

By Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina:

H.R. 9054. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to execute a subordination agreement with respect to certain lands in Lee County, S.C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAHON:

H.R. 9055. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ADAMS (for himself, Mr. Diggs, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. HOWARD):

H.R. 9056. A bill to reorganize the governmental structure of the District of Columbia, to provide a charter for local government in the District of Columbia subject to acceptance by a majority of the registered qualified electors in the District of Columbia, to delegate certain legislative powers to the local government, to implement certain recommendations of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 9057. A bill to assure the availability of certain public records in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HEINZ (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KEMP, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. WIDNALL, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California):

H.R. 9058. A bill to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to provide a more equitable method of allotting funds for vocational rehabilitation services among the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD (for himself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 9059. A bill to create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 9060. A bill to distinguish Federal procurement and grant-type assistance transactions, standardize use of legal instruments for procurement and grant-type assistance transactions, and authorize use of a procurement or grant-type instrument, as appropriate, under existing authorizations to enter into contracts, grants or similar transactions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 9061. A bill to provide policies and procedures for the procurement of property and services by Federal agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9062. A bill to provide for the resolution of claims and disputes relating to Government contracts awarded by executive agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 9063. A bill to designate certain lands in the Mendocino National Forest, Calif., as the "Snow Mountain Wilderness" for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 9064. A bill to provide for Federal grants and loans to small business concerns which are adversely affected by transportation disputes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 9065. A bill to amend the act of October 12, 1968, to increase from \$5 million to \$7.5 million the amount authorized for grants to Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N.Y., and to provide authorization for grants to the Samuel Rayburn Library, Bonham, Tex., for establishment and maintenance of a Dwight D. Eisenhower Study Center; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H.J. Res. 647. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 648. Joint resolution to extend the authority for the flexible regulation of interest rates on deposits and share ac-

counts by financial institutions for 60 days; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. Res. 475. Resolution amending clause 5 of rule I of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H. Res. 476. Resolution providing that clause 5 of rule I of the Rules of the House of Representatives be amended; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

267. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to providing adequate protection for the coastal fisheries against excessive foreign fishing; 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. BURTON:

H.R. 9066. A bill for the relief of Robert Dona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 9067. A bill for the relief of James A. Horkan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9068. A bill for the relief of Morris and Lenke Gelb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

248. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Thomas J. Garvey, Philadelphia, Pa., and others, relative to protection for law enforcement officers against nuisance suits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JUNE DAIRY MONTH

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the rise of prices for needed commodities has been a concern of American consumers since our country was born. In recent years, we have seen prices make especially large increases, and consumers have grown more vocal in expressing their grievances.

Earlier this year, there was a meat boycott, as thousands of Americans gave up meat for a time in an effort to drive prices down. In addition, the President imposed a ceiling on meat prices.

All of this has made it appear that farmers are key figures in creating the price spiral. In fact, they are victims of that spiral.

Few people realize that farm prices are up only 6 percent over 20 years ago. The House Agriculture Committee reported recently that farmers have just now raised themselves to the economic level of 20 years ago.

Too many have forgotten that when

it comes to food commodities, particularly meat, the law of supply and demand is of critical importance. No governmental policy can increase beef production faster than cows can produce calves and farmers can feed them so they can be marketed.

America's farmers have done a remarkable job of supplying sufficient food not only for our country, but for others throughout the world. Even while meeting these fantastic demands, they have enabled U.S. families to spend far less of their family budget for food than families in any other country in the world.

We, in Wisconsin, pride ourselves as being residents of "America's Dairyland." Each year we celebrate June Dairy Month in recognition of the dairy industry which means so much to our State.

An editorial which appeared in the June 7 Chilton Times-Journal presents an excellent discussion of some of the thoughts we need to consider during dairy month. I now insert that editorial in the RECORD:

JUNE "DAIRY MONTH"

June Dairy Month 1973 can, and should, take on a double meaning for Wisconsin residents.

Traditionally, the month-long dairy industry and dairy product promotional cele-

bration will renew interest in consumer purchases of nature's most nearly perfect food. Most of us, although living in America's Dairyland and close to this great industry, need the annual reminder that milk and dairy foods are at the top of the list of enjoyable and nutritious foods.

At least 50 Wisconsin county June Dairy Month committees have taken this responsibility every year and are prepared for the 1973 edition.

This year, however, JDM promotional committees, have a second opportunity to advance the cause for their dairy food economy in Wisconsin. It has to do with inflation, the rising costs of all foods and the lack of information reaching consumers as to the position of dairy products as well as all foods in the price increases during the recent years.

For instance, how many of the people realize that, in the past five years, 1968 through 1972, the cost of living rose by 38 per cent, yet retail costs of all foods increased by only 23.5 per cent. In the same period dairy product prices advanced by 17.1 per cent.

Since the first of the year, retail meat costs have gained the most attention, bringing a "boycott" movement. The problem there is that homemakers admit that if the price of meat goes down, they will buy more. But the sad fact is that there is not "more meat" to be had at the immediate time.

While meat prices were escalating in 1972, the cost of milk and dairy products rose only by 1½ per cent, as all foods went up 5.1 per cent. Personal income, according to the

Bureau of Labor Statistics, continued its advance by 8 per cent.

The hue and cry over rising food expenditures can easily be understood since everyone buys food on almost a daily basis and thus is most conscious of food price inflations.

June Dairy Month committees can remind people that over the past 20 years rents increased by 57 per cent, medical care costs are up 128 per cent and furniture and household equipment are 2.7 times higher. The committees can ask consumers to do their own arithmetic, comparing their own income increases with the family expenditures over the past five or 10 years. Their records will show that their food now takes about 16 per cent of their disposable income today—reduced from more than 20 per cent of a decade ago.

A review of what has happened in the food industry the past 30 to 40 years also should add to the understanding of rising food prices. Since World War II, this country has switched to an "industrial" food supply. Today ingredients are grown, wherever soil, weather, taxes, labor costs and investment climates make it most expedient.

Foods are then separated into a variety of useful components, later reassembled, with a variety of flavors, dyes, texturizing and improving agents. The results are convenience foods, snacks and other complex creations.

Such manufactured foods do need a great deal of industrial-labor, vastly more expensive than farm labor, making them more expensive to produce every year.

These highly processed foods now account for more than 59 per cent of the present food supply.

June Dairy Month promotional people like challenges—here is a tremendous opportunity to serve their communities by adding to their traditional dairy programs.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, the National Science Foundation today commands a position of eminence. While it retains the support of basic scientific research at the core of its mission, it has also stepped into the forefront of supporting efforts to find answers to many of our most pressing scientific problems. Among these are problems related to energy research and technology, problems related to specific regional environments, and problems related to municipal and human services needs.

I have watched with great interest the progress of the Foundation's new experimental research and development incentives program, initiated in fiscal year 1973, whose objective is to learn how research and development results can be converted more efficiently and rapidly into new or improved products, processes, and services which will contribute to improvements in the quality of life by improving employment opportunities, economic growth, productivity, and the foreign trade balance. This program has a potential pay-off far in excess of the modest allocations it has received.

As it nears the end of its first quarter-century, the National Science Founda-

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tion should be provided with adequate resources to achieve its important goals and fulfill its vital mission. H.R. 8510 provides a realistic funding level, and will enable the Foundation to first, increase the base of scientific knowledge; second, find ways to deal with scientific problems through the civilian sector; third, promote international cooperation through science; and fourth, improve the quality and effectiveness of U.S. science education. I urge immediate and favorable action on this important legislation.

CLASSIFIED RUBBERSTAMPING ON DECLINE

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, according to Kenneth Berg, editor of the Mankato, Minn., Free Press, President Nixon has received far too little appreciation from the press for his commendable effort to reduce the number of classified government documents that have created excessive secrecy in government.

In a recent editorial, Mr. Berg pointed out that as a result of President Nixon's Executive order of March 8, 1972,

The number of officials authorized to classify secret documents has been reduced by 63 percent, from 48,814 to 17,883. Likewise, 71 percent of the number of officials authorized to stamp material have lost that authority; the number now stands at 1056 as compared to a previous high of 3643. Elsewhere, in the CIA, there has been an 81 percent reduction of top secret classifiers.

Certainly, all this is welcome, and I include Mr. Berg's editorial in full at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DECLASSIFYING HISTORY

Whatever else may offer up Richard Nixon as sacrificial grist for the mill of criticism, he has accomplished one noteworthy thing that has received far too little attention in the press.

By executive order on March 8, 1972, the President established the Interagency Classification Review Committee, after the Pentagon papers dispute brought charges of excessive secrecy in the government.

As a direct result of that executive order, the number of officials authorized to classify secret documents has been reduced by 63 per cent, from 48,814 to 17,883. Likewise, 71 per cent of the number of officials authorized to stamp material have lost that authority; the number now stands at 1056 as compared to a previous high of 3643. Elsewhere, in the CIA, there has been an 81 per cent reduction of top secret classifiers.

By December of 1972 the National Archives and Record Service had declassified about 29 million of the 160 million pages from the period of World War II alone, and this project is expected to be completed by 1975.

The rubber stamp of "Top Secret" has been used since the beginning of World War II with indiscriminate profligacy, resulting not only in absurdly high costs for the maintenance of files and filers (not to mention rubber-stamp users), but also resulting in a specific attitudinal framework in Washington that has too frequently granted both administrators and vital information the diplomatic immunity of a spurious security label.

For all the good that has been done in cut-

ting away some of the governmental underbrush, however, things are not altogether straightened out and satisfactorily de-red-taped yet.

This was pointed out quite recently by newspaper critic Ben Bagdikian, the roving correspondent for the Columbia Journalism Review, when he was here for Mankato State College Media Days. "We still have a very long way to go with declassification," Bagdikian said.

A case in point is the recent experience of the New York Times, which requested 50 old and presumably "safe" documents, but received only five of them, none of which had any value to the Times.

Others were denied on the ground that the request "did not contain enough particulars to find the document." "Still others were denied on the ground that secrecy was, in their case, yet an imperative.

Some of those denied on the basis of not enough being known about them were well-known but hitherto only partially alluded-to documents dealing with the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. Certainly, it would seem about time—as long as the country knows it blundered and that the CIA gave poor advice to JFK which caused him to act with poor judgment—to release something as old-hat and raked over the coals as the Bay of Pigs papers.

But apparently, what power government classifiers may have lost through the past year's reduction of their numbers has more than been compensated for by the enduring zeal of the remaining core.

And that is just as ominous a prospect as overclassification.

For, in centralizing and trimming classification personnel, a random stamp-pad-mad philosophy may have been diluted; but another may take its place—a philosophy born out of the survival of an elite few who will take it upon themselves to be more reserved and therefore less arbitrary but no less equivocating and secretive about things which should be made general knowledge, not buried in dusty archives.

History, after all, is the record of nations' mistakes as well as of their successes. A nation which impedes the full recording of history will only enhance in its citizenry a naive view about history that is at the very least threatening to its good political judgment, at worst a mocking contradiction of the sounder principles upon which it was founded.

YOUTH CRIME

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress, I introduced legislation to give 18-year-olds the right to vote. I was convinced then, and I am even more convinced now, that 18-year-olds have the knowledge, education, intelligence, and maturity to vote wisely.

I heartily believe in the concept of full majority status at 18 and I feel a young man or woman should take on full responsibilities at 18. But, in addition to urging full rights, I also advocate reducing to 18 the age within which an individual may be tried as a youth for a criminal offense.

It seems ludicrous to me that an individual up to 21 years of age can be tried under the Youth Corrections Act and receive a very lenient sentence, and then,

on the other side, should have full adult rights.

The following case of a young man, who has pleaded guilty to the robbery and shooting of Senator JOHN C. STENNIS, is a case in point:

GUILTY PLEA

A District man who pleaded guilty in the Jan. 30 robbery and shooting of Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), was ordered yesterday to a federal youth facility for a study to see if he should be sentenced as an adult.

John S. Marshall, 22, was one of three suspects charged in the shooting. The other two suspects, Derrick Holloway, 18, and Marshall's brother Tyrone, 19, have entered innocent pleas and are awaiting trial.

Marshall pleaded guilty in April, five days before his 22d birthday. Persons who enter guilty pleas before they reach 22 are eligible for a sentence under the more lenient Youth Corrections Act, instead of an adult sentence.

Marshall was ordered to the Petersburg, Va., federal youth facility by U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy. At the end of 60 days, corrections officials are to report to the court whether they feel Marshall will benefit from treatment under the Youth Corrections Act.

SUBSTITUTE PROTOTYPE PROGRAM FOR F-14

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I read with interest the following article by Orr Kelly in today's Washington Evening Star and Daily News concerning the high cost of a prototype program to find a substitute for the Navy's F-14 fighter plane and I wish to share this information with my colleagues.

CLEMENTS CHALLENGED

(By Orr Kelly)

The cost of a prototype program to find a "cheap" substitute for the Navy's F-14 fighter plane will run to more than a half billion dollars—at least twice as much as estimates given to Congress by top Pentagon officials last week, the Senate subcommittee has been told.

The testimony—frequently couched in caustic and irreverent terms—came yesterday from George S. Spangenberg, who retired last week after 38 years as a Navy civilian expert on fighter plane development.

Chief target of Spangenberg's testimony was Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr., who told the Senate tactical air warfare subcommittee last week that he wanted to continue limited production of the F-14 while searching for cheaper alternative to the \$19.2 million plane.

Although Clements said cost studies were still underway, he estimated that the prototype program, in which modified versions of the F-14 and the Air Force F-15 would be built and tested against each other, would cost in the neighborhood of \$250 million.

But Spangenberg showed the committee Navy estimates that the cost of developing an alternative to the F-14 will run to at least \$582 million.

Instead of spending money on a prototype program, Spangenberg said, the country could save more than \$1 billion simply by building the F-14 planes at the most economical rate of 72 a year.

When asked what he would do to lower the price of the F-14, Spangenberg replied without hesitation:

"The first step is to buy more and buy faster. That is the only sure bet to get the price down."

Spangenberg, who was described by Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., the subcommittee chairman, as "one of the foremost and knowledgeable aeronautical engineers in the country," also sharply questioned the technical information supplied by Clements.

Both in testimony before the committee last week and in a press statement on June 13, Clements said the biggest problem finding a cheaper alternative to the F-14 will be the redesign of the plane when it's heavy electronic equipment is moved, changing the center of gravity.

"The truth of the matter is that is the most difficult job of everything we are getting ready to do. So that is the toughest one," Clements said in his press conference. "I certainly wouldn't expect any significant problem," Spangenberg said when asked about the shift in the plane's center of gravity. "That never entered my mind. It is a relatively small weight. It is inconceivable that that could be a problem." But redesigning the F-15 to operate off a carrier, he said, would require "a new structure from nose to tail."

At another point, Spangenberg termed "absurd" a statement by Clements that the electronic equipment amounted to half the costs of the plane.

If the Pentagon followed Clements' prototype approach, adopted the modified F-15 and bought a total of 696 planes—part F-14 and part modified F-15—the total cost would come to \$10.6 billion or \$15.2 million apiece, Spangenberg said.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS—VIETNAM'S DYING ORPHANS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, in a recent National Broadcasting Co. television program, the American people saw a shocking indictment of their Government's inaction in the tragedy of American-fathered Vietnamese orphans.

The program depicted the orphan's plight in pictures, in a way that words could not accomplish. I hope the public learned the extent of their great need, for many of the orphans are dying of malnutrition, disease, or simply the lack of a loving parent.

As the author of legislation, cosponsored by 60 of my colleagues, which will help remove immigration obstacles to American adoption of these orphans, I commend NBC's attention to this problem.

While the written narrative conveys only a partial concept of the visual presentation, I am inserting it at this point in the RECORD so that my colleagues can have the benefit of this information:

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS

TEASE

NORTHSHIELD. This place, Viet Nam, is like most of the world. It is more involved in surviving than in living, more committed to mere existence than to enjoyment. Like most of the people of the world, those who live here have black hair, black eyes and terrible hungers. But Viet Nam is special too. It's a scar on the conscience of all men. It's a junk pile where old weapons rust and new little

people rot. Among all the debris the very worst thing to be is one of these.

Over black toddler

NORTHSHIELD. She is a citizen of Viet Nam because she was born here, in the place her mother lives. Her father has gone home . . . to the United States. She is healthy and altogether normal. She is in very big trouble.

Over meat market

NORTHSHIELD. The mothers and potential mothers have been here for centuries. From time to time, armies of fathers and potential fathers have invaded or visited. Those here most recently were Americans. They were friendly to the friendly natives. The friends could get together at this gate to the world's largest Army base, a place called Long Binh. It had an American name, too. It was called The Meat Market.

Over Long Binh

NORTHSHIELD. Now the Americans are gone. They have felt the world's largest Army base and tons of debris. There are no friends here now, just relics and remembrances of past triumphs, of mistakes and expenditures.

Over wreckage

NORTHSHIELD. There were billions of dollars worth of goods, hundreds of thousands of people sent here. What is left behind is wrecked and used and dead.

Baby in crib

NORTHSHIELD. Except for this—also left behind—but doomed to live.

ACT I

Over freeze of birth

NORTHSHIELD. All babies are born naked, soiled, protesting, shocked.

Action begins

NORTHSHIELD. Most of them get over it.

Before dissolve to Quang Tri

NORTHSHIELD. But to be born in Viet Nam is to begin where the apocalypse had just ended. This is what remains of Quang Tri city, the way it was when we filmed there in February, 1973. This is the place where the four horsemen rode. They were called Plague, War, Famine and Death.

