was definitely reflected in the attitude of the geriatrics in this home, they were very productive and alert. The use of the Recreation department by the Swedish people in the geriatric program is very exciting. They cater to every need of the person and keep them moving to the challenge of intricate handwork and woodwork to keep them mentally stimulated, creative and useful individuals.

In the self contained flats residents can look after themselves, do shopping, etc., as long as they can do so, but if one should need for help, such as during a short spell of illness or as in chronic illness, such as infections, as diabetics might require nursing care and domestic service can be obtained through the buildings inter-communication system from the Central Aid Dept.

From this department all the various types of help can be drawn, besides nursing care, help in bathroom, cleaning, doing errands, etc. If residents are unable to cook due to disability, meals may be taken in the restaurant or brought up to the flat, if they are unable to go down, or the Service of Meals on Wheels.

The Service flats for the elderly are not a new idea, but the new trend is the added nursing services which provides this safety for the elderly people.

There is a reason to believe that many elderly people "Yes" even the majority under these circumstances will be able to remain in the Service flats and "Never Require" a bed in a real nursing home. A great number of people in nursing or rest homes could function very well in the community if housing programs were provided such as in Europe. Income and Service added and facilities.

The Nursing Home sections are for those who require nursing care. The dominant goal is that the elderly shall maintain their self-respect and dignity and that they shall not be allowed to become "Cabbages", Human Beings vegetating from lack of productive activity and skillfully administered to their needs.

EVERY ONE NEEDS A HOLIDAY EVEN PATIENTS IN NURSING HOMES

Pleasant as life is in European nursing homes, persons administering the programs are aware of the need of a change of pace. The social activities include holidays, shopping trips, dining out, visits to the theater and scenic rides.

This gives the people a feeling of normalcy and a sense of participation in "The world outside." We do this as far as possible in our nursing homes here in America and similar activities are provided for able-bodied senior citizens who do not require nursing care. Such programs remove dreariness in life and afford something special to live for.

In the early summer as well as in late summer from a climate point of view, the best season of the year arrangements are made for a 2 week recreation stay for weak and handicapped elderly people in modern, well equipped and most beautiful tracts of country holiday resorts near Rome and Naples, traveling out of home by plane. Nurses and care personnel come with them.

Christmas arrangements for the elderly people travel by plane to other countries who would otherwise be alone at Christmas. There is a celebration on Christmas Eve and a 3-day Christmas stay at some holiday places.

Quote from Hospital Administrators: From a Session I attended:

QUOTE

To get some form of unified concept perhaps we can glance at why we care for the elderly. When we look back at the foundation of our culture, I think we can say roughly that the Romans taught us how to rule and the Greeks taught us how to think, so when we are considering the source of any social or ethical practice "Quote" I like to see what the Greeks thought about it. In Plato's Republic about 400 BC, Socrates Said: "I enjoy talking with the very aged for, to my thinking, we have to learn of them as it were from way fares who have preceded us on the road "Which we too" It may be, must sometime fare. What is it like? It is rough or hard going? Or easy and pleasant to travel."

Old age should be respected and its opinion valued but it was a paramount necessity that life in old age should be worth living. I think that most of us would accept this view today, but we have arrived at it only fairly recently.

When we decry the by-gone methods of the Poor Law and deplore geriatric long stay places, it is really against this lack of the concept of worthwhile living that we inveigh. We who are working among the elderly may feel that we are reasonably enlightened but it is certain that there are large pockets of the custodial attitude still to be rooted out from various places. And it is only people like you who can do it.

THE FUNCTION OF A HOSPITAL OR NURSING HOME

Is to rehabilitate patients up to the hospital standards of independent living of which they are capable. When we cannot send them out to enjoy that standard we should think of it not in terms of pressure on welfare accommodation but, in terms of personal tragedy and unfair deprivation for these poor victims of circumstances, few indeed, would make their hospital their permanent home.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY WORTHWHILE LIVING

I suppose we think of it mostly in terms of living in a true home. A home may be defined as a place where reasonable creature comforts exist, for example: Shelter, food, heat, light, and simple sanitary facilities where besides the person concerned, at least one other reasonably fit person with interest, Goodwill and Commonsense is present most of the time, and where the services of an interested family doctor is available.

Try to enable handicapped people to regain independence and return to the community.

QUOTE FROM A DOCTOR IN LONDON

"Some patients have to be encouraged to find their feet again, must learn to get themselves out of bed and chair without help, to wash, dress, eat, and communicate with one another. I feel at times some of the Geriatric wards have been grossly understaff and it is easier for a hard pressed nurse to lift a patient out of bed, dress her, put her on a bed pan, or wheel her in a sani chair than spare precious time to help her to do things slowly for herself.

Most of the elderly people with whom we come in contact are probably suffering from some handicap which we associate with old age, but, they are still people with likes and dislikes which they have developed through their lives. I feel that a great many geriatric patients become sick merely from the fact that when they retire from their own job they have nothing to do and begin to deteriorate." Let us adopt this slogan.

We have put life to the years, not just years to the life.

GERTRUDE R. PARKMAN.

## PUBLIC BROADCASTING LAUDED

### HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial which appeared in the Topeka State Journal on May 11, 1973.

This editorial reflects the community support enjoyed by public television—specifically KTWU, Channel 11—in Topeka, and also coincides with my strong personal and legislative support of public broadcasting:

PUBLIC TV FEELS PINCH

Washburn University's television station, KTWU, channel 11, is one of the local institutions feeling a pinch this year because the federal government is forced to cut back; or, in other cases, not increase its spending.

This cutback in federal spending is necessary if taxpayers aren't to be hit by higher taxes or more inflation. But, like other worthwhile agencies and programs, KTWU finds it is cramped.

KTWU hasn't suffered any actual cutback this year. For 1973 it gets $24,336, compared to $24,000 in 1972. The pinch came because KTWU had been advised it would be eligible for $62,000 and had hoped to increase its services greatly.

It means, explains Dr. Dale Anderson, director-manager of the station, that KTWU will operate this year at the same level as last. "We won't see any growth this year," he said.

The station gives Topeka and the area fine service. It brings good music and drama. The Masterpiece Theater, has been popular. So have children's programs like "Sesame Street," "The Electric Company," and "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood," Telecasts like "Book Beat." "The French Cook," "Chess" and "Black Journal," appeal to specialized audiences.

KTWU wants to expand its local programs, but this it can't do now.

Public or educational TV serves a fine purpose. Part of KTWU's funds come from Washburn University, part from membership of the public in the Channel 11 club; part from the Action Auctions. In a time when federal funds must be limited to hold down taxes and inflation, KTWU might well find help through increased gifts from those who feel they have been greatly benefited from programs they receive only over such a station.

## RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE: TRADE WITH THE SOVIETS AT TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, American corporate executives, who normally take a hard dollars-and-cents look at their business dealings in this country, seem to have forgotten everything they ever learned in the world of big business when it comes to "trade" dealings with the Soviet Union. They are caught up in the propaganda merry-go-round of the public relations campaign to sell American business on trade possibilities in Russia. The "240 million Russian consumers," that the State Department frequently refers to, have the U.S. business community making eager, often expensive, attempts to gain trading favor from the Russian Communist Party.

In fact it is difficult to decide whether the Communists are becoming more capitalistic, or the capitalists are becoming more communistic in their business approach. Perhaps what we are seeing developed today is a new breed of multinational businesses more properly labeled CAP-COM—that is those corporate giants who seek to make a respectable capitalist profit by exploiting the work of Communist laborers.

In any event, a large contingent of American businessmen, with ruble signs in their eyes, last week met with Russian Communit Party Boss Brezhnev during his Washington visit, and found him much to their liking. With 52 of the Nation's top corporate leaders looking on officials from the United States and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union signed agreements binding the two countries into further trade relations. The groundwork was cemented for a United States-Soviet "Chamber of Commerce" in the near future. Ten U.S.-based corporations were formally "accredited" to do business in the Soviet Union, and several others are reported to be vying for the approval of the party in their pursuit of the almighty ruble. This event, and other treaty signings during Brezhnev's stay, gathered wide coverage in the world press and on television.

The full story was never told, however. The fact that the U.S. taxpayer will pay for the expensive, and financially questionable ventures in trade with the Soviets. Through a number of U.S. Government agencies, the American taxpayer's money will be used to finance and insure the projects in the Soviet Union.

The giant American firms do not chance their capital in the risky Russian ventures; they prefer to use the American taxpayers' dollars to foot the bill for investments abroad.

Through the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the CAP-COM businessman can get large sums of tax money in the form of low-interest, decade-long payback period loans that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Two years ago, the lending power of the Bank was expanded to allow $20 billion from tax money in the U.S. Treasury to be used to finance private business deals overseas. The money was made available to all Communist countries, including Communist China. The Bank extends loans and guarantees and insures credit extended by U.S. companies to finance export sales of U.S. goods and services. Relatively few of our people know that their money is being used to expand and finance goods for sale to the Communist regimes around the world.

Through the Commodity Credit Corporation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture—taxpayer supported incidentally—industrialists are able to finance almost unlimited exports of U.S. agricultural products to the Russian dinner table. It should be remembered that the massive "sale" of 400 million bushels of grain last fall which cost the taxpayers some $300 million in subsidized arrangements with large U.S. grain trading firms, and sent the price of meat and livestock byproducts soaring in this country was financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Housewives trying to balance a budget and still feed meat to their families, have discovered the effect that this business venture, supported by tax money, had on U.S. pocketbooks. Last year large grain combines exported three-fourths of the

1972 wheat crop, and more than one-half the soybean crop. A reported one-fourth of the wheat went directly to the Russians. The Red Chinese got a smaller percentage, but this year their take of the U.S. wheat crop is expected to reach $100 million in long-term, low-interest credit extended by the USDA.

The Comptroller General of the United States estimated recently that when all the facts are known, the Russians may have gotten a much better bargain in their wheat deal than was first reported. Because of dollar devaluation in February, the Soviets will save an additional $100 million on the wheat they bought on credit.

Even if American companies should decide to invest some of their stockholders' money in Soviet speculation, they have no fear of the possibility of losing their investment. If the Red-bloc countries fail to pay, or seize and nationalize a company's holdings, the American company can collect from the U.S. taxpayers. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation—OPIC—an agency of the Federal Government, guarantees foreign investment against loss, with your money.

OPIC's "political risk insurance" makes certain that the big corporations investments are protected by the full faith and credit and the Government. So, if a U.S. company's holdings are seized by the Soviet Government, as they were in the 1930's, the investment will be repaid by OPIC, with tax money.

Any trade with the Soviet Union, because of all the credit, insurance and other manipulation of taxpayers' money by Federal agencies, amounts to little more than a form of foreign aid.

At the present time, the size of the Russian market for imported Western goods is governed by the Soviet Union's ability to sell its own products on the free market. That market is likely to remain rather low for some time to come despite glowing reports in business publications. The only goods that the Russians can export for hard Western currency are raw and partially processed raw materials such as oil, natural gas, timber, some metals and furs, and their potential for expansion is limited. Soviet industrial design is still in a primitive state. Ther consumer goods and machinery are so shoddy in workmanship that their only markets abroad are those that will accept Russian goods only as a last resort. Even those countries in the Red-bloc prefer to import Western consumer goods, and export their best products to the West where they will bring a better price.

A massive injection of U.S. technological knowhow is not likely to improve their flagging system of production. The top-heavy Kremlin bureaucracy that controls Russian industrial production remains the primary stumbling block of their emergenc as an industrial country capable of supplying their own consumer demands and exporting goods to the West, according to informed international sources.

Soviet dependence on Western assistance during times of economic crisis goes back more than 50 years to the earliest days following the Bolshevik revolution. An influx of American money and technicians in the 1920's and 1930's has been largely credited for saving the Communist Party from total economic defeat during its shakey beginning. American engineers designed and built the large hydroelectric powerplant that still supplies much of the country with electricity. Russia's largest steel plant was created with American personnel and knowhow. Henry Ford applied mass assembly line technique he developed in this country to build a big truck factory at Gorky, Russia, during the 1930's. That plant is still in use with machinery that is decades behind the times. It might be remembered that once the plant was built and operating, Joseph Stalin kicked the foreigners out and took over the facility.

There is no guarantee that the same thing will not happen again, yet several American firms are hard at work building what will become one of the world's largest industrial complexes in the Soviet Union. The Kama River truck factory is designed to produce some 150,000 trucks and a quarter of a million engines a year. The factory, equivalent to 400 covered football fields, will complete all the tasks necessary for production from producing the steel to finishing the vehicles—all under a single roof. An automobile factory, built with Western design and workers and using Western machinery, is already producing half a million cars a year for the Russian market. The cars and trucks now being driven in the Soviet Union are a good example of the many areas where Western production is accomplishing manufacturing feats the Soviet Union cannot match on its own.

One area where the Soviet Union excells in its production skills is the manufacture of war material. It has little apparent trouble turning out the missiles, bombs and planes to fuel wars all over the globe. The factories and steel mills that U.S. aid built in Russia during the 1930's were used later to create the munitions that killed American GI's in Korea and Vietnam.

It was all smiles last week when the Nation's top industrial leaders met in Washington to hail the Russian chief, and for good reason. East-West trade agreements will benefit both the big multinational corporations in this country and the floundering Russian system at the expense of the American taxpayer. The businessmen have nothing to lose, as long as the American public continues to pick up the tab for financing and insuring their dealings with the Communists. The Russians also are able to get the low-cost financial backing they need to stay afloat.

The only one who is not smiling at all the wheeling and dealing taking place in Washington and Moscow is the American taxpayer. He is the one who stands to lose his hard earned tax money in entangling trade alliances with the Soviet Union.

## THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the cooperative movement is an important economic, political and sociological factor both within the United States and abroad. The basic goal of the cooperative effort is to create business structures which are owned and directed by the consumers of those enterprises' goods and services.

Here in America, the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. is the national federation of cooperatives which promotes the common goals of the various U.S. cooperative groups and organizations. This league has played an important role on the international stage through its post-World War II sponsorship of the CARE program and its growing effort in assisting the Agency for International Development—AID—to foster economic growth and democratic progress in the developing nations.

Mr. Stanley Dreyer, the president of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., recently testified on the activities of the league before the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and I am including his statement for publication in the RECORD:

STATEMENT BY STANLEY DREYER, PRESIDENT, COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS, U.S. SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, MAY 16, 1973

My name is Stanley Dreyer. I am President of the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA). We are a national confederation of institutions which represents the major sectors of the cooperative movement. Included in our membership are primary level cooperatives, regional cooperative associations, auxiliary service organizations and sector federations. The League's service activities are designed basically to serve its membership in the areas of information, promotion and education; in research and development; and in representing a cooperative viewpoint in legislative matters.

In addition to these direct membership services the League also undertakes development activities directed toward strengthening the cooperative movement and expanding participation in cooperative enterprises. These development activities are carried out both domestically and internationally, and respond to the conviction that participation in cooperative organizations provides the most effective means for the individual to influence and affect changes in the marketplace, whether as a consumer of goods and services, or as a producer attempting to sell his produce, negotiate credit or purchase production supplies.

Since 1945 when we helped establish CARE (the Cooperative for American Remittances Everywhere) the League has had a long history of concern for reaching out to other people in other lands—assisting them in analyzing their situation, their needs and their potential, assisting them in applying the principles of cooperation to the task of bettering their socio-economic condition, and participating with them in the building of viable cooperative enterprises.

From 1954 through June of 1972 the League has channeled to the developing nations a total of 71 man years, mostly in short term consultants' time, of privately financed technical assistance. This capacity to transfer the experience and expertise of U.S. cooperatives to developing countries was greatly expanded from 1963 when the U.S. Government's Agency for International Development (AID) entered into a working agreement with the League as part of its implementation of Title V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which declared it to be the policy of the United States "... to encourage the development of cooperatives . . ." as a part of the foreign aid program.

Under this agreement, the Cooperative League was authorized to establish an office and staff in order to advise and assist AID in its cooperative development program, and to help mobilize resources which could transfer to the developing countries that which would be most appropriate and applicable of the U.S. cooperative experience and expertise.

We have also signed individual country task orders with AID Missions for specific technical assistance and cooperative development projects. During 1972, CLUSA had active country task orders in Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Panama, and India. During 1972 CLUSA also initiated a technical assistance program in Costa Rica under a contract with the National Bank of Costa Rica. Although this is not a task order with an AID Mission, the contract is directly related to an AID development loan to the Bank.

The League also supports development through membership in collaboration with other international organizations. The League has long been the U.S. member of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA). Founded in 1895, the ICA now embraces more than 255,000,000 members of cooperative societies in 60 different countries, half of which are developing nations. It is the only world organization entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world. The ICA is the largest non-governmental organization with a voice in the United Nations and enjoys the highest consultative status with the United Nations' Economic and Social Council. As such, it is working with the United Nations and related agencies to mobilize other resources for integrated cooperative economic and social development.

Our interest in development is perhaps best documented in our 1972 Biennial Congress Delegates reaffirmation of CLUSA's historic policy of support to cooperative development wherever human needs exist:

"Cooperatives have proved effective around the world in raising living standards and helping stimulate economic growth; they are a source of individual dignity, and develop skills among people to establish and preserve democratic society . . . The Cooperative League . . . urges that (foreign assistance) programs should be expanded, drawing on resources of existing cooperatives and their associations for direct assistance . . . The League will continue to utilize advisory committees of cooperative personnel to assist and advise specific overseas projects . . . to improve agriculture production and distribution, decent housing, adequate credit and better job training. We can help people to help themselves through the creation of democratic, non-profit institutions such as cooperatives, credit unions and similar grass root organizations . . . we realize that long-run self-sufficiency can come only through practical assistance to developing countries so they can increase their own production of food, and other necessities."

The bulk of people of the developing world have yet to gain access to goods, services, and markets. The technical resources of the U.S. cooperative movement can play a substantial role in helping to obtain that objective. Through our membership in the ICA we feel we are in a position to tap such resources and channel them to areas of greatest need. It seems consistent that it should be a part of the U.S. Government's foreign assistance program to expand these cooperative activities in the developing countries by providing positive support to organizations with experience in this field.

As a part of this involvement, CLUSA has established a series of advisory committees to backstop its outreach activities. Committee members come primarily from boards, management and staffs of CLUSA member cooperatives, but in some instances they are recruited also from universities and government agencies. These advisory committees serve as a direct practical link between the U.S. cooperatives and the development activities. They assist in analysis of project potential, in project design, identification of technical personnel for project implementation and in project evaluation. Committee members often participate in field advisory visits. Their professional participation usually represents a direct contribution by their cooperative. Thus, for every person we involve actively in our assistance programs overseas, hundreds more U.S. citizens develop a widening interest in and support of our foreign assistance program.

In addition to the personal contributions of individual cooperators with special knowledge in a particular area, there is a consequential role for League staff people in getting organizations in our own and recipient countries to work together. Meshing the energies of separate groups in the domestic scene and in developing countries is their unique function, and one which with the passage of a quarter century they have come to exercise with considerable skill. This is done by identifying a problem when we are at work and quickly finding here at home the group or organization best able and most willing to cope with it. The time saved and the higher quality of assistance received are but two of the measures of the effectiveness of this type of expertise.

Throughout its involvement in international assistance programs, CLUSA has operated with conviction that real development must reach the masses of people at the lower economic levels, and that those people must be involved on a self-help basis to a great extent. We are delighted that this is the current thinking of many developmental institutions including AID, the World Bank, the United Nations' agencies, and others.

## THE DAY OF THE ARCTIC HAS COME

### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, next week members of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will fly to Alaska to learn firsthand about the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Already, the committee has had the benefit of expert testimony from Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and others in hearings that have spanned more than 2 months.

In this factfinding mission, committee members will cover the entire 789-mile route of the proposed pipeline from Prudhoe Bay in the Arctic to the port of Valdez. I am confident their time will be taken up with the pipeline, but, in their brief stay in Alaska, I am certain, too, that they will see Alaska's great potential as a storehouse of natural resources.

These resources can be utilized, for the benefit of all Americans, with minimal disruption of the environment. While more will be heard on this subject in coming years, I should like to offer a brief introduction at this time in the form of a magazine article that was published in the Reader's Digest this month by Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska from 1966 to 1969 and Secretary of the Interior in 1969 and 1970:

THE DAY OF THE ARCTIC HAS COME

By Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska, 1966–69; Secretary of the Interior, 1969–70: "The eyes of the world are turning north. We must start using our Arctic resources—including natural beauty and fossil fuel—right now."

Up here in my office in Anchorage, I sit 90 minutes flying time east of Soviet territory and 90 minutes south of our rich North Slope oil fields, and I wish there was some way I could make the rest of America grasp the urgent importance to our nation of Alaska and this whole top of the world.

It is a vast, forbidding territory as mysterious as the moon, yet under its cover of ice and snow lies a unique opportunity for the future.

Take a good look at a schoolroom globe. Look down at the Arctic—ten million square miles, extending roughly from the 60th parallel up and across the North Pole. Within it lie most of Alaska, almost half of Canada, all of Greenland and Iceland, parts of Scandinavia, an incredible sweep of northern Russia and Siberia, plus most of their continental shelves and islands. In area, it's as big as Western Europe, the continental United States, Japan, India and China combined—nations which support two billion people. The Arctic, just as big, is practically unpeopled, and all but unknown.

Now, focus in on Alaska. Note that the shortest air route from New York to Tokyo, or to Peking, is not through Honolulu but along the Great Circle route through Alaska. Note, too, how the Pacific coasts of North America and Asia stretch south like legs of a wishbone, and how Alaska sits there strategically, atop the entire Pacific basin.

More than this, Alaska is a treasure-house of natural beauty and fossil fuel—fuel that lies undeveloped and unused, at a time when we desperately need it to produce energy to run our country.

How much fuel? Nobody knows. Some 30 billion barrels of oil have already been located on the North Slope—enough to supply the "lower 48" with two million barrels a day, from now until the year 2000. And that's not all. Estimates of other Alaska oil reserves, both on- and offshore, add another 20–30 billion barrels. And if you count potential continental-shelf reserves out to a depth of 200 meters, the total swells unbelievably, by another 600–780 billion barrels. To top all this, Alaska's coal reserves may exceed 120 billion tons, and natural-gas reserves are estimated at 238–438 trillion cubic feet.