Over cemetery

NORTHSHIELD. To live in the presence of death is common and even necessary here. This place, in the heart of Saigon, is a cemetery. But refugees began living among the tombstones 20 years ago. Now the grave markers are houseposts and lampposts and playground toys. Few in Viet Nam can remember a time when there was no war.

Just before incubator

NORTHSHIELD. It is not a promising place to begin living.

On incubator

NORTHSHIELD. For those who survive the apocalypse, who get to breathe of the cleansed air . . . more trouble may lay ahead. It has been written that "the sins of the fathers shall be laid upon the sons." It matters very much who the fathers are. It is important to know that the Vietnamese are racists. They have always been.

NORTHSHIELD. All these people are refugees from the war in Viet Nam but they are segregated by an old Vietnamese concept. Over in the solid buildings are Vietnamese refugees. On this side of the road are people of a different color. They live in hot filthy tents far from home.

They are a very subjugated minority.

On Montangards, after SOF

NORTHSHIELD. These people are called Montangards. That's a French word that supposedly pertains to people from the mountains. But it doesn't. As part of the language of the Vietnamese majority, it is applied to any of the 33 aboriginal tribes, those who look different and live differently. A Mon-

tangard is as Vietnamese as a Navaho is American. In Vietnamese—Montangard is a very dirty word. About like "nigger."

Montangard camp, just before dissolve to mixed children

NORTHSHIELD. So Viet Nam had a special feeling for different-looking people before they ever were born. And if your mother is Vietnamese and your father American . . . any color American . . . you are aware of that feeling. It is almost certain that you have no father around. It is likely that you will be segregated from the rest of the community, possibly in an orphanage.

In orphanage

NORTHSHIELD. In the whole population of Viet Nam, there aren't very many of them.

U.S. aid mission

GARDNER MUNRO. The Ministry of Social Welfare has reached, a, determined a figure of ten to fifteen thousand racially-mixed children, most of them living in the extended community or with their families with a few hundred living in orphanages. We certainly support this figure.

NORTHSHIELD. And when you speak of ten to fifteen thousand racially-mixed, are most of those by American fathers?

MUNRO. Well, there's no way of knowing, of course, how many are by American fathers or fathered by any other foreign nationals, but we would assume that the large increase in the number over the last six or seven years has been as a result of American troops being here. But I have to make the point that there have been many other troops here also, and many civilians.

Ministry of social welfare

PHAN NGOC QUOI. Up to this time we consider the mixed blood children in Viet Nam Vietnamese children. I do realize their needs might be different sometimes but a, as a whole, the majority of the Vietnamese people think they belong to this country.

NORTHSHIELD. What problems will a mixed blood child, particularly a half-black child, face in later years?

PHAN NGOC QUOI. Well, if their families are needy families, if their mothers and relatives cannot take care of them—by taking care of them I mean providing a good education for them—loving them and so on—they might have problems, a, in the neighborhood, in school, because they don't have the necessary help they need at home.

Volunteer social worker

MICHELLE WENTZELL. The mothers who have these children are discriminated against. They cannot get jobs in the normal Vietnamese society. Now when there were large concentration of foreigners here, especially American troops, they were employing thousands of these women.

You didn't ask a woman when you employed her if she had any mixed kids. You employed her. The Vietnamese will not hire a woman who has mixed children to work for them in any capacity except the very, the most menial imaginable: part-time fill-in for their maid when she goes on vacation—that sort of thing. If the mother has not stashed away some money, she's in trouble. She can't even feed the child, let alone give it the extras that she would like to.

QUOI. If the families love them enough I think they have a chance to grow up in this country like other children. Probably sometimes people might see that they are different.

Over black child walking

QUOI. They might have difficulties like other people who have some kind of a handicap of those who are underprivileged.

WENTZELL. Now picture a child, all right, going to school. A little boy, a little girl, and everybody saying to him "you're an American child, you're an American child, you're this or that," and, from the time he can understand his language, he's being told that

he isn't what his mother is and what his friends are and there's something wrong with him and he doesn't know why.

NORTHSHIELD. What's wrong with him is that he's just a small statistic.

MUNRO. The position that the United States government has taken, and particularly my office, is that the best way to help the racially-mixed child is to strengthen the services across the board in Viet Nam for all children because after all, the Vietnamese government sees these children as Vietnamese children and there are many other children besides racially-mixed kids that have special needs.

Over babies in cribs

MUNRO. So we have focused more on what is it we can do to help children in Viet Nam, and within this, the racially-mixed children may be one group of kids with special problems.

NORTHSHIELD. Viet Nam has many problems. Those of the racially-mixed children are far down the list of priorities. That's understandable. Unless you are one of them.

ACT II

NORTHSHIELD. A zoo that's well-stocked offers a spectator a wide array of representative species. This is the Go Vap orphanage in Saigon. It's a zoo. A visitor can see starving children, maimed and crippled children, dying children, far too many children.

Go Vap Portraits

NORTHSHIELD. They got here the hard way. Most of their fathers were killed in the war that has destroyed nearly a generation of Viet Nam's young men. Many of their mothers were killed, too. But an appalling number of them got here by being lost from their mothers, abandoned by them. It was the easiest way for the mothers to handle the shame of their motherhood. There are 700,000 orphans or half-orphans in the Republic of Viet Nam. If the United States had the same percentage of its population in that condition, there would be 10 million American children without parents, without homes, without hope. Go Vap is the largest orphanage of more than 130 here. It's neither the best nor the worst. There are about 12 hundred little people here and only 12 nuns to take care of them. Taking care has come to mean keeping alive. Success is limited. If they survive, most of these people will remain penned here until they are adults. They are symbols of the apocalypse, especially of an awful famine. They are starving for love.

Eating

NORTHSHIELD. Much of the stuff of life comes from the United States aid program, through the Ministry of Social Welfare of the government of Viet Nam. It amounts to five cents worth a day for each child.

Dying area

NORTHSHIELD. Every day, new babies are born and abandoned to places like this. Many of them die here. . . 70 per cent of those who come here, usually in the first few weeks, sometimes more slowly. Most of them die of malnutrition. They are undernourished in every way. The opposite of love is not hate; it's indifference. Indifference, even unavoidable indifference, is a cause of death.

QUOI. I understand and I realize that our abandoned and orphaned children don't have a family or a home of their own. That is why voluntary agencies as well as the government try to do our best to provide them a home. It can be an orphanage but we try to help them.

WENTZELL. An orphanage in Viet Nam is not physically equipped to handle all of the orphans that exist here. It isn't financially equipped, it isn't equipped with sufficient personnel and it isn't equipped with the emotional stability that the average family

has, not even an exceptional family. The average family can give a child so much more than the most fantastic institution.

Slums

NORTHSHIELD. Maybe. The average family here is not only hungry but large. There are about 15 million people in the country and half of them have been refugees at one time or another. One of seven still is. That's nearly a million.

NORTHSHIELD. The city is where most Vietnamese people huddle now, trying to hide from a war that hasn't ended, trying to find work and food and some spirit of survival.

QUOI. Our country has borne the greatest responsibility and damage and we have allies who come here and help us. If we consider the orphans and the abandoned children are victims of the war and if we say this war is not our war alone, I feel our allies would have some responsibility to help us in helping these children.

Doctor Wertz

NORTHSHIELD. They used to help a lot. Doctor Wertz used to come to an orphanage on his time off from patching up helicopter pilots. Now he's home and so are most of his patients. But the little ones he helped are still in DaNang, still needing him and not getting him.

GIs

NORTHSHIELD. A couple of million Americans came here on a military mission. 46 thousand of them were killed here. It changed American history, and spread tragedy through American society. It changed this society, too. There were other things these giants brought along with their guns and tanks and bombs. Now all the Americans are gone. They took with them much of the compassion and caring these children ever knew. They took with them a show of charity and wealth the children never will know again. They cared but they had to leave. There is a generosity gap that cannot be filled.

QUOI. We would be grateful to any help given to us to help these children. But I do not want them to be singled out because we never know who is their father and we don't want to feel that they are different or they are better or they are worse than other children.

Blind

NORTHSHIELD. To be blind, black and orphaned in this place is to be very special. A disproportionate number of the children here are half-black. That's because they are the ones most apt to be abandoned, to be left in orphanages. The Vietnamese feel that it's not as bad to be half-white so children of white fathers often are kept by their mothers. There aren't more black children, just more of them in orphanages. That's where they wait, grateful for tiny favors, hopeful and doomed.

ACT III

Hudson at Sacred Heart

NORTHSHIELD. Captain Hudson used to be a helicopter pilot based at DaNang. At Sacred Heart Orphanage he met a little girl and chose her to be his daughter. From among the many, he selected this one and she is part of an American family. Captain Hudson is home in the state of Washington now and so is she.

Over orphanage scenes

NORTHSHIELD. When you sit in an American living room and watch a television program, it is likely that you feel that adoption of these abandoned children is the clear solution to a simple problem. It seems apparent that almost any American home is better than an orphanage or an alley or a jungle. But while the problem is simple, the solution is not. Antiquated, complicated laws govern adoptions in Viet Nam. The American laws are not much more helpful. The

orphanages are generally reluctant to put themselves out of business by giving up their children. And many of the orphanages are operated by religious groups that insist on very sectarian placements.

Vigorous attempts within the Congress of the United States to make adoptions more simple and American responsibility more obvious haven't worked. In large numbers, the children wait and grow. In much smaller numbers, people work to make adoption the answer.

WENTZELL. I don't think the orphanage should be the last stop, I think it should go beyond that. I think it should go to a family. I think every child has a right to a family and there are families, there are families in the United States and Europe who want these children and I think that's where they should be going.

Over N.Y. adoption

NORTHSHIELD. A few get out. Now there are international organizations beginning their work with the government of South Viet Nam to make successful adoptions more likely. But the laws and ideas are old and cumbersome. For each baby brought happily to a waiting American family, there are dozens unhappily growing up in orphanages far away.

Over black baby cu

NORTHSHIELD. And there is another question: where does each child belong?

Quoi. Adoption is a very good solution for abandoned and homeless children, but overseas adoption is a very difficult process. I think a few of our children need overseas adoption and among these I think many of the mixed blood children might benefit from overseas adoption but I don't think that if a child is mixed he necessarily needs overseas adoption.

I feel people who want to adopt children should be people who feel that they are able to provide a loving home, a good home for the child. At the present time many people feel compelled to adopt Vietnamese children because they feel that they have some responsibility for that. So you might consider, call it a guilty complex, and I feel that in adopting children these things should be ruled out.

On trucking shot of cribs

NORTHSHIELD. Miss Quoi must question motivations because she has a single-minded motivation herself. She must be concerned with nothing but the welfare of each child.

On walk

NORTHSHIELD. Most of the adoptions come from orphanages but sometimes Miss Wentzell must search further.

Over walking shot

WENTZELL. I've found that there are many different types of orphanages and many different types of mothers, of children with problems in this country. There are many different situations, and each one has to be looked at for what it is.

WENTZELL. It's too big a problem for the country to handle alone. It's our responsibility, too, and we want to help them. I want to help them, there are a lot of people who want to help them. The people who are trying to adopt want to help them. They want to take a life and bring it into their home and make something beautiful out of a child's life that would have been very sad here despite the most desperate efforts of orphanages and mothers and even the government. They just can't handle the problem. One has to help them.

On weeping woman

NORTHSHIELD. This woman has had four children by American fathers. One has been adopted. She is pregnant with a fifth.

French children

NORTHSHIELD. France used to own this place. In its last years here, the French

Army fathered a great many children, lost a war and got out. Those remaining children, under French law, were afforded French citizenship and a free education in France, if their mothers chose to send them. There is no precedent for this in the American experience. Indo-China never was a colony of the United States, the Vietnamese never were connected to America through citizenship or occupation. The mothers of these children of French fathers still send their children off to France to school and a different life. They gather at Tan Son Nhut airport to say "adieu." Literally. Of nearly 7 thousand children sent to Europe, only 10 ever have returned to Viet Nam.

Pullback to victor

NORTHSHIELD. The United States, through aid programs, with much food and money and effort, supports all the social welfare programs of the Republic of Viet Nam. The Pearl Buck Foundation specifically helps the racially-mixed children. And so does a tiny, new organization called the Vietnamese-American Children's Fund. It aids in adoptions and orphan care from an apartment in Saigon.

Vietnamese-American Children's Fund

VICTOR SRINIVASAN. I have more or less about sixteen kids under my personal care at the moment. Three of them are totally abandoned. One a, a the parentage could not be established, but I think one of my little girls is half-Cambodian and another girl is fathered by a black American and, a, the boy also, I believe, a boy, the features I'm talking about, was fathered by a black American. These three children are staying with me right under my, under our roof, and we are taking care of them, me and my wife. Apart from them, I have a few more children who stay with the mothers but I help these children go to school, to a boarding school, and I pay the school fees. They stay in the school where they have their education, food and everything, and on weekends, every Saturday, the mothers go to the school, take the child to her home and bring the child back to the school on Sunday evening.

Mother and children in market

NORTHSHIELD. However many half-American children there are in Viet Nam, most are with their mothers. Each lives the same fatherless difficult life as any other half-orphan. But they are young and so is the incipient feeling here of anti-Americanism. Both the children and the feeling of hostility can be expected to mature. Misfortune takes many forms, more here than in most places. This woman, for instance, was married to an American soldier. Their three children have U.S. passports. But they can't use them because they don't know where to go to join their father. He left a year and a half ago and sent money to his family here for nine months. For the last nine months, he has sent none. He's a black man in America and no doubt has problems of his own.

SRINIVASAN. I do definitely recognize a special problem with these mixed-blood children because, a, because of their parentage. When they grow, they're definitely going to encounter some kind of embarrassing situations in the society, a, especially the black ones. I'm quite sure they're not going to sort of, a, they'll be the odd-balls in the society and, a, the white ones . . . they're liked by most of the Vietnamese people. But even then, sometimes or other a crude remark can be passed about how the child was born, you know, somebody can call them a bastard or something like that.

Regional Director, Care

ROBERT G. TROTT. In terms of a, the, a, the black child in particular, I think that patrimony might be one way of assisting these children. In other words, these children have been fostered by American soldiers so there-

fore they should be given the opportunity at some point in life to opt for American citizenship. Now this is a, a, it would give them the opportunity to either stay in Viet Nam or at some point in their life opt to leave for, for the United States where there's a possibility the conditions would be much better for their acceptance in the society. Because I believe in Viet Nam this, it's going to be a, a very, very difficult thing for them to become fully integrated in the society.

SRINIVASAN. I was separated from my father when I was about two years old, I believe, I didn't know that, and, a, I lost my mother when I was ten years old. That means I became a totally abandoned child when I was ten years old. And I know what I missed, and I know what these children are missing: the love, the care and the personal attention. So it's a sort of personal thing for me that I want to give to these children what I missed when I was young.

TROTT. I know myself in terms of my life, a, you, you find yourself ostracized. You find yourselves being referred to as, say, as "nigger." But here it probably would be a much stronger term. Your mother would be called a prostitute, a, and you'd be referred to, a, in various derogatory terms and these are the sorts of things that really get home to you.

Over orphanage scenes

TROTT. One must always think in terms "where do I fit, where do you belong and how I fit into any particular setting or situation?" So the individual must be able to, a, in his own terms, evaluate his own situation and be able to figure out how he fits in what particular setting and, but the conditions, a, are such that, a, we're not always able to be free.

Orphans CU's

NORTHSHIELD. Freedom's just another word for nothing' left to lose, according to a song still popular. Freedom also has been denied as the possession of choices. There are very few choices if you're the wrong color in a place where color matters. It's critically important for everyone to determine where he belongs. It's somewhat more simple to know where he doesn't belong. It's even more difficult to know where you belong if you're not sure what you are: half-black, half-brown; or half-brown, half-white: if you've brutally been told and shown how different you are. To know where you don't belong is difficult. To know where you do belong is essential. Not to know is not to live.

ACT V

China Beach family

NORTHSHIELD. One day, a year ago, the man went home. The woman thought he had promised to arrange for her to follow and become his wife. She still waits near the empty Marine Corps base where she worked and lived. She waits and the three children wait and the community shuns them. It's beautiful here. And lonely. For the children, there are few friends. But they do have a mother. And love.

In hamlets

NORTHSHIELD. This is another fortunate child. She has a mother. Her father is an unknown soldier, somewhere else. Her mother used to have eight children and a husband. The husband has been dead for seven years and so are three sons who were killed in the war. This daughter was born after the woman worked at a U.S. Army Base. This one is lucky, too. She has a mother and a grandfather. Her father probably doesn't know she exists. Surely she doesn't know that he ever did. These people are in hamlets in the scarred countryside of South Viet Nam. In years past, many of the young girls went to the cities, where the Americans were, where the jobs were. They worked as maids or bar-girls or prostitutes. Now they are back. Most

of them with babies have kept them and kept hope and trust.

Birth

NORTHSHIELD. From now on, almost every new person born in Viet Nam can enter his country, sure of his race. He, like each of us, will begin naked, soiled, protesting and shocked. But he will not be racially-mixed in a place where that's important.

Orphanages

NORTHSHIELD. Soon there will be no more half-American children born here. But there still will be at least 25,000 of them resting unwanted, waiting. The governments of the United States and of the Republic of Viet Nam agree that there are fewer than 25,000. Responsible social workers know there are more. Whatever the number, each small person is unique and each is in trouble. The two governments also agree that the racially mixed children must not be separated, must not be helped in special ways that accentuate their differences. The two governments agree that something must be done about speeding up the adoption process. They agree but there has been no acceleration. The war is over—for everybody else.

Singer

NORTHSHIELD. The most popular songwriter in South Viet Nam writes only about war. He's against it. So the government and the Viet Cong—equally—consider him dangerous. Only the people love him. This is what Trinh Cong Son has written:

I pass to you a mother's gift
A sad Viet Nam, a mother's gift
A thousand years of Chinese reign
A hundred years of French domain
Full twenty years of civil war,
A mother's gift: a heap of bones
A mother's gift: a hill of tombs
A full 20 years of civil war,
A mother's gift is barren land
A mother's gift is burning hands
A mother's gift is half-breed men,
A mother's gift is two-faced men.

Over black child freeze frame

NORTHSHIELD. An Ernest Hemingway short story begins with this sentence: "In the fall, the war was always here, but we did not go to it any more." The title of the story is "In Another Country."

FRANK E. BATTAGLIA RETIRES

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of Frank E. Battaglia on June 30 will mark the end of an era. Only 10 of the present Members were here 30 years ago when Frank began his labors in the House of Representatives.

During the three decades in which he has served the people's Representatives, he has been faithful, loyal, and conscientious. I have been amazed at his ability to take down the torrent of words that flows from our lips day after day, without losing his equanimity. No matter how often the words are mispronounced, the infinitives split, and the metaphors mixed, somehow Frank and his associates straighten them out and we read them in all their purity the following morning in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, when we return to this historic Chamber after the Independence Day recess, Frank will be gone. We will miss him, but it will be some comfort to

know that he will be enjoying the beginning of what we hope will be many happy years of a well-deserved retirement.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION SHOULD RETAIN TAX INCENTIVES

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, there is much talk these days of great reforms in our Federal tax structure. Most assuredly, movement in this direction is a healthy and progressive indication. The dedicated Members who serve on the Committee on Ways and Means have heard long and careful studies on the many facets of this complex issue. They are to be highly commended for their continuing perseverance to the many noble goals that fall under the banner of "tax reform."

There is one aspect of tax reform that I hope the Members consider particularly carefully, though. While they strive to achieve more equitable schedules for Federal income, gift, and estate taxes, I hope the financial dependence of private institutions of higher learning on such incentives will not be overlooked. Such institutions function to a large degree on private donations. To discourage this support by unfavorable altering the tax structure would be to critically jeopardize the quality of education in this country.

Let me repeat that I have every confidence in my colleagues who are involved in writing a tax reform package in which this Congress will be able to take great pride. I simply take this opportunity to urge that this important consideration not be slighted. Accordingly, I submit herewith a resolution adopted at the 200th annual meeting of the board of trustees of Dickinson College. This resolution was brought to my attention by Samule W. Witwer, President of the Board of Trustees at Dickinson. I am very grateful to President Witwer, who is a long time friend, for his genuine interest and concern over this matter:

TAX LAW ON CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS RESOLUTION

Whereas, the charitable contribution and long-standing governmental policy of providing incentives in the Tax Law for Charitable Giving comprise a basic tenet of the American way of life; and,

Whereas, in the best tradition of citizenship, the charitable contribution is seen as a voluntary, discretionary act in the interest of others; and,

Whereas, the quality and diversity of college and university education rely substantially on private giving; and,

Whereas, voluntary financial support has been a hallmark of American higher education since colonial days;

Now therefore be it resolved, that the Trustees of Dickinson College, by this resolution, do hereby assert and record their unanimous support for the retention of present tax incentives which, to a large extent, have enabled the College to perform its socially valuable educational services for two hundred years.

WHAT IS COMMUNISM— CHAPTER V

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing series of statements analyzing communism as a system and ideology, today we shall examine an aspect which strikes close to home, that is, the role of a Communist in the parliament—or when a legislator is actually not a legislator.

v

It is held as an axiom in communism that the economic forces of production—base—determine the type and nature of social, political, and cultural institutions—superstructure. In effect, the State is a part of the superstructure, and in a capitalistic society, the State is a tool of oppression of the bourgeoisie—owner—class.

As Marxism-Leninism holds that communism can only come into existence when the proletariat—worker class—seizes control of the state, an essential commitment to revolution must follow. Violent revolution is a tactic which Communists do not hesitate to employ when expedient, but the use of violence has its limitations and Communists are Machiavellian enough to believe that the end justifies the means. Hence, at times nonviolence is a more practical form of revolution, and Communists have learned to make skillful use of nonviolent revolution in its various forms. One special target of nonviolent revolution is the seat of power in all capitalist "bourgeoisie democracies"—the parliament.

When necessary, Communists seek to influence the parliament by the use of devices such as strikes, demonstrations, petitions, front organizations, et cetera. But even more effectively, where possible the Communist Party seeks to elect one or more of its members directly to the parliament.

Somewhat surprisingly, the role of a Communist in the parliament is not to enact laws as much as it is to frustrate the will of the non-Communist parliamentary majority and to exploit the advantages inherent to an elective office for the purpose of promoting party propaganda and programs. A Communist in the parliament does not view himself as a legislator nor does he regard himself to be obligated to the rules, decorum, or general purposes of the parliamentary system.

Although the Marxist-Leninist notion of revolutionary parliamentarism has through the years undergone certain cosmetic changes and refinements, the essential ingredients have remained constant. As defined in the authoritative Thesis of Statutes of the Third Communist International, the revolution is to be advanced within the walls of the parliament in the following manner:

REVOLUTIONARY PARLIAMENTARISM

1. The Communist Party in general and its Central Committee should, during the

preparatory stage, before the parliamentary elections, inspect very carefully the quality of the personnel for the parliamentary fractions. The Central Committee should be responsible for the parliamentary Communist fraction. The Central Committee shall have the undeniable right to reject any candidate of any organizations, if it is not perfectly convinced that such candidate will carry on a real Communist policy while in parliament.

2. When the elections are over, the organization of the parliamentary fractions must be wholly in the hands of the Central Committee of the Communist Party—whether the party in general is a lawful or unlawful one at the given moment. The chairman and the bureau of the parliamentary fraction of Communist must be confirmed in their functions by the Central Committee of the Party.

3. The Central Committee of the Party must have its permanent representative in the parliamentary fraction with the right of veto. On all important political questions the parliamentary fraction shall get preliminary instructions from the Central Committee of the Party.

4. A Communist delegate, by decision of the Central Committee, is bound to combine lawful work with unlawful work. In countries where the Communist delegate enjoys a certain inviolability, this must be utilized by way of rendering assistance to illegal organizations and for the propaganda of the party.

5. The Communist members shall take all their parliamentary work dependent on the work of the Party outside the parliament. The regular proposing of demonstrative measures, not for the purpose of having them passed by the bourgeois majority, but for the purpose of propaganda, agitation, and organization, must be carried on under the direction of the party and its Central Committee.

7. The Communist deputies must try to get in touch (under the control of the party) with the revolutionary workingmen, peasants, and other workers either by correspondence or otherwise. They must in no way act like the Social Democratic deputies, who carry on mere business relations with the constituents. They must always be at the disposal of the Communist Organizations for propaganda work in the country.

8. Each Communist member must remember that he is not a "legislator" who is bound to seek agreements with the other legislators, but an agitator of the Party, detailed into the enemy's camp in order to carry out the orders of the Party there. The Communist member is answerable not to the wide mass of his constituents, but to his own Communist Party—whether lawful or unlawful.

9. The Communist member must speak in parliament in such a way as to be understood by every workman, peasant, washerwoman, shepherd; so that the Party may publish his speeches and spread them to the most remote villages of the country.

The next chapter shall deal with the vanguard—the Communist Party.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 8916

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, I will introduce the following amendment to State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill on Friday, June 29, for the review of my colleagues. I insert the following:

Amendment to H.R. 8916 offered by Mr. RAILSBACK:

On page 35, at lines 13 and 14, strike "\$181,278,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$83,372,000".

On page 36, line 23, strike "\$12,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,909,000".

FEDERAL ELECTIONS REFORM ACT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of the Watergate scandal is not so much its indictment of those who abuse the power with which they were entrusted, but the implication that all in Government operate in a shady atmosphere where corruption, bribes, and dirty tricks are rampant.

Granted, the current method of financing political campaigns can lead to corruption.

Granted, some who participate in the electoral process do so solely for financial favors bestowed by the winner.

Granted, big-moneyed interests can buy willing politicians.

Granted, the special interests play for high stakes in elections.

But, Mr. Speaker, simply because a few abuse the system, this does not mean that all—or even most—of those who seek elective office are tools of big-moneyed power brokers.

Simply because a few individuals are willing to sell their souls to the highest bidder does not mean that all are for sale.

The broad brush of the Watergate, however, has touched everyone in public life, and the public is, indeed, cynical regarding the meaningfulness and integrity of our electoral process.

Certainly, the time is ripe for a drastic reform of the campaign financing system that has tempted too many, with too much, with too little accountability.

The slush funds, the suitcases stuffed with cash, the laundered money flowing from Mexico, and the backdoor big money deals must be halted, and faith in the integrity of the electoral process must be restored.

As a first step toward preventing future "Watergates," I am today introducing legislation which would: First, establish a bipartisan Federal Elections Commission with complete investigative and prosecuting authority; second, impose a flat \$1,000 limitation on contributions to candidates for the House of Representatives or the Senate, and a \$2,500 limitation for Presidential candidates; third, encourages small contributions and permits partial public financing; and fourth, allows a reasonable amount of free TV time for candidates for Federal office.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Rather than permit officials to, in effect, police their own campaign activities, the bill I am offering today would establish an independent bipartisan Federal Elections Commission charged with the authority to investigate and prosecute

financial misconduct in Federal campaigns. This new Agency would take the responsibility for monitoring campaigns and enforcing the law out of the hands of political appointees who may be tempted to overlook infractions by their benefactors.

CONTRIBUTIONS LIMITATIONS

Second, to rid the electoral process of the corrupting influence of the special interests and the big money fatcats, this proposal would limit contributions from any one source to \$1,000 for congressional and senatorial campaigns and \$2,500 in Presidential campaigns.

While present law prohibits contributions exceeding \$5,000, it is so fraught with loopholes that it has become almost meaningless. My proposal, however, would insure effectiveness by requiring candidates to provide written authorization before any political committee could receive contributions, or make expenditures in their behalf.

FINANCING CAMPAIGNS

But, rather than rely on the wealthy few to finance a campaign, I believe that public financing should supplement the small, private contributions.

Thus, this bill provides for a system whereby tax credits, small contributions, and matching payments from the Federal Treasury would be combined to pay the costs of congressional, senatorial, and Presidential campaigns.

First, the current tax credit for political contributions would be increased from \$12.50 per taxpayer to \$50.

Second, each contribution of up to \$50 from an individual would be matched by an equal sum by the Federal Treasury.

ACCESS TO RADIO AND TELEVISION

Due to the great expense involved in getting the candidate's name and message to the voters, campaigns are costly, but are not necessarily educational. When 30 seconds of television time is sold for \$5,000, very few candidates can afford to use this medium, and, when they do, it is usually for the shortest time possible.

Yet, the critical decisions which face our country are not simple—they cannot be explained in 30 seconds—they are not analogous to the benefits of spray deodorant or a certain type of soup.

Issues are complex and positions must be explained, often at considerable length.

Thus, my proposal would provide candidates for Federal office with 30-minute blocks of publicly subsidized air time. Presidential candidates would receive five half-hour blocks; senatorial candidates, three; and House candidates, two.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that the public demands a reform of our current system of elections, and I believe that affirmative congressional action is desperately needed to restore confidence in our system of government.

The Watergate scandal is certainly a blot on our history, and it has scarred and ripped our political fabric. But, if nothing else, it points to the need for reform, and it issues a very real challenge to those of us in public office—a challenge that we must accept and revive the

public's faith in our political institutions and the persons who populate those institutions.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY REFORM

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman CHARLES RANGEL and I have introduced legislation entitled "The Federal Grand Jury Reform Act of 1973." Because of the extreme importance of the grand jury's role in our criminal justice system, I wish to take this opportunity to call my colleagues' attention to the bill.

During the last few years there has been growing concern among those involved in the judicial process that the grand jury has ceased to serve its traditional role as a guardian of individual rights and an instrument of truth, and instead has become an instrument used to harass political dissidents and quash opposition to governmental activity. As a result, there have been calls for both the reform of the grand jury and for its complete abolition.

The Grand Jury Reform Act of 1973 answers these calls. Both Congressman RANGEL and I believe that the grand jury can serve a vitally important role as an arbiter of governmental prosecution, and as such it should be preserved. But changes must be made in the current grand jury system, and our legislation would make the necessary changes.

The fifth amendment to the Constitution states:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. . . .

At the time the Constitution was adopted, the grand jury had become accepted as a screening device to allow prosecution of only those persons whom it had probable cause to believe were guilty of a crime. Given the Founding Fathers' fears of an oppressive Federal Government, it is not surprising that they would include the grand jury requirement in the document designed specifically to protect individual rights.

Unfortunately, the grand jury of today bears little resemblance to the grand jury of 1789. Then, the grand jury was a truly independent body initiating prosecutions through presentments based on the personal observation and knowledge of its members. The royal prosecutor was not only allowed into the grand jury room. Today, the prosecutor is not only allowed into the grand jury room, he totally dominates the proceedings. Rather than an independent body conducting inquests and preferring charges on its own initiative, today we have a grand jury that is used as an investigatory tool for the prosecutor. The grand jury hears the witnesses asked questions the prosecutor wants to ask.

The grand jury witness, denied benefit

of having legal counsel present and not schooled in the five points of constitutional and criminal law, may answer questions which could constitute implied waivers of fundamental constitutional rights or lead to incarceration. Not only must the witness appear without benefit of counsel, but grand jury witnesses may be subpoenaed to distant cities, sometimes by several grand juries, without any requirement of a showing of probable cause or reasonableness on the part of the Government. And as a culminating blow to individual rights, a witness may be indicted on evidence illegally obtained and inadmissible at trial. Even though the evidence may be suppressed when offered at trial, the defendant must suffer the unnecessary rigor of a public trial.

The grand jury as we know it today is the result of an evolutionary process of the common law. Congress has never systematically defined the substantive powers and purposes of the Federal grand jury. Instead, tradition and precedent have resulted in a system in which the cardinal principles have been formulated on a case-by-case basis for judges. It is time now for legislators to replace the judges, to take an overview of the system, and effect the changes necessary to restore the grand jury to its dual role as protector of individual rights and investigatory body.

Following is a summary of the major provisions of the Federal grand jury reform bill of 1973:

SUMMARY OF ECKHARDT/RANGEL GRAND JURY REFORM BILL

1. It reduces the maximum permissible period of imprisonment from 18 months to six months for civil contempt for refusal to testify before a grand jury after immunity has been granted. It prevents so-called "reiterated contempt" proceedings by making the six month limit cumulative, applying it to successive periods of incarceration for refusing to testify before prior, subsequent or other grand juries engaged in related investigations.

2. It requires a ten-day interval between the notice of a contempt hearing given to a witness for refusing to testify and the date of the hearing, in order to give the witness adequate opportunity to prepare for a hearing that may result in his confinement for contempt, and thereby end the current grand jury railroad by which witnesses may find themselves subpoenaed in the morning, immunized by noon, and jailed for contempt by evening.

3. It requires bail on appeal of contempt orders, unless the Court finds that the appeal is frivolous or is taken for delay. For persons not admitted to bail, it requires appeals to be disposed of as soon as practicable, pursuant to an expedited court schedule, in order to alleviate the burden imposed on appellate courts by present law, which requires such appeals to be decided in 30 days.

4. It provides a right to quash grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if the court finds that the choice of venue of the grand jury would impose a substantial and unnecessary hardship on the witness or his family. In making this determination, the court may consider the distance involved, the significance of the overt acts taking place in the jurisdiction, the existence of related investigations in more convenient jurisdictions, and changed circumstances since the witness was originally subpoenaed. The witness may move to quash the subpoena in any of three districts—the district where he

resides, the district where he is served, or the district where he is ordered to appear.

5. It provides a right to quash a grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if the court finds that a primary purpose of the appearance is to obtain evidence regarding the activities of a person who is already under indictment for such activities.

6. It provides a right to quash a grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if compliance would be unreasonable or oppressive in other respects, such as cases involving repetitive appearances before a grand jury or where merely cumulative testimony is sought.

7. It provides a right to quash to grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if a primary purpose in imposing or continuing incarceration is to punish a witness for his refusal to testify.

8. It provides for a stay of the appearance of the witness before a grand jury until a motion to quash his subpoena is decided.

9. It provides a right to appointed counsel in contempt proceedings if the witness is unable to afford his own counsel.

10. It provides a right for a witness to have counsel present in the grand jury room during his testimony, but for legal advice only. Counsel may not disclose grand jury proceedings except when acting in his capacity as counsel for the witness, who is permitted to disclose grand jury proceedings under present law.

11. It provides a right for a witness to inspect and copy a transcript of his grand jury testimony. Free transcripts are made available to indigent witnesses.

12. It requires the attorney for the government, when he starts seeking the indictment of a certain individual, to inform the grand jury of his intentions, and also inform the grand jury of its right to subpoena such individual to appear if it so desires.

13. It requires seven days notice after the service of a subpoena before a witness must appear before the grand jury, except upon a showing of special need by the prosecutor.

14. It requires a subpoena to notify a witness of his right against self-incrimination and his right to counsel, including his right to appointed counsel, if he is indigent.

15. It prohibits the introduction before a grand jury of evidence obtained in violation of an individual's constitutional rights. Current Federal law prohibits the introduction of evidence obtained by illegal electronic surveillance before a grand jury. This provision of the bill extends the prohibition to other illegally obtained evidence.

16. It restricts "use" immunity by prohibiting compelled testimony from being used against a witness in all cases except perjury before the grand jury or giving false statements to the grand jury. Present law being read to allow such testimony to be used in other unrelated perjury or false statement prosecutions.