Thus, Alaska is 1) geographically a crossroads of the globe, 2) a place of incalculable economic potential. In world politics, these two things add up to tremendous clout. But the northern regions of Russia, Siberia and Canada share similar strategic locations and the same rich potential. This is why the whole Arctic is destined to become a dominant force in the economic-political balance of the world. This is why I believe the world's power center is destined to shift from the Middle East to the Arctic.

What should we Americans be doing about it right now? I am convinced that we should get on with the job of extracting North Slope oil, so that we can reduce our dependence on Venezuela and the Middle East, and start damming up the critical and unnecessary flow of American dollars abroad.

As living space for man, the Arctic will never compete with the softer climates; no one is going to buy a retirement home on Prudhoe Bay. That is why the Arctic is a perfect location for a storehouse of wealth. And what a storehouse, for everything from mineral resources to the rarer resources of natural beauty and wildlife—perhaps most precious of all, in the long run. They will refresh the spirit of man as long as he inhabits earth.

The unique Arctic conditions encourage two opposite points of view. One says: "Exploit it fast. Get in—grab—and get out." The other warns: "The Arctic is a precious wilderness, so delicate and fragile we should lock it up. Man should stay out forever."

Both viewpoints are wrong. Today we can get the oil out—and the gas, the iron a: d the copper—without seriously disrupting the environment. We know better now than simply to take over the engineering techniques that worked in Texas and Oklahoma. We have learned to work *with* the Arctic elements, rather than against them.

This is something the Russians have learned, too. It began when they built the Trans-Siberian railroad in the 1890s, across 5500 miles of blizzard-swept desolation—"rusty streaks of iron through the vastness of nothing to the extremities of nowhere," as detractors scoffed. Then, recognizing potential in the region, Lenin in 1917 set up an institute to study the waters north of Siberia, the "Northwest Passage" between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Fearful of depending on other nations, Soviet leaders were determined to find and develop raw materials within their own borders. As a result, new cities have materialized in the Soviet Arctic and sub-Arctic at fantastic speeds, and established ones have grown. Novosibirsk, on the River Ob in Siberia, now has a population of 1.1 million.

Today, oil-production plans for western Siberia stagger the mind: two million barrels a day by 1975, and double that by 1980, or some 40 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s total. Overall, including offshore areas, the Soviet Arctic may contain nearly a half-*trillion* barrels of oil, or almost as much as the "proved" reserves (540 billion barrels) of the rest of the world. Even more overwhelming are the Soviet Arctic's natural-gas reserves, estimated in 1970 at 425 trillion cubic feet (15 trillion more than ours at that time).

The Russians have laid down some 18,000 miles of oil pipelines plus 39,000 miles of gas pipelines, and will soon begin piping gas—probably to Austria and West Germany this year, Italy next year, and later Belgium. Before long, we may even be depending on Russia to ease *our* energy crisis. For example, under Soviet study now is the feasibility of constructing two 56-inch pipelines, one to carry western Siberian natural gas northwest to Murmansk for tanker shipment to our East Coast, the other to convey eastern Siberian gas southeast to a port near Vladivostok for shipment to our West Coast. Their combined length: 4,000 miles—five times that of our proposed trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Understandably, the Russians now say, "There is no Russia without Siberia." They have turned a corner in their attitude toward the Arctic. It is time for us to do the same. The Arctic is not as difficult as it is different. Our challenge is to appreciate that difference. Let's stop being afraid of the Arctic. Let's roll up our sleeves and get started.

We need, for example, information about the continental shelf and the offshore lands of the Arctic. We need up-to-date polar maps. We need answers to questions about international sovereignty over Arctic waters and their seabeds. We ought to know more about Arctic transportation and communications systems, about the problems of large human settlements in the far north. We need a comprehensive study, leading to a coordinated national policy for Arctic development.

It is a responsibility we share with all the nations that rim the Arctic Ocean: the Soviet Union, the Scandinavian countries and, closest of all, Canada, on whose Mackenzie River delta and Arctic islands oil and natural gas have recently been discovered in enormous quantities. The region can become a hostile arena of economic and possibly military conflict. Or it can become a shining example of how nations can plan, live and work together, intelligently and wisely, with love for their planet Earth. We must join other Arctic nations in a federated approach to our common problems and opportunities. We owe it to future generations of the whole world.

As much as we have yet to learn, one thing is clear to me here in Anchorage—as clear as the peak of Mt. McKinley, 20,300 feet high against the blue Alaskan sky across the inlet. We need to move *right now*. The eyes of the world are turning north. We must start using our Arctic resources, those of natural beauty and those that meet man's other needs. And we must take the first steps, whatever our government and Congress judge them to be, toward cooperative international development of the whole polar region.

I have dreamed of the day when Americans would change their attitude toward Alaska and the Arctic. It begins to look as though history, economics and world politics are with me, and as though the day has begun.

## THE NEED FOR A BAN ON HANDGUNS

## HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the menace of handguns in our society has been a major factor in the growth of crime, violence, and personal tragedy which our country is experiencing. I have introduced legislation which would ban all handguns in the United States, with the exception of those necessary for use by the military, law-enforcement personnel, and qualified pistol clubs, and I shall continue my efforts to seek passage of this proposal.

Unfortunately, Congress has a poor track record in the field of gun control legislation, and the inertia which has marked its posture is becoming a target of growing vocal public criticism. WCBS Radio in New York City is broadcasting a fine editorial today on the pressing need for congressional action to curb the handgun peril which is rampant in America, and I urge my colleague to take note of the broadcast editorial, which I am including for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GUN CONTROL

After a New York City policeman was shot to death last week, the Police Commissioner said it was time for the public to be disarmed.

It was a plea that has been heard many times before. He was talking about gun control—or gun non-control, a more accurate description of life in America.

Nationwide, civilians own roughly 24 million handguns, and more are sold every minute. They are not all used for sport. The FBI reports that in 1971, fifty-two percent of all murders were committed with handguns. Last year in New York City, over 700 people were killed with handguns. This despite the fact that New York's Sullivan Law is considered one of the toughest licensing and registration measures in the nation.

The problem is, there is no effective, national effort to control the availability and ownership of handguns. And the Congress has historically been reluctant to meet this problem head on, obviously because so many voters are gun owners.

Last year, the Senate passed legislation aimed at controlling snub-nosed pistols. But a bill that would ban handguns got just seven votes and one requiring licensing and registration received fewer than 20. The House of Representatives did not pass any gun control legislation.

So things start all over again this year. The issue is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, where more than 20 gun control bills of varying severity have been introduced. Hearings on them have not been held yet. The new chairman of that committee is Congressman Peter Rodino of New Jersey. If you agree with us that it's time to control the killer handgun, write to him. Let him know you're looking for action this year. And we'll be watching, too.

## DEATH OF AN AGE

## HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, The era of military dominance in both domestic and international affairs has ended. The need for selecting economic and socially oriented decision leaders is clear. It is not that the Armed Forces will no longer be needed. Rather, they are to be subordinate to and will serve to stabilize the emerging patterns of progress. These emerging patterns call for cooperation, trade, and mutual restrain—for creation of an environment in which differing ideologies can move peacefully toward mutually desired goals. The time has come when the advantages enjoyed by some be used to the advantage of all. If these trends are seen as a process, and not a contest, then no one need be out to "bury" his neighbor. Instead, we should seek long-term benefit by offering goods and services between neighbors within a framework of trade and commerce which profits the neighborhood of all mankind.

The challenges of the new age are clearly before us. These are challenges the United States should be uniquely qualified to meet. We need but to recognize the changing times and correctly adjust our capabilities and responses to meet them. The speech of State Department Legal Advisor, J. Dapray Muir, spells some of this out for us. His words are worth our time and attention.

The speech follows:

AMERICA'S NEED FOR EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(Remarks by J. Dapray Muir, Assistant Legal Adviser for Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State, at Jefferson State Junior College, Birmingham, Alabama, April 25, 1973.)

As the President has remarked on so many occasions, the world has entered into a new era in which there are new mediums of international competition. Hopefully, war and preparations for war will become passé, and alliances and security arrangements will occupy ever decreasing attention from our policy planners and diplomats.

Few governments are any longer dominated by elites who justify their position by expertise with arms. Most governments—whether Eastern or Western, whether capitalist or communist—reflect the needs of business and economics, for which markets and profits are more important than victories and colonies. The new elites are motivated by the same objectives: domestic prosperity and a high standard of living for their people. Attainment of these goals involves certain conditions however for which nations must increasingly compete. These include access to raw materials access to advanced technology, access to capital investment, high wages, and sufficient exports to sustain a favorable balance of payments.

The United States is no exception to these conditions, but for the first time, it is required to actively compete. No longer is "fortress America" economically feasible. The United States is no longer self-sufficient in a growing number of raw materials on which it depends. These include petroleum, aluminum, chromium, natural gas, and lumber. Our technology is no longer unique and unaccessible. New steel processes only recently being adopted for United States production were developed in Western Europe and are a part of their existing plant; the Japanese and French are well advanced in the design and development of computers; and the newest developmental work in aviation, supersonic transport, has been undertaken by a joint venture of England and France. Indeed, capital investment is no longer assured; domestic industries must compete for investment dollars with business opportunities all over the world, and, as in the case of steel, additional investment may be threatened where there is fear of increased imports of competitive products. Finally, our exports no longer pay for our imports. In 1972, our trade deficit exceeded $6 billion.

These circumstances, most of which are new or at least of new proportions for the United States, pose a challenge to our very way of life. We can no longer be assured that our goods will be competitive in world markets; that we can export sufficient quantities of goods to pay for the imports of raw materials necessary to our economy; or that we will continue to have infinite quantities of reasonably priced energy.

President Nixon has recognized these challenges from the outset of his administration. During the four years in which he has been in office, he has taken a number of important steps to insure that the United States and our way of life can survive these major changes in circumstance. I am going to mention but a few.

As the markets in Europe and Asia have become increasingly competitive and in some cases protectionist, the President began to look around for new markets for American exports. He observed that two of the greatest economies in the world—that of the Soviet Union and of mainland China—were effectively barred to United States trade, by virtue of misunderstandings and legal constraints which in many cases were no longer justified by evolving political relationships. In May of 1972, President Nixon personally visited the Soviet Union, and in his meetings with Brezhnev and Kosygin, ways of opening this vast market to United States goods were among the most important matters discussed. It was agreed that a joint commercial commission would be established to explore means of developing trade between these two countries. There quickly followed a trade mission to Moscow and Warsaw, and in October, 1972, an agreement was signed which seeks to eliminate the principal legal barriers to such trade and to develop a framework which would be conducive to increased commercial contacts between these two great economies. Export-Import Bank credits were extended by the United States and a promise was made to seek repeal of 1948 legislation requiring discriminatory tariff treatment for products by the Soviet Union. In return, the Soviet Union would assure nondiscriminatory tariff treatment for U.S. products, and would also facilitate the operations of American companies seeking to do business in Moscow, including concessions relating to offices, employees, and settlement of commercial disputes.

The importance of trade between the U.S. and the Soviet Union cannot be overemphasized; the Soviet Union is a reservoir of vast quantities of raw materials of interest to the U.S.; and its market potential for consumer type products and machines for making such products is immense. Its interest in our consumer type products and technology is reflected in the tableware factory being constructed with American machinery in Kiev; in addition, natural gas contracts are being considered by Occidental Petroleum.

For these reasons, the nondiscriminatory tariff treatment for Russian products which is the precondition for the increased trade contemplated by the October Trade Agreement, and which the President has, in his Trade Reform Act of 1973, requested Congress to enact, are of great importance.

The Trade Reform Act which was submitted by the President two weeks ago, is of great importance to American exports in another respect, as well. This Fall, negotiations for the liberalization of international trade will begin among the major trading countries in Geneva. While tariff duties on a number of products have been reduced through negotiation over the past twenty-five years, there remain a number of tariff barriers of great concern to U.S. industries, and an increasing number of barriers to U.S. exports which do not involve tariff duties. These latter include practices ranging from quotas for certain U.S. products to customs practices which cause delay in shipments. The bill which the President has just submitted will give him the authority to negotiate with these countries for the elimination of such barriers—both tariffs and non-tariff. His power to independently negotiate mutual agreements as to tariffs would extend for five years; agreements as to the elimination of non-tariff barriers, which usually involve complicated collateral considerations, would become effective only with the acquiescence of Congress, except for a few matters closely related to the assessment and collection of duties, which he would be entitled to adopt independently. This legislation will also empower the President to take certain steps against imports from countries which unfairly discriminate against U.S. exports and from countries which obtain a competitive advantage in third-country markets by subsidizing exports. While similar provisions have long been a part of our laws, the new act will expressly permit the exercise of such powers in the event of a balance of payments crisis and will otherwise make refinements and amendments necessary to increase their effectiveness.

In recent weeks, the President has also sent forward a message to Congress outlining new policies with respect to our energy needs. As I mentioned earlier, the United States is required to import increasing quantities of petroleum from the Middle East and elsewhere. These imports entail important security considerations—the same considerations which led President Eisenhower in 1958 to impose limitations on the quantities of petroleum which could be imported into the United States. For example, how would we protect, in case of an emergency, the vast numbers of tankers which will be required to ply extended sealanes between the United States and the Middle East? Now, however, new discoveries within the United States have been unable to keep up with increases in our demand for petroleum, so that increased imports are a necessity. In recognition of this, the President has essentially terminated the quota limitations, admitting whatever quantities may be needed. In order to curb inflation, he has eliminated tariffs on petroleum, imposing only certain license fees on imports previously barred by the quotas. The President recognized, however, that our balance of payments situation, as well as the national security considerations which I have just mentioned, make it increasingly important to limit our dependence on foreign petroleum. For these reasons, he announced a major increase in funds for development of alternative sources of energy available domestically. These include geothermal sources, coal liquifaction and nuclear fission and fusion. In the interim he has urged the simplification of licensing procedures for new plants utilizing existing nuclear technology, and that for the interim, there should be greater reliance on coal, of which we have an abundance. To increase the development of domestic natural gas resources, he has requested that natural gas from newly discovered sources be permitted to be sold at unregulated, market prices, which will be somewhat higher than the current regulated price. This economic incentive shoulld result in increased exploration by our domestic natural gas producers. Lastly, but not least in importance, he has urged a new "energy ethic", in which conservation will be part of the thinking of each and everyone of us.

The disparity of national interests with respect to exports and imports and with respect to access to raw materials is infinitely preferable to armed conflict—let there be no misunderstanding, however, but that economic competition is no less real. What is at stake is our standard of living, our way of life, and for these reasons, regardless of how remote international trade may seem, these initiatives are deserving of your interest and support.

## AN AUTISTIC CHILD

### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, today in my daily insert during National Autistic Children's Week, I would like to discuss the case of a particular, but typical, autistic child.

A recent article in the National Enquirer related the life of Jay Nolan, son of actor Lloyd Nolan. Jay was an autistic child and not once during his 27 years did he utter a single word. Although not all autistic children are mute, many are. Jay did learn how to swim and play the piano, but as he grew older he became less manageable and demanded constant surveillance. Eventually, Jay was sent to a special school.

Life with an autistic child in the household is an extremely difficult one. The care and attention that must be rendered to the child demands total devotion. Many recommend the institutionalization of autistic children, but this is not the answer. Special schools and special training can help an autistic child develop. This, coupled with further research and a possible cure, will enable the autistic child to become a productive member of society.

The article from the Enquirer follows:

LLOYD NOLAN TELLS OF TRAGEDY IN HIS LIFE: SON WHO NEVER SPOKE AND DIED AT 27

(By Edward B. Camlin)

Famed actor Lloyd Nolan slowly leafed through an album filled with prized snapshots of a healthy, blond boy swimming in a pool.

The pictures were of his son, Jay—a son who lived and died without once uttering a single word.

Jay, who died 4 years ago at the age of 27, was a victim of infantile autism. This severe emotional and biological condition makes children unresponsive to the world around them.

In an Enquirer interview at his home in Brentwood, Calif., Nolan talked about his family's years of heartbreak, in the hope of helping others with autistic children.

"My wife Mell and I didn't know Jay was autistic. We had never even heard the word before. We first noticed something was wrong when he was about two years old. Jay wouldn't react to people and I thought, 'My God, he's deaf!' But doctors said he wasn't."

Then the family noticed extreme patterns of outlandish behavior—crying and shouting all day long until Jay was weary.

"I was terribly sorry for Mell. I'd go off to work early in the morning and come home at 7 p.m. She'd be with this problem all day long. And the problem became greater.

"When Jay was 3 years old, he refused to feed himself. Acting under a doctor's suggestion, we didn't feed Jay even though the food was in front of him. As the days wore on, he got thinner and thinner.

"Poor Mell was getting thinner each day too, from worry. Finally on the ninth day, Jay picked up his spoon and fed himself. After that, we never had to feed him again."

Nolan said his son had to be taken out of school because he disrupted classes. Although Jay was usually unmanagemable, he learned to play some piano and loved to swim in the family pool all day.

"Jay's sister Melinda was two years older than him and she was very sweet and understanding—for a while. Jay would rudely break up his sister's games. More and more Melinda began finding excuses to visit friends and it was obvious she was trying to avoid her brother.

"As she got older, it began to take a toll on her—on all of us. He needed constant 24-hour surveillance. Eventually we put Jay into a special school when he was 13.

"We used to visit him as often as we could, but I was never sure that he knew me. He'd look right through me as if I wasn't there."

After 3 years, Jay was transferred to a special school in Philadelphia where he lived for 11 years. In 1969, he choked to death on a piece of food that lodged in his throat.

Since then Nolan's goal has been to spread understanding about the tragedy of autism. He has been named honorary chairman of the National Society for Autistic Children, 1973–74.

"Autistic Children can be taught, but it's on a one-teacher-to-one-student basis. The system of teaching is heartbreaking. The children have to come to school hungry and they're rewarded with food when they do something right. Over a period of time, one child was asked 4,700 times to raise his hand before he finally did it.

"The hope is to be able to begin to communicate with these children, then to teach them so they can go on to a public school.

"I know of one 15-year-old autistic boy who is going to a public school and loves it. He's learning Spanish.

"Sometimes autistic children have total recall and can remember everything they've ever read.

"Through grants, there are special schools for autistic children so they can learn to enter society and become human beings."

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## STATEMENT OF COMMENDATION

## HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the custom of this body of recognizing meritorious achievement, I would like to present the following statement of commendation to station KMGH–TV, Denver, Colo., for its distinguished public service program, entitled "Colorado: Options for the Future."

In an era when the mass media is frequently subjected to criticism by both the Government and private sector, it is gratifying to learn of a locally produced television documentary presented by a Denver TV station that received almost unanimous public acclaim.

This documentary, entitled "Colorado: Options for the Future," broadcast on station KMGH–TV on March 22, 1973, in prime time—7:30 to 10 p.m.—was a remarkable production not only for its length—2½ hours—but for its exhaustive treatment and practical solutions for such pressing community needs and problems as housing, land use, utilization of natural resources, population control, and the advantages and disadvantages of growth.

The television editor of the Rocky Mountain News, Walter Saunders, said in his column of March 22, 1973:

This program is the most ambitious effort ever made by a Denver TV station. The program deserves to be seen, not because it is an ambitious effort, but rather, because it is educational and informative.

Barbara Haddad Ryan, Denver Post television-radio editor, devoted an entire page of "Roundup," the newspaper's Sunday magazine supplement of March 18, 1973, to comment and interviews concerning the documentary with KMGH–TV station manager, Jack Tipton, news director, Bob White and Bob Burton, producer/writer/narrator of the program.

The Aspen (Colorado) Times, in its issue of April 26, 1973, declared:

Very little programming originates in Denver and controversy is generally avoided at all costs. In that light, Channel 7 should get an A for effort and another A for devoting nearly an evening's entire prime time to the film, rather than burying it in the weekend afternoon graveyard.

Prof. Frank S. Mathews of the Colorado School of Mines was so impressed with the prospectus for the program that he requested permission to bring his class of 50 junior and senior high school teachers, taking a special course in environmental issues, to the studios to view the documentary in a group.

One teacher from the group wrote in part:

The program was one of the most beneficial two hours I have invested in television, and I would like to encourage Channel 7 to continue in their work of public instruction and public awareness.

Another teacher observed:

I believe the show will serve as resource material for many groups including the legislature now in session. I am impressed by the amount of data contained in the program, all of which I thought was treated unbiasedly.

Still another teacher in Professor Mathews' class commented the program was:

Excellent and provocative. It zeroed in on the kind of questions, we, as citizens of this State, must begin to answer if we are to have a State worthy of any kind of pride.

Various persons in public life took the unusual step of writing to Station KMGH–TV in praise of the program, including an official of the Denver public schools who wrote:

Please know that our schools have eagerly responded to the beautiful program, "Colorado: Options for the Future", . . . our science departments, our social studies departments, our student activities departments all viewed the initial airing of the program. . . . Please be assured that we recognize good homework and good scholarship . . . and great television. This particular program . . . is one of the great television efforts of our time.

I understand that the KMGH–TV News Department staff, and its documentary producer, Bob Burton, devoted 8 months to the planning and production of this program, indicating something of the time and effort that went into its preparation.

For the reasons cited herein, KMGH–TV is deserving of high commendation for its distinguished public service through the presentation of the documentary, "Colorado: Options for the Future".

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## HUMAN DECENCY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

## HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, for almost 5 years now, there has continued to exist an affront to basic human decency in Northern Ireland, perpetrated by successive British governments. That affront has been crystallized by the storm trooper-like actions of the British Army, taken against a substantial number of the people of Northern Ireland.

Because of the countless number of violations of basic human rights by the British Government against a segment of a nation which Britain itself considers to be an integral part of the United Kingdom, it would be simply impossible for me to go into this area at great length. However, one particular draconian abrogation of human justice, imposed upon the people of Northern Ireland—without any consideration of revocation since its implementation in 1922—is the so-called "Special Powers Act," maintained and controlled by every successive British Government since that time—by the government of a nation greatly lauded for its judicial system and sense of democratic fairplay. Briefly, the "Special Powers Act," permits the denial of freedom to the people of Northern Ireland as it does in no part of the British nation. Perhaps this is because Britain does not actually believe that Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom. Surely the aggressive actions of the British Army there indicates she is not. The Special Powers Act permits authorities to arrest and search without warrant; to imprison without charge or trial, denies the right to legal counsel, prohibits inquests upon prisoners deaths, et cetera. Along with the so-called "Internment Camps"—the British answer to concentration camps—these are examples of the current state of affairs in Northern Ireland.