17. It provides a right to counsel or appointed counsel in immunity hearings.

18. It prohibits immunity from being granted unless adequate safeguards are taken to minimize the danger that a foreign prosecution may be brought against a witness, based on compelled testimony under an immunity order.

19. It requires the court to find, before an immunity order is granted, that the testimony sought is relevant to a legitimate law enforcement investigation.

20. To insure that the compelled testimony of a witness granted "use" immunity is not later used against him, the bill requires the government to submit a summary of evidence relating to criminal activity by the witness.

21. It limits "use" immunity to the investigation of serious offenses (those for which electronic surveillance under court order is currently available). The bill requires the "transactional" form of immunity to be

granted if immunity is desired in the investigation of other offenses.

22. If a witness who is compelled to testify under an immunity order is later charged with an offense, the bill requires his indictment to be handed down by a grand jury other than the one before which he testified.

23. It requires detailed annual grand jury reports by the Attorney General for each Federal judicial district, describing grand jury investigations and immunity grants, including the number of requests for immunity, the number approved, the number of contempt orders, the duration of confinements for contempt, and the number of convictions obtained through immunity orders. The bill also requires the reports to describe data banks and other procedures by which grand jury information is processed, stored, and used by the Department of Justice.

MEXICO GAINS IN WAR ON DOPE TRAFFIC—PART I

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in recent years our neighbor to the south has made remarkable strides in dealing with the illegal drug traffic. In communities like San Diego in close proximity to the border, we face a particular problem with smuggled narcotics. Many Americans are not aware of the major drug cleanup effort being undertaken by Mexican officials and I would like to call the following special report from the June 17 San Diego Union to the attention of my House colleagues:

ABOUT 100 LAWEN SLAIN—MEXICO GAINS IN WAR ON DOPE TRAFFIC

(By Vi Murphy)

Although more than 100 law enforcement personnel and Army troops have been slain in a running battle against narcotics smuggling, Mexico is continuing an intensive internal war to staunch the flow of contraband drugs.

Across the sprawling deserts and through the lush plantation areas, combat rages against the tightly organized smuggling racket which markets billions of dollars of illegal drugs annually in the United States.

It has been a desperate battle with a fearful loss of life and equipment sustained on both sides.

But officials in the United States and Mexico feel progress is being made. Informants report the price of drugs is going up on the street and the quality is going down.

Also, recently, Mexican law enforcement units were reinforced by American agents and equipment to create an international strike force that has scored several dramatic victories against the racketeers.

The vast international drug traffic has been squeezed the last five months in a giant pincer movement as Mexican and American federal agents moved in from both sides of the border.

More than a half dozen of Mexico's most powerful drug operations have been caught in a 2,000 mile border dragnet but the victories have been costly in lives of Mexican law enforcement and public funds.

Mexico has lost more than 100 policemen, federal judicial officers, undercover men and army troops in the past two years in the fight against drug smugglers.

An entire squad of Mexican soldiers was wiped out by machine gun fire from ambush

as they marched through a dense jungle to destroy a marijuana plantation.

TOP UNDERCOVER MEN SLAIN

Seven of Mexico's top Federal Judicial Police undercover men have been murdered by the drug underworld.

Two Mexican agents were shot to death as law enforcement forces converged on a large-scale drug operation run by the Cantu family near the village of China, 80 miles south of Laredo, Tex.

More than 36 police officers have been assassinated in Nuevo Laredo, 150 miles south of San Antonio, Tex.

Federal Judicial Police Commander Everardo Perales Rios was machine-gunned last July on the street.

A young American ex-Marine working undercover with Mexican agents was found dead in the northern desert where he had been bound to stakes and his tongue cut out—a warning to informers.

Federal District Attorney Salvador del Toro Rosales has been warned by the underworld he is marked for assassination.

POLICE COMMANDER THREATENED

Federal Judicial Police Commander Alberto Francisco Peral Orea has also been threatened. But the two officials continue to investigate, raid and prosecute in Nuevo Laredo.

As Mexican officials and army troops fight the drug traffic and die, the stream of drugs continues to flow steadily northward from the rich agricultural states of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guerrero, northern Michoacan and from Latin American countries that traffic through Mexico as an international crossroads.

Five months ago, Mexican and American law enforcement officials joined forces in a newly-organized, tough task force that has turned the 2,000 mile border into a sweeping chess game.

Cutting off the flow of marijuana is one main goal of the strike force. Heroin is another. Cocaine is another.

A multitude of other drugs have also been scooped up in Mexico including amphetamines, barbiturates, peyote, hashish, and mushrooms that produce a psychedelic effect.

ALONG BORDER, INTO INTERIOR

The smuggling war ranges along the border and into the interior of Mexico.

The border town of Nuevo Laredo, 150 miles south of San Antonio, Tex., has been a notorious battleground for more than a year.

San Luis, 20 miles south of Yuma, Ariz., has been one of the most bizarre combat areas in Mexico, the hub of a five-month running battle that isn't over yet.

Federal troops keep a watchful eye on the rugged mountain country east of Culiacan where one of Mexico's most powerful drug barons, Pedro Aviles, is reportedly hiding out.

"The Mexicans are doing the best they can with what they have in a tough situation," said Joseph Arpaio, regional U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs director for Latin America, who has been headquartered in Mexico City for 3½ years.

He explained, "The Mexican authorities have seized a tremendous tonnage of marijuana and an impressive amount of other drugs."

"They are doing a tremendous job that they are not being fairly recognized for doing."

Gov. Milton Castellanos Everardo of Baja California unleashed a strong offensive at the border drug traffic after he took office in December, 1971.

Within seven months, more than \$80 million worth of marijuana, heroin, cocaine and pills had been seized and destroyed by the State Judicial Police headed by Commander Salvador Hiraes Barrera.

"We thought we could hit them hard and let them know we meant business and run them out, but the smugglers just kept on

coming," said Francisco Santana, equivalent of lieutenant governor of Baja.

He added, "It is like trying to hold back a strong river. Until you dynamite its source you can't stem the flow."

Castellanos Everardo has ordered a continuing search and seizure campaign by the State Judicial Police.

Federal Judicial Police units and army troops have also waged a strong campaign in Baja California.

Federal District Attorneys Carlos Roncaglia in Ensenada and Alfonso Lopez Quiroga in Tijuana have spearheaded intensive investigations and maintained a tough prosecution line on arrested drug violators.

WIDE VARIETY OF DRUG RUNNERS

Contraband drug runners include American college students and other young adventurers, professional persons and businessmen.

Recently a middle-aged woman in an advanced stage of pregnancy was caught at the border with a station wagon load of marijuana.

Drugs are transported across the border in light aircraft, cars, campers, vans, cabin cruisers and ocean-going freighters.

Recently the famous Mexican ship, Don Miguel, was raided in Los Angeles harbor after arriving from Mazatlan with a large cache of marijuana aboard.

Even more recently a young American clutched a pillow in his arms at a Hermosillo police station, and giggled as he stared at a tall Mexican detective while his two companions watched nervously.

Federal District Attorney Francisco Saha-gun Baca quietly studied the plastic bag containing 15 ounces of high quality heroin, worth \$125,000 on the street in the U.S., that the detective had just fished out of the pillow held by the giggling youth.

"He's high," the detective remarked as he looked at the wide, dilated pupils of the American's eyes. "They didn't used to let the users run this stuff but we are seeing everything now."

THREE ARRESTED AT ROADBLOCK

The three had been picked up in a roadblock on a Sonoran highway as they drove back to the United States from Mazatlan.

Sahagun Baca relaxes on his rare days away from the office flying around the state in a light plane spotting new roadblock locations and scrutinizing the cars moving below.

The Mexican drug traffic is organized into more than a half dozen underworld organizations, each headed by a leader known to authorities on both sides of the border.

The Mexican drug families once moved about Mexico with ease. Some enjoyed social prominence. But now they are hunted, members are being arrested and some have been forced into hiding.

In a 13-month period ending in February this year, 5,500 plantations and farms growing cannabis sativa, the hemp plant producing marijuana and hashish, were destroyed by Mexican authorities along with 6,949 opium poppy farms.

A spokesman for the Mexican Justice Department, headed by cabinet minister Pedro Ojeda Paullarda, said that in the same 13-month period, 310 pounds of heroin was seized, 438 tons of marijuana, 41 pounds of morphine, 270 pounds of cocaine and 15,025,000 barbiturate capsules and pills.

The past four months, 2,300 marijuana and 8,215 opium poppy farms and plantations have been raided, according to officials in the Mexican Justice Department, agency supervising the drug war.

DRUG CONFISCATIONS SINCE FEBRUARY

Drugs confiscated in Mexico since February include 155 tons of marijuana, a half ton of cannabis seeds, 1,400 pounds of hashish, 90 pounds of opium, 55 pounds of heroin, 152 pounds of cocaine and 1,200,257 barbiturate capsules and pills.

More than 11,736,000 amphetamine capsules and pills were captured in the 13-month period ending in February and another 805,000 have been seized since then.

Mexican drug arrests for the 13-month period included 2,356 Mexican nationals, 54 of whom were farmers and plantation owners, and 394 foreigners, many of whom were Americans.

Since February, 765 Mexican nationals have been arrested, including 136 farmers, and 132 foreigners, including Americans.

Arpaio said Americans are in prisons on narcotics convictions or charges in Baja California, Nogales, Hermosillo, Acapulco and Mexico City.

Confiscated equipment used for running drugs included 743 ground vehicles, 15 airplanes and two ships during the 13-month period.

Since February, the Mexicans have confiscated 197 ground vehicles, 31 airplanes and three ships, the Justice Department official said.

In addition, sizable supplies of contraband drugs slipping through the Mexican net are caught at the international border by American authorities.

U.S. CUSTOMS LISTS SEIZURES

U.S. Customs officials reported seizures in 1972 included 68.6 pounds of heroin in 352 seizures; 22 grams of opium in five seizures; 39.9 pounds of cocaine in 135 seizures.

Customs agents also captured 302,806 pounds of marijuana in 2,994 seizures; 172 pounds of hashish in 154 seizures and 11.3 million pills in 680 seizures.

U.S. narcotics officials consider use of heroin the major American drug problem. Cocaine ranks second.

MINNESOTA VET DISCUSSES AMNESTY

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a very good letter from one of my constituents, Mr. Ronald J. Svihel of Madelia, Minn., regarding the subject of amnesty. Mr. Svihel, a veteran of the Vietnam conflict and a survivor of the bloody Tet offensive of 1968, expresses a viewpoint which I believe is shared by a very large number of our fellow Americans.

In view of the bills on this subject pending in Congress, I request unanimous consent to introduce Mr. Svihel's letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point for the benefit of my colleagues.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN NELSEN: It has come to my attention through the V.F.W. organization that there have been Congressional hearings on the matter of amnesty. I wish to make my feelings known to you as I am a veteran of the Vietnam conflict and served during the 1968 Tet Offensive. It is my opinion and that of the V.F.W. that amnesty is not a matter for the Congress to decide.

Laws govern cases of draft-dodging, desertion and leaving the country illegally. These men must face the courts. I am opposed to the granting of any general amnesty. No American should expect more than justice—no American need settle for anything less. Amnesty means forgiveness. We cannot provide forgiveness for them. Close friends of mine and I served and paid the price, some with their very lives. Those who deserted must now pay their price.

I do not believe I could stomach being called an American if my country would grant amnesty for those who didn't have the stomach to live up to their obligations to their country. Men died obeying the law and men have been badly crippled because they served their country. Now please don't make their sacrifices worthless by granting amnesty.

I firmly believe that those who served should not be dishonored by those who did not.

Very truly yours,

RONALD J. SVIHEL.

RT. REV. ARCHPRIEST FEODOR KOVALCHUK

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 25th anniversary of the ordination of the Right Reverend Mitred Archbishop Feodor Kovalchuk, pastor of Nativity of Christ Orthodox Catholic Parish. It was my privilege to participate in the silver jubilee banquet held in his honor on Sunday, June 24, 1973, at the Tippecanoe Country Club in Youngstown, Ohio.

I am fortunate to be considered a personal friend of Father Kovalchuk. He is a man who has enriched the lives of the countless number of people who have known him over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an account of the testimonial held in honor of Rt. Rev. Archbishop Feodor Kovalchuk:

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY IN HOLY PRIESTHOOD OF ARCHPRIEST FEODOR KOVALCHUK, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, JUNE 24, 1973

Father Feodor was born 5 March 1924 to the family of Priest Sawa and Matushka Rose in Wakaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. Soon his parents were assigned to a small country parish in Holdingford, Minnesota, where he received his elementary education and graduated as valedictorian from the Upsala High School, Upsala, Minnesota. Father Feodor studied at Concord State College in Athens, West Virginia before transferring to Columbia University and St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary in New York City. In 1945 he graduated with the A.B. degree from Columbia and the following year, since both disciplines were carried simultaneously after successfully completing 90 semester hours of work, he was graduated from the seminary. He was ordained Deacon by the Most Reverend Macarius (Illinsky), Metropolitan of the Aleutian Islands and North America, Patriarchal Exarch for North and South America, on 13 June 1948 at St. Nicholas Cathedral in New York City; and, Priest on 20 June 1948 by His Eminence, Metropolitan Macarius.

the Dean, Archbishop Joseph Dzvonchik, at Pastor of the Cathedral while the Metropolitan and the Dean were at the Church. Father Feodor was assigned assistant to St. Nicholas Cathedral, and was the "acting" celebrations in Moscow. He was placed in charge of the "English speaking parish" of the Cathedral and the Paraeclesia of the Nativity of the Holy Theotokos. A large group of young people were organized into a society known as "Club Druzya" which became the nucleus of the "youth" parish. As a young priest and assistant to the dean, he was to appear on New York City radio

(WEVD) on the program "Adventure in Jobs" and gave widespread publicity to the work which was being carried on at St. Nicholas Cathedral.

In December 1948 Father Feodor was assigned to St. George Serbian church in Pittsburgh which had been organized before the turn of the century and was in the jurisdiction of St. Nicholas Cathedral. In early 1949 he was temporarily assigned to care for the St. Seraphim of Sarov mission parish in Cambridge, Massachusetts to which belonged noted scholars from Harvard, and, which was organized by the late Princess Poutiatin, subsequently Mother Seraphima.

A couple of summer months in 1949 were spent in the Mid-west, at the "home parish" where Father Feodor had grown up. He took care of the Holdingford, Minnesota parish and was able to get a priest assigned to the church by our bishop. He was then sent to Holy Trinity parish in Baltimore, Maryland which was to experience much activity: Among the many-sided activity of Father Feodor there was the parish cemetery which had to be transferred to a new location, the temple and the rectory were completely renovated, religious education classes for everyone were instituted, etc. Two young men of the parish began to study for the Priesthood and are presently serving the Holy Church as priests. Since his assignment to Nativity of Christ in Youngstown, another young man, encouraged by Father Feodor, was ordained to the Priesthood.

On 1 February 1952 Father Feodor assumed his duties as Pastor of Nativity of Christ Church in Youngstown. Father Feodor led the parishioners in the development of a building program which in 1955/56 saw the completion of one of the most beautiful temples in the area and a new rectory according to his plans. After the mortgage was paid the Holy Altar was consecrated by His Excellency, Bishop Dositheus (Ivanchenko) on 16 May 1965. The blessing of the temple and the "Rite of Placing the Antimension" was conducted by Archimandrite Dositheus Ivanchenko in April 1956. Several years ago Father was instrumental in purchasing the adjacent property for future expansion.

In addition to his parochial duties, Father Feodor enrolled at Loyola of the East College in Baltimore and did post-graduate work in Education. His studies were interrupted by the transfer to Youngstown. However, in 1967 he won his M.A. degree from Western Reserve University in Slavic and East European studies and, by 1970 completed 12 hours of the Doctoral Program at Case-Western Reserve in Cleveland.

In 1963, the Chairman of the History Department of Youngstown University Dr. David Behen invited Fr. Feodor to fill in for the Russian history instructor who was on a sabbatical. However, Father remained for several more years in the History Department teaching courses in Russian history, Soviet history, Medieval history, and was asked to join the Language Department of the University where he taught Russian, Russian literature and Russian Culture until spring of 1970. During the 1970-71 Academic Year, he has taught courses in Russian history, Soviet history, Medieval history and Contemporary Civilization at Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio. Since 1970 he has taught Russian language at Woodrow Wilson High School in Youngstown, and currently teaches there. He also has taught Russian at Chaney High School in Youngstown during the 1971-72 school year. In January of this year he was visiting instructor at Westminster College in New Wilmington, Pennsylvania where he taught a four week intensified course entitled "Orthodox Catholic Christianity." He has also participated in academic symposiums on Russia, the Orthodox Church, and related topics. He has lectured to various groups, institutions and schools.

Father Feodor has been involved for about

twelve years in the Church Catechetical Program as instructor. He has served as President of the Eastern Orthodox Catechetical Association and Conference Chairman. This conference is held annually each summer at Michigan State University as part of its Continuing Education Program.

Father Feodor is a member of the National Slavic Honor Society "Dobro Slovo," and the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages. He also holds membership in the Ohio Academy of History, and in the Alumni Association of St. Vladimir Orthodox Theological Seminary. He actively participates in the local Committee of Community Concern of which he is a member. He was the first Orthodox priest to be invited to give the benediction at the Youngstown University graduation exercises in August 1967; he also gave the invocation and benediction at the Woodrow Wilson High School commencement in June 1968.

Among other honors and distinctions conferred upon him was the election as Vice-President of the Eastern Orthodox Catechetical Association; he has served as Executive Secretary for the Patriarchal Parishes of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States for the past three years and was appointed to this post by Metropolitan Nikodim; and he is a member of the Bishop's Council. He has written for Diocesan publications and has served as circulation manager and translator of most of the material from Russian into English for the last five years of the Church's journal; he serves presently as the Publishing Editor for One Church, although he has been associated with the journal in various capacities, including that of Editor, since the early fifties. He was appointed Liturgist of the Central States Deanery. He has translated most of the material and compiled the "Abridged Typicon," now being enlarged by additional translations; in addition, he has compiled and prepared the Fiftieth Anniversary Parish book, subsequently published as "The Holy Liturgy and Other Prayers;" he has recently compiled and had printed "The Prothesis" and "The Vesting" as part of the activity of the Central States Deanery.

For "zealous Church work" in 1952 Father Feodor was awarded the Hypogonaton and the Skouphos. On 5 August 1952, by special Ukaz of His Holiness, Patriarch Alexis, he was appointed a member of the Exarchal Council, subsequently elected at each Convocation of the Russian Orthodox Church. In 1954 Father Feodor was awarded the Kamilavkion and the right to wear the gold pectoral Cross. As member of the Exarchal Council he worked day and night with Metropolitan Hermogenes and his secretary Professor Alexander F. Shishkin in preparing all the materials for the Convocation and adopting the Constitution which set a new course for the Church in America. In November and December 1955 he made his first visit to Russia as part of a six priest delegation from the United States. After this trip, in cooperation with Fathers Joseph Dzvonchik and David Abramtsev, he published a lengthy account of the trip. He was elevated to the rank of Archpriest at the hands of the late Metropolitan Boris (Vykh) on 27 February 1955. In December of that year he was awarded the "Patriarchal Grammaty" by Patriarch Alexis, and another one last year (1972) by Patriarch Poemen. Father Feodor was received in audience by His Holiness Patriarch Alexis several times, and by Patriarch Poemen.

In 1958 he was awarded the jeweled pectoral Cross and the right to wear the Palitza. By Ukaz of the Holy Father Patriarch Alexis he was awarded the Order of St. Vladimir First Class, conferred upon him by Metropolitan Boris on 1 May 1960 at the Nativity Church.

In August-September 1960 Father Feodor spent about six weeks in the Soviet Union

and was elevated to the rank of Mitred Archpriest by His Holiness, Patriarch Alexis. The solemn investiture took place in the Holy Theophany Patriarchal Cathedral in Moscow by his Excellency, Bishop Nikodim (now Metropolitan), where Father had the distinct honor and privilege to wear the precious silver mitre of the late Patriarch Sergius, of blessed memory, at the liturgy. In 1963 he was invited to participate in the Golden Jubilee celebrations marking 50 years of the episcopal consecration of His Holiness, Patriarch Alexis, and the Annual St. Sergius Day celebrations of the Russian Church. He was also invited to visit the Church institutions, her clergy and temples in Russia by the Patriarch and spent over two weeks there. In February 1964 he was the secretary and translator to Metropolitan John (Wendland) while participating in the Central Committee meetings of the World Council of Churches at Odessa. The previous year he took part in similar meetings of the WCC in Rochester, New York as a simultaneous translator.

In May 1968 Father was an official delegate to the solemnities marking the 50th Anniversary of the Restoration of the Moscow Patriarchate and was able to visit Yaroslavl and other Russian cities for about two weeks. During the month of July, 1968, he was an official delegate of the Church to the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Uppsala, Sweden. Upon returning from Sweden, he visited Moscow for the week-end. On still another occasion, in 1969, he was part of a three-man delegation from the American Exarchate to a Church meeting in Tokyo, Japan and via Moscow spent two days there. He was an official delegate from the clergy to the Local (Regional) Council of the Russian Orthodox Church which elected His Holiness Poemen, Patriarch of Moscow and All Rus, in 1971 at the ancient monastery of the Holy Trinity-St. Sergius at Zagorsk, U.S.S.R. where the Council met. Finally, Father led a Pilgrimage to the holy shrines of the Church in Russia during the summer of 1971.

Father Feodor married Anna Ivanovna Korewik in May 1948 and they are the parents of three children: Sergius, a graduate of Youngstown State University, and presently doing graduate work in art; Basilissa, a sophomore language major at Youngstown State; and, Natalia who is in the seventh grade.

Fr. Vladimir Demshuk: "This brief biographical sketch cannot hope to portray the years of study and scholarship which have marked Archpriest Feodor's life, nor the long hard years of service which he has given to Christ's Church. These few pages have failed to mention the faithful and unfaltering nature of his pastoral ministrations to the orthodox faithful who have been delivered into his care by our Lord. We—your parishioners—lift our hearts in prayer to Almighty God that on this day, your silver jubilee, He will send down upon you His grace and His blessings granting you His great mercies. We pray that He will grant you many, many years."

A PARENT'S REMINISCENCES

Mitred Archpriest Sawa and Matushka Kovalchuk: "While in a parish in Minnesota, I traveled occasionally to North Dakota and Wisconsin in caring for a number of smaller Orthodox communities. Back home, however, in the Holdingford, Minnesota parish I often left behind my nine-year old son Feodor and provided him with an outline for a "liturgical worship" and later on with a short sermon which he was to deliver to the congregation that gathered to pray and to listen to the sermon.

"I recall Feodor becoming involved in trying his skills at being publisher and printer for he would print a small newspaper entitled The Arrow. Even to this day this interest and the skills he had begun to learn as a boy have not deserted him.

"It was apparent, even while he was yet a boy, that he had a 'calling' to Holy Orders and I remember that he sometimes 'played Church' outside the sanctuary while he also was deeply interested in assisting me in the liturgical services. I recall that he always had a dream of building an 'Orthodox-style' temple one day, and despite many problems and obstacles, this dream became a reality here in Youngstown. His firm determination, his vocational goals, formed in childhood were held by him with an unrelenting determination and though some may have tried to divert him from his goals, no one was able to do so. Motivated by what was certainly a divinely-given vocation, my son persisted and today I have the joy of seeing his dreams a reality."

IN GIVING HONOR TO OUR FATHER FEODOR, WE DEDICATE THIS POEM TO MOTHER MARY COSACK

(By Leda and John Hartwell Taras)

They are not gone who pass beyond the clasp of hand—out from the strong embrace; They are but come so close, we need not grope with hands, nor look to see, nor try to catch the sound of feet— They have put off their shoes softly to walk by day, within our thoughts, to tread at night—our dream led paths of sleep. They are not lost who find the sunset gate—the goal of all their faithful years. Not lost are they who reach the summit of their climb—the peak above the clouds and storms. They are not lost who find the light of sun and stars and God. They are not dead who live in hearts they leave behind. In those whom they have blessed, they live a life again and shall live through the years eternal life, and grow each day more beautiful as time declares their good forgets the rest and proves their immortality.

THE PROGRAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1973

10:00 A.M.: Pontifical Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving Nativity of Christ Church.

Chief celebrant: His Excellency, The Patriarchal Vicar, Bishop Makary. His Excellency Theodosius, Bishop of Pittsburgh and West Virginia; Mitred Archpriest Photius Donahue, Dean of Central States; Mitred Archpriest Sawa Kovalchuk, father of the Jubilarian; Archpriest Dennis Havriliak, Dean of Eastern States; Priest John Psinka, Pastor St. John's, Campbell, Ohio; Priest Vladimir Demshuk, Pastor St. Nicholas, Reading, Pennsylvania; and Jubilarian Archpriest Feodor Kovalchuk.

The Choir under the direction of Reader Vladimir Maksimoff.

The ushers: John Holowach, Jr., Stephen Holowach, Theodore Liszka, John Krzanowsky.

Special guest: His Excellency, James W. Malone, Bishop of Youngstown.

2:00 P.M.: The Silver Jubilee Banquet and Ball, Tippicanoe Country Club on Tippicanoe Road.

Prayer by the Assembly and the blessings by His Excellency Bishop Makary.

Introduction of the Toastmaster, Father Vladimir Demshuk, Chairman.

The Toastmaster, Dr. Matthew Siman.

Presentation of Guests and Remarks.

Address, Rt. Rev. Archpriest Photius Donahue, Ph. D., Dean, Pastor St. Andrew's of E. Lansing, Mich. Prof., Dept. of Religion, Mich. State University.

Hierarchical Address, His Excellency, The Most Reverend Bishop Makary.

Response, Rt. Rev. Archpriest Feodor Kovalchuk.

Closing Prayer by the Assembly and Blessings by the Bishop.

Music: The Versatones.

Honorary Chairmen: Judge John Leskovyansky, Dr. Alex Rosenblum, Dr. Alvin W.

Skardon, Dr. James W. Kiriazis, Dr. David M. Behen, Dr. Matthew Siman, Mr. Sergei (George) Markovsky.

Co-Chairman: Fr. and Matushka Vladimir Demshuk, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Karuschak, Mr. & Mrs. John Holowach, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Michael Evankovich, Mrs. Helen Krzanowsky, Mr. & Mrs. John Budrevich, Mrs. Anna Calesh, Mrs. Alexandria Faust, Mrs. Mary Furin, Mr. & Mrs. John Holowach, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Walter Demshuk, Miss Martha Demshuk.

THE AUTHORITY AND DIGNITY OF THE PRIESTHOOD

For great is the dignity of the priesthood. Whose sins you shall forgive Christ says, they are forgiven; and because of this the Apostle Paul says: Obey your superiors and be subject to them (Heb. 13:17), and hold them in great respect and reverence. . . .

But the priest, even should he order his own life in a fitting manner, yet does not scrupulously have due care for both your life, and the lives of those about him, shall go with the wicked in everlasting fire; and so he oftentimes while not failing in his own conduct will perish because of yours, if he has not done all that belonged to him to do.

Knowing then the greatness of their danger, treat them with much consideration. For as the Apostle Paul goes on to say: They watch for your souls; and not simply this, but as having to render an account of them. Because of this you must treat them with honor. . . .

The priest. If he is held in honor of you, he will be able to take care of what relates to yourselves. . . . Because of this, Paul the Apostle says: On behalf of Christ, therefore, we are ambassadors, God, as it were, appealing through us. (2 Cor. 5:20)

For the gifts of the Spirit are many. And so Christ goes on: Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained, indicating what kind of power He was giving. Later however after fifty days, they received the power of miracles. And accordingly He says: You shall receive the power of the Holy Spirit coming upon you, and you shall be witnesses unto Me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea.

But why do I say priests? For neither an angel, nor an archangel can do anything in regard to what is given us by God. It is the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit Who disposes of all things; the priest lends his tongue and puts forth his hand. . . . Keeping all these things before our mind, let us both fear God and hold His priests in reverence; showing them every respect, that through our own worthy manner of living, and because of obedience to them, we may receive from God a great reward, by the grace and love of our Lord Jesus Christ to Whom there is honor, glory and praise, now and ever, unto ages of ages. Amen.—St. John Chrysostom.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO END FORCED BUSING OF CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE RACIAL BALANCE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, I signed "discharge petition No. 1" that had been filed with the Clerk of the House by my freshman Republican colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BEARD), the purpose of which petition is to gain consideration by the House of Representatives

for a proposed constitutional amendment to end the forced busing of America's schoolchildren for the purpose of achieving racial balance in our public schools.

In so doing, I hold no brief for the particular wording of this proposed amendment—House Joint Resolution 286—because there are other similar ones in the hopper. But my purpose in signing the petition is to stimulate action on this matter. It is my understanding that no hearings on this subject are being held by the House Judiciary Committee, that none are contemplated, and that as a consequence, all congressional action concerning busing has come to a standstill. I would hope this information is erroneous and that some action will be forthcoming soon. If the effort to secure 218 signatures on the discharge petition helps achieve this end, then so much the better.

The American people have a right to hear this issue debated. With all due respect to House procedures, I do not think they should ever be used to stifle discussion of important issues, or block legislation that reflects the will of the people. Our democracy is neither open nor free if that is the case. This issue of forced busing is one of the most vexing, controversial and crucial issues facing the American people today. Many citizens feel very strongly that it is wrong, others that it is desirable. We believe in majority rule. So let us debate—and decide.

AMEDEO PETER GIANNINI

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the Italo-American delegation in the House, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to another gentleman who shares this fine heritage and who is being honored today by the U.S. Postal Service in San Mateo, Calif. A 21-cent postage stamp is being issued today in honor of Amedeo Peter Giannini who was the founder of regional branch banking in America.

Mr. Giannini, like myself, was the American born son of Italian immigrant parents. He retired from active participation in his family produce business to establish a branch of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco, Calif., in 1904. He actively solicited the business of small depositors and offered liberal terms for loans to farmers and small businessmen. He was able to salvage sufficient gold and securities after the earthquake in 1906 to make a significant contribution toward the rebuilding of the city.

In 1909 he established his first regional branch bank in San Jose, Calif., and within 1 year, he had doubled the size of his bank through mergers and purchases.

In 1928, he organized the Transamerica Corp., as a holding company for the stock of all Giannini banks, and this corporation went on to become the Bank of

America National Trust and Savings Association. By 1948 this had become the largest bank in the United States with 517 branches and assets of more than \$6,000,000,000.

It is only fitting that the stamp bearing a portrait of Amedeo Giannini will be printed in banknote green. It will create a living memorial to a man who made such an important contribution to our American economic system.

TRADE TALKS IN QUESTION

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, foreign ministers of the European Common Market agreed on a tough and rigid European bargaining position for the Nixon round of world trade talks.

Under present circumstances, there may be no Nixon round of trade talks. A heavily vetoed Congress is hardly in a mood for unilateral concessions to the President. The Congress has adjusted to vetoes related to the budget, impoundments, and expenditure limitations. However, the Congress was moved into angry controversy over the veto of legislative restraints to the U.S. bombing of Cambodia and other portions of Southeast Asia.

A heavily vetoed Congress is very likely to torpedo the trade bill for a combination of any number of reasons:

First. Excessive and uncontrolled grants of arbitrary authority to the President, whose exercise of discretion is currently under congressional scrutiny;

Second. Objections to the extension of taxpayer subsidized credits to the Soviet Union and other developed nations;

Third. Fear of concessions and job losses through industrial imports as a tradeoff with the Europeans for increased American agricultural exports;

Fourth. Rising domestic food prices because of excessive, agricultural exports.

The President is seeking a trade bill which will give him excessive, uncontrolled grants of authority. He is asking for the power to arbitrarily raise import quotas and tariffs—or lower or even eliminate remaining tariffs and quotas. He is asking for a trade bill which is the equivalent of a Gulf of Tonkin resolution in international trade and monetary management. He is asking for a bill which would permit him to reward his friends and harm his enemies through arbitrary and discretionary adjustments in tariff and trade policy.

The Congress and the American taxpayer are becoming increasingly angered over the grant of taxpayer-subsidized loans, credits, and guarantees to finance purchases and investments of foreign nations. The Soviet Union has been extended hundreds of millions in credits at subsidized interest rates. Japan, whose banks and investment houses are choked with U.S. dollars, has repeatedly received subsidized loans from the Export-Import

Bank. On June 21, Scandinavian Airlines System—SAS—bought 12 McDonnell-Douglas DC-9-40 jetliners for \$72.7 million. The U.S. taxpayer-backed Export-Import Bank approved \$29 million in direct loans to SAS, a State-owned airline, to finance 40 percent of the purchases. These airplanes will undoubtedly be used on routes on which American carriers compete. Yet the loan to SAS was made at a 6-percent annual rate of interest—while domestic airlines competing on the same routes will probably have to pay interest rates of 8 to 12 percent for the purchase of similar equipment. How can we complain of foreign competition, increasing foreign productivity, and lost American jobs at home, when we subsidize the modernization of foreign companies.

At the European Common Market Foreign Ministers meeting in Luxembourg this Tuesday, it was reported that the Europeans want a "substantial reduction" in industrial tariffs. In other words, they want to ship more of their industrial goods into the United States—more shoes, more textiles, more steel, more automobiles, more capital machinery—thus driving more American companies out of business and creating more unemployment in the industrial sector.

Throughout the trade hearings conducted by the Ways and Means Committee during the past 7 weeks, the administration has stressed, time and time again, that it believes that increased agricultural exports are America's best chance of increasing sales abroad and improving the country's balance-of-payments position. Yet week after week it has become clearer and clearer that we have exported ourselves into high food prices and food shortages. It appears that the administration wants to give the Europeans trade concessions in the industrial goods categories so that the Europeans will buy more of our food goods. Last year, agriculture accounted for approximately \$11 billion of our exports—and gained us \$11 billion in our balance-of-payments accounts. But then, with the aid of the big Soviet wheat deal, these exports—particularly the big surge in wheat and feed grain exports—will cost the American consumer at least an extra \$20 billion in higher food costs—more than double the gain to our "balance of payments."

This is a policy of trade madness—we lose jobs in our cities while our people will have to pay unprecedented, record high prices for the foods they buy.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps there is another reason to delay trade negotiations. It appears that the meeting of the Common Market officials has resolved on more than a "tough and rigid" position. It has resolved on a high-handed and dictatorial line. If this is the position of our trading "partners and friends." Then perhaps we should wait until the situation cools off. We must not negotiate in the hysteria of weakness—we must wait for better times.

Because of the importance of the Common Market ministerial meeting and the "tone" being conveyed by that meeting, I would like to enter in the Record at this

point an article on the Luxembourg talks which appeared in the Washington Post on June 27, 1973:

EEC SETS TOUGH TRADE TALK STANCE

LUXEMBOURG, June 26.—Foreign ministers of the European Common Market, after a 20-hour meeting stretching through the night, agreed at dawn today on a tough and rigid European bargaining position for the "Nixon Round" of world trade talks.