It is now painfully obvious to us all, from what information we do get from the media about Northern Ireland, that the Heath government's so-called solution to the Irish question has had only negative results. Rather than bringing about peace, the Heath government has succeeded in promoting hatred and discrimination. Gentlemen, I know the true nature of the present situation in Northern Ireland; I was there; I spoke with the people whose lives have been made so miserable by these totalitarian policies; and I know that the distorted picture which the British Information Agency conveys to the American people is definitely false. They seek to justify their fiendish policies on the grounds that it is the wish of the people of Northern Ireland to remain British because union with the Irish Republic would bring religious and cultural discrimination. This is utter nonsense, and the sooner we realize this, then the better for free men everywhere. The only single solution which has not been tried in an effort to bringing peace to the north of Ireland, is the total reunification of the Irish nation, north and south. That there exists no discrimination in the Republic of Ireland, was manifested so clearly 2½ weeks ago, when the vast majority of the Irish people elected, an English-born Protestant, Erskine Childers to be president.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, in order to give my colleagues a clearer perspective as to what is actually happening in Northern Ireland. I now submit for the RECORD, the motion presented by Mr. Luis Kutner, chairman of the Commission for the International Due Process of Law, to the European Commission of Human Rights, concerning alleged charges of brutality and inhumane treatment committed by the British Government against the people of Northern Ireland. Subsequently, I shall submit for the RECORD sections of the briefs pertaining to these charges, including sworn eyewitness testimony.

The presentation follows:

MOTION TO GRANT AND ISSUE APPROPRIATE DIRECTIVES TO RESPONDENTS AND TO ADJUDICATE THE APPLICATIONS; TOGETHER WITH BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF SAID MOTION

Now comes Luis Kutner, duly empowered counsel for Patrick Brendan McDonnell and other Applicants above-captioned, in response to the Commission's directive of June 6, 1973, and moves the Commission of Human Rights to find and transmit to the Council of Ministers the following:

1. That Applicants be given *locus standi* before the European Court of Human Rights;

2. That each Applicant has exhausted all practical available domestic remedies regardless of technical shortcomings;

3. That each Applicant has established degradation, torture and arbitrary imprisonment;

4. That each Applicant is procedurally competent to have the right of petition and the right of action;

5. That the Respondents, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have deliberately infringed each Applicant's guarantees enumerated in the European Convention of Human Rights, particularly life and liberty (Article 2); protection against torture, inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 3); security of the person (Article 5); protection of civil rights and "due process" in criminal proceedings (Article 6); freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9); freedom of expression (Article 10); said Articles to apply to all persons without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or status, *inter alia*;

6. To find that each Applicant has complied with Article 25(1) of the Convention, which provides:

"(1) The Commission may receive petitions addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe from any person, nongovernmental organization or group of individuals claiming to be the victim of a violation by one of the High Contracting Parties of the rights set forth in this Convention. . ."

In support thereof, counsel further states:

That in his letter of June 6, 1973 to counsel for Applicants herein, received June 9, 1973, the Secretary to the European Commission of Human Rights in response to Motion made on February 26, 1973 for legal assistance and an accelerated hearing and other relief, stated, *inter alia*:

a. that the Commission declined to proceed with examination until detailed information concerning the injuries resulting to each Applicant from Respondents' acts or omissions;

b. that exact information regarding the exhaustion of domestic remedies would be required;

c. that counsel for Applicants would be afforded approximately twenty-one (21) days to furnish such information to the Commission.

That in response to the Secretary's direction, pursuant to the Commission's arbitrary and unfair order, Applicants' supporting Brief is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Therefore, Applicants pray:

That the Commission

1. Grant and hear the several Applications herein as a Collective Application, pursuant to its inherent powers;

2. Grant a hearing on Applicants' Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus;

3. Issue appropriate directives to Respondents to disclose the names of all persons arrested, detained and interned from August 10, 1971 to the present;

4. Appoint several Members of the Commission as special Investigators to observe the conditions of detention in the various detention centers in Northern Ireland; to interview Applicants to ascertain with greater particularity the circumstances of each Applicant's detention;

5. Direct Respondents to show cause why the Special Powers Act of 1922 should not be abrogated forthwith;

6. Direct Respondents to show cause why Applicants, individually and collectively, should not be put to a fair and just trial and afforded the minimal standards of due process of law;

7. Require Respondents to answer or plead to the Applications within a short day;

8. Recommend to the Council of Ministers to the European Court of Human Rights to suspend the Council of Europe membership of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pursuant to Article 8 of the Statute of the Council of Europe for their failure to faithfully comply with Article 3 of said Statute.

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## EDUCATION AT ITS BEST

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, though America needs its Harvards and Yales and Columbias, and it needs its preparatory schools and academies, it needs, just as much, schools such as Malcolm-King Harlem College Extension.

A recent article in the New York Times entitled "Malcolm-King: A College Geared to Help Highly Motivated Adults" described the institution and what it is doing in and for the community.

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

MALCOLM-KING: A COLLEGE GEARED TO HELP HIGHLY MOTIVATED ADULTS

(By Gene I. Maeroff)

College was out of the question for Marguerite Marshall when she graduated from high school in the nineteen-thirties. She was poor, black and orphaned and it was the Great Depression.

But recently, Mrs. Marshall, now 51 years old and the mother of three, was graduated summa cum laude from Marymount College on the city's East Side. Had it not been for Malcolm-King: Harlem College Extension, from which she transferred to Marymount, Mrs. Marshall feels she would not have resumed her long-interrupted schooling.

Malcolm-King, the only institution of higher education with degree-level work in Harlem, is little publicized and almost unnoticed by the rest of the city. But in the five years of its existence it has offered a growing number of adults such as Mrs. Marshall a second chance in life, the opportunity to pursue fully accredited college-level studies.

FACULTY IS NOT PAID

Malcolm-King is an institution without a single paid faculty member. All 97 professors are volunteers whose full-time jobs are elsewhere. More than half hold doctorates or are in the process of completing doctoral programs.

There is no tuition at Malcolm-King and the college gets almost all of its classroom space rent-free. The classes, scattered throughout Harlem, meet only in the evenings and on Saturdays in space contributed by Intermediate School 201, Resurrection Catholic Church and the Urban Center.

The average age of the 753 students, 90 per cent of whom are black and most of whom are Puerto Rican, is 32. A fundamental aspect of the college's policy is to discourage recent high school graduates from applying for admission.

"We are interested in older people, the ones who missed the boat because they got out of high school too long ago, before Open Admission and the other opportunities that minority youngsters coming out of high school today enjoy," says Mattie Cook, Malcolm-King Administrative director, one of the few black women in the country to head a college.

Mrs. Cook, a Harlem resident for 18 years, holds a master's degree from Teachers College of Columbia University. She is a forthright and immensely popular woman who has been with Malcolm-King since its founding.

Mrs. Cook, who was unsalaried for the first two years she ran the college, now draws $16,000 annually. Malcolm-King's entire income of less than $250,000, which comes almost solely from Federal and state grants, pays for an administrative staff of 27 and office space.

Eleven stories above 125th Street, in the college's headquarters in the Lee Building, overlooking the rooftops of Harlem's dreary tenements, Mrs. Cook reflected on the purpose of Malcolm-King.

NINETY-FOUR COURSES OFFERED

"Black people have had enough of training programs that lead to certificates," she declared. "It is evident that the better jobs are not open unless you have credentials, academic degrees. Society demands it and if that's what it takes to move up, then let's not say people don't need credentials."

From the outset, Malcolm-King's courses there are now 94 listed in the mimeographed booklet that serves as a catalogue—were recognized by the State Board of Regents as carrying full academic credit, although the college is unchartered because it does not have the necessary $500,000 to guarantee financial solvency.

The Regents have allowed Malcolm-King to give accredited courses because the college's faculty members have been appointed adjunct professors by one of three colleges that have agreed to help Malcolm-King. They are Fordham, Marymount and Mount St. Vincent.

Malcolm-King's courses are of the sort usually offered during the first two years of college—accounting, American history, urban politics, economics, child psychology and biology. There are departments of business, education, history and social science, humanities and mathematics and natural science.

A student may earn up to 62 credits at Malcolm-King and then transfer elsewhere as a junior to complete a bachelor's-degree program. Officials at Marymount and Mount St. Vincent say that none of the dozens of Malcolm-King students they have accepted has failed or dropped out.

"Some of my best students have been those I have taught at Malcolm-King," says the Rev. Frank Gignac, a theology professor at Fordham whose doctorate in Greek philosophy is from Oxford University. Father Gignac has taught linguistics and philosophy at Malcolm-King.

"Students at Malcolm-King are intensely motivated," he said.

Malcolm-King requires with few exceptions, that a candidate for admission be a high-school graduate or pass the high school equivalency test.

Placement examination are mandated in English and mathematics and students who are deficient must take remedical courses. All students must take a two-credit freshman course in study and research skills.

"PERSONAL ATTENTION" NOTED

Elliott Brown, a former Wall Street clerk, remarks that "this kind of personal attention is what you need after you're been away from school for so long." Mr. Brown, who is 40, has gone on to Manhattan College as a business major after studying at Malcolm-King.

Despite such individual success stories, however, Malcolm-King has its problems, one of which is a high dropout rate. The college also has found it difficult to attract male students, women dominating the enrollment by a more than 3 to 1 margin.

Nevertheless, Malcolm-King officials remain convinced that the college can make a special contribution in an area of the city in which a tiny portion of the population has had higher education. Endeavoring to widen the college's service to the community beyond the regular courses, Malcolm-King has become involved in programs to curb drug abuse and to help ministers, educators and ex-convicts.

"Our biggest handicap to expansion is financial," says Mrs. Cook, who notes that the college is turning down almost 300 students a semester because it cannot accommodate them.

"We are doing what everyone is always telling minorities they are supposed to do—pulling ourselves up by our bootstraps," she declared. "We need more money and though the Harlem community has been very cooperative it does not have within it the kind of financial resources we need. We have to find ways to tap more outside aid."

Malcolm-King has long had a knack for working its way out of tough situations.

In 1968, when the college was less than a year old and its 30 students got together to choose a name, they found themselves in a heated deadlock, one faction urging the name Malcolm X College and the other holding out for Martin Luther King College.

Following a tie vote, skillful maneuvering ended what seemed to be an irreconcilable conflict, giving the college a combined name and averting lasting dissention.

## IN SUPPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

## HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Aging, I wish to express my strong support for the creation of a House Select Committee on Aging. The problems of the aged are too enormous to neglect the formation of such a panel any longer. Today there are approximately 20 million American citizens age 65 and older. Inflation, including rising housing, food and health care costs is often devastating to a retired person who has worked all his life hoping to live out his old age in dignity.

Like other predominately low income groups older Americans spend disproportionately more of their income on food, shelter and medical care. While the average family pays 17 percent of its budget for food, the elderly person spends 27 percent. Housing needs consume about 34 percent of an older person's income compared with a national average of 23 percent.

Since housing is one of the highest items in the average elderly person's budget, the lack of low-cost, specifically designed units is a critical problem, necessitating the provision of such decent and reasonably priced shelter for the needy elderly. The suspension of new commitments for public housing, rent supplements, section 235 (homeownership, and section 236 rental housing intensifies the housing shortage for the aged. Moreover, while subsidized starts are scheduled and continue at a rate of 250,000 per year, there is no guarantee that a definite number of units specifically designed for the elderly will be constructed.

Fortunately, more and more attention at both the Federal and State levels is being focused on the drain on elderly income caused by property taxes. These taxes, which take a disproportionate share of retirement income, have jumped by 39 percent over the past 4 years, nearly twice the overall increase in the Consumer Price Index. Since over 70 percent of those over 65 own their own homes, the impact has been especially severe for the aged.

An added critical problem for the elderly is the serious income drain caused by the high cost of health care. Today, out of pocket, per capita direct payments for medical treatment for the elderly are actually $42 higher than they were in 1965, the year before medicare went into effect.

Beyond these areas of immediate concern remain a myriad of other problems facing older Americans.

At present there are eight different committees considering legislation affecting the elderly. This fragmentation of effort submerges the special problems of the elderly, which are often lumped together with those of the rest of the population in such critical areas as transportation, housing, and medical care. Because the problems of the aged have not been adequately focused on in the House, the elderly have been given less attention than they deserve.

There are significant advantages to a single permanent House Committee on Aging as outlined in House Resolution 460. Such a committee would specifically treat the problems of the aged and give them a full-time voice in the House. Moreover, it would provide an overview of the effects of legislation not offered under the present structure. The committee would not only provide needed expertise, but would also allow study and analysis of problems on an on-going basis, promoting efficient and effective legislation. As the numbers of elderly and their concerns grow daily, we as elected representatives simply cannot afford to make ad hoc, piecemeal, and insufficiently informed judgments on their problems.

Finally, the committee would enable the House, as a legislative body, to be a self-reliant gatherer and disseminator of information on problems of aging to its own members. Unlike the Senate, which has had its own Special Committee on Aging for 12 years, the House has had limited expertise regarding problems of the aged. A committee which has the advantage of focusing on the elderly could remedy this situation because its members and staff would be in a position to closely examine and develop courses of action to deal with these problems.

For example, the Senate committee, in operation since 1961, has built up a significant bibliography of reports and activities. During 1972 alone, the committee held 9 days of hearings in Washington on "Future Directions in Social Security." It also held field hearings in New York City on the conditions of tenants in public housing. In addition, it produced five reports related to home nursing care, unemployment, legal affairs, and the history of legislation on the elderly. A major part of the committee's efforts have concentrated on following up the recommendations of the White House Conference on Aging. It has worked closely with the Senate Finance Committee in reports on the issue of nursing home care, and in the passage of the 20 percent social security increase in H.R. 1.

Moreover, the Senate Select Committee has also had an impact on other Senate committees, particularly those concerned with specific legislation affecting the elderly. For example, the committee was involved in 66 provisions of legislation enacted in the 92d Congress, either through recommendations of legislation or investigation of the problem. Finally, the committee played a key role in encouraging the passage and signing of the critically important Older Americans Act amendments.

We, in the House, need a select Committee on Aging in order to provide a comprehensive approach to the problems of the Nation's elderly. Although the creation of this committee will require the utilization of additional House resources and finances now, in the long run these resources will be spent to reduce the duplication of effort, coordinate research and benefit elderly Americans by helping them live their later years as proud, active and contributing members of society.

## CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENERGY SHORTAGE—A DISGRACE

### HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is the clearest responsibility of the Congress to act immediately to reduce the inexcusably and unnecessarily high auto emissions pollution control requirements, to a level consistent with actual public need. Unless this is done, the requirements of present law will mean a waste, and I repeat, waste, of nearly 3 million barrels of oil per day starting in 1976. There is no excuse for this legislative delay in facing the realities of overkill in the Clean Air Act of 1970 requirements, despite unwillingness of certain Members of Congress to act responsibly lest they be misunderstood by their constituency.

Apparently the author of that act is hedging on the subject for whatever reason. Meanwhile the U.S. automobile industry is faced with a 15-month leadtime dilemma, the U.S. automobile buyer faces a price tag for 1975–76 cars up several hundred dollars, and a gas mileage for these cars that is utterly ridiculous—all because of pollution control gadgetry that is not required by public need for public health in almost any identifiable part of the country.

I urge interested citizens to write to their Congressman or Senator to protest this congressional procrastination. It is in truth a disgrace and those responsible ought to be identified and held responsible. These are the Members with authority over bills such as H.R. 4313 that would reduce emissions control requirements from the present level of 96 percent pollution free to 90 percent pollution free. Even the 90 percent figure is more than is required by California for Los Angeles—the No. 1 air inversion problem in the United States.

In this connection I commend the reading of a recent editorial appearing in the Wall Street Journal on this subject.

THE TAILPIPE DEBATES

Now that Senator Muskie has completed two weeks of oversight hearings on the automobile emission standards required by the 1970 Clean Air Act he not only has a better idea of what the auto manufacturers want by way of relief, but also what they are willing to give in return. It shouldn't be any surprise that each of the Big Three had a different proposal depending on how each views its competitive advantage.

General Motors Corp. has an immense investment in oxidizing catalysts and trails Ford Motor Co. in research on the stratified-charge engine. So GM President Edward N. Cole proposes nationwide application of the interim standard that the Environmental Protection Agency has set for California, freezing that standard into law "for several years." This approach would force GM's competitors to employ oxidizing catalysts without delay, divert them from pursuit of alternate clean-up methods and give GM the chance to get its investment in catalysts back while catching up with Ford on the stratified-charge engine.

Ford would naturally like to press its advantage with the stratified-charge engine while not completely abandoning its investment in the oxidizing catalyst. So Ford President Lee Iacocca proposed to the Muskie subcommittee that the industry be granted a year's extension in meeting the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standards, this on top of the extra year already granted by EPA. In return, Ford would launch a "priority effort" to put as many as 500,000 1977 cars on the road with stratified-charge engines. The year's delay would enable Ford to avoid tooling up for oxidizing catalysts on that one engine line it would convert to stratified-charge.

Chrysler Corporation despises any and all catalysts. But it believes it leads its competitors in the use of electronic ignitions and fuel control as a means of cleaning emissions not at the tailpipe but within the engine. So Chrysler President John Riccardo proposes that the interim EPA standard for 1975 be extended through 1976 and that California, which now must meet a tougher standard than the rest of the nation, be kept on a par with other states those two years. For the 1977 model year, he pledges to meet the slightly tougher standards that the state of California proposed as being sufficient to protect public health. All of this, he says, without any catalysts.

What Detroit completely agrees on is its desire to have the standard for oxides of nitrogen (NOX) revised as soon as possible by Congress. None of the auto makers like the reduction catalysts necessary to get down to the 1976 federal standard of 0.41 grams per mile. Without this second catalysts, GM and Ford propose getting down to 2.0 gr./mi., Chrysler to 1.5 gr./mi. And since EPA admits that the current federal standard derived from faulty scientific evidence and is thus unsupportable, it now seems almost sadistic for Congress to require Detroit to continue pouring resources into reduction catalysts simply as a means of "maintaining pressure" on the industry.

We have no idea how seriously Senator Muskie is pondering any of these proposals. But we hope he is sorting through them to try to find where the public interest lies. It's highly probable that what Mr. Muskie decides to do, Congress will go along with, leaving the Senator with what amounts to a presidential decision that will determine the future course of the auto industry. Our only concern is that he may choose not to make a decision, but to simply let matters ride.

Our own preference is some kind of solution that would get the nation off the catalyst course entirely while maintaining pressure on the industry in a drive toward the cleanest possible air. At the very least, catalysts will require cumbersome maintenance systems, test procedures th. t have not yet even been developed and a total conversion of the petroleum industry to unleaded gasoline.

Because 1975 model cars sold in California have to employ oxidizing catalysts which do not tolerate lead, 70% of all the gas stations in the nation will have to provide unleaded gas by the fall of 1974. At a time when refinery capacity is strained to the limit and the industry faces capital spending needs of up to $30 billion through the decade merely to keep up with demand, it hardly seems prudent to impose further demands on it, especially when clean alternat. power systems not requiring unleaded gas appear so close at hand. Additionally, it takes 5% to 6% more crude oil to refine unleaded gas than the leaded type.

Jettisoning the catalysts would not mean capitulation to Mr. Dirt. It would merely mean revising the standards to levels the California pollution experts found sufficient to protect public health, perhaps granting an extra year to get there so no auto manufacturer has a clear advantage over its competitors in getting there.

In writing the 1970 Act, Senator Muskie designed it as shock treatment for the auto industry. And it worked to the extent that there is now intense technological competition in the industry. The present moment calls for much more delicate, refined action on the part of Congress. It waits for Senator Muskie to point the way.

## LETTER WRITTEN TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the proposed French nuclear tests in the South Pacific have caused a storm of protest around the world. In the past these protests have come from international organizations and groups specifically formed to deal with the problem of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere.

However, the danger from these tests have become apparent to a great many people who would not normally be concerned with this problem.

A clear indication of this growing awareness of the danger is a letter which was sent to the French Ambassador to the United States by C. L. Dennis, international president of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, protesting the tests.

At this time I enter into the RECORD this letter:

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY, AIRLINE AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES,

June 20, 1973.

Mr. JACQUES KOSCIUSKO MORIZET
*French Ambassador to the United States, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: As a long-term member of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF), the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC), whose more than 250,000 members I am honored to represent, wishes to add its voice to those of some seven million ITF-affiliated transport workers throughout the world in an international protest against the continued atmospheric nuclear tests conducted by the French Government in the Pacific area which endanger the life and health of all mankind.

Over a decade ago, world-wide public protests led the United States and the Soviet Union to abandon atmospheric nuclear testing. Nevertheless, in spite of international opposition, the French Government has continued testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere for some thirteen years, while completely disregarding the interests and well-being of others. It is known that the effects of exposure to fallout are cumulative and irreversible. In fact, the International Commission on Radiological Protection has stated that, down to the lowest levels of dose, the risk of inducing disease or disability increases with the dose accumulated by the individual. Genetic birth defects and all forms of cancer and leukemia are the results of such exposure. Therefore, we must strongly denounce the attitude of your Government and its refusal to recognize the validity of international demands for a halt to these deadly tests. While the impact of fallout is presently greater in South America and the Pacific islands, a continuous buildup of atmospheric radiation endangers the peoples of the entire globe.

In accordance with ITF Executive Board policy, I am requesting that BRAC International Vice-President J. F. Otero, with offices in Washington, D.C., further coordinate this matter on my behalf. Therefore, please address any future correspondence to him at the address shown below

Sincerely yours,

C. L. DENNIS,
*International President.*

## REVOLUTION REMAINS CASTRO'S PRIME COMMODITY OF EXCHANGE

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the "Cuba si, Yankee no" stance that the Castro regime has maintained over the years, has hardened rather than softened. And any attempt by the United States to "normalize relations" with the island dictator, as some Americans have suggested, would be strictly a unilateral move on our part. It is a move that the Cuban Communists have indicated they want no part of.

In his 2-hour May Day harangue, the Cuban Premier reiterated his position:

We are not interested in receiving any Yankee representatives here.

Castro also called for establishment of a new regional organization, similar to the Organization of American States, which would blackball the United States. He went so far as to say that the members' interests should be defended "against the aggressions of the United States."

Little has really changed since the dark days when more than a half million freedom-loving Cubans were forced to flee the dictatorship. Castro's platform continues to be best served by making the "U.S. imperialists" the whipping boy for his political failures, which have bankrupted the economy of the island.

One popular argument favoring normalized relations revolves around recent diplomatic policies adopted by the State Department. The syllogism goes: Since the President has extended dialogs with other Communist countries, notably Red China and the Soviet Union, and Cuba is a Communist country, therefore, we should extend recognition to Cuba. Thawing relations with the Communist party leadership of China and Russia are a result of Presidential fiat and Executive order—not congressional action. In fact, Congress has opposed attempts by the President to grant "most favored nation" trading status to the Soviets and to aid North Vietnam. Thus far, relations with North Korea and East Germany have not been normalized.

The recent hijacking agreement signed by the United States and Cuba is yet another example of the nontreaty diplomatic course followed by the administration. Many Cuban exiles have expressed fear that the accord has jeopardized the hope of escape for thousands of remaining anti-Communist Cubans.

When Cuba was outsted from the OAS in 1964, the regime was found guilty of international subversion. The same brand of Castro's Communist revolution that was exported to other Central and South American countries during the 1960's, continues to be the country's prime commodity of exchange. A shift in tactics from the rural guerrilla warfare which plagued such countries as Colombia and Venezuela under Havana's direction has taken place in recent years. Urban terrorism presently being experienced in Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina is Castro's new plan for the 1970's.

Recent reports now indicate that Cuban revolutionaries are broadening the scope of their operations and have moved into trouble spots in the Middle East and Africa. More than 100 Cuban agents are now training pilots in South Yemen to fly the Soviet-supplied Mig–21 jet fighters, according to Washington reports. Additional Cuban military advisers are also training anti-Portuguese guerrillas at bases in Guiana. The style and location of the revolutions may have changed, but the Castro stamp remains.

Any alleged benefits to be gained from resumed ties would go to Castro. The Cuban threat to the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere remains as strong today as when diplomatic ties were cut in 1962. The policies, actions, and rhetoric of Castro remain adamantly anti-United States. Until such conditions change in Cuba, there is no legitimate reason to resume direct communication with Castro's Cuba.

The policy we have maintained toward Cuba remains justified, since nothing has changed to alter that course. To normalize relations with the Communist Party of Cuba would be to break faith with the Cubans who have sought sanctuary in this country.

I include the related newsclipping:

[From the Washington Post, June 25, 1973]

CUBA TRAINS SOUTH YEMEN PILOTS

(By David B. Ottaway)

Cuba has begun training pilots for Marxist-oriented South Yemen to fly the advanced Mig-21 jet fighters the Soviet Union is now supplying to the Yemenis, according to well-informed Washington sources.

There are more than 100 Cubans in South Yemen, many of them military advisers training the South Yemeni milita and air force, the sources say. An unspecified number of Yemeni pilots have also gone to Cuba for training.

The arrival of Cuban military advisers in large numbers in South Yemen, the only leftist regime on the Arabian peninsula, which contains the world's largest oil reserves, appears to be linked to a stepup in the delivery of Soviet aircraft and other arms to the country.

Strategically located at the Red Sea's entrance, South Yemen, whose capital Aden was a former British crown colony, has provided the Soviets with their only toehold on the Arabian peninsula.

The military buildup there has become a major concern not only of U.S. officials but also of North Yemen and Saudi Arabia, which have turned to the West for diplomatic support and increased military assistance.

The presence of Cuban pilots there has led to speculation that Cubans may have been the unidentified foreigners who flew two South Yemeni Migs in an attack on a Saudi Arabian border post in late March.

That attack and the Saudi realization that the South Yemenis are obtaining Mig-21s are understood to have triggered the Saudi decision to procure either Phantom fighter-bombers from the United States or advanced Mirage 5Es from France to match the Soviet craft.

While the Soviets are supplying South Yemen and Iraq with more than $1 billion in military hardware, the United States has decided to sell massive amounts of arms and aircraft to Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The prospective and ongoing U.S. arms deals with these three oil-rich Persian Gulf states total about $5 billion, including training and service contracts.

The Soviet-American rivalry in the gulf is serving to aggravate the numerous existing intra-Arab conflicts.

Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco told a Congressional committee recently, without going into further details, that the Mig-21s were about to become operational in South Yemen.

Sisco said that the Saudis want a credible second-strike capability against Mig-21s attacking them from Iraq or South Yemen.

Sources here said the Soviet arms buildup in South Yemen began late last year, about when North and South Yemen ended a two-month spate of border fighting by agreeing to unification of the two countries.

The precise number of Mig-21s going to South Yemen is unclear. One analyst said that between 20 and 30 were involved, but others say this number is far too high, although they concede the Yemenis might eventually get that many.

The deliveries are said to be continuing, and the total number of Migs, including earlier model ones, in Yemeni hands is said to total around 60.

South Yemen is the only Arab country where the Cubans are actively involved in a military assistance program and in backing guerrillas to overthrow a conservative regime. Cuban advisers in South Yemen are training commandos fighting in Dhofar, the western province of neighboring Oman, to overthrow the sultan there. In Africa, the Cubans have trained anti-Portuguese guerrillas at camps in Guinea.

Cuban involvement in South Yemen goes back many years and stems primarily from the two governments' similar commitments to socialist revolution based on the peasantry.

The Cubans provided a few advisers to the National Liberation Front, the ruling party in South Yemen, even before the country's independence in 1967, and this continued afterwards.

A strengthening of the Cuban-Yemeni relationship came last November, according to Washington sources, when the NLF secretary general Abdel Fattah Ismail, visited Cuba and apparently arranged for a large Cuban military mission to help both in upgrading South Yemen's 5,000-man people's militia and in training Mig pilots.

Cubans may have flown the two South Yemeni Migs which attacked the Saudi border post of Al Wadia March 22, although sources here note that Pakistani mercenaries also fly South Yemeni aircraft and Soviet military advisers are stationed in the country. However, it is regarded as unlikely that Soviets would have piloted the planes, which sources here say were Mig-15s or Mig-17s.

The military buildup has put a scare in the North Yemeni government, which has obsolete Soviet aircraft, none of which is now operational according to sources here.

So, North Yemen is pressing the U.S. government for military assistance. It reestablished diplomatic ties with Washington last year, after breaking them over the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The Soviet Union was once the principal backer of both Yemens, but it cut off most of its aid to the North during last year's border fighting and has since sided increasingly with the South.

The two countries, both desperately poor without petroleum resources, committed themselves to a unity agreement last November which neither side shows signs of wanting to implement.

In fact, relations between the two Yemens have become extremely tense since the May 30 assassination in Taiz of Sheikh Mohamed Ali Osman, a member of the three-man Presidential Council that rules North Yemen.

North Yemen charged that his assassins were South Yemeni infiltrators. Yesterday, it announced the killing of three "saboteurs" from the South, raising the total number of alleged South Yemeni agents executed or killed in action to 16 in the past five weeks.

The Marxist regime in the South, with a population of only about 1.5 million compared to the North's estimated 5 million, fears being absorbed by the far more conservative North Yemeni government, with Saudi blessing.

This is believed to be the main reason for the South's current military buildup.

## HONORS TO DR. LEALLYN B. CLAPP

### HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the Manufacturing Chemists Association, Washington, D.C., each year honors as human catalysts "the chemistry teachers who activate students and colleagues with a dedication and enthusiasm for inquiry and excellence." Recently, the association announced five winners of its 1973 Chemistry Teacher Awards, and I learned, with much pride, that one of the recipients nationally acclaimed for his outstanding work in the chemistry teaching profession is my constituent, Dr. Leallyn B. Clapp, of Brown University, Providence, R.I.

Professor Clapp received his B. Ed. degree from Eastern Illinois University, where he was later awarded an honorary doctorate degree in 1956. He received his M.A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Illinois. The University of Rhode Island honored him with an honorary LL.D. in 1964.

Born in Paris, Ill., where he once taught mathematics at Paris High School, he was a teaching assistant at the University of Illinois before moving to Brown, where he now holds the faculty rank of Newport Rogers Professor.

He was awarded the American Chemical Society's Western Connecticut Section Visiting Scientist Award for teaching ability and science education in 1969.

Dr. Clapp has been active in the American Chemical Society and the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers for more than 30 years and has served in major offices of both organizations.

The teacher awards program was established by the Manufacturing Chemists Association to recognize and reward teachers in North America in the chemistry field who have been outstanding in the teaching of students, and to enhance public recognition of the importance of good teaching in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering. During a 17-year period, more than 80 teachers throughout the United States and Canada have been honored, and those selected receive a medal, a citation, and a check for $1,000. The five 1973 award winners were recognized for their ability to instill in students a continuing desire for science education, and included in a brochure that the association dedicated to the five "human catalysts" is an excerpt from a student's letter saying of Dr. Clapp:

> His warmth and humanity are reflected in his acceptance of students as individuals who have something to contribute. They respond with a commitment to learning and scholarship.

As further testimony to Dr. Clapp's charisma as a teacher, the brochure elaborates:

> His contribution to chemical education is inadequately reflected in descriptions of his activities or in his catalogued accomplishments. It is best seen in the man and the effect he has on those around him. He respects each colleague and student as a human being; his influence is humanizing. Truly sympathetic, sensitive and considerate, he senses when he pushes students too rapidly. Gently he turns on the apathetic student.
>
> Seldom is his office not filled with students seeking help and advice. While he communicates an enthusiasm for organic chemistry and a solid foundation in basic knowledge, he imparts the need for warmth and humanity among scholars.
>
> A courageous warrior and statesman of chemical education, he left his indelible stamp on the revolution in chemistry teaching in secondary schools during the '60s. He influenced more than 500 high school teachers through National Science Foundation funded institutes at Brown and provided leadership in the Chemical Bond Approach to chemistry. He now spearheads the Inner City Science Teaching Programs sponsored by his school. Prime mover in the curriculum reform at Brown, his innovations influence college teaching throughout the United States. Numerous publications are the result of his active research in organic chemistry. The American Chemical Society and New England Association of Chemistry Teachers are grateful beneficiaries of his prodigious labors. Visiting professor to more than 60 U.S. and 40 foreign colleges and universities, his contributions to chemistry are international.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association found it fitting to honor Dr. Leallyn B. Clapp, of Brown University, and I enthusiastically agree with their judgment.

## AMENDMENT TO H.R. 8917 CONCERNING FIELD COORDINATION

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, several years ago the Interior Department established the position of field coordinator or representative and stationed one in each of eight regions of the Nation. For some time these coordinators did little and were of little value to the Department or the public. But they were costly. Their budget exceeds $400,000 annually. Gradually, however, several of them began to take on added responsibilities and became little czars. They often overruled other departmental officials. On several occasions the House Committee on Government Operations and my subcommittee objected to this practice.

Finally, it came to my attention that the Interior Department until recently had also been supplementing its appropriation for field coordination by requiring that the various constituent agencies of Interior provide funds, personnel, and services to Interior's field representatives. Last November I called this matter to Secretary Morton's attention, and at the same time again objected to the fact that the field representatives were in a number of cases overruling the recommendations of Interior's bureaus regarding various environmental matters. On January 4 Secretary Morton advised me that he was going to streamline the field coordination function, and on April 9, 1973, he issued an order reorganizing the Secretary's field offices.

The order provides that the personnel detailed by Interior agencies should be returned to those agencies, and takes from the field coordinators certain functions. But at the same time the order changed the title of "Field Representative" to "Special Assistant to the Secretary" and provided that each such special assistant "will have one or more staff assistants."

However, it did not prohibit these new Special Assistants from utilizing bureau personnel, services, and funds. It did not prohibit them from overruling the bureaus on various matters. Moreover, a review of the departmental manual which sets forth the duties and responsibilities of these Special Assistants raises a serious question as to whether the public should be spending nearly half a million dollars annually for this purpose.

Several weeks ago, I called these facts to the attention of the Appropriations Committee and urged that these field coordinator positions which are not required by any law be abolished. At the very least, I urge that the committee specify in the appropriation act that Interior's constituent agencies shall not be allowed to supplement appropriations for these Special Assistants by providing funds, personnel or services to them.

Today, I am pleased to note to the House that the Appropriations Committee, to its great credit, has wisely reduced the budget of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior by $400,000 and specifically disapproved the Department's "proposal to add eight staff assistant positions for the Secretary's regional field representatives." See House Report 93-322, June 22, 1973, page 29.

This is a progressive step in the right direction. It will save the taxpayers' money and will improve efficiency in the Department.

But I am concerned that the Interior Department may attempt to continue this useless coordination role using other departmental funds as it has done in the past. Unfortunately, the committee's bill and report does not preclude this possibility. Therefore, I intend to offer the following amendment to H.R. 8917 when it is considered by the full House later this week:

Page 23, line 18, strike the period and insert the following:

": Provided, that no part of any appropriation under this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of any special assistant for field coordination."

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## FOOD SHORTAGE LOOMS

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## HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, articles in recent newspapers stress a developing problem that could well become more serious to the American public than the price increases that have occurred involving processed foods. Creating the news is the problem of food shortages being created by the present price freeze. The longer this price freeze continues, the more serious will be the dislocation and impact on the Nation's food supply.

In my view, it is essential that the administration place phase IV controls in effect at the earliest possible moment to halt the kinds of actions which producers and processors have found necessary to take under the price freeze, and which will lead to serious shortages of food in the market. Basically, phase IV should be designed in a manner to achieve a sound solution to price problems for food; namely, these controls should be fashioned to stimulate production and the supply of food rather than act as a deterrent to increasing our food supply.

Due to the seriousness of this situation, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD articles from the June 25 issue of the New York Times and the National Observer. These reports highlight the situation as it is developing. We all must be vitally concerned with the developing problem of food shortages.

[From the New York Times, June 25, 1973]

FOOD PROCESSORS PREDICT SHORTAGE—DELIVERY OF SOME PRODUCTS CUT BECAUSE OF FREEZE ON RETAIL PRICES

(By Philip Shabecoff)

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A number of food processors and canners are raising the specter of food shortages with disclosures over the last few days that they have already cut or are considering cutting delivery of some products because of the Nixon Administration's price freeze.

Some processors, including the General Foods Corporation, have stopped taking orders for some product lines, saying that they would lose money because their ceiling prices during the freeze is lower than the price of the raw product.

More processors report that they are shipping on a day-to-day basis and may soon have to shut down some of their production lines.

LETTER CIRCULATED

Representative Peter A. Peyser, Republican of Westchester, citing the decision of General Foods and other processors to cease selling certain product lines, is now circulating a letter among fellow Congressmen asking them to join in an appeal to the White House to impose an immediate freeze on prices of raw agricultural products.

Unless a ceiling is placed on farm goods, Mr. Peyser said, there will inevitably be a black market or consumers will be deprived of marketplace choices.

However, some food industry experts and consumer advocates charge that the canners are using scare tactics to persuade the Administration to allow them to pass on to the consumer the increases in raw agricultural prices.

Rodney Leonard, director of the Community Nutrition Institute, asserted that the food processors were trying to "test the Government's resolve to stick to the freeze." He said that while some processors might be facing a cost squeeze, particularly those processing grain products, most had contracted for their raw materials early last winter and have long since adjusted their prices for the new crop.

And an executive of a major can manufacturing company scoffed at the reports that canners would take their products off the shelves. He said that orders for cans were not abating and that all processors had production "in the pipeline and could not halt shipments even if they wanted to.

However, the president of the National Canners Association, Charles J. Carey, said in a telephone interview that unless changes were made in the freeze program, a lot of products will never get to market."

Mr. Carey said that this was the beginning of the season for most produce and "a lot of contracts have not been consummated yet" between growers and processors. The growers, he explained, are asking prices substantially higher than last year's, while the canners and processors are often frozen at last year's prices.

He cited peaches as one example. One of the major canned fruits, peaches cost the processor about $75 a ton last year. This year, Mr. Carey reported, growers are asking more than $110 a ton.

Meanwhile, he asserted, the growers have increased costs and will not reduce prices even if the canners cannot afford the same orders as last year. The result, he said, will be that some smaller canners will stop production entirely and most peach canners will exercise options in their contracts and produce at a much lower level during the freeze.

A number of products have already started to disappear from production lines, Mr. Carey said. One, he said, is pork and beans, a reflection of a 25 per cent rise in the price of beans since the last harvest. Other items likely to be affected soon are tomatoes, peas, cherries and seafood, he added.

"WILL HAVE NO CHOICE"

"Unless something is done awfully fast to allow us at least to pass through our costs, canners will have no choice but to contract supplies," the canning industry executive asserted. He said that a freeze on raw agricultural prices would have no effect at this point because these prices were already so high.

A spokesman for General Foods said that because of the freeze pressures the company had taken action to cut off new orders on some of its frozen foods, particularly raspberries and strawberries. The big company is also halting shipments of chocolate and coconut to its industrial customers, the spokesman said.

"We are not looking to book any business when we have to sell at a loss," the official said. "Unless we can pass through our costs we are simply going to store some of the crops until the freeze is over. This will not result in an immediate emptying of shelves, because retailers still have some stocks. But it could mean shortages later on."

An official of Oconomowoc, Inc., a Wisconsin-based processor that cans vegetables for chain-store house brands and for institutions such as schools and hospitals, said it was limiting the size of the orders it accepts. He also said that institutional buyers were having trouble getting food supplies because they operate on a low-bid system and canners were reluctant to take a low price during the freeze period.

A spokesman for Del Monte, one of the nation's biggest canners, described the current situation as "scary and confused" and said that the company had not yet decided whether to start taking its products off supermarket shelves.

He reported, however, that one of the company's subsidiaries, the Purky Pie Company, had been unable to get any new shortening because of skyrocketing prices for soybean oil and would have to stop production of its pies fairly soon.

Ray Robinson, of the Robinson Shrimp Company in New Orleans, told an interviewer by telephone that because of the squeeze between prices for raw and processed shrimp he was exporting more of his canned shrimp to Europe—where there is no price freeze.

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[From the National Observer, June 30, 1973]

FREEZE FORECAST CALLS FOR SHORTAGES APLENTY—CHICKENS, EGGS TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO GROW SCARCE IN COST-PRICE SQUEEZE

(By Michael T. Malloy)

Behold the egg, a natural marvel of form and function beyond the possibility of manufacture by the hand of mortal man.

Behold it while you can. The egg is one of the natural marvels you may see less often on your breakfast table because of the price freeze that mortal man has lately wrought from Washington.

Others are cooking oil, potatoes, margarine, celery, fish sticks, chicken, salad dressing, strawberries, pork and beans, plums, and many of the "specials" that your neighborhood supermarket advertised in the first week of June.

And if the freeze goes on for very long, you might also worry about baby food, towels, shoes, meat, and most kinds of canned and frozen vegetables.

CUTTING BACK BROILERS

"It's a hair-curling situation," says a spokesman for the National Association of Food Chains. "From what we hear from our members, there's no way you can overstate the situation."

Well, you probably can overstate it. Campbell Soup Co. spokesmen, for instance, say the food business will be less upset than some other industries because it has already been under various controls for the past two years. A spokesman for Kroger supermarkets says it may just mean having to buy potatoes in 10-pound bags when you would rather buy 5- or 20-pound sizes. But it does seem likely that there will be shortages of some brands, of some items, in some parts of the country, and that they will get worse if the freeze goes on for the full 60 days President Nixon announced on June 13.

"I was in Washington when the President made his speech," says Ed Covell, whose Easton, Md., company normally puts 700,000 eggs into incubators each week in the first step of a process that puts broiler chickens on your table about three months later. "That was a Wednesday. We started cutting back on Thursday. We cut back 25 per cent this week. In 11 or 12 weeks there's going to be a real shortage of broilers in this country."

WIRE FROM MILLERS

The freeze caused the Joan of Arc Food Co. to stop canning pork and beans in its Peoria, Ill., plant. It led Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston to schedule reduced production of shortening and margarine. It led Henningsen Foods of White Plains, N.Y., to stop quoting prices on new contracts for the dried and frozen eggs that processors need for everything from noodles to mayonnaise. It led one supplier to warn a Del Monte Corp., subsidiary in California that it could no longer supply the shortening needed to manufacture Perky Pies. And in Washington, the Millers' National Federation telegraphed the President:

"Major segments flour milling industry cannot ship flour and must shut down at once . . ." if one section of the freeze order isn't rewritten.

About the bleakest wrap-up of the situation was offered by the National Association of Food Chains:

"The first place the consumer will see shortages is [in] fresh fruits and vegetables. A number of items they normally see all year 'round are not going to be there: potatoes, tomatoes, and celery too. Plus seasonal items—plums, strawberries, raspberries—that will not be coming to market.

"The next effect is going to be a disappearance of at least private-label vegetable oils and things made of these oils such as margarine. If the freeze continues the full 60 days, manufacturers' brand may disappear too.

CANNER'S DECISIONS

"Private-label flour: Suppliers are already refusing to honor contracts made before the freeze. . . . In many areas eggs are going to disappear very quickly. . . . We've got a real poultry crisis. . . . Canned salmon has already been discontinued by many stores.

"The canners and freezers of vegetables have to make some difficult decisions. They pack once a year, they've got to move now, they are frozen to 1972 prices, and they are paying 1973 prices."

The President's order froze prices at their level of June 1 to June 8. It exempted raw farm products when they are sold by the farmer, but froze their prices at the wholesale and retail level. There's the crunch, at the point where uncontrolled farm prices collide with the ceilings set on businesses that process or distribute the things that farmers sell.

"Obviously, we are not going to keep something for less than we pay for it," says a spokesman for the Giant supermarket chain in Washington, D.C. "If the prices we pay continue to go up, and the freeze lasts more than a few days, then those items that cost more than we can sell them for have got to be dropped."

SOME PRICES ROLLED BACK

Some examples: The food-chain association says supermarkets in a Southwestern city have to pay $1.39 for a 10-pound bag of potatoes, but can't sell it for more than $1.35. Economist Lawrence Van Meir of the National Canners Association says growers are asking $115 per ton for the coming crop of cling peaches—from canners whose own prices are frozen to reflect last year's purchases at $75 per ton. Chicken raiser Covell says it costs 47 cents at current grain prices to produce a pound of chicken, but the people who buy it from him are frozen to a price that makes it impossible for them to pay more than 41 cents a pound.

Four things make the crunch even worse: world trade, geography, the calendar, and the Government's definition of "transaction."