Barely seven hours later, the ministers were back at work—this time on proposals for a free trade area with the Mediterranean nations. The United States has charged such an area could undercut America's markets in the Mediterranean region.

Both the free trade area and the bargaining position made it clear that the nine-nation Common Market is in a mood to challenge U.S. interests and wishes in world trade.

American diplomats said they feared this would only make it tougher for President Nixon to get his controversial trade bill—his own mandate for the "Nixon Round"—through a suspicious Congress.

The "Nixon Round" will open at the ministerial level in Tokyo in September. The actual work will begin when experts meet in Geneva in the new year, and the ministers did little more today than set the atmosphere for Tokyo. More detailed bargaining points will be produced during the two years of the "Nixon Round."

The mandate, taken point by point, presented an unyielding picture:

At French insistence, progress in the trade talks will be "Assessed . . . in the light of progress" in the reform of the world monetary system. This linkage reflected European fears that Washington is losing interest in monetary reform and the belief that another monetary crisis could destroy any work done in the trade talks.

The Common Market is not willing to lower the high levies that keep most American farm exports—especially wheat—out of Europe. Instead, it wants to negotiate "commodity agreements" or "voluntary restraints" that would help U.S. farm exports on the world market outside Europe.

The Nixon administration has said that increased exports to Europe constitute a main aim of the "Nixon Round," and European intransigence on this point was a bad omen.

Europe wants a "substantial reduction" in industrial tariffs, but not "zero tariffs." The mandate was vague on the more important issue of non-traffic barriers, such as quotas or exports rebates, and said that present arrangements for "safeguards" for threatened industries need reforming.

GOODBY TO FRANK E. BATTAGLIA

HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it is always with mixed emotions that one says goodbye to a friend, and it is for this purpose that I rise: To say goodbye and many, many thanks for a job well-done to Mr. Frank Battaglia, dean of the Officials Reporters of the House.

Frank has a record of 30 years of dedicated service to the House, having been appointed in 1943 by the Honorable Sam Rayburn, one of the greatest speakers of the House. He is a man of dedication, knowledgeable and attentive. One who

has displayed understanding and congeniality. His work was perfection in itself.

He has said that he will miss the House and I know we will miss him.

I wish him peace and happiness in his retirement and many years to enjoy it.

SPACE RESEARCH AND SEA EXPLORATION

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1973

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, we were all relieved Friday by the safe return of our Skylab astronauts from their orbiting space station. It seemed that hardly a day went by without some problems occurring which were disposed of by our resourceful spacemen as though they were routine assignments. Their 28-day mission's successful completion in the face of such adversity is a tribute to the entire space program.

However, I was saddened to learn of the death of two ocean explorers last week despite the massive efforts made to rescue them from their submarine only 350 feet below the surface. Clayton Link and Al Stover died during an exploration of an area which in many respects we know less about than the environment in which our Skylab astronauts spent the last 28 days.

Because of my longstanding interest in ocean research and particularly safety, I recently joined with a number of my colleagues in introducing the Submersible Vessel Safety Act. I certainly hope that we will continue to undertake bolder explorations of the oceans and the seabed, but without repeating the tragedy of last week.

Because of the great interest of my colleagues in this area, I would like to include in the Record at this point an article which appeared in the June 22, 1973, edition of the Fort Lauderdale News above the signature of news editor Jack Gore:

IT IS OUR OPINION: SPACE ACHIEVEMENT GREAT BUT SEA EXPLORATION IS AS IMPORTANT AS SKYLAB

Today this Nation's first three Skylab astronauts returned to earth after spending 28 days in the weightless atmosphere of space and conquering all kinds of problems in converting what appeared at the start to be a doomed mission into an outstanding success.

Some four weeks hence three more astronauts will rocket from earth to join up with the Skylab to spend a full eight weeks in the house-sized space laboratory to further confirm the theory that man can live in space for extended periods without suffering any material after-effects.

From all reports, Charles "Pete" Conrad, Joseph P. Kerwin and Paul J. Weitz went through their 28 days in the Skylab in excellent shape and had little trouble adjusting to the kind of existence they had to contend with aboard the largest vehicle ever launched into a space orbit.

More importantly, perhaps, they demonstrated a rather fantastic ability to perform

repair operations on their home in space that a few years ago would have appeared absolutely impossible.

Thanks to their unparalleled performance, the \$2 billion Skylab experiment was saved from becoming a crucial failure, and they apparently left the orbiting laboratory in such good shape that officials of the space program feel that the rest of the extended Skylab program can now go off as scheduled and with far greater prospects of complete success than they had any cause to hope for a few weeks ago when structural and power problems made it appear that the original plans for the Skylab experiment would have to be drastically curtailed.

But carrying out their pledge that they could fix anything, Conrad, Kerwin and Weitz became the first astronauts in history to take a walk in space and make critical repairs to their damaged vehicle.

Using hastily-contrived tools they were not only able to erect a sunshade over the Skylab to protect the interior from the blazing heat of the sun, but a bit later on they were able to free a frozen power-generating panel and swing it into position to restore a full complement of electricity to their spacecraft.

The astronauts then took another space walk near the end of their journey to recover packets of film that contained over 30,000 pictures they had shot during the flight, including some dramatic and heretofore unavailable photographs of a huge solar flare.

This was an unexpected bonus as from these particular pictures scientists will be certain to gain new and very valuable information as to the origin of these mysterious solar flares which on certain occasions have a tendency to virtually black out communication facilities here on earth.

In reviewing all that these Skylab astronauts accomplished while soaring 250 miles above the earth where any significant failure in their spacecraft or their equipment could expose them to instant death, one has to realize the extent of the fantastic progress we have made in conquering space compared to the very little progress we seem to have made in overcoming the problems of exploring the sea.

This fact was driven home rather sharply this week when all the resources the U.S. Navy and others could muster failed to save the lives of two men trapped in a submarine just 350 feet below the surface of the ocean.

This doesn't seem to be an extreme depth considering it in comparison to the length of a football field, yet the difficulties of conducting rescue operations in this depth of water appear to be far more complicated and dangerous than skyrocketing astronauts 250 miles up into space and keeping them there safely and soundly for a full four weeks.

Obviously, the comparisons may be unjust as we are dealing with two very different elements, and particularly with the vast pressure problem that has to be surmounted when man seeks to explore the sea bottoms.

We are prone to wonder, however, if we chose to devote the same amount of time, money and energy we have devoted to our space exploration program to the exploration of the ocean depths, there wouldn't have been just as many fantastic developments as there have been in our space program.

We happen to think that exploration and development of our sea bottom resources pose just as much benefit to future generations as our space program.

There are untold resources that can be of vast benefit to all of mankind lying beneath the depths of our oceans and seas, and while we would be the last to decry the great progress we have made in recent years in regard to unraveling the mysteries of space, we still believe that there are far greater benefits to be derived for present and

future generations from an equal amount of effort expended on the discovery and development of our ocean bed assets.

SUPPORT FOR THE ARTS

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, just recently the House voted to authorize full funding for Federal programs for the arts and humanities, despite opposition from some of our colleagues. Today the House is to debate appropriations for these programs. During debate on the authorization bill, I made reference to a recent study which was conducted by the National Research Center of the Arts, Inc., an affiliate of Louis Harris and Associates, a nationally recognized polling group.

I am inserting in the RECORD a summary, in the form of a press release, of this report, which indicates among other things that appreciation of and support for the arts is shared by virtually all income groups, including the "blue collar," by people of all levels of education and by residents of all areas of New York State, from the most rural to the most urban. I commend this summary to the attention of my colleagues, and especially to those who supported the Kemp amendment to slash Federal funds for the arts. The study follows:

NEW LOUIS HARRIS STUDY SHOWS NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC VALUES ARTS AND WANTS MORE OF THEM

The myth that the general public has little use or respect for the arts has been statistically shattered by a new survey, the first of its kind in the nation, exploring the cultural attitudes of the man and woman on the street in New York State.

The pioneering in-depth survey, was conducted by the National Research Center of the Arts, Inc., an affiliate of Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. It was commissioned by the American Council for the Arts in Education, Inc., with funds from the New York State Council on the Arts.

"Not only the rich or the highly educated value and esteem the arts," noted Joseph Farrell, president of the National Research Center of the Arts. "The survey shows that these feelings are shared by many among the butchers and bakers, the plumbers and policemen, by many people up and down the economic scale and in every region of the state. What this means is the existence of a 'culturally inclined coalition' far broader and different than the traditionally conceived audience for the arts."

Contrary to widely held beliefs, particularly within the arts community itself, the projectable sample of 1,531 New Yorkers over 16 years of age from all walks of life who were interviewed showed a "real thirst for more access to a wide variety of cultural activities."

According to the preferences expressed in the survey:

The public wants more cultural facilities in their neighborhoods and find their lack a major problem, outranking such highly publicized issues as inadequate housing, poor schools, and insufficient parks. By a 52 to 42

per cent margin, the public said there simply were not enough places available for entertainment and cultural activities in their home communities, with the strongest dissatisfaction expressed by nonwhite interviewees, a full 72 per cent of whom criticized this deficiency. More than two thirds—68 per cent—thought it either very or somewhat important there be more activities of a cultural nature in their community to participate in—activities like local art shows or music, drama, and arts and crafts groups. According to the survey, more people preferred a first-rate theatre (26 per cent) and arts and crafts workshops (21 per cent) to a good sports stadium (17 per cent). In fact, as many wanted a good concert hall (17 per cent) as wanted a good stadium in their community.

The public respects the artistic professions, with musicians ranking fourth in public esteem, running expectedly behind the three most highly regarded professions of scientist, doctor, and lawyer, but running ahead of such good grey callings as banker and businessman, which came out fifth and sixth on the list. Interestingly, the poet and the businessman both enjoyed "a great deal of respect" from 43 per cent of the public, while painters received the same estimate from 42 per cent.

The public strongly favors children developing skills and participating in the arts on all levels. The survey states: "One notable theme . . . is the great importance most people place on making culture readily accessible to children." Asked whether they would like to see their children pursue careers in the arts, a majority of 52 per cent said "yes," although a combined total of 21 per cent shrewdly cited their reservations about success and stability in the arts. Nonwhites were even more positive than whites—57 per cent compared to 51 per cent—in wanting arts careers for their youngsters.

The public wants more arts courses offered as part of the core curriculum and taught for credit "just like math or science or English," not merely given on an after-school basis. Majorities ranging from 54 to 78 per cent called for giving credit to such courses as creative writing, painting and sculpture, playing a musical instrument, voice and singing, and photography and filmmaking.

Eric Larrabee, executive director of the New York State Council on the Arts, commented:

"This survey should at least destroy any lingering belief that public money should not be spent on the arts because the public doesn't need or want them. It should also bring about long-needed changes in the strategy of the arts community for building and tapping greater support from the public, as obviously a large potential audience is waiting and wanting to be reached."

Because of its broad base and sweep of questioning beyond the formal arts, the survey uncovered a culturally inclined bloc which might ordinarily be overlooked. Nonwhites, lower middle class and middle class urban groups, blue collar workers, those within the \$5,000 to \$15,000 income bracket, women, teenagers, high school graduates, all these segments of the population tended to be most concerned at the lack of "cultural dimension" in their lives and feel the greatest "cultural frustration." It was these less-noticed groups—beyond the wealthy and highly schooled—which the survey found would be more responsive to cultural/artistic activities if they felt they were more accessible in their terms, rather than "so near and yet so far."

Ironically, feelings of inaccessibility were keener among New York City residents than among upstaters, despite the seeming abundance of cultural activities in the metropolis. What the survey learned was that people

defined access in terms of their own neighborhood or convenience which was determined by their socio-economic conditions. For example, a resident of a relatively poor ethnic section of Queens might feel culturally deprived even though he or she were only a short subway ride away from all kinds of cultural facilities. Concepts of what constitutes a person's "neighborhood" became broader in going up the socio-economic ladder.

Commenting on the need for diversification and decentralization to allay this "cultural frustration," the report states: "... the great opportunity for extending cultural opportunities to New Yorkers exists at the neighborhood level, and ... a widespread desire to participate in such activities exists throughout the state. . ."

Put another way, the survey said the culturally inclined coalition can be thought of as a pyramid with an apex of 22 per cent of the New York public—nearly 2.9 million individuals—who attend arts activities fairly regularly. Just below the apex lies another group of 25 per cent of the population—or 3.2 million New Yorkers—who either participate in one art or another (e.g. play an instrument) or attend some cultural facilities, such as galleries, college-university functions, civic-social organization offerings, special events and community commemorations, historic villages and sites, etc. Together these two groups equal 47 per cent of the New York population—or 6.1 million people—who have some form of direct involvement with the arts.

"What must be considered by the cultural community is the ways and means to reach that larger potential constituency, for the advancement of the field and to the benefit of the citizens themselves," the report said. "What seems to be present is a strong demand from a very substantial body of New Yorkers for the artistic and cultural fields to provide them more and more diversified services."

The public's keen appetite for the arts, both as participants and spectators, came out in various ways:

One-quarter—or 3.25 million New Yorkers—expressed a frustrated desire to play a musical instrument, another 18 per cent wished they could paint, draw, or sculpt, and another 11 per cent wanted to be in a theatrical group or take photographs or make films.

A majority—56 per cent—said they prefer live music to records, radio, or television. Even more emphatic preferences for live music were voiced by nonwhites.

The public showed a strong liking for live theatre, with 56 per cent willing to pay \$3 for a theatrical presentation, while another one-quarter would pay \$3 to see an exhibit of famous paintings and 23 per cent to see ballet or modern dance performances.

Far from being anti-arts, the public gave resoundingly positive answers to all kinds of questions:

72 per cent disagreed with the statement: "symphony concerts are just for highbrows."

68 per cent agreed with the statement, "to see something acted on stage is much more exciting and meaningful than watching it on TV or in the movies."

63 per cent disagreed with the statement, "I wouldn't mind going to hear a concert in the park, but going to a concert hall makes me feel uncomfortable."

Among the myths that are laid to rest by the survey is the notion that people who like the arts are not "well rounded" individuals. In the words of the report: "Far from being stoop shouldered aesthetes, the active culture buff appears to be more active generally and something of a Renaissance man, engaging in outdoor activities, attending or participating in sports and social events somewhat more frequently than the average man."

Looking briefly at government support of the arts, the survey found the majority believed museums, libraries, zoos, and botanical gardens should receive their funding from some branch of government. In contrast, a plurality believed the performing arts—theatres, opera companies, dance troupes—should be mostly self-supporting. These findings indicate the public backs government funding where the tradition is firmly established, as for museums, but backs away from areas where the tradition is still in the making, as in the performing arts.

The survey is officially entitled *Arts and the People—a Survey of Public Attitudes and Participation in the Arts and Culture in New York State*. Using the survey techniques developed by the Harris firm, the study employed the same size sample which is considered a statistically sound base for a national survey, not merely a single state, and which provides a margin of error that comes to plus or minus three or four percentage points, 95 times out of 100.

In contrast to previous studies, the new report is the first to probe viewpoints of the public at large, not merely the traditional non-profit professional art organizations purveying "high culture" (museums, orchestras, etc.) or the traditional audience for the arts—the college educated, highly skilled, professional, more affluent population. Its representative cross section of the public at large covers people of all levels of education and income, from all parts of New York State, the most rural to the most urbanized.

The survey defines artistic/cultural activities broadly—as people experience them, not by preconceived notions. Not merely "high culture" options such as attending a concert or an exhibit were surveyed, but also what "you enjoy doing most in leisure time . . . [from which] you get the most artistic satisfaction. . .". This open-ended approach showed people derived aesthetic satisfactions from a wide range of activities, including gardening, home decorating, appreciation of nature, dining out, and needlework.

The current study is the second one undertaken by the National Research Center of the Arts exploring the arts in New York State. The first study, released last fall, examined the state's non-profit arts organizations as a major industry with significant economic repercussions. Among its major findings for the period 1970-71: while the non-profit arts employed more than 31,000 people and generated a payroll of \$103 million as well as operating costs of \$177 million, they suffered an industry wide gross income gap of \$86.5 million.

Copies of *Arts and the People* can be obtained for \$5 from Cranford-Wood, Inc., 310 East 75th Street, New York, New York 10021.

PERSPECTIVE ON LIVING COSTS NEEDED

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the *News-Herald in Le Sueur, Minn.*, recently took editorial note of consumer dismay about food prices, and then went on to place U.S. living costs in some perspective in relation to the rest of the world. Such a perspective is certainly needed, and I request unanimous consent to insert the full text of the editorial at this point in my remarks.

LIVING COSTS IN PERSPECTIVE

Hard-pressed consumers resent statistics that remind them of the comparatively small

percentage of total consumer spending that goes for food. But those statistics hold a story that no fair-minded person can ignore.

Currently about 17.6 percent of consumer dollars in the U.S. are spent for food. This compares with 20 percent in Canada, 22 to 30 percent in Western Europe, 40 to 54 percent in Eastern Europe, including Russia, and up to 60 percent "In emerging nations."

The expression "emerging nations" is an euphemism for nations that have yet to lift themselves above the age-old struggle to produce the bare necessities of life—shelter, food and clothing. Money—that in most other lands goes for basic necessities the American family spends on the accessories of a good life—the boats, the cars, the television sets and household appliances by the millions that do menial chores for the family at the press of a button.

Naturally, we resent any threat to this state of affairs. The fact that inflation has put a higher price tag on necessities means, at worst, the trimming of a few luxuries. We are so far above the level of the less fortunate nations that there is no question of getting enough to eat. The only concern is the price. And, measured by any reasonable standard, that price still remains amazingly low.