"Transaction": Nixon's executive order pegged prices to those of "transactions" that took place between June 1 and 8. The Cost of Living Council defines a transaction to include the delivery as well as the sale of a product. But thousands of products, from corn to cloth, are sold on contract for delivery some weeks or months later. Some of these products don't face a freeze; they face a drastic rollback to the prices charged months ago when contracts were made for goods delivered in the first week of June.

Thus one Kansas City flour miller is currently delivering on a five-million-pound order at a price set last winter at $6.48 per 100 pounds. It would now cost the same miller $6.82 just to buy the wheat to make 100 pounds of flour. This kind of price spread is especially pronounced for soybeans, which are a key ingredient in production of meat, chicken, eggs, margarine, and the vegetable oils used in cooking and baking. This is why makers of shortening, chicken, and margarine are among the first to cut production, and why flour millers and eventually bread manufacturers may have to follow.

Geography: New York grocery stores were getting a lot of their tomatoes from Florida during the June 1–8 base period. The Florida harvest is about over, and the stores should normally turn to California for fresh supplies. But the Florida tomatoes reached New York at 18 cents a pound, and the California tomatoes will cost about 30 cents a pound. The stores can't possibly buy California tomatoes and sell them for Florida prices. This kind of pattern applies to many crops in many areas, and suggests that shortages may crop up in one city while another suffers from a glut.

The calendar: The prices for canned and frozen vegetables are set at harvest time, and change little before the next harvest. This means that most canning and packing companies are frozen into year-old prices, because the 1973 harvest is just beginning for most fruits and vegetables. In the meantime, though, the prices they pay for cans, cartons, labor, and the crops themselves have risen from 5 to 15 per cent. So they must now choose betwen selling the new crop at a loss or holding it until the freeze is over. If they hold it, says Van Meir of the Canners Association, "We'll have some bare shelves in supermarkets in two or three weeks."

World Trade: Corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton and many other products are in great demand all over the world. So the prices won't necessarily go down in this country if the millers make less flour and the margarine makers use less soybean oil; foreigners will be happy to buy the raw material that we don't use.

BREEDING FLOCKS TRIMMED

Nixon proposes to prevent this development by restricting foreign sales. But if that succeeds in bringing prices down, it may also succeed in getting farmers to grow less as a result. It would also undermine the Government's efforts to strengthen the dollar by selling more American goods abroad. And it still would do nothing for products in which the freeze runs head-on into the uncontrolled costs of foreign goods. Most of the fish that we eat is imported, for instance. Industry spokesmen say American fish processors would have to cut production if the cost of this imported fish near the ceiling price at which they can resell it.

The problem wouldn't be so bad if there weren't shortages already. Van Meir says the supply of canned fruit and vegetables is at the lowest level since World War II. The United Egg Producers trade association says stocks of eggs in storage are down 40 per cent from last year. Cotton, grain, and a host of other commodities are also scarce in relation to world-wide demand; that's why prices got so high in the first place.

Some of these shortages can be attributed to heavy buying by foreigners, some to bad weather, and some to previous price freezes.

Thus poultry raisers cut the size of their breeding flocks last year when the price of broilers was frozen. So broiler production is down 1.5 per cent from last year. Egg farmers' flocks are 4 per cent smaller than a year ago. Production of canned fruits and vegetables has also fallen. Canners like Joe Weix, Jr., of the Oconomowoc Canning Co. in Wisconsin, attribute this decline to price controls that for two years have limited their industry to 1968–70 profit margins.

SWALLOWED LOSSES

Now this cycle may begin again. The egg producers' association says some plants that slaughter excess chickens are booked up for weeks in advance. "Some of these little guys [in the canning industry] may go belly up," says a spokesman for the Del Monte Corp. The marketing director of the American Meat Institute says the freeze tones down his earlier predictions of a substantial growth in meat production later this year.

This doesn't mean that Americans will all be naked and starving at the end of 60 days. Many companies will swallow their losses for a while, rather than antagonize suppliers and customers. The big companies will find this easier than the small ones. The prospect seems one of localized shortages of individual products, with a great variation from city to city and even from store to store.

The spokesman for Giant Foods suggested a supermarket that offered sirloin steak as a "loss leader" during the June 1–8 period may have to stop selling sirloin, rather than lose money on it for two more months. The store that had a "special" on lettuce might have to drop lettuce.

Companies that make a variety of products may have to concentrate on producing the more profitable ones. So the "private label" goods that supermarkets sell under their own names should vanish before the more expensive national brands. Fish sticks will go before higher quality filets do. Canners will stop canning potatoes before they stop canning peas.

The extent of the shortages will depend in part on how long the freeze lasts, on whether it is amended to account for problems of geography, season, world trade, and the definition of "transaction," and on the scope of the Phase IV rules that should supplant the freeze by August 13.

But even if the freeze ends tomorrow, the eggs that Covell didn't put in the incubators will never grow up into chickens, and the nation will miss about 200,000 chicken dinners. The pork and beans that Joan of Arc didn't can last week will never appear on supermarket shelves. The three million hens that were slaughtered the week before will never lay another egg. And the food industry will labor under another dose of the "psychological damage" that President Thomas House of the American Frozen Food Institute says it suffers with each new regulatory gyration.

"Our major concern," complained Board Chairman Donald S. Perkins of the Jewel supermarket chain, "is that a temporary control of prices today can only lead to curtailed farmer enthusiasm for the future accompanied by curtailed farm production and more shortages resulting in even higher prices or rationing or both in the future."

## SURVEY OF VOTERS' VIEWS

### HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, this year, for the 14th time since I have been in Congress, I have conducted a survey of voters of the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania to learn of their views on the important issues of the day.

I am very pleased with this year's response, well over 22,000, which represents an increase of more than 1,000 over last year's return.

Efforts were made to send a questionnaire to each registered voter in our 17th District, which includes all of the counties of Dauphin, Lycoming, and Union, most of Northumberland County, and a large section of Lebanon County. More than 300 volunteers assisted in the mailing of questionnaires, and an additional 60 helped to tabulate the results.

Mr. Speaker, I know that surveys of this nature can be quite useful to Members of Congress in attempting to represent the best interests of the people of their Districts, and in this spirit I would like to share with my colleagues the results of our 1973 survey:

The first section of the questionnaire was directed towards "pocketbook issues," including the setting of Federal spending priorities. The first question listed spending categories, and asked if Federal spending should be "more" "less" or "same" for each.

In three areas, a majority of people indicated spending should be increased: fighting crime (73%), drug control (70%) and aid to the elderly (53%).

In the other hand, 81 percent want our foreign aid outlays to be reduced, 67 percent want less welfare spending, and 59 percent believe our space outlays have been too high.

In the following areas, the largest group indicated spending should remain the same: agriculture, education, environmental control, health services, housing, anti-poverty, public works, and transportation.

On the controversial question of military and defense spending, 16 percent believe we should spend more, 45 percent less, and 39 percent agree with present levels.

In general, people continued to express concern about the state of the economy; only 23 percent said the Nixon Administration is solving our inflationary and economic problems to their satisfaction.

A full 64 percent indicate that Congress should approve legislation which would fix an absolute limit of Federal spending each year. This is in line with the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Budget, of which Congressman SCHNEEBELI is vice chairman.

Part of the attention of questions on foreign affairs related to the new relationship between the United States and some of the Communist nations.

The first question in this area pointed out that presently we do not have the same favorable policies with Communist countries as with other nations. Only 33 percent of those taking part in the survey believe the Communists should be placed on an equal basis.

Because of improving relations with other Communist nations and the need for cooperation in the handling of hijackers, it has been suggested that the U.S. should attempt to establish normal relations with Cuba. Forty-nine percent agree, 40 percent disagree, and 11 percent are undecided, according to Congressman Schneebeli's poll.

On the possibility of using our funds to help rebuild North Vietnam, most people—55 percent—say under no circumstances. Thirty percent would be willing to help if the project included the reconstruction of all areas of Southeast Asia, and if other nations cooperated.

The response was similar on the question of amnesty for those who chose not to fulfill military obligations during the Vietnam conflict. Fifty-four percent say definitely not, while 31 percent say amnesty should be granted to those who would devote at least two years to public service. Only seven percent favor unconditional amnesty, and only eight percent believe the issue should be left to the President to decide.

The official end of our military involvement in Vietnam apparently has not affected sentiment on this issue significantly; the response was quite similar to that of a similar question on our 1972 survey.

On the controversial question of "Should private and parochial schools receive Federal assistance through income tax credits to the pupils' parents?" most people—59 percent—said no, and 33 percent yes.

While most people want more money spent to control drugs, people seem to be fairly evenly divided as to whether drug addiction should be treated as a disease, or as a criminal offense. On a related question, 56 percent responded that the Federal Government should increase present penalties for the possession and use of marijuana; 18 percent believe present penalties are correct; 14 percent say they should be reduced; and 12 percent support the legalization of the possession and use of marijuana.

A question on Health Maintenance Organizations brought the largest indication of indecisiveness among voters. These organizations, known as HMOs, would provide all medical services for their members in return for the payment of an annual dues. Forty-two percent said the establishment of HMOs should be encouraged, 36 percent said no, and 22 percent were undecided.

On another question relating to health care, nearly a third of those responding stated they want no new national health insurance legislation at this time. However, 36 percent do favor a federally operated program financed by employer and employee contributions, similar to Social Security. Twenty-one percent want complete reliance on the private health insurance program financed by taxpayers through the Federal Treasury.

One question on the survey was designed to discover if the public's opinion of the Supreme Court has been changing following President Nixon's appointments to the Court. People were given the opportunity to rate the Court as excellent, good, fair, or poor. The same categories were listed on our 1968 questionnaire, and the comparison follows:

[In percent]

| | 1968 | 1973 |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 6 | 1 |
| Good | 15 | 27 |
| Fair | 27 | 45 |
| Poor | 40 | 27 |

Another question asked, "Should the sale of cheap handguns be banned?" A surprising 72 percent said yes, since in past years there have been objections to firearm controls of any type.

The survey also sought the voters' views on an issue which has been before the courts and which is now before the Congress: "Do you believe the federal government should be allowed access to the confidential files of newsmen which concern criminal investigations?" Forty-three percent said yes, 48 percent no, and nine percent were undecided.

Federal farm controls and supports should be phased out within five years, 43 percent responded. Another 40 percent want the activities continued, but with a limit upon supports any one farm could receive.

## ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO T. AGNEW TO CUYAHOGA COUNTY REPUBLICAN EVENT

### HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on the 31st of May last, my home community of Cleveland, Ohio, had the privilege of a visit from the Vice President of the United States. It was a matter of keen personal regret that other official duties prevented me from being in Cleveland to receive and welcome this distinguished visitor, for I hold Vice President AGNEW in the higest esteem and regard.

I have since read the outstanding address he delivered to the dinner meeting of the Cuyahoga County Republican organization. It is timely, perceptive, and I commend it to your attention:

ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

It gives me great pleasure to return to Cuyahoga County and to share this evening with your outstanding Republican organization and with my good friend, Ralph Perk. Ralph's accomplishments as Mayor of Cleveland have attracted nationwide attention, and there is every reason to expect that in November you will return him to office for another sucessful term.

I realize, of course, that your municipal election is non-partisan, but everyone here tonight understands that Ralph Perk is an effective Mayor because of the principles he espouses. And those are the same principles that provide the social and philosophical bedrock upon which the Republican Party has been built.

It is our Party that I want to talk to you about tonight.

It would be disingenuous on my part to stand here tonight and fail to mention the subject that dominates our newspapers and television screens. And I'm not referring to the energy crisis. Nor will I attempt to gloss over the fact that some of the charges levelled against certain individuals are serious ones. But I would like to suggest that we attempt to regard those charges in perspective.

This is admittedly difficult, I know, for we live in an age in which Marshall McLuhan's formulation of several years ago seems to have become definitive—the media are the message. Indeed, we are so bombarded by sensational accusations that it sometimes becomes difficult to separate facts from the conflicting assertions reported by the media. It is small wonder, then, given this information—or perhaps innuendo—explosion, that we sometimes find ourselves confusing appearance with reality.

But as Republicans proud of our Party and its contributions, we owe it to our Nation to continue to distinguish fact from fiction and to avoid the accommodating paroxysms of guilt our political opponents demand from us. And let us not forget, incidentally, that many of those opponents are also responsible for providing us, through the mass media, with those juicy morsels of gossip and accusation upon which we often base our judgments.

By these remarks, I do not attempt to assert that certain individuals are without fault, or that the Watergate matter is a defensible lark. But I do state that the Republican Party is not involved, not indicted, and not responsible.

The so-called Watergate affair, let us remember, was not representative of our Party. From what we know of the affair, it was the result of the misguided zeal of a few individuals who in no way were sensitive to the mandate of the millions of men and women who, just as all of you here tonight, worked diligently and enthusiastically for our National ticket and for Republican candidates at all levels.

As we continue to be inundated with stories detailing charges and counter-charges, let us not lose sight of one basic truth—the Republican Party will ultimately be judged, just as it always has been judged, on its record. And that record, ladies and gentlemen, is an outstanding one. And the American people understand this.

As all of you are well aware, this is a year in which numerous municipal elections take place. And the results so far are most encouraging. Republicans have won city races in Columbus, Georgia; in Ann Arbor, Michigan; and in Annapolis, the capital of my home State of Maryland. The Republican Mayor of Oakland was reelected, and I am confident that, although your race here in Cleveland is non-partisan, a registered Republication will continue to lead your City next year.

Our Party will continue to grow and prosper during this year and next and we will continue to elect Republican candidates at all levels. We will do so, ladies and gentlemen, because the principles that underlie our Party are the principles embraced by the vast majority of Americans.

Perhaps this is a fitting time to reexamine and reaffirm our faith in these principles.

The first, and most basic, is an abiding belief in the dignity and the worth of the individual, and that belief pervades our political philosophy.

We believe that every individual should be given the opportunity to rise as far as his energies and abilities will carry him. Consequently, we are diligent in the defense of our free enterprise system, and in our commitment to removing any unfair obstacles which may still stand in any individual American's path.

Thus, we oppose the continued Federal control of locally oriented programs and decisions, for such control often hinders, rather than helps, the individual and his community in their quest for betterment.

It is our faith in the individual that guides us in our attempts to reverse this tendency to concentrate all power in Washington. The term republic, from which our Party derives its name, means a system of Government in which people exercise power through their elected representatives. Thus, we believe that the officials you elect to administer your communities know more about your local needs and desires than does the best intentioned Federal employee in Washington. Our goal is to return executive power to State and local elected officials. This has been the objective of such programs as revenue sharing, and I am confident that we will continue to make strides during the next three and a half years.

Our efforts to cut back on Federal spending also spring from this basic first principle. Alexander Hamilton once noted, "In the general course of human nature, a power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his will." Now I will not maintain, ladies and gentlemen, that we are being taxed quite that heavily yet. But if thoughtless schemes for unlimited Federal spending continue to receive favorable Congressional attention, the President's vetoes may be overwhelmed and Hamilton's observation may threaten to become an operative definition of Federal policy. For the very simple fact is—and it's a fact that a surprising number of people seem to ignore—that every cent spent by Government must come from somewhere. And that somewhere, of course, is your wallets and pocketbooks.

If the tax structure becomes confiscatory, then you are in effect penalizing each man for succeeding, thus undercutting the motivating force behind the concept of individual initiative. But our Party does not intend to let this happen, ladies and gentlemen. We are the Party of fiscal responsibility, and we continue to oppose the experimental social engineering that depends for funding on more and more of your hard-earned dollars.

Ours is the Party that believes in the primacy of the individual. And ours is the Party that believes in the efficacy of our system.

And that is why, ladies and gentlemen, I am confident that serious as it is, the Watergate affair will have no permanent effect on the electoral fortunes of our Party. I say this because I know the President is determined to see the current investigation through to the end and I am convinced that those who have broken the law will be brought to justice. Our opponents may try to convict others through hearsay and innuendo, but the American people are able to distinguish fact from fancy, and gossip from truth. They will demand—as all of us must—that the guilty be punished. But Americans are not about to condemn the innocent. And I am confident that when the clamor dies we will discover that the guilty are not as numerous as you are being led to believe. Our system is responsive and it does work. And it will render the final judgment without the assistance of alarmists who wish, and have always wished, our Party and its leaders ill.

Let me conclude by mentioning one of the greatest of those leaders, a President I am proud to serve—Richard M. Nixon.

As one distinguished United States Senator said recently: "It appears that the vultures are circling—hoping against hope to find the corpse of the Presidency."

Let me assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the vultures will be disappointed. The President is alive and well as vigorous as ever.

Amidst the heat and noise generated by the current brouhaha—noise so intense that were Walter Cronkite to announce the official time for the end of the world he would do it after thirteen minutes of Watergate and it would appear on page 13 of the Washington Post—amidst that heat and noise, some people appear to have lost sight of just what has been accomplished to date.

I am sure, however, that I don't need to remind this Republican audience of the President's historic accomplishments—journeys for peace to Moscow and Peking, the successful negotiations that led to the winding down of American involvement in Indochina and the return of our POW's. And on the domestic front, as well all know, he has cut the increase of serious crime; cooled the cities and campuses and halted the spending excesses that we inherited from the preceding decade; and restored the concept of fiscal responsibility to its rightful place in Washington.

And what he began in his first term, ladies and gentlemen, he is continuing in the second. And I am certain that he will bring those efforts to a successful conclusion, so that when historians look back on the first half of the decade of the Seventies, they will view it as one of the most dynamic and progressive of this century.

It is a good time to be a Republican, ladies and gentlemen, and I am just as proud of my Party tonight as I was on the day I first registered. I know that all of you share that pride with me.

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## PRESIDENT URGED TO TERMINATE PRICE FREEZE

### HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am today strongly urging the President to terminate the phase 3½ price freeze which has been nothing short of disastrous to many areas of the economy and which will have long-range adverse effects on the supply and cost of food.

The current price freeze is having a devastating effect on agriculture products generally and more particularly on domestic livestock and poultry industries. Pregnant cattle are reportedly being slaughtered because the farmers literally cannot afford to feed new calves. Feed prices, which are not frozen, are putting farmers in the position of destroying chickens and eggs because they cannot obtain a market price for their products above that which it costs to raise them.

Wholesale losses for fruit and vegetable dealers may have a limiting effect on the marketing of these products. The problem arises after a wholesaler purchases a large amount of agricultural products at a price higher than he had been selling such products during the "freeze base period" of June 1 to 8, 1973.

The irony of the price freeze is emphasized by indications that farmers are planning other production cutbacks, with the imminent result being a severe shortage in livestock products, followed by even higher prices.

Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Herbert Stein has indicated the possibilities of production shortages. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz has predicted such shortages.

The President has been besieged with the plea and entrusted with the power to do something to change the uncomfortable direction of phase III.

Unfortunately in an effort to do something—anything—to give the impression of coming to grips with the difficulty, he has taken the wrong turn in the road and is aggravating the same problem he is trying to solve.

If no other action is taken soon to eliminate phase 3½, all other issues will pale in significance when compared to the difficulties being created for the future. If the price freeze continues, the Nation will be confronted with the very situation Secretary Butz envisioned months ago when he warned against the rising public clamor for a price freeze. Shortages of food will inevitably occur. Supermarket shelves may be sparsely stocked, and in some instances, completely empty. Black markets will spring up, and astronomical prices may be asked, dwarfing by comparison the prices being paid today.

A poignant example of the detrimental effects of this freeze is the Miami Margarine Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. As a direct result of the current price freeze this company was forced to lay off 100 workers last Friday, relieving the remaining 200 workers and closing its doors yesterday.

The Miami Margarine Co. is unable to purchase the vegetable oil it needs to produce margarine at a price low enough to allow it to sell margarine at the "freeze base period" price.

This company is the largest single margarine manufacturing facility in the United States, and its plight is by no means unique. It is a tragedy which is occurring across the country in the food industry.

Flour millers throughout the Nation would incur great losses if they sold milled flour at the frozen-price level, while at the same time buying wheat to mill at unfrozen prices.

The logical conclusion drawn is that mills forced to sell their flour at a price lower than the cost of the raw wheat will soon stop buying wheat and close down. A shortage of flour for bread and other baked goods would be imminent.

An article in this morning's Wall Street Journal indicated that already two Midwestern mills, major suppliers of corn flour and corn grits to Kellogg Co., have closed down because of the profit squeeze. Kellogg reportedly said that if the mills do not resume operations within the next few days, it will be forced to lay off workers.

I admit to a natural repugnance to controls over our economy and marketplace and believe the current price freeze is a heavy-handed approach clearly causing many more problems than it solves.

Many observers feel the adverse effects of the freeze will terminate at the end of the 60-day period. This is not true. The disruptions caused by the freeze are not of a temporary nature. Rather, they are more permanent and will extend into the future production levels of livestock and poultry products next year. Perhaps the lingering effects will be experienced for several years to come.

It is of utmost and immediate importance to rethink the merits of a price freeze, especially when it pertains to raw agricultural products. Allowances must be made so that this country does not force American firms to sell their produce at less than they paid for it.

Each day the situation grows worse. Immediate action to increase the supply is necessary—not one which has the opposite effect.

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## AMENDMENT TO WAR POWERS LEGISLATION

## HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow when the House considers House Joint Resolution 542, legislation to define the war powers of the President and the Congress, I intend to offer an amendment which protects the President's constitutional authority as Commander in Chief but prohibits any future commitment of U.S. troops to hostilities not so authorized without prior congressional approval.

My war powers resolution will provide substitute language clearly protecting the President's constitutional prerogatives and the role of the Congress in situations not involving a direct threat or attack upon the United States or its territories and possessions.

Section 1 of the bill titles it the "War Powers Resolution of 1973."

Section 2 protects the President's constitutional authority to commit U.S. troops to hostilities in case of an attack or threatened attack on the United States or any of its possessions or territories.

Section 3 defines a procedure for expeditious congressional consideration of a Presidential commitment of troops pursuant to a treaty obligation which has been taken without a prior declaration of war or other specific congressional authorization. It requires the President to report on such action to the Congress not later than 72 hours after taking it, after which the Congress must either approve or disapprove the action within 120 days. If the Congress fails to take a position on the President's action, then the failure to act shall be considered approval and authorization for its continuation. If the Congress approves the President's action, then the President is required to report on the progress of such hostilities at least every 6 months. Within 30 days of the receipt of this report, Congress must again act to approve or disapprove the continuation of U.S. involvement.

Section 4 clearly prohibits any commitment of U.S. troops to hostilities without prior authorization by the Congress if the President is not exercising his constitutional prerogatives or acting pursuant to a treaty obligation.

Sections 5, 6, and 7 define the application of the act with regard to current treaty obligations, severability, and ongoing hostilities. Though the legislation is effective upon enactment, its provisions would not apply to any situations in which U.S. troops might be involved at the date of enactment.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation which I am offering is intended to rectify two critical failures of House Joint Resolution 542. First, it protects the constitutional rights of the President as Commander in Chief. Second, it prevents any commitment of U.S. troops to either direct attacks upon another nation or to "third-party" hostilities, without a specific prior congressional authorization.

Under House Joint Resolution 542, and also under the substitute expected to be offered by Mr. DENNIS, a President could utilize the 120-day "grace period" as an authorization to commit U.S. forces to hostilities anywhere in the world so long as he removes them within 4 months. A so-called brush fire might be expected.

But once the match is dropped and the fire is lit, it more often than not turns into a forest fire and tends to burn out of control until everything in its path has been consumed. We must insure that any war powers legislation passed by the Congress prevents the match from being lit in the first place. The lessons of history have taught us that we cannot commit troops to a conflict and then arbitrarily and abruptly withdraw them without severely damaging our national interests and endangering the safety of those troops. Once the commitment is made, the tendency is to continue on the deadly course of conflict.

The constitutional mandates are clear. The President must have the power to protect the United States, and to honor our treaty obligations. But beyond that, in cases of "third party" involvement, the Congress must invest itself with a mechanism for prior approval and control of any commitment of U.S. troops to foreign hostilities.

The amendment to be offered is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 542, AS REPORTED, OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This measure may be cited as the "War Powers Resolution of 1973".

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT NOT IMPAIRED

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair the authority of the President to commit United States Armed Forces to hostilities in any case of attack, or threatened attack, on the United States, or any possession or territory of the United States to the extent that the President has such authority under the Constitution.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS

SEC. 3. (a) If the President commits United States Armed Forces to hostilities pursuant to any treaty obligation of the United States without a prior declaration of war or other specific Congressional authorization for the use of such forces, the President shall report such action to the Congress in writing, as expeditiously as possible but not later than twenty-four hours after the taking of such action. Such report shall contain a full account of the circumstances under which such action was taken and shall set forth the facts and circumstances relied upon by the President as authorizing and justifying the same. In the event the Congress is not in session, the President shall forthwith convene the Congress in an extraordinary session and shall make such report to the Congress as expeditiously as possible but not later than twenty-two hours after the taking of such action.

(b) Not later than one hundred twenty days after the receipt of the report of the President provided for in subsection (a), the Congress, by the enactment within such period of a bill or resolution appropriate to the purpose, shall either approve, ratify, confirm, and authorize the continuation of the action taken by the President and reported to the Congress, or shall disapprove and require the discontinuance of the same.

(c) If the Congress, acting pursuant to and under the provisions of subsection (b), shall approve, ratify, and confirm and shall authorize the continuation of the action taken by the President and so reported to the Congress, the President shall thereafter report periodically in writing to the Congress at intervals of not more than six months as to the progress of any hostilities involved and as to the status of the situation, and the Congress shall, within a period of thirty days from and after the receipt of each such six-month report, again take action by the enactment of an appropriate bill or resolution, to either ratify, approve, confirm, and authorize the continuation of the action of the President, including any hostilities which may be involved, or to disapprove and require the discontinuance of the same.

(d) If the Congress shall at any time, acting under the provisions of subsection (b) or (c), disapprove the action of the President and require the discontinuance of the same, then the President shall discontinue the action so taken by him and so reported to the Congress, and shall terminate any hostilities which may be in process and shall withdraw, disengage, and deploy the United States Armed Forces which may be involved, just as expeditiously as may be possible having safety of such forces, the necessary defense and protection of the United States, its territories and possessions and the safety of citizens and nationals of the United States who may be involved.

(e) In the event that the Congress, despite the provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section, shall, nevertheless, in any instance, fail to adopt legislation either approving or disapproving the action of the President, as provided and required by such subsection, such failure to act on the part of the Congress shall be taken and deemed to be an approval, ratification, and confirmation of the action of the President, and an authorization of the continuation thereof. Disapproval of the President's action, with the consequences attendant thereupon as provided in subsection (d), shall result only from action by the Congress affirmatively disapproving and requiring the discontinuance thereof, as provided in such subsection. Any such failure to act on the part of the Congress shall not relieve the President of the duty to make periodic reports as provided in subsection (c).

OTHER HOSTILITIES

SEC. 4. The President may not commit United States Armed Forces to hostilities in any case in which he is not exercising his constitutional authority or acting pursuant to a treaty obligation of the United States unless the Congress enacts a declaration of war or other specific authorization for the use of such forces.

CERTAIN TREATY OBLIGATIONS

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall alter or abrogate any treaty to which the United States is presently a party.

SEVERABILITY

SEC. 6. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any particular circumstance or situation is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, or the application of such provision to any other circumstance or situation, shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment but shall not apply to hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States might be involved on the effective date of this Act.

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## FISCAL IRRESPONSIBILITY EVIDENCED IN THREE WHITE HOUSES

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans who have been conditioned to believe that the President is following a policy of fiscal responsibility and businesslike management of our country's fiscal affairs may be quite surprised to see that what applies to the people does not apply to the ruler.

Considering the many domestic programs where the funds have been impounded, the seemingly unlimited expenditure of funds to maintain the second and third Presidential White House presents a strange double standard.

As he has demonstrated in foreign aid and international giveaways of American taxpayers dollars, perhaps President Nixon feels that spending taxpayers money on his three White Houses is noninflationary.

I include a related newsclipping:

GSA LISTS BILLS IT PAID ON NIXON HOMES

The General Services Administration yesterday made available a breakdown of improvements made by the GSA at President Nixon's San Clemente home and at his Key Biscayne presidential complex. A partial list includes:

SAN CLEMENTE

$4,834 for furniture in President's den: includes $72 for brass lamp, $79 for table lamp, $146 for end table, $186 for coffee table, $419 for lounge chair and ottoman, $472 for leather top desk, $171 for chair, $504 to recover a sofa, $201 to recover a club chair, $141 for swivel chair, $131 for lamp, $268 for two chairs, $544 for two additional chairs, $237 for desk chair, $86 for decorative pillows, $523 for blinds, and $654 for a carpet and underpadding.

$312 for restraining entrance gates and doors.

$388 for installing exhaust fan.

$523 for repairing gazebo and removing beach debris and for anchoring planks in nearby railroad crossing.

$1,950 for pruning trees.

$3,200 for roof tile.

$6,642 for tiling the roof and floor of a gazebo.

$1,950 for repairing walls.

$8,810 for landscaping, including removal of dry weeds.

$2,496 for asphalt paving.

$2,630 for relocating a tree and replanting a fallen tree.

$130,530 for exterior electrical work.

$53,644 for interior electrical work.

$13,500 for heating system.

$3,800 for sewer line.

$2,916 for surveying to determine property lines.

$1,600 for window alterations.

$1,105 for cleaning the beach.

$1,853 for installation of flagpole and $476 for painting flagpole.

$1,525 for surveying residence.

$998 for replacement of hand rail.

$460 for fertilizer.

KEY BISCAYNE

$4,786 for securing screening project.

$3,898 for demolishing trees and plants.

$122,714 for constructing Secret Service command post.

$128,708 for bullet-resistant glass doors and windows.

$587 for flagpole.

$3,030 for golf carts for Secret Service patrol.

$621 for ice-maker for Secret Service men.

$475 for swimming pool cleaner.

$119 for washing machine.

$2,000 to design to correct beach erosion.

$314 for sea wall ladder.

$995 for septic tank and lid.

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## AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 8917 CONCERNING ADVISORY COMMITTEES

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 1973*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the First Annual Report of the President on Federal Advisory Committees, dated March 1973, indicates that as of December 21, 1972, the Department of the Interior had a total of 126 advisory committees, of which only 78 were established by, or pursuant to, statute. The total cost of these committees is over $472,000 annually, according to the President's report.

Some of these nonstatutory advisory committees are:

First. The Industry Advisory Committee on Coal Exports which was established in 1964 by secretarial memorandum and consists of six members, all from the coal industry.

Second. The Industry Advisory Committee to the Defense Electric Power Administration which was established in 1966 by a secretary's memorandum and consists of 11 non-Federal members, all public and private power executives.

Third. The National Petroleum Council established in 1946 by secretarial directive, and consisting of over 100 executives from petroleum companies and related industries and law firms, plus the vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Fourth. The Emergency Advisory Committee for Natural Gas which was established in 1962 by secretarial directive. It has 26 members from various gas companies, such as El Paso Natural Gas Co., and, at least one member, the chairman of the board of Continental Oil Co., who is also on the National Petroleum Council.

Fifth. The OECD Petroleum Advisory Committee which was established in 1962 by Secretarial directive and has 11 members, all from the petroleum industry.

It is interesting to note that one committee—the Natural Energy Committee—was terminated in September, 1972. It was established in September, 1970 "to conduct a study to provide the Secretary of the Interior with data upon which national energy policies could be developed." It never met. Yet, according to Interior's report, $50,000 was available for this committee.

On June 22, 1973, the Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 8917—the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill, 1974. No mention is made in that bill or the committee's report—House Report 93–322—of June 22, 1973, about any of these advisory committees. Nor does H.R. 8917 specify an appropriation item for these committees. Apparently, the Interior Department funds these committees out of general appropriations to the Department or its constituent agencies.

The act of March 4, 1909 (31 U.S.C. 673), specifically forbids the use of any—

Public moneys, or of any appropriation made by Congress . . . for the payment of compensation or expenses of any . . . council . . . or other similar body, or . . . or for expenses in connection with any work or the results of any work . . . of any . . . council . . . or other similar body, unless the creation of the same shall be or shall have been authorized by law.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act—Public Law 92–463; Oct. 6, 1972—which applies to all advisory committees, unless specified by law, provides in section 9(a) a procedure for the establishment of such advisory committees "by law." Until this is done, however, the 1909 law prohibits these committees from expending Federal funds.

It is my intention to offer an amendment to H.R. 8917 to provide that none of the funds appropriated by this bill may be used for these committees unless they comply with the 1972 Act.

My amendment is as follows:

Page 26, between lines 14 and 15 insert the following:

"SEC. 106. None of the appropriations made in this title shall be available for any advisory committee, council, board, or similar body which is not established by, or pursuant to, law, unless such committee has been established in accordance with section 9(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770) and its charter has been filed in accordance with section 9(c) of said Act."

I urge adoption of my amendment in order to reduce Federal costs, cut back on the proliferation of unnecessary advisory committees, and most importantly, comply with the congressional mandates of the 1909 and 1972 acts.

## CANCER TREATMENT

## HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, my friend the distinguished and able Member from Buffalo, N.Y. (Mr. DULSKI) is to be commended for this special order concerning the Roswell Park Memorial Institute and I am pleased to participate in this discussion, calling attention to the advances in cancer treatment which have taken place over the past 75 years at Roswell. Mr. DULSKI has always made every appropriate effort to insure proper funding for cancer programs and I have, and will continue, to join him in that effort. We are both great fans of Dr. Jerry Murphy, institute director, whose leadership in our community and country is unmatched in the fight against cancer.

Roswell Park is known the world over for major progress in fight against cancer. And, Mr. Speaker, to illustrate a point I now apply cancer statistics to an estimated situation for a 500,000 population grouping, such as Buffalo, which would show this pattern for 1973: There would be 2,150 cancer cases under treatment and 1,400 new cases, of whom 750 would die. Approximately 465 would be saved from cancer, but 125,000 of that 500,000 population will eventually develop cancer and—at present rate—75,000 would die.

Mr. Speaker, these statistics show that much more needs to be done to advance the work at Roswell and other cancer centers around the Nation. However, I point with pride to outstanding achievements at Roswell. Dr. George H. A. Clowes during the early years of Roswell first introduced the use of experimental drugs in cancer research. Dr. James F. Holland, former director of Roswell Cancer Clinical Research Center won Lasker honor for outstanding work in treatment of leukemia.

More recently, Dr. Edmund Klein, chief of dermatology at Roswell won the Lasker Award for his developments of chemotherapy and new methods of using immunologic factors to control malignancy. I hasten to add that Dr. Klein presented this new approach to the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee 6 years ago. The subcommittee recommended strong support for the program and now great progress has been made on cancer immunology.

Mr. Speaker, I commend our congressional committees of the House and Senate for farsighted action such as this and I will cast my vote in support of full funding to maintain a superior national program. At this point I include two articles from the June 23 issue of the Buffalo Evening News concerning Roswell's search for knowledge to preserve life, and, again, express my gratitude to all the doctors, nurses, technicians, and other dedicated people of Roswell who are at the forefront of a war we cannot afford to lose.

As chairman of Buffalo's Association for Research of Childhood Cancer, I call special attention to the article by Mr. Page:

### ADVANCING TO CONTAIN CHILDHOOD'S GREATEST THREAT

(By Arthur Page)

Some of the largest efforts in cancer therapy in recent years have been made in an area about which much of the public is particularly sensitive—childhood cancer.

Approximately 10 in every 100,000 children between the ages 1 and 15 develop some form of cancer, according to Dr. Lucius F. Sinks, chief of the Department of Pediatrics, Roswell Park Memorial Institute.

Dr. Sinks notes that cancer is the number-one killer disease in children of that age group.

He explains that there used to be more problems with infectious diseases such as measles and polio but medical advances in such areas have decreased their fatal effect on children below that of cancer.

About half of all the affected children in the 1–15 age group, Dr. Sinks explains, have a form of leukemia or lymphoma (cancer of the lymphoid tissue).

About one-fourth have brain tumors and the remainder have solid tumors including those of bone and muscle.

"The most common types of malignancies in adults we don't find in children," Dr. Sinks says. "And the problems are entirely different in terms of diagnosis and treatment."

It's because of those differences, he adds, that there have been significant advances in treating childhood cancer.

"If a malignancy occurs in childhood," he notes, "the approach is different because the philosophy of the people treating the child is different," he stresses.

In adults with cancer, the goal of treatment often is palliation, an easing of the disease without cure.

"But what's palliation for two or three years for a kid?" Dr. Sinks asks. Because of a desire to add more than a minimal amount of years to a child's life, "the approach in childhood cancer has been more aggressive than in adult cancer."

Dr. Sinks cites the example of acute leukemia.

Noting that in 1947 when effective drugs for the problem were just being developed, children with acute leukemia had an average survival rate of four months, he adds:

"Today, you can tell parents when they come in that their child has a 90 per cent chance of being restored to normal in remission.

"And following that remission a child has a 50 per cent chance of staying in remission for three years and approximately a 35 per cent chance of staying in remission for five years without evidence of the disease."

The advances and development of appropriate treatment, he adds, are the result of co-operative studies involving several institutions in this country.

The co-operative approach also is being used in other childhood malignancies based on the success in acute leukemia.

The efforts are co-ordinated, he says, adding: "Everyone is not going off and doing their own thing."

Also of benefit, he notes, is that researchers did not make a complete understanding of acute leukemia a prerequisite to developing a treatment. "We haven't gotten any closer to an idea of what leukemia is in terms of cause or basic defects than we were in 1947."

Successes in leukemia and other childhood cancers, he adds, also are due to aggressive use of all available forms of therapy as soon as a problem is diagnosed.

The approach to childhood cancer, he says, should be a model for treating adult cancers, adding: "The success in the treatment of childhood malignancies has been far advanced compared to that enjoyed in adult malignancies."

As for future advances in childhood cancer, Dr. Sinks predicts accomplishments to a point with brain, bone and muscle tumors.

While he sees much hope, he warns that there will always be a cancer problem.

"I don't think that ever in any way or form is there going to be this miraculous breakthrough where you eradicate the disease, like many people predict, until there is an understanding of the defects and causes of different forms of cancer."

### TEDIOUS, OFTEN-FALTERING SEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE TO PRESERVE LIFE

(By Arthur Page)

Although most cancer research is restricted to the laboratory, Dr. Takao Ohnuma's work has taken him to the road-side vegetable stands of Western New York in search of two strains of potatoes.

Dr. Ohnuma, a cancer research clinician at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, is investigating the possible use of an enzyme from the potatoes as a drug for persons with acute lymphocytic leukemia.

He is injecting the enzyme into mice with cancer because preliminary tests showed it could kill individual human cancer cells cultured in the laboratory.

If the enzyme is effective in many mice experiments, with no undesirable side effects, further experiments using other animals will be tried.

If those tests are successful, several years from now the enzyme, or a form of it, may be used as an experimental drug in humans.

Like all cancer research, Dr. Ohnuma's work is based on a series of "ifs" and unsatisfactory results anywhere along the line might negate the work.

Such cancer research involves dedication and a long process of carefully-designed and controlled studies as the work progresses from concept to test tube to animals to man.

Sometimes it's tedious. Often it's disappointing.

Even in failure and blind alleys, however, researchers further their understanding of cancer and what it might take to prevent, treat, control or cure it.

As one of the world's oldest and largest comprehensive cancer centers, Roswell Park—founded in 1898—has been involved in cancer research from its earliest days. The work always has been geared to the patient's needs and the goal of containing cancer.

As Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, institute director, describes it:

"Our goal is to have an effect, an impact on society which will result in less persons losing their lives to cancer, more people living normal lives without this threat and others living normal lives who have been cured or freed of cancer."

Discussing research efforts at Roswell Park, Dr. Murphy stresses that "rather than point to the accomplishments of personalities, I think our greatest accomplishments have to be measured in terms of people."

Research at Roswell Park, he adds, "has contributed to the survival of countless of thousands of Americans."

Cancer research is complicated by the fact that cancer is not just one disease.

"Cancer is best defined by saying there are approximately 137 different kinds of cancer," Dr. Murphy says. "We are not talking about a single disease. When we're talking about treatments, we're talking about a combination."

Comparing the attempt to cure all cancers to landing a man on the moon, Dr. Murphy adds: "There is a need for a lot more information in this area. It's fine with a moon shot when you have a single object and the knowledge and instruments to get there. We have to do the same thing and, in effect, we have to do it at least 137 times."

Getting that necessary information and knowledge is the goal of cancer research.

In addition to surgery, cancer treatment is in three areas: Radiotherapy (use of radiation), Chemotherapy (use of drugs) and Immunotherapy (use of the body's natural defense system).

Each can be used alone or in combination with the others, depending on the patient's condition and state of his cancer.

Research at Roswell Park continues to contribute to advances in radiotherapy, chemotherapy and immunotherapy. And advances in one area often mean a step forward in the others.

The targets of cancer research are the cancer cell and the uncontrolled cell division and multiplication which characterizes cancer.

"The fundamental cancer problem is the matter of uncontrolled cell proliferation and the control of that proliferation," says Dr. John Webster, chief of Radiation Therapy Services.

"In cancer," he adds, "the control is out of whack."

Work on the effects of radiation on cancerous and normal cells and application of findings through radiotherapy have been long established at Roswell Park.

"The institute," Dr. Webster notes, "was a pioneer in radiotherapy in this country and, in certain respects, in the world."

The effect of radiation on cancer cells, he adds, "is partially understood, like everything else in cancer. Essentially, the radiation damages the ability of the cells to reproduce themselves . . . and a dose can be so great as to destroy the cells."

The radiation, however, also affects normal cells which are "better capable of repairing the damage than are the cancer cells."

The aim of radiotherapy, he explains, is to do maximum damage to cancer cells while minimally damaging normal cells. He says there now is a "narrow band" in which that can be done and research at Roswell Park is striving to widen it.

In addition to studying cells and new methods of delivering radiotherapy, researchers strive to combine radiation with other treatment modalities. In one instance, researchers are looking at special chemicals which only can be activated through irradiation.

"Radiotherapy will be even more effective when we learn to more precisely couple it with drug therapy, immunotherapy and surgery," Dr. Webster comments.

"Radiotherapy today has a place in treatment whether for cure or palliation in well over half of all patients with malignant diseases," he says. "Our problem is to bring it to bear on the malignant patient population as a whole."

Looking to advances in radiotherapy, Dr. Webster adds that "radiotherapy and surgery are the grandmother and grandfather in cancer treatment, there is no question about it. Our hope is other approaches will equal and increase their effectiveness."

While radiotherapy has been around since the early part of this century, chemotherapy is a development of the 1940s.

"The use of drugs in treatment of tumors in man has been proven by virtue of success in four types of tumors in which there has been remission and no detectable disease for five years," according to Dr. Enrico Mihich, chief of Roswell Park's Department of Experimental Therapeutics. He also is director of the J. T. Grace Jr. Cancer Drug Center of the institute scheduled to open next month.

The direction in chemotherapy research, Dr. Mihich says, is "to develop new drugs and learn more about the mode of action of existing drugs so we can learn how to use them in an optimal way."

He predicts that the 1970s will be "a time of rationalization of drugs, of learning how to use them in combination and with other modes of therapy."

The problem in chemotherapy is similar to that in radiotherapy—a need to increase selectivity.

"So far, all of our compounds have been limited in their selectivity of action," Dr. Mihich reports. "They have an effect on both tumor cells and some normal cells."

He notes that "many times a tumor will respond adequately to a drug but then there will be an onset of resistance. One way to get by this is to increase the amount of the drug, but this can have toxic effects on normal cells and the patient because of lack of selectivity."

* * * * *

To remedy the situation, Dr. Mihich believes, "we need to develop new drugs which are better by not only being more potent but more selective."

He adds that there is a need to study the pharmacology of drugs and the biochemical mechanism of cancer cells to see if they differ qualitatively from normal cells.

"We also have to learn more about the mechanism of action of these drugs in target cells so we can combine drugs with drugs. Drug A, Drug B and Drug C together may be more effective than any one alone."

Dr Mihich, noting that researchers must further study the use of drugs along with surgery, radiotherapy and immunotherapy, is "optimistic that we will develop with higher and higher speed and in greater and greater numbers drugs which are effective in cancer."

"It's probable there will be no breakthrough if by breakthrough one means finding a single drug which is effective in all forms of cancer. Cancer is many diseases and each will have to find its own cure."