CONGRESS VERSUS THE EXECUTIVE

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, each day the administration figures out new ways to thwart the will of Congress. I would like to place in the *Record* an exchange of letters between HEW Secretary Weinberger and myself, which illustrates this point. The letters follow:

JUNE 6, 1973.

HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Secretary, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY WEINBERGER: It was shocking to me to hear that you have ordered the cancellation of the Social Security Administration's plan to provide information about the Supplemental Security Income program to potentially eligible aged, blind and disabled persons. Your reasons and those of Mr. Carlson, as stated on a TV news program Saturday, June 2, appear to me to be inadequate justification for putting a stop to an information dissemination plan that is badly needed if this program is to reach the persons for whom it is intended.

Surely someone in your well-staffed department can compose an announcement that is understandable and will not unduly confuse present assistance recipients. Mr. Carlson's statement that the normal contacts of welfare agencies will suffice to inform potential recipients leaves the unfortunate impression of either a lack of understanding of this program or a desire to keep the number of new applicants as low as possible. The administration's own projection is that at least two million persons not now receiving public assistance will be eligible under the new program. Many of these people have no contact with welfare agencies now.

Spokesmen for your department have assured Congress that a program of public information will be used to assure that people who might be eligible know about the SSI program and have an opportunity to apply. This was thought to be one of the advantages of administration by the Social Security Administration which has an excellent public

information program to advise people to their rights under Social Security.

It certainly was not the intent of Congress to perpetuate the philosophy of some welfare administrators and government officials that too much public knowledge about a program encourages too many applications. My committee's studies of the distribution of welfare benefits have found extreme inequities in the receipt of benefits. One of the reasons for this is that many people who are eligible do not know enough about the programs which are intended to help them.

Your action seems to be contrary to the intent of Congress that this new program be equitably administered, and also contrary to expressions of administrative intent by representatives of your department.

While I realize that the TV news gave only a brief review of this action, I would appreciate a more detailed explanation of reasons for curtailing the Social Security Administration's information program and a description of the type of information plan you propose to use.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS,
Chairman, Subcommittee
on Fiscal Policy.

THE SECRETARY OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., June 2, 1973.

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy,
Joint Economic Committee, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR MRS. GRIFFITHS: I very much appreciate having your letter of June 6 about the scope of the public information effort for the supplemental security income program.

We share your concern and are deeply interested in seeing that aged, blind, and disabled people in financial need receive all possible assistance from the new program. The size of the information effort was not intended to hurt the effectiveness of the new program, but rather to assure that the transfer from State to the Federal program for the aged, blind, and disabled people now receiving assistance is as smooth as possible. We want to be sure that their checks arrive on time in January 1974 without having caused them any worry or distress whatsoever.

We believe that a heavy, intensive public information program, no matter how well conducted, would tend to confuse and worry people receiving assistance, now. It should be pointed out that supplemental security income is not an entirely new program, as was Medicare. The SSI program is, basically, a replacement of existing State-run programs for the aged, blind and disabled. Most of the people about whom we are both concerned are already receiving State payments. These people will be automatically considered for benefits under the new program. As a matter of fact, this conversion process is already under way.

Putting explanations about complex Government programs into layman's language often results in oversimplification which can be easily misinterpreted by the reader and end in his disappointment and disillusionment because of unfulfilled expectations. Our experience has taught us, moreover, that the elderly occasionally have difficulty understanding matters which affect their financial status. We know, for instance, that they are easily confused and deeply upset by official notices about their social security or assistance checks. Since, as I have said, most of these people are already on State rolls and need do nothing to become eligible for supplemental security income payments, we do not want to give them any cause for anxiety.

We recognize that there are needy people who are not now receiving assistance under a

State program because they have income or resources which preclude their eligibility under present programs. Questions about their eligibility will depend on whether an individual State decides to enact payment programs to complement the Federal basic benefit. In many instances, such a State payment will be the only assistance amount for which these people will be eligible. Thus, we believe that conducting a public information effort aimed at these people is premature and would be a disservice as it would tend to raise questions for which there are, as yet, no answers.

I hope that you will not construe my remarks to mean that we intend to do nothing; this is certainly not the case. There are some States which will not be offering additional assistance payment programs. The Social Security Administration will begin very soon to take applications in these States and will progress to others as soon as State program decisions are made. As more information becomes available and where it appears that some public information program would be helpful, we will certainly be ready to act to assure that the people who are in need receive word of this program.

Thank you again for letting me know your thoughts on this matter. I appreciate having this opportunity to explain our decision to you.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Secretary.

THE VETO OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the action that the President has taken in vetoing the second supplemental appropriations bill is nothing short of pure audacity. The theory by which this Government is supposed to operate is a tripartite government. The Executive, however, is proceeding under the gross, totally gross, assumption that it is far and away the controlling force in this society.

This body has been called the People's Branch, as well it should. Only this past Monday we spent many hours here arguing whether or not the amendments that the President based his veto on should be included. We, the representatives of the citizenry, after full and complete debate, ratified our earlier position that the President should discontinue the bombing of Cambodia and remove all types of U.S. military activity from "in, over, or off the shores of Indochina."

Now, in one quick motion, the President has voided the will of the people. We were all under the impression some months back that our intrusion in Southeast Asia was at an end. It seems apparent, though, that the President wants to continue our past folly in South Vietnam with additional foolishness in countries that we have not yet quite devastated. Attila the Hun was never so ruthless.

The will of the people must be supreme.

I strongly urge my fellow colleagues to vote to override this veto: a gross example of the Executive voiding the will of the very people that make this country function.

LIGHT IN THE SHADOW: THE AUTISTIC CHILD

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, most of the Americans who know about autism are either parents or relatives of autistic children or are engaged in the teaching of autistic children or research into the causes and possible treatments of autism. The story of autism is not only the story of a child, but that of the parents as well.

Parents of autistic children have been told that they are responsible for their child's problem—even if the condition has existed from birth. What many people do not realize—physicians included—is that autism is most probably a biochemical disorder. I have to say "most probably" because the cause or causes of autism are not known. However, most recent research indicates that autism is a physical defect, not an emotional disorder based on parental relations. Still, the myths and cruel statements persist.

An example of the treatment that parents of autistic children receive was recently published in the *alumnæ Journal of Trinity College*, spring, 1973. The author of the article is Mrs. Mary Sweeney Akerley who is presently the first vice president of the National Society for Autistic Children and who is a parent of an autistic child, Eddie. Mrs. Akerley has been most helpful to me and is doing an excellent job educating others about autism.

Her story regarding the dearth of knowledge about the symptoms of autism, even among professional therapists, demonstrates quite well the need for the public to be educated on autism. As part of my daily inserts in the *Record* during National Autistic Children's Week, Mrs. Akerley's article follows:

LIGHT IN THE SHADOW: THE AUTISTIC CHILD

(By Mary Sweeney Akerley)

Several years ago, we received a Christmas card from one of my Trinity classmates which was, for us, especially meaningful. Inside was the lovely 16th Century greeting of Fra Giovanni which says, in part:

"The gloom of the world is but a shadow. Behind it, yet within reach, is joy."

"There is a radiance and a glory in the darkness, could we but see, and to see we have only to look. I beseech you to look."

"Life is so generous a giver, but we, judging its gifts by their covering, cast them away as ugly, or heavy or hard."

"Remove the covering, and you will find beneath it a loving splendor, woven of love, by wisdom, with power."

"Welcome it, grasp it, and you touch the angel's hand that brings it to you. Everything we call a trial, a sorrow, or a duty, believe me that angel's hand is there; the gift is there, and the wonder of an overshadowing presence."

These words touched us deeply because our youngest child is autistic. Autism seems an especially cruel handicap because it leaves so much intact, yet apparently useless. Bright eyes focus intently on a speck of dust in the sunlight but look away from a parent's face; sensitive ears hear every note of a symphony but not a word of human speech; the perfectly coordinated body spins and rocks but never throws or catches a ball. Speech, if it exists, is used solely for self-stimulation, the same words or phrases endlessly repeated in a flat monotone or in a lifeless imitation of the original speaker—sort of an oral rocking. Intelligence, normal or even superior, is certainly there; occasionally it flashes out with startling brightness, but eventually it dulls into retardation from lack of stimulation.

In short, these beautiful gifted children cannot communicate. Without communication, there can be no interpersonal relationships; without stimulation, no growth. They exist but lack the motivation to live. Nothing in their sharply defined worlds must change; even the simple, homey act of moving a piece of furniture from its familiar place can produce terror, expressed in agonized screaming or even greater withdrawal. Because they cannot bear to be touched, they cannot be reached by even the most primitive expressions of love.

What causes this aberration? Is it some particularly malignant psychosis, brought on by early trauma? Brain damage? Neurological dysfunction? Biochemical imbalance? No one knows. Early Infantile Autism is a "new" disease in the sense that it was isolated as a distinct syndrome by Dr. Leo Kanner of Johns Hopkins only thirty years ago. Because of the withdrawn, ritualistic behavior it produces, it was thought to be a mental illness, perhaps a form of childhood schizophrenia, and was treated accordingly. But intensive psychotherapy did little or nothing to alleviate the symptoms; some children improved, others did not, irrespective of treatment.

Early efforts to find a constitutional basis for autism were equally fruitless. All the traditional tests (EEG's, skull X-rays, blood and urine analyses) were negative. Testing procedures have become considerably more sophisticated since those early days and some very promising clues have been discovered, but there is still no medical test for autism and certainly no cure.

The one great hope for these children has been and still is special education. Ironically, few schools will accept autistic children—they are still thought to be "ineducable" when the ability to learn is their greatest strength. Once the barrier is breached and communication is established, real learning begins and behavior improves dramatically. Of course, the earlier the intervention, the greater the progress. A few autistic children have even earned graduate degrees.

We have been among the fortunate families; Eddie has been in school since he was three-and-a-half. He is now eight and nearly at grade level academically. Socially his progress has been much slower but still very encouraging. He has become a very outgoing child in many ways, yet he is still very fearful of anything not completely under his control (dogs and cats, for example). His ability to communicate is almost normal, yet he has clung to his "autistic" speech as well. He plays in a very limited way with his three siblings and his classmates at his special school but has no real spontaneously-generated friendships with neighborhood children. He can reason in syllogisms, but the rules of a simple game are beyond him.

This sort of progress has built-in pain. As our hopes are raised by Eddie's growth toward normalcy, our hearts are broken by the greater disparity between his apparent potential and his deficiencies in those areas so important to a fully human life.

Yet it is real progress and we accept it gratefully. He no longer merely exists; he lives because he has developed the will to grow. It is becoming harder and harder to remember his early years when, frightened and bewildered, we began our search for help. Those years have a nightmarish quality: the nature of our terror was amorphous but all the more threatening because it had no shape or name; no one could—or would—help us; and through it all, I, at least, had the feeling that we would soon "wake-up"; our fears were exaggerated—there was nothing really wrong with our child.

Rationally, of course, I knew and so did my husband that something is terribly wrong with a child who doesn't even try to speak, who won't play with toys, who doesn't want to be held. Yet he didn't seem retarded; possibly "emotionally disturbed", but we couldn't imagine what we had done to cause such massive damage. You see, we had read just enough to "know" that a behaviorally disordered child is "always" the result of poor parental handling.

By the time Eddie was three we felt we could no longer accept our pediatrician's reassurances that "he's your baby and just spoiled." When Eddie had this check-up I refused to leave the doctor's office until he recommended a specialist. He referred us to a pediatric neurologist, the first of a long line of specialists who would be needed to save our son. The results of the first professional evaluation (by the neurologist and a psychologist): "We can't give you a diagnosis; his symptoms don't fit any known syndrome." The parent doesn't know whether to weep or take a macabre pride in what he has produced. What was more discouraging was that our bubble of hope had been burst; we had thought that the professionals would know what to do for Eddie to make him whole. They didn't even know what was wrong!

What had actually made diagnosis so difficult was that our own blind efforts with Eddie had, in some small measure, paid off. Because we had some experience as parents, we knew what Eddie ought to be doing at various developmental stages and did all we could to lure him into normal behavior.

We did not let him shut us out entirely. If he would not tolerate close physical contact, we would find other ways to reach him. I carried him from room to room with me as I did my housework, keeping up a steady (and very boring) commentary on what I was doing. I sat near him and tried to interest him in toys, even using his hands to pile blocks or manipulate his stuffed dog. He liked music, so I often sang instead of speaking to him. He loved motion, so I combined his joys: holding him (loosely) on my lap, I sat in our garden swing and sang as we glided back and forth. He endured all this for months without any sign of real enjoyment. Oddly enough, he loved to be tickled; that, eating, sleeping, and rocking seemed to be his only real pleasures.

So I switched tactics and took the mountain to Mohammed. If he would not imitate the sounds I made, I would imitate his; not so easy as it may sound, as even the usual pre-talking lallation was completely absent—Eddie's noises were grunts, whines and moans. And all the time I wondered if I were making any headway at all. Sometimes desperation is what's needed.

Without ever studying behavior modification, I had sense enough not to reinforce his undesirable behavior by imitating it, even to communicate. But one day, utterly frustrated, I broke the rule. I had been trying to get him to do something with his blocks besides hold one and stare at it. He was having much more success in his efforts to shut me out; he had assumed his favorite rocking position (hands and knees) and was rhythmically going back and forth, accompanying himself with a sing-song grunting chant,

similar in tempo and pitch to a non-stop fog horn. Feeling that things could not be any worse, half angry, half defeated, I assumed the same position and began to rock and chant along with him. He stopped, looked right at me with genuine surprise, then burst into healthy, normal-sounding laughter. We had communicated! And he had shown he had at least enough intelligence to perceive incongruity and thus enough humanity to enjoy humor.

After that, he seemed to respond more positively to my other efforts, so that by the time he encountered his first specialist, he and I had developed a real, if limited, relationship—real enough to rule out classic autism as a possible diagnosis and limited enough to suggest that therapy was indicated.

And thus began what has been one of the most difficult aspects of Eddie's handicap. Not immediately—our first therapist was a wise, practical woman who had seen children like Eddie before. She taught us how to deal with his difficult behavior, and within a few months we saw definite improvement. She also helped us get him enrolled in a special pre-school. I kept waiting for some advice on how to make more basic changes, how to remove the cause of his handicap. I wanted her to point out our errors so that we would not repeat them, and so we could begin to make up to this child for what we had done to him. I was afraid to hear those things, and yet I wanted to hear them because I wanted my child well.

Instead we received absolution: "I can find nothing wrong in Eddie's environment. His situation proves what I've been taught: that is, to look for something in the child which has made him vulnerable to damage from the ordinary stresses of life." To date, that "something" has not been found, but her words restored us and we began to read, to learn all we could about psychosis in children.

We learned as well that there were other sources of help, even an organization dedicated to the welfare of children like Eddie. We joined it and met other parents, many far more heavily burdened than we. We have learned more from them than from any other source.

And what we have learned has helped us because we have had to do battle—with school systems, with professionals, and with an uncaring society. Most departments of education refuse to accept any responsibility for our "impossible" children. Many professionals blame the parents for causing the disorder: "But he was different right from birth!" "Of course. He sensed in the womb that he was an unwanted child!" Yet Eddie's father held my hand and saw him born; I nursed him when he was less than an hour old; our joy in our much-desired second son was boundless.

Eddie's school requires the parents to see a staff psychiatrist for "parent counseling" which in our case soon turned into psychotherapy. Again we heard about Eddie's non-damaging environment, but the tone was different: "There doesn't seem to be anything to work on with Eddie, so I'm going to work on you. If you would only admit you hate and resent him, we could get to the root of the problem. You need to deal with your anger." ("I am dealing with it, friend; it's you I'm angry at!") And so it goes for an hour a week. We tried to use these sessions productively, even after our "enlightenment." We saw problems developing in our other children from time to time which we felt were related to having a handicapped brother. Each time we asked our therapist for help, never once did we get so much as a single concrete suggestion.

We have, I suppose, become defensive and bitter; not entirely fairly, as so many professional people have been really helpful: several teachers, a really gifted speech therapist

who turned Eddie's echolalia into meaningful speech, and the original neurologist who has stayed with the case. After patient study and testing, she found a metabolic error which she wanted to treat experimentally. This possible help was delayed for a year since the psychiatrist threatened expulsion from school if we consented. What a cruel way to help a child—to force his parents to choose between two necessary sources of help when both should be utilized! (It became necessary to change schools for other reasons; this gave us the opportunity to begin the neurological treatment. While it is too soon to be definitive, it does seem to have made a considerable improvement in Eddie's social and intellectual development.)

What saved our sanity, I'm sure, was the National Society for Autistic Children. Through it we found concrete ways to help not just our own child but all the other Eddies as well. This has given me, especially, tremendous personal satisfaction (I'm the family activist, possible only because I have a very supportive spouse). I've edited a local newsletter, been president of a county chapter, started a state chapter, am currently on the national Board of Directors, and will assume the 1st Vice-presidency in June. I've helped form both state and national coalitions of organizations serving the handicapped, done T.V. and radio shows and newspaper articles, and spoken to university and community groups. I have learned that no category of handicapped persons is getting the help and support needed and have been appointed by my state's Department of Health to co-chair a Task Force to change that. The handicapped cannot be cured, so society must be made to care—once again the mountain must go to Mohammed.

So it has not been all bad. I've probably learned more and accomplished more in the last five years than in the previous thirty-two. I seem to have found "my cause," albeit rather late and not altogether altruistically motivated. And Eddie himself is far more blessing than burden. Through him we have had the unique and exciting experience of seeing human growth and development in slow motion. He has taught us who love him a lot about tolerance. Much of the behavior we too quickly label "abnormal" is not in itself deviant; it is just that, in Eddie, it is on the surface, where in a normal person it would be buried beneath social conventions. We all talk to ourselves; Eddie just does it out loud.