The application of immunology in the treatment of cancer has been around as long as Roswell Park, with papers about it published in the late 19th Century.

However, reading about it in scientific and general publications, you'd think it was discovered yesterday. What those articles actually reflect is the current emphasis on cancer research involving the body's natural defense system.

Dr. David Pressman, associate director of Roswell Park and director of its Department of Immunology and Immunochemistry Research, says immunology "isn't far enough along for it to be called a therapy yet.

"A lot of it is on the basic research side but more and more application is being made in the clinical area."

The research focuses on the fact that the human body has a natural system to fight its invasion by foreign substances.

Because a tumor cell varies from a normal one, an individual's immune response recognizes it as foreign and sets up a mechanism to destroy it.

Dr. Pressman says it appears this occurs quite often in individuals.

"Considering the mutation rate of cells in general, one would expect a large number of altered cells to be formed and one would except a very high incidence of cancer. It appears, however, that the reason why we don't have a high incidence of new cancer is because of surveillance by the immune system which kills off the altered cells."

Problems arise, however, when an altered cell escapes from the immune surveillance and multiplies, forming a tumor with which the immune response for one reason or another can't cope.

Research in immunology, Dr. Pressman notes, "is in the direction of trying to enhance the immune system in order to increase its ability to destroy cancerous cells and tumors."

It's not a simple job for, as he explains, "the immune response is not a simple response."

In addition to there being several ways in which immune factors can fight cancer, sometimes these individual factors may be working in opposite directions and indeed some factors may actually be protecting cancer cells.

Some of the research will attempt to combine immunology with other therapies.

For example, Dr. Pressman sees a possibility that radioactive material can be combined in piggyback fashion with immune factors called antibodies which then will carry it directly to the cancer site.

"We're very optimistic about the work," Dr. Pressman reports. "There are a great many lines of research and a great many interactions with parts of the immune system which we must investigate. To reach our goal we have to have a better understanding of the immune system."

Progress is being made on several fronts and results are being made available to help cancer patients combat their cancer.

ONE INDISPENSABLE: A SOUND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

## HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, Jim Bormann of Station WCCO in Minneapolis has put together an excellent community needs and interests report about the importance of a sound agricultural education system in the State of Minnesota.

As Mr. Bormann points out, we faced a near-disaster situation when attempts were made in our State legislature to shut down the Agricultural-Technical College at Waseca, which is located in my congressional district. This unjustifiable effort has shocked rural people, however, into a new awareness of the necessity to educate the public about the key role of agriculture in our economy.

Farm prosperity does help everyone in Minnesota, but we have to do more to emphasize this concept. For this reason, I include Mr. Bormann's report at this point in my remarks to indicate what our people in Minnesota are doing to help improve our broadly based agricultural education system:

NEEDS AND INTERESTS REPORT

Education in agriculture in Minnesota has just passed through one crisis, and may soon be facing another. The near-disaster was the attempt in the Legislature to shut-down the Agricultural-Technical college at Waseca. That action was averted by the rallying at the last minute of the supporters and defenders of special agricultural training. The experience has left the aged people badly shaken. The attack came unexpectedly and came close enough to passing in the legislature to remind the farming community that it has lost much of the clout that would have made such a move unthinkable in previous years.

The impending crisis, mentioned above, is an outgrowth of the general public failure to understand fully the key role of agriculture in the American economy. While the political influence of agriculture has been diminishing, its impact on the total economy has been growing—particularly in the field of foreign trade. The 11-billion dollars in agricultural exports in 1972 went a long way toward improving our desperately short balance of trade.

And even though prosperity on the farm is essential to general prosperity in Minnesota and other states, farms and farmers are under attack by consumers who protest increasing food costs.

To head-off further raids by the Legislature and to improve understanding of agriculture in general, a two-day seminar was held June 5 and 6 in Alexandria to mobilize the state's diverse agricultural education agencies and to consolidate them for greater effectiveness. Such a move was started in 1965, and four seminars have been held with this goal in mind. This time, the educators have finally organized under the spur of the crisis atmosphere. The formal organization will be known as the "Minnesota Council for Coordinating Education in Agriculture."

In the banquet speech to the group, Editor Bob Rupp of The Farmer magazine bluntly told the educators they must stop stalling and start acting. Dr. Sherwood Berg, who is retiring as Dean of the U of M Institute of Agriculture, said the same thing, but less bluntly. He pointed out that after years of farm depression, agriculture now is on the move and is expanding rapidly.

"There's a lot more to agriculture than farming," he said, referring, of course, to agribusiness and the complexities involved in the farm-related businesses that produce what the farmer needs and process what the farmer produces. Berg pointed out these needs:

Specialization and intensification of on-farm production. Mergers and consolidations of co-ops and corporations. Expanded capacity for technical input in farming. Increased expertise in the field of farm management.

To meet these needs, Dean Berg described the rapid expansion of educational opportunities in agriculture. He cited these facts:

Enrollment in ag-ed programs has doubled in last 5 years.

More grads have entered agri-business than farming.

Minnesota now offers post-high-school agricultural education programs on about 30 campuses throughout the state.

The majority of these are in vocational-agricultural schools, rather than university-sponsored programs.

Women are now entering the field in substantial numbers. Three per cent of FFA members nationally are females.

The need for ag grads still exceeds the supply, despite increased enrollments and continuing economic squeeze on farms.

These and other developing changes in agriculture and in ag-ed call for continuing re-evaluation of how to meet the new needs. There is danger that some educational, industry and staffing resources may have been over-looked. There almost certainly is some duplication and over-lapping of ag-ed programs which could be eliminated. Legislators and others will want to know how efficiently the ag-ed facilities are being used.

One of the big stickers in the seminar's proceedings (Rupp called it the "hot button") is the burgeoning growth of vo-ag training. Some educators and administrators fear that this *training* will be regarded as an adequate substitute for the complete 4-year course in agricultural *education*, and that farming quality will decline as a result. Others believe that the complexities of ag-ed are better served through specialization in vo-ag short courses. It's the old argument between preparing for a vocation as opposed to an avocation.

U of M Vice President Stanley Wenberg pointed out that the educators should not be inflexible about this. He recalled that educators in medicine had resisted crash programs which would lead so-called "family practitioners". But the need and the demand were so great that the medical schools finally were forced to adopt a compromise program to fill the urgent need for more doctors. Agricultural education, he said, will almost surely have to make some compromises, and the vo-ag training may be one answer.

The draft proposal for organizing a Council for Coordinating Education in Agriculture included the Area Vo-Tech schools, along with the state college system, the junior college system, the private colleges, the U of Minnesota and its various branches and the state department of education—all listed as "agencies, institutions and systems which provide and coordinate education in agriculture in Minnesota."

But the *draft* proposal did not include any spokesman for vo-ag schools on the list of membership in the proposed coordinating Council. That list was dominated by the University. The question about dealing-out the Vo-ag schools was raised, and the answer was that Vo-ag training is included in the State Department of Education which *was* represented on the Council. It was felt this was not enough, and after a vote was taken, the membership of the Council was expanded to give the Vo-ag people full representation.

The purposes of the newly-formed Council were listed:

To provide a formalized, but voluntary means for coordinating the programs and courses in agricultural education at all levels.

To provide a structure for continuing and improving communication among those who are responsible for the various programs and courses in ag-ed.

To provide a coordinated means for studying, analyzing and evaluating agriculture, its related industries and agricultural education, and to encourage innovative and responsive development and utilization of programs, courses, services, staff or facilities.

To provide a means for consolidating and coordinating the resources committed to agricultural education, and for effectively projecting them to the people of Minnesota.

To serve in an advisory capacity to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission in its routine process of review.

No provision was made to include farm-related industries in this essentially educational Council, as Bob Rupp had urged, but it was agreed that such input should be welcomed and even solicited by asking industry people to serve on task forces of the Council dealing with specific issues and areas related to their fields of interest. It also was pointed out that industry people already are serving on the advisory committees for some of the ag-ed institutions. (Maynard Speece and I are members of such a committee attached to the Technical college at Crookston.)

The first chore of the new Council will be to meet with the appropriate committees of the Legislature before the next session in January to rebuild some of the prestige that ag-ed is believed to have lost in the hassle to save the Waseca school from extinction in the last session. It was pointed out that agriculture can no longer take for granted a generous reservoir of understanding and sympathy in the Legislature. Redistricting has changed all that, and it now requires more direct lobbying to put forward the agricultural viewpoint in the law-making and budgeting process. The legislature must be convinced that expanding need for ag-ed requires more money and that the money is being spent wisely and without undue duplication of programs.

The Council also will attempt to improve communication and understanding between the farm community and city-dwelling consumers. Farm prosperity helps everyone in Minnesota, the Council believes, but that concept needs selling—particularly to those food consumers who are outraged by the sudden price increases.

PERSONAL CONTACTS

Dr. Donald Draine, Dir. of Academic Planning, Higher Education Coordinating Commission, St. Paul.

Robt. Van Tries, Asst. Commissioner of Education, State Dept. of Education.

Paul Day, Superintendent of Agricultural Education, State Dept. of Education.

Dr. Philip Helland, Chancellor, State Junior College Board, St. Paul.

Dr. John Frey, Worthington State Junior College, Worthington.

Leo Keskinen, Itasca State Junior College, Grand Rapids, Minn.

Dr. Melvin Renner, Director of Continuing Education, Southwest State College, Marshall.

John Thell, Agricultural Coordinator, Vocational Technical School, Willmar.

Delbert Hodgkins, Agricultural Coordinator, Vocational Technical School, Mankato.

Ed O'Connell, Agricultural Coordinator, Vocational Technical School, St. Cloud.

Stanley Wenberg, Vice Pres. for State & Federal Relations, U. of Minnesota.

Dr. Paul Marvin, Head, Agricultural Education Dept., U. of M., St. Paul.

Dr. Laverne Freeh, Director Office of Special Programs, U. of M., St. Paul.

Dr. Deane Turner, Office of Placement, College of Agriculture, U. of M., St. Paul.

Dr. James App, Asst. Dean, College of Agriculture, U. of M., St. Paul.

Dean Woodrow Berg, Institute of Agriculture, U. of M., St. Paul.

Dr. Pat Borich, Agricultural Extension Service, U. of M., St. Paul.

Dr. Ed Fredericks, Provost, U. of M. branch, Waseca.

Peter Fog, Agricultural Director, U. of M. Technical College, Waseca.

Francis Jamsehka, County Agent, St. Cloud.

Jim Edman, County Agent, Benson.

John Morris, County Agent, Glenwood.

Norman Bombach, Pres., Minn. Vo-Ag Instructors Assn., Waseca.

Ivan Stone, Chairman, Institute of Ag. Advisory Council, Madelia.

Dr. Rodney Briggs, Asst. to the President, U. of M., Minneapolis.

Vernon Mack, Director, Area Vo-Tech school, Alexandria.

Robert Rupp, Editor, The Farmer Magazine, St. Paul.

Hiram Drache, History Instructor and Author, Concordia college, Moorhead.

Dick Dyke, Publisher, Alexandria Newspapers.

John Haaven, Editor, Alexandria Newspapers.

Vernon Hoysler, Extension Agent, Glencoe.

Harvey Hammergren, Entrepreneur (retired), Alexandria.

## HOOSIERS SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT

## HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, since the President is being subjected to a mock trial by hearsay and innuendo with a "hanging" jury composed of the members of the national news media, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the results of a poll taken in my home district of Indiana by the Lafayette Journal and Courier which is published by Mr. Gregory Deliyanne. It was very encouraging to me to see that the people in Indiana show more concern for the Constitutional doctrine of "innocent until proven guilty" than various segments of the news media have demonstrated in recent months.

More importantly, the Journal and Courier's poll shows that a resounding majority of those Hoosiers responding approval of the President's performance in office. Among the reasons given by the over 72 percent who supported the President in this poll were first, the fact that the President was doing an excellent job, especially in ending American involvement in Vietnam and securing the release of our POW's, and second the sentiment that the news media is trying to discredit the President through blatant attacks not based on proven fact.

Mr. Speaker. I commend this article from last week's Journal and Courier to the attention of all my colleagues who are interested in gaging public opinion of the President's performance from the most valid reliable source that we can call on—the people themselves. The full article is set forth below:

BALLOTS FAVOR NIXON REMAINING

(By Cathy Burnes and Rose Russell)

More than 1,100 readers responded to the Journal and Courier's June 15 poll on the question: "Should Nixon Go?"

And the answer by about an 8-3 margin was "Nixon Should Stay."

A tabulation of ballots received as of today showed that 1,105 persons voted as follows:

Nixon should stay on the job, 801.

Nixon should resign, 193.

Nixon should be impeached, 12.

Comments accompanied the ballots sent by nearly one of every four participants. Comments from those who feel the President should stay in office fell into three general categories:

1. Nixon is doing a good job, especially in ending the war in Vietnam and achieving the release of POWs.

2. The U.S. Constitution says a man is innocent until proven guilty.

3. The news media are blowing Watergate out of proportion and trying to "get" Nixon.

A fourth reason, not mentioned as often, was the incident involving Sen. Edward Kennedy four years ago at Chappaquidick. Readers who commented felt this incident was far more important than Watergate and thought the press was trying to protect the Massachusetts senator.

Many praised Nixon as "one of the greatest Presidents we've ever had" and thought the idea of impeachment or resignation was "out of the question."

Others cited the "good" the President has done, particularly in achieving peace.

"We should think of the good our President has done in bringing our POWs home . . . and pray for him as he asked us to do," one person wrote.

Another asked, "How can anyone compare bugging to ending a war?"

One woman thought President Nixon was lax in picking his White House aides, but said, "at least he fetched our POWs home. The very same POWs that Presidents Kennedy and Johnson sent to Vietnam. After eight years in the White House, they found no way to bring our boys home, and the very same people who cry, "Impeach the President," never opened their skulls to impeach the two previous Presidents."

Another person felt that impeachment "must have some basis, but I feel there is none in this case. Resigning is quitting and a sign of failure. President Nixon has not failed."

Concern about assuming guilt was mentioned by numerous readers, who thought chances for trials would be lessened by the hearings and news coverage.

One reader wrote that he thought the Journal and Courier was "entirely out of order to publish such a ballot."

"Why convict a person before he is tried? These Senate hearings are the most disgusting things I've ever heard. How do they expect to have a fair trial after this?"

"Why must so many members of the press try to influence the readers (often successfully) to believe Mr. Nixon 'guilty until proven innocent,' instead of 'innocent until proven guilty," which has always been the honorable procedure?" another reader questioned.

Another wondered if the newspaper's poll "wasn't a bit premature. The man has not been found guilty yet."

The angriest comments came from readers who disapprove of the coverage given the hearings, as well as the coverage given the President over-all.

"Of greater concern," one person wrote, "should be the abuse of the First Amendment rights by a blatantly biased press—notably TV—which has been used as a vehicle to discredit the Presidential administration."

Another reader wrote that Nixon "got into office by being dishonest. We sure don't need that kind of 'person' running the country. Impeach him. Maybe that will wake people up to what's going on in Washington, D.C. We have a wonderful country, let's keep it that way."

In preparing their ballots and comments, the readers went to a great deal of trouble to back up their positions. Flag decals were used in one letter, red, white and blue stationery in another, and one woman alternated red and blue ink stationery to show her patriotism.

Prayers were requested and biblical quotes from both the Old and New Testaments were used. The one appearing most often was from John's gospel: "He who is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." However, persons quoted verses from Matthew, Timothy and Ecclesiastes as well.

Two respondonts wrote after seeing Tuesday's story that the foreign student quoted should leave the country.

Robert Kriebel, Journal and Courier Metro editor who conducted the poll, incurred the wrath of some readers. About one per cent said he should be impeached.

And one person wrote that "some folks would even ask God to resign because He's not running the world the way they'd like Him to."

## SUMMER CAMP SAFETY

## HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, every summer, over 8 million children go off to summer camp for what their parents believe will be a happy time in safe and sanitary surroundings under the guidance of trained counselors. All too often, this is not the case.

There have been numerous horror stories as a result of the hearings we held in the 90th, 91st, and 92d Congresses on this subject. In addition, it is often financially and physically impossible for parents to visit the sites of youth camps to which they are sending their children. Although most camps are safe, there are many latent dangers which to the untrained eye of parents are impossible to identify on a trip to camp.

In the closing days of the 91st Congress, we passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Under its provisions, working conditions for the counselors at youth camps must be safe and healthful. Therefore, while the Congress has legislated that counselors must be employed under suitable conditions, it has failed to enact legislation to protect the health and well-being of our youngsters in those very same summer camps, day camps, travel camps, and public recreational facilities.

Therefore, I have introduced, along with my distinguished colleague from New York, PETER A. PEYSER, H.R. 1486 which would set up minimum national standards to be administered by the States. And because of the strong bipartisan support, there are two companion bills with 48 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe in the need for such legislation and was most pleased to find support for my efforts in an editorial in the Washington Post of June 23. I would like to insert that editorial in the RECORD at this time:

SUMMER CAMP SAFETY

Most of the nation's 10,600 summer camps have opened again, or soon will open, for business. The traditional lure of the outdoors is still strong, and as many as 8,000,000 youngsters are expected to attend camps this summer. For most, it will be an enriching experience, well worth the money and effort. For some, however, serious risks will be taken because the camps they attend are lax in safety standards. It is estimated that of the nation's 10,600 camps, only 3,500 are accredited by the American Camping Association. The standards of the association number 164 and about 17 per cent of the camps inspected this year failed.

Large numbers of parents send their children off with little or no thought to possible dangers. Yet, according to testimony in congressional hearings, camping is not regulated at all in 19 states. Only four states have requirements for camp drivers and 10 states have no requirements for acquatic counselors. Camp owners naturally have their budgets to watch, and if expenses can be cut in the area of safety, well, why not cut them if the law allows it. By no means all camp owners think that way, but enough do to present a serious problem.

Exact figures are hard to come by, but it is estimated that some 250,000 children are injured in camping accidents each year. With such evidence, as well as the lack of regulations in so many states, it is clear that Congress has a special responsibility. Yet, for the last three sessions it has failed to pass any kind of meaningful legislation. The law passed last year was weak and evasive, calling for a "study" of the situation, as though enough facts were not already known. But even this weak law has not been carried out. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare was required to report to Congress before March 1, 1973 on the results of an investigation of youth camp safety, but the department—citing statistical problems—could not come up with a complete report.

Once again, Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.) has proposed strong legislation calling for national standards to be administered by the states. The opposition to his bill comes from camp owners who complain about federal interference but whose costs will most likely go up when forced to be safety conscions. That is the choice before Congress: what is worth more—the safety and lives of children or the business-as-usual attitudes of a few camp operators. Meanwhile, it is urged that parents be cautious in choosing summer camps. Many are run with strict regard for safety and health, but some are not. Obviously, it is better to learn the differences without leaving it to luck, good or bad.

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## CLASS OF 1973—AMERICA NEEDS YOU

### HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, the class of 1973 of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio graduated on June 10, 1973. I was privileged to attend that graduation ceremony and to listen to a remarkable address to that class by Mr. James B. Watt, who is the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Mr. Watt had earlier, at my request, agreed to travel to Alliance with me to give a commencement speech. I expected an eloquent and timely address but as I listened, I realized that I was listening to something more than the usual commencement speech.

The text of Mr. Watt's address follows for all to read. It is truly a call to service for America:

CLASS OF 1973—AMERICA NEEDS YOU!

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BEFORE THE CLASS OF 1973, MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, BY JAMES G. WATT

The experiment called America is almost 200 years old. It has been a successful and exciting political experiment. One that has tested the courage and character of its people.

Yes, I watch on TV and read in newspapers about the faults and shortcomings of our people. We are all concerned about crime, inflation, pollution, the energy crisis and wrongdoing in high places—as well as low places. But America is great!

We love her, and we serve her!

This Country is powerful because of her people. People who have built and hammered together a system which allows freedom of thought and freedom of action.

This system, composed of our social, economic, and intellectual institutions, has not been easily built. It has cost us time, resources and lives.

Like a strong chain—it has been forged and hammered into shape with enough independence of each part that flexibility is assured. Flexibility with unity, for in unity there is strength. But like that chain, this Nation is no greater than its weakest link.

How strong is the Nation? Very strong.

God has blessed America with vast resources and people who have the determination to build a system that will prevail.

In America, we have the highest standard living in the world. Personal income is at the highest level in history.

Over 84 million people have jobs—the highest number of working Americans ever. Ninety percent of the men and 84% of the women polled in a recent survey indicated that they *liked* their jobs. Job satisfaction is at an all time high.

Sixty-four percent of all American families own their own homes.

Eighty percent own one or more automobiles.

Almost every consumer index is at an all time high. This Country is on the move, and the consumer is benefiting.

Not only are the people of America *doing well*, they are also *doing good*. Today we have more socially concerned organizations and people than ever before. In the past two or three years, more money has been programmed in the Federal budget for social programs than for National Defense. As an example, in 1968 the U.S. Budget called for $60 billion dollars for human resources programs. The figure has now risen to $125 billion.

College enrollment figures for the last 10 years show that the number of white students has more than doubled, and nonwhite student enrollement has tripled.

We could go on and on extolling the virtues of this Country—because *America is great!* I am proud to be an American and proud to be in its government.

But a question still lingers in my mind—and in yours. Is America good enough? The answer is, "No, not yet!"

She needs you!

She needs a commitment from you; a commitment to serve, honor and believe in those God-given fundamentals which bind this Country together.

America the Beautiful—America the Great—is seeking a *commitment to excellence* and a *commitment of service* from each of us.

We have to build a better man before we build a better society.

Many commencement speakers this Spring will be telling the Class of 1973 of the unlimited opportunities that await you. I do not want to minimize that fact, but I do want to stress the *needs* that are before you. America needs you. Society needs you.

This is a Commencement Program. You are to commence.

Commence what? Serving your fellow man.

How do you serve? In many ways—by helping to manufacture a needed product; by helping to build a road, a home, a town; by selling needed goods or providing a service; by working in government; by teaching; by doing something that is needed and desired by the ones you *should* care for.

Our economic system is built on this concept. If our motives are something other than to serve people—problems will develop.

The real purpose of our existence is *not* to "make a living;" but to make a life—a worthy, well-rounded, useful life.

Christ said, "Whoever will be great among you, let him be your servant."

Our call is to serve.

A few years ago, I was serving as Legislative Assistant and Counsel to a U.S. Senator from Wyoming. I was fresh out of college with two degrees conferred with honors, and a head full of memorized facts and figures. I was standing in a garage and an old, weathered mechanic came up to me and said, "Young man, do you *understand* what you know?" I was taken aback. My mind reeled as I thought of my education. I had been trained and educated in many ways—but what did I understand?

Knowledge plus common sense and experience bring understanding. Sometimes understanding is called maturity.

Fortunately for young people today, understanding and maturity can be and are attained without simply the passage of time. We don't have to be old and grey, or even bald, to have maturity and wisdom through experiences.

We are capable of having experiences today that can be coupled with our knowledge to give real understanding—understanding of life that just a decade or two ago would have taken years and years of experience to acquire.

Our challenge is to seek the experience of life that will give us the ability to properly serve America and make her better.

We must be careful not to let ourselves be placed in a rut that will give us one experience. I am reminded of the two teachers who retired from the school system after 30 years of employment. One had 30 years of experience. The other had one year's experience 30 times.

So that we will not just make a living—but rather a life, a useful life—we must search for balance in our growth.

A well-rounded person has experiences in the several dimensions of life.

This College was founded on and continues to adhere to the principle that a well-educated person must have experiences that will open opportunities for social, physical, mental and spiritual growth.

No person achieves greatness unless he has maturity in these four essential dimensions of life. Each of us, as we seek to grow in understanding, recognizes that there must be balance in life. It is not enough to be the smartest person in the room, nor is it enough to be "in" with the socially elite. Like a sturdy table, a person must have four underpinnings long enough to reach the ground.

It takes an enormous amount of discipline and courage to develop these four dimensions. To be successful, one must make a *comimtment* in his mind and heart to accomplish a *predetermined* goal. If he allows himself to follow a situation ethic, he will drift through life; without a course, without a mission. The sad part about drifting is: If you don't know where you are going, you won't know *when* you get there.

You, the Class of 1973, have demonstrated your discipline and commitment to mental and intellectual growth. Four or more years ago, you established a goal to graduate from Mount Union College. *Today* you graduate from that goal and comence on new ventures. The social and financial pressures, as well as the many temptations, made it difficult at times to continue toward your objective. But you did! And you know where you are, because you planned to be here. That type of discipline is needed on a continuing basis.

We must set goals and objectives, and have plans for fulfilling them in other aspects of life as well. A goal without a plan is a mere dream. We must plan our work—and work our plan.

We must establish and set our minds firmly on predetermined, basic standards of conduct, standards of morality to help us cope with the many circumstances and situations which present themselves.

I might mention one standard that needs to be established, and that is honesty. We must predetermine that we will be honest in all situations. That sounds like an odd thing to highlight, but it is not. We must learn to be honest with others, and that is probably the easiest realm in which to be honest. We must learn to be honest with ourselves, and that is more difficult. And, we must be honest with God. If we are honest with God, we will be honest with ourselves and with our fellow man.

Honesty tests the character of a man and a woman, and it determines the success that each has in living a life. Not only must we determine to be honest, we must determine to appear to be honest. We must live our lives so that we are honest and appear to be honest.

One of the dimensions, and probably the most important, is the spiritual aspect of life. Too frequently we have trained ourselves mentally, socially, and physically and have neglected spiritual growth. Weak men have been the result.

Inside each person is a desire to find his real identity and to find the source of his being. Those of us who have committed our lives to Jesus Christ know who we are, and further, we know our relationship with God. This understanding brings the peace and security that allows us to serve our fellow man with confidence.

It takes discipline to be a Christian. But when we make the commitment and determination with our hearts and our minds to be one, God makes it possible.

In one city, a man walked through the neighborhood selling balloons to excited children. He sold many colorful balloons—red, green, yellow, gold, blue. All sharp and appealing to the eye. When the children would disappear with their balloons, the vendor would walk to another neighborhood. As he walked, he would let a few balloons go up into the sky, and thus attract the children. A small black boy had followed him from one section of the town to another. And on one quiet street corner, he asked the balloon salesman, "If you let the black balloon go, Mister, will it go up like the other balloons?"

"Yes, son, it's what's inside that counts."

Is America good enough? No, not yet.

She needs you! She needs your discipline, your drive, your determination, your commitment. Things need to be done. Institutions need to be improved and changed. Change never comes easily. But if we serve our fellow man, we will build a Nation filled with love, peace and understanding.

Greatness comes from serving. We have been called to serve—to serve God, to serve our Country, and to serve our fellow man.

In the days of old, there was a wise man who traveled from town to town teaching the people the great things of his time. Jealousy sprang from the heart of one young man who was determined to show the town's people that he was wiser than the old man.

He planned to take a pigeon to the town square and ask the wise old man whether the bird in his hand was dead or alive. If the old man said that it was alive, he would crush the life out of that bird and drop it to the ground. If the wise old man said that the gird was dead, he would lift it up and let it fly away.

When the young man saw that the town square was crowded, he yelled for the attention of the wise man.

"Old man, tell me whether the bird I hold in my hand is dead or alive."

The wise old man looked into the boy's eyes and said, "My son, it depends upon you whether the bird lives or dies."

Class of 1973—America needs you!

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## YOUNG AMERICA DELIVERS EPIC MESSAGE

### HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take particular pleasure in making this insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the reason that I have known the Flora family for many years and the young man's father, Al Flora, Sr., and I have been close friends since we were young men together in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Al was a leading figure in prize fighting, as a fighter himself, a promotor, trainer and manager. I congratulate his son, Al, Jr., for the fine address and impression he made last month at a banquet held by the Maryland Press Club in Baltimore. I would like at this point, Mr. Speaker, to insert a column by John F. Steadman, sports editor, The News American in Baltimore, of May 3, 1973, in which he captures the impressions made by young Al Flora, Jr. on that occasion.

YOUNG AMERICA DELIVERS EPIC MESSAGE

(By John F. Steadman)

They called on the youngest individual in a room crowded with dignitaries to deliver a mesage. It was a masterpiece in eloquence and his moving words told much of what America—past, present and future—is all about.

The voice of this bright, articulate youth, son of a former boxer and fight promoter, filled the room with excitement and emotion and, yes, epic effect.

Al Flora, Jr., only 21 years of age, was before an audience that was sophisticated and numbered some of the leading citizenry of Baltimore and Maryland.

The head table was graced with the presence of Spiro Agnew, Vice President of the United States, who was being honored as "Man of the Year" by the Maryland Press Club.

Governor Marvin Mandel, Mayor William Donald Schaefer, Baltimore County Executive Dale Anderson and Mrs. Helen Delich Bentley, commissioner of the Federal Maritime Commission, were flanking Agnew.

They had whimsical remarks to make and the tenor of the occasion was one of friendliness and deep personal warmth. There wasn't anything that was controversial or screamed for headline treatment.

Flora, a graduate of Mt. Washington Country School and Lycoming College who is now attending the University of Scranton, was placed in a difficult position yet was the "star of the show."

There were government leaders all around him. All eyes of the banquet gathering focused front and center—on Flora, a thin, clean-cut youth who was being thrust into a lineup of power hitters, politically speaking.

But he not only came through loud and clear, with a message that was profound and meaningful, enunciated and delivered with diction that was extraordinary, but he wound up being applauded long and loud by the assemblage.

It's rare when Spiro T. Agnew is placed in a secondary role when it comes to dialogue. But a 21-year-old put him in the second place last night.

IMMENSE APPLAUSE FROM AUDIENCE

The reaction to Flora's remarks, as he verbally presented what he called "an open letter to the Vice President," brought resounding applause.

And there in the room were his proud mother and father and younger sister. Al Flora, Sr., came up the hard way, out of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, lacking in education, and had to fight to live and make his way.

He campaigned as a middleweight and then began promoting bouts in Wilkes-Barre, 1947, and came to Baltimore in 1953. He owns Al Flora's Sportsmen's Bar in Arbutus and thanks God every day that he, a poor boy, is so rich in being blessed with the kind of family he has.

The tough, lean and hungry times of Al Flora were forgotten and the price he paid along the way came to a glorious fruition by the way his son handled himself and how men and women came up to shake his hand.

William Adelson, highly educated, perceptive and respected as one of the country's outstanding attorneys plus chairman of the Friendship Airport Authority, said the youngster presented one of the most "superb" public speeches he had ever heard.

AGNEW HIGHLY IMPRESSED

The opening of Flora's presentation, directed to Agnew went this way . . .

"Can you remember once when the building of character was the most important subject in a secondary education; when respect for the rights of others was sacred; when the Lord's prayer, said at the start of each school day, instilled a sense of warmth and love in every boy and girl; and when the American flag was considered far more than a mere symbol, it was considered the heart of America.

"My concern does not rest so much with my generation as with the future. To them, the word character may only have a dictionary meaning; the recitation of the Lord's prayer may only exist in a study of Ancient History; and the American Flag may be but another museum relic.

"Now, as the epitaph of a future generation might be prematurely written, this letter comes your way, knowing full well that few in America hold the character of this nation in such reverence as you."

He went on to reveal other feelings of how a young man who is part of a generation that has been erroneously generalized to be "hippie, disrespectful, disruptive and unpatriotic" reacts to maligning because of the actions of a minority.

Vice President Agnew was impressed with what Al Flora had to say and the way he presented it. There wasn't anything political or self-serving.

A country like America will be better because of the Al Floras of the future—a deep, sensitive individual, with love in his heart for his fellow man and an intellect that will allow him to do much for the cause of humanity and its ideals.

## RETIRING HEAD OF OEO HONORED

### HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 30 of this year the Government will lose one of the most courageous administrators we have ever had. I have known Howard Phillips since we were both in college. Like many young men in our Government, he is bright and able. But Howie is much more. He has principles, and he sticks by them. When he assumed his position with OEO, Howie was charged for the first time in modern times with completely dismantling a Federal agency. It was a task from which many able men would shrink. The path was predictably tough, but so was the man charged with the responsibility. He never faltered, he never gave up his principles, he never yielded except to convictions of honor and good sense. Government needs more men with the unique breadth of ability, integrity, eloquence, and experience of Howard Phillips. I hope we will see him serve his country in another capacity in the not to distant future.

Mr. Speaker, Howard Phillips issued his final official statement at OEO yesterday. I would like to share it with my colleagues and, hence, submit it to the RECORD at this time:

STATEMENT OF HOWARD PHILLIPS

In accordance with the intention which I announced at the time of my appointment in January, it is my plan to leave OEO when the current fiscal year ends this Saturday, June 30.

During the period immediately following July 1, I expect to witness the completion of the actions we set in motion following the President's budget message of January 29: the transfer of programs and personnel to other departments, the enactment of legislation which will lead to reform of the legal services program and will place OEO's economic development activities at the Department of Commerce, the completed reassignment of decision-making concerning community action to local elected officials, and the general discontinuation of OEO's operational activities.

Just as OEO itself came to symbolize the Great Society's unsuccessful and unwise reliance on centralized bureaucratic power, so shall our effort be recalled as an historic turning point toward the disaggregation of unaccountable bureaucratic authority, and its dispersal back to the people, from whom it derives.

According to law, OEO will be a statutory entity until the end of June, 1975. In order to carry out the residual requirements set forth under the statute, it was necessary that a name be sent to the Senate of a person to direct the agency's remaining phase-out activities.

In the wake of a recent court ruling restricting my authority, many cities are awaiting the release of special summer recreation funds which have been held up because of legal uncertainties.

It, therefore, is appropriate that there be no further delay in naming a Director-Designate, so as to reduce any possibility of harm to those cities whose financial conditions require an early release of funds.

I am pleased that Alvin Arnett, who has served with great ability as my first assistant, will assume responsibility for heading residual OEO. The former Executive Director of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and a past Executive Assistant to U.S. Senator J. Glenn Beall, Mr. Arnett is well qualified for his new role.

In preparing to leave, I wish to thank those employees of OEO, both temporary and career, who have acted with integrity to carry forward the President's reforms. Civil servants, whatever their personal ideological or political viewpoint, must be ever mindful of their duty to implement, rather than establish, Executive Branch policy.

Personally, I am most grateful for the opportunity which has been afforded me and proud of the skill and energy with which members of my staff have directed those matters over which they exercised control.

Believing that social progress can be measured by the condition of individual liberty and opportunity, it has been our constant objective to advance policies which enhance regard for the rights of the individual and which strengthen the power of the individual to direct the course of his own life—not by empowering others to speak in his name, or to act in his behalf—but by directly extending the opportunity for choice to the individuals concerned.

It is for this reason that we have favored school tuition vouchers and it is why we have fought for client choice in legal services: to divest government of power and to return it to the people.

This is a revolutionary doctrine, wholly consistent with the vision of America's future which has been so brilliantly articulated by President Nixon. As he reminded us in 1971: ". . . No great movement goes in the same direction forever. Nations change, they adapt, or they slowly die. The time has now come in America to reverse the flow of power and resources from the states and communities to Washington, and start power and resources flowing back . . . to the people across America."

## CURE THAT'S KILLING THE PATIENT

### HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, my desk is overflowing with letters and telegrams from businessmen in Idaho who face bankruptcy under the President's new economic game plan. Ten years ago, I would never have thought it possible that the hard heel of government could bear down with such inequity and economic anarchy—but here we are today with a "cure" that is killing the patient.

In my mail this morning, I received a copy of a full-page advertisement that ran in the Salt Lake City, Utah, Tribune on June 19. It says a lot about the mood of the American public, and I do not believe that the Congress or the administration can afford any longer to ignore this mood. People have suffered injustice and tyranny before. Had our founding fathers not had the courage to strike back against injustice, there would be no America today.

The ghosts of Hamilton and Jefferson are still with us, you know. Fortunately, we have no need of crystal balls to recollect their words to a very young America. We have chapters upon chapters of their writings—words about freedom, individual liberty, proper restrictions of central government, and free enterprise. I suggest that the American public would benefit if Members of Congress and the administration took off a few days to read and reacquaint themselves with the principles in the writings of these great men.

The message of the newspaper advertisement which follows is very clear, and I hope my colleagues recognize its consequences.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, June 19, 1973]

Rocky Mountain Mint and Depository proudly announces that effective June 13, 1973, in direct violation of Richard Nixon's latest price freeze, we have raised the price of our precious metal products an average of 10%. We invite the federal government to attempt legal action against us for our exercise of the inalienable right to engage in free trade.

It is our sincere hope that other retailers, in all lines of business endeavor, will follow suit and raise prices, as their business needs require.

Slavery, whether political or economic, is the opposite of the United States Constitutional free enterprise system. Rocky Mountain Mint and Depository will, so long as human freedom and free trade still exist, refuse to comply with the national socialist economic policies of Richard Nixon. We urge the Utah State Legislature to effect a separation of state and economics.

Laissez-faire,

KARL J. BRAY,
*President.*

Rocky Mountain Mint and Depository, 1381 So. Main in Salt Lake City, engages in the sale of gold coins, gold nuggets, gold dust, silver ingots and medallions, and U.S. silver coins. Call 486-1339 for further information.

## SHOULD THE UNITED STATES RECEIVE FOREIGN AID?

### HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, Americans often wonder how people in other countries view them. Our policy of lending a helping hand to those in need has often been sneered at and criticized, sometimes even by those in the countries receiving the aid. There are times when we wonder if anyone appreciates old Uncle Sam's efforts.

One of my constituents, John G. C. Miller of Lockport, recently sent me a copy of an editorial entitled "Americans," which was aired on radio station CFRB in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The editorial was written by Gordon Sinclair for his "Let's Be Personal" show on June 5, 1973.

Mr. Miller said he has shown the editorial to many people and the usual reaction has been.

It has never occurred to me that any other country might send help to us!

I insert this editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AMERICANS

(By Gordon Sinclair)

The United States' dollar took another pounding on German, French and British exchange this morning, hitting the lowest point ever known in West Germany.

It has declined there by 41 per cent since 1971 and this Canadian thinks it is time to speak up for the Americans as the most generous and possibly the least appreciated people in all the earth.

As long as sixty years ago, when I first started to read newspapers, I read of floods on the Yellow River and the Yangtze. Who rushed in with men and money to help? The Americans did.

They have helped control floods on the Nile, the Amazon, the Ganges and the Niger.

Today the rich bottomland of the Mississippi is underwater and no foreign land has sent a dollar to help.

Germany, Japan, and to a lesser extent Britain and Italy, were lifted out of the debris of war by the Americans who poured in billons of dollars and forgave other billions in debts.

None of those countries is today paying even the interest on its remaining debts to the United States.

When the franc was in danger of collapsing in 1956, it was the Americans who propped it up and their reward was to be insulted and swindled on the streets of Paris.

I was there. I saw it.

When distant cities are hit by earthquake it is the United States that hurries in to help . . . Managua, Nicaragua, is one of the most recent examples. So far this spring, 59 American communities have been flattened by tornadoes. Nobody has helped.

The Marshall Plan, the Truman Policy, all pumped billions upon billions of dollars into discouraged countries. Now newspapers in those countries are writing about the decadent war-mongering Americans.

I'd like to see just one of those countries that is gloating over the erosion of the United States dollar build its own airplanes. Come on let's hear it!

Does any other country in the world have a plane to equal the Boeing Jumbo Jet, the Lockheed Tristar or the Douglas 10?

If so, why don't they fly them? Why do all international lines except Russia fly American planes?

Why does no other land on earth even consider putting a man or woman on the moon?

You talk about Japanese technocracy and you get radios. You talk about German technocracy and you get automobiles.

You talk about American technocracy and you find men on the moon, not once but several times . . . and safely home again.

You talk about scandals and the Americans put theirs right in the store window for everybody to look at.

Even their draft dodgers are not pursued and hounded. They are here on our streets, most of them . . . unless they are breaking Canadian laws, are getting American dollars from Ma and Pa at home to spend here.

When the Americans get out of this bind . . . as they will . . . who could blame them if they said the Hell with the rest of the world. Let someone else buy the Israel bonds. Let someone else build or repair foreign dams or design foreign buildings that won't shake apart in earthquakes.

When the railways of France, Germany and India were breaking down through age, it was the Americans who rebuilt them. When the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central went broke, nobody loaned them an old caboose. Both are still broke.

I can name to you 5,000 times when the Americans raced to the help of other people in trouble.

Can you name me even one time when someone else raced to the Americans in trouble?

I don't think there was outside help even during the San Francisco earthquake.

Our neighbors have faced it alone and I'm one Canadian who is damned tired of hearing them kicked around. They will come out of this thing with their flag high. And when they do, they are entitled to thumb their nose at the lands that are gloating over their present troubles.

I hope Canada is not one of these.

But there are many smug, self-righteous Canadians.

And finally the American Red Cross was told at its 48th annual meeting in New Orleans this morning that it was broke.

This year's disasters . . . with the year less than half over . . has taken it all and nobody has helped.

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## BANGLADESH

### Hon. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, despite the passage of many months now since the independence of Bangladesh—which occurred in December 1971—little progress has been made in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between India and Pakistan which arose out of the conflict which led to the establishment of Bangladesh. In my opinion, this is a tragic situation, and one which should be of genuine concern, to the world community.

About a year ago there did seem a possibility that there might soon be movement toward a reconciliation of the issues which thus far have blocked progress. Indeed, at Simla in the summer of 1972, President Bhutto of Pakistan and Prime Minister Gandhi of India reached agreement on what appeared to be a framework for a peace settlement. One of the major problems has been India's continued retention of approximately 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war. Included in this group are members of the Pakistani armed forces, paramilitary groups and civilians. Although in theory, and under accepted principles of international law, these prisoners should have been released, that has not occurred. This is a plain violation of the Geneva Conventions covering treatment of prisoners of war, and in defiance of two U.N. resolutions regarding this problem.

India's position has been that release of Pakistani prisoners, though held in Indian prison camps, depends on the willingness of the Bangladesh Government to let them go. Unfortunately, both India and Bangladesh have also agreed in a formal declaration issued last April, that release of these prisoners could be considered only if agreement is reached simultaneously on the repatriation of "Pakistanis in Bangladesh."

This attempt to link release of the Pakistani prisoners with a mass transfer of Biharis from Bangladesh will probably only complicate a difficult situation and prolong the deadlock. Pakistan has said that she remains willing to discuss all issues with India, including the future of the Biharis, but that she cannot accept "dictated" conditions. Pakistan may not have much leverage to bargain, but she can hardly expect to accept unconditionally the consequences of the mass emigration which both India and Bangladesh seem to expect.

Major pawns in this unhappy situation include, quite obviously, the 93,000 prisoners. Whatever may be the reason for the failure of meaningful negotiations, these men, in my opinion, should be allowed to return promptly to their homes. It would be a further tragedy if the Biharis community in Bangladesh should also become pawns. There are an estimated 260,000 Biharis in Bangladesh. The Biharis, it should be noted, have been living in what is now Bangladesh but what was formerly East Pakistan, since 1947, when they emigrated from the State of Bihar in India. During the events which led to the conflict preceding the establishment of Bangladesh the Biharis supported the efforts of the Pakistan Government. For that reason, they have had an extremely rough time in Bangladesh. That government has gone so far as to announce that the Biharis should be expelled to an island in the Indian Ocean.

What seems to be needed is another meeting this time between the leaders of Pakistan, India, and also Bangladesh. The three countries surely must see the need for progress toward an early settlement and a resolution of some of the tragic humanitarian problems which the conflict of December 1971 developed.

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## MR. RAY FIELDEN

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 27, 1973*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a noteworthy act of mercy undertaken by one of my constituents, Mr. Ray Fielden of 910 Phillips Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. Because of his unselfish actions, Mr. Fielden has been named to receive the Red Cross Certificate of Merit. This is the highest award given by the American Red Cross to a person who saves a life by using skills learned in a Red Cross first aid, small craft, or water safety course. The certificate bears the signatures of the President of the United States, who is the honorary chairman, and Frank Stanton, chairman of the American National Red Cross.

On June 8, 1972 Mr. Fielden, trained in Red Cross lifesaving and water safety, was at a boat dock when a 20-foot cruiser hit the dock and flipped over. The boat operator was pinned in the cabin under the water. Mr. Fielden dove into the water and after three attempts was able to locate and pull the victim from the cabin to the surface. Mr. Fielden then carried the victim to the dock where he treated him for shock. Mr. Fielden's immediate and correct use of his lifesaving skills undoubtedly saved the man's life.

This action exemplifies the highest ideal of the concern of one human being for another who is in distress.