Much of our embarrassment and pain was and still is selfish. Eddie now seems a happy child, but we do not wish to appear imperfect, so we worry that in public his differences may reflect discredit on us, his parents. We, too, still have some growing to do. We don't know what Eddie's future is, but then neither do we know what life holds for our other three children or, for that matter, for ourselves.

Fra Giovanni ends "with the prayer that for you now and forever, the day breaks, and the shadows flee away." Beautiful as is that wish, it is unrealistic. The brightest sunshine makes the darkest shadows. Eddie has taught us that to live is to experience both.

GRAND JURY REFORM IS NEEDED NOW

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced, with my distinguished colleague from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT)

—1399—Part 17

legislation that would substantially reform the Federal grand jury system.

This legislation, which is by far the most comprehensive effort made towards grand jury reform to date, is desperately needed. The grand jury no longer protects innocent citizens from unwarranted prosecution, as was its original purpose, but rather, it has become an abusive tool for overzealous prosecutors.

The grand jury is not new—it originated in England during the 12th century. A group of citizens would be called together to decide if the King was justified in bringing a certain person to trial. If a majority of the jurors felt that sufficient evidence had not been presented to prove probable cause, the person under suspicion could not be tried.

The Founding Fathers incorporated the grand jury into the fifth amendment of our Constitution in the hopes that this protective device would always be a part of our criminal justice system.

Over the years, however, the grand jury has lost its original function. Although it still may at times protect the innocent, recent practices have demonstrated that it can be a powerful vehicle for the harassment of political dissidents.

Under present law, a witness who is subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury is not even accorded the basic rights that any individual receives at trial. Witnesses may receive a subpoena to appear before a grand jury thousands of miles away from their homes and families, and have no other recourse than to make the trip or face going to jail for up to 18 months.

Even with just these two basic objections to the present grand jury structure in mind, it is not too difficult to see how Federal prosecutors can use the grand jury as a device to suppress differing political views.

The purpose of the Rangel-Eckhardt grand jury reform bill is to remove the possibility of abuse from the grand jury system, without damaging the ability of the grand jury to effectively investigate crimes and return indictments.

It is my firm belief that enactment of this legislation would return the "people's panel" to the role that was intended for it by the framers of our Constitution.

A summary of the bill follows:

SUMMARY OF RANGEL-ECKHARDT GRAND JURY REFORM BILL

1. It reduces the maximum permissible period of imprisonment from 18 months to six months for civil contempt for refusal to testify before a grand jury after immunity has been granted. It prevents so-called "reiterated contempt" proceedings by making the six month limit cumulative, applying it to successive periods of incarceration for refusing to testify before prior, subsequent or other grand juries engaged in related investigations.

2. It requires a ten-day interval between the notice of a contempt hearing given to a witness for refusing to testify and the date of the hearing, in order to give the witnesses adequate opportunity to prepare for a hearing that may result in his confinement for contempt, and thereby end the current grand jury railroad by which witnesses may find themselves subpoenaed in the morning, immunized by noon, and jailed for contempt by evening.

3. It requires bail on appeal of contempt orders, unless the Court finds that the appeal is frivolous or is taken for delay. For persons not admitted to bail, it requires appeals to be disposed of as soon as practicable, pursuant to an expedited court schedule, in order to alleviate the burden imposed on appellate courts by present law, which requires such appeals to be decided in 30 days.

4. It provides a right to quash a grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if the court finds that the choice of venue of the grand jury would impose a substantial and unnecessary hardship on the witness or his family. In making this determination, the court may consider the distance involved, the significance of the overt acts taking place in the jurisdiction, the existence of related investigations in more convenient jurisdictions, and changed circumstances since the witness was originally subpoenaed. The witness may move to quash the subpoena in any of three districts—the district where he resides, the district where he is served, or the district where he is ordered to appear.

5. It provides a right to quash a grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if the court finds that a primary purpose of the appearance is to obtain evidence regarding the activities of a person who is already under the indictment for such activities.

6. It provides a right to quash a grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if compliance would be unreasonable or oppressive in other respects, such as cases involving repetitive appearances before a grand jury or where merely cumulative testimony is sought.

7. It provides a right to quash a grand jury subpoena or vacate a contempt order if a primary purpose in imposing or continuing incarceration is to punish a witness for his refusal to testify.

8. It provides for a stay of the appearance of the witness before a grand jury until a motion to quash his subpoena is decided.

9. It provides a right to appointed counsel in contempt proceedings if the witness is unable to afford his own counsel.

10. It provides a right for a witness to have counsel present in the grand jury room during his testimony, but for legal advice only. Counsel may not disclose grand jury proceedings except when acting in his capacity as counsel for the witness, who is permitted to disclose grand jury proceedings under present law.

11. It provides a right for a witness to inspect and copy a transcript of his grand jury testimony. Free transcripts are made available to indigent witnesses.

12. It requires the attorney for the government, when he starts seeking the indictment of a certain individual, to inform the grand jury of his intentions, and also inform the grand jury of its rights to subpoena such individual to appear if it so desires.

13. It requires seven days notice after the service of a subpoena before a witness must appear before the grand jury, except upon a showing of special need by the prosecutor.

14. It requires a subpoena to notify a witness of his right against self-incrimination and his right to counsel, including his right to appointed counsel, if he is indigent.

15. It prohibits the introduction before a grand jury of evidence obtained in violation of an individual's constitutional rights. Current Federal law prohibits the introduction of evidence obtained by illegal electronic surveillance before a grand jury. This provision of the bill extends the prohibition to other illegally obtained evidence.

16. It restricts "use" immunity by prohibiting compelled testimony from being used against a witness in all cases except perjury before the grand jury or giving false statements to the grand jury. Present law being read to allow such testimony to be used in other unrelated perjury or false statement prosecutions.

17. It provides a right to counsel or appointed counsel in immunity hearings.

18. It prohibits immunity from being granted unless adequate safeguards are taken to minimize the danger that a foreign prosecution may be brought against a witness, based on compelled testimony under an immunity order.

19. It requires the court to find, before an immunity order is granted, that the testimony sought is relevant to a legitimate law enforcement investigation.

20. To insure that the compelled testimony of a witness granted "use" immunity is not later used against him, the bill requires the government to submit a summary of evidence relating to criminal activity by the witness.

21. It limits "use" immunity to the investigation of serious offenses (those for which electronic surveillance under court order is currently available). The bill requires the "transactional" form of immunity to be granted if immunity is desired in the investigation of other offenses.

22. If a witness who is compelled to testify under an immunity order is later charged with an offense, the bill requires his indictment to be handed down by a grand jury other than the one before which he testified.

23. It requires detailed annual grand jury reports by the Attorney General for each Federal judicial district, describing grand jury investigations and immunity grants, including the number of requests for immunity, the number approved, the number of contempt orders, the duration of confinements for contempt, and the number of convictions obtained through immunity orders. The bill also requires the reports to describe data banks and other procedures by which grand jury information is processed, stored, and used by the Department of Justice.

SUPREME COURT DECISION—A STEP TOWARD CURTAILING PORNOGRAPHY AND OBSCENITY

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have spoken out against the decade-long trend toward the permissiveness that pervades our society today can take heart at the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court on June 21, 1973. The smut peddlers have at last reached a point at which it becomes hazardous for them to pursue their aggressive exploitation of the Government's reluctance to repress free speech. It is encouraging to contemplate their fall from the secure shelter of the Constitution as well as the risks and complications which may now arise to hobble their skill at transforming pornography and obscenity into dollars.

I am terribly concerned about the erosion of our Nation's spiritual and moral fiber—an evidence of which is the profit that can be turned by those who trade on human weakness in the merchandising of material that explicitly depicts sexual activity. People argue that if pornographic literature were not purchased by the consumer, it would not be produced—which may be true. But it is also true that if it were not produced, it could not be purchased. In the kind of open society in which we live, we must recognize that a democracy thrives best when

its avenues of free speech remain unfettered, and that it must rely on the taste of the marketplace to determine what material is disseminated; but nonetheless, there comes a point beyond which the protection and advocacy of this freedom becomes an invitation to blatant immorality—and in the name of decency we must cry, "Stop." There is a point beyond which most reasonable men would assert that hard-core pornography becomes dangerous to the Nation's health—a point beyond which the free and unfettered circulation of hard-core pornography does offer a clear and present danger to the emotional maturity of consenting adults and the moral welfare of the public. Judging by some of the movies currently being shown, and some of the books and magazines on any newsstand, we have reached that point in America and should turn back.

Now, with the Supreme Court new ruling, that corner may have been turned. Now, the people of this Nation will be afforded some legal protections against the barrage of filth produced for exploitative purposes. The States and communities have been given the go-ahead to crack down on pornographers without fear that their efforts will be overturned by a higher court on the basis of free speech.

In my judgment, the writers of our Constitution never meant the protection of free speech to go to this extent, but under the old standard of judgment—whether pornographic material was "utterly without redeeming social value"—we have seen our communities faced with an influx of these materials, and local prosecutors and judges have been helpless to act because of court decisions based on vague first amendment interpretations.

In the decisions handed down on June 21, 1973, Chief Justice Burger has observed that prior interpretations demeaned the first amendment by equating "the free and robust exchange of ideas and political debate" with commercial exploitations of obscene material. It certainly does seem inappropriate for this noble concept to serve as a screen for the basest kind of commercialism.

In place of the old broad guideline, almost impossible for a prosecutor to prove, the Court has established new standards. First, if a pornographic work "taken as a whole, does not have serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value," and "taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex" and is "patently offensive" in its content, it can be banned and purveyors prosecuted.

Second, and even more important, the point is made that local judgments should be determining factors as to the nature of pornographic materials. The Court has held that "community standards" of decency may be those of a local area, rather than a nationwide standard. The imposition of a national standard of obscenity—and morality—on every local community is not the true purpose or value of the first amendment; rather it is the protection of our basic freedom of speech, and the diversity of viewpoint assured thereby. To quote Chief Justice Burger again:

It is neither realistic nor constitutionally sound to read the First Amendment as requiring that the people of Maine or Mississippi accept public depiction of conduct found tolerable in Las Vegas or New York City.

Furthermore, the Chief Justice noted that the questions of offensiveness and appeal to prurient interest are "essentially questions of fact" which judges and jurors can decide.

While the Court has not managed to give the Nation any final answer in these decisions to the great dilemma of fighting pornography, it will give some pause to the pornographers. For too long, the Constitution has been used to protect the rights of the few at the expense of the majority. Hopefully, the pendulum is now swinging back in the right direction with this decision to protect the public dignity against the assaults of bad taste.

Well over a century ago, the astute Frenchman Alexis de Tocqueville, came to our shores and when he returned to his home country, wrote a book on American democracy. To him has been attributed a statement that, whether he authored it or not, is both timeless and timely: "America is great because America is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great." Without issuing a call for a return to the days of Puritanism or Victorianism, and without insisting that morality can be legislated, let it be said loud and clear that there is a connection between the greatness of our country and the goodness of our people, and that those who hope for the reality of the former must do all they can to establish the reality of the latter.

"SILENCE" AT WEST POINT CONDEMNED

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, all of us are by now familiar with the case of West Point Cadet James Pelosi, the student who was forced to endure more than a year of "silence," a form of social ostracism that is one of the most cruel and unusual forms of punishment that we have seen in some time.

The silence is not only excessively harsh, but it is also extra-legal, and is a punishment invoked only after a cadet had been cleared through the legal procedure appropriate to his case. The silence violates two of the Military Academy's own regulations against hazing and against conspiracy. But more than that, the silence runs completely counter to the ethic which we would like to believe still prevails in this society—that a person is entitled to the protection of the laws, and that he is innocent until proven guilty.

I would like to call your attention to an editorial in the Washington Star-News which articulates the feelings many of us have regarding the silence. "Such a tradition is expendable," the editorial

states, "and it does not serve the Nation to train an officer corps to pursue punitive remedies outside the law."

The silence is not the only example of the military academies' disregard for the law. The academies seem to have at their disposal a variety of highly questionable, often extra-legal methods which are used to punish students who do not conform to the military code.

A recent article in the New York Times has revealed that the Naval Academy has refused to grant an academic degree to a midshipman who completed his academic requirements. The Navy claims the midshipman, William J. Farley, Jr., was not entitled to graduate because he received a failing grade in aptitude, defined in part as "a positive state of mind toward the naval service." But Farley claims he was denied the degree because he had applied for conscientious objector status.

The right to seek conscientious objector status is protected by law. The Naval Academy clearly should not use coercive and punitive techniques—such as withholding an earned academic degree—when a student attempts to gain his rights under the law.

The military academies, which are supposed to set a standard of integrity and honor, should be particularly conscious of protecting their students' constitutional rights.

I insert the editorial from the Washington Star-News and the article from the New York Times into the RECORD:

[From the Washington Star-News,
June 27, 1973]

SILENCE REBUKED

By persevering through 19 months of "the Silence" imposed by his fellow cadets to graduate as a second lieutenant from West Point, James Pelosi showed himself to be an unusual young man. He also may have jogged the Army into an examination of conscience about permitting such unusual and unofficial punishment.

Pelosi ran afoul of the Cadets' Honor Committee when he was accused of cheating by completing a quiz answer after the order to stop had been given. He protested innocence, but the committee ruled against him. The case then was dismissed by the superintendent on the ground of "command influence" over the committee.

That was the end of it, as far as the Military Academy's official process was concerned. But the Honor Committee, supported by a referendum of the cadet corps, persisted to impose the traditional punishment that almost any cadet would resign rather than face. This meant nearly complete social ostracism for Pelosi—no one to talk to, or room with, and a 10-man mess-hall table to himself. Even less officially, some of Pelosi's tormentors embellished tradition by ripping up his mail, raiding his locker and threatening to cut off his finger if he wore his class ring. All this plus "the Silence."

Pelosi bore it all through most of his junior and all of his senior years, as a way of proving his plea of innocence. It is an impressive proof, made more convincing by Pelosi's desire that publicity about his experience not be used to "wreck" the academy.

The questions raised by the case involve more than West Point's inadequate attention to the rights and welfare of one young man, or the taxpayers' stake in his education and future usefulness to the country. The Army should consider whether "the Silence" enhances the Honor Code that is

supposed to instill a high sense of duty in future officers. Or is it a Draconian punishment that has no more place in a modern military establishment than flogging?

Most disturbing is the extra-legal nature of the penalty, invoked only after the accused has survived the due process applicable in his case. There is an echo here of lynch law, and it is chilling to know that "the Silence" was imposed for four years on Benjamin Davis, later an Air Force general, because he is black. Such a tradition is expendable. And it does not serve the nation to train an officer corps to pursue punitive remedies outside the law.

[From the New York Times, June 26, 1973]
OUSTED MIDSHIPMAN SUES FOR B.S. DEGREE
(By Linda Greenhouse)

A New Jersey man who was asked to resign from the United States Naval Academy a week before graduation when he applied to be a conscientious objector may be unable to accept a fellowship at New York University Law School because the Navy has refused for two years to grant him his undergraduate degree.

William J. Farley Jr., whose grades put him on the dean's list his senior year at the Naval Academy and who completed all the academic requirements for graduation, has brought a lawsuit in Federal court to force Annapolis to award him his Bachelor of Science degree.

The Navy contends that the 23-year-old Farley was not entitled to graduate because he received a failing grade in aptitude, defined in part as "a positive state of mind toward the naval service manifested by interest, motivation and cooperation."

A cadet or midshipman entering any of the nation's service academies signs an oath agreeing to serve on active duty for five years after graduation. In return, he receives a four-year Government-paid education with an estimated value of \$53,000.

Mr. Farley signed such an agreement, but the court terminated it in granting him a conscientious objector discharge, and the Navy made no attempt to collect the \$53,000. In other recent cases, the military has tried and failed to recover money spent in training officers who leave the service.

Last year, the Air Force Academy attempted to sue a graduate, John P. McCullough, for \$53,575 when he resigned from the Air Force without completing his obligation. But a Federal court in Sacramento, Calif., threw out the case, as did the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco, when the Navy attempted to recover the cost of officer-candidate-school training from an ensign who received a conscientious objector discharge.

TREASURER OF CLASS

Mr. Farley, a member of the honor committee and treasurer of his class for four years, had always received passing grades in aptitude until he announced a week before graduation in June, 1971, that he could not accept his commission in the Navy and intended to file for discharge as a conscientious objector.

Within 24 hours after he announced his intention, Mr. Farley appeared before three officer boards—the Battalion Aptitude Board, the Brigade Aptitude Board, and the Academic Board—which found him unsatisfactory in aptitude. He was not allowed to consult a lawyer and eventually, under what he charges in his legal papers as "circumstances of coercion and duress," signed a voluntary resignation from the Academy.

HEARING SET

Mr. Farley and his lawyers maintain that he is being denied his degree as a penalty for having asked to be recognized as a conscientious objector and having refused his commission. They say that the Navy is de-

priving him of his property rights to a degree after four years of satisfactory performance and that his treatment in the 24 hours before his resignation violated his constitutional rights to due process of law.

Furthermore, they say that Mr. Farley is being penalized by the Navy for asserting a right that is protected by law, the right to seek conscientious objector status.

The lawyers are Marvin M. Karparkin, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, and John E. LeMoult.

Federal Judge Frank A. Kaufman has set tomorrow for a hearing in United States District Court in Baltimore on the Navy's attempt to dismiss the case. The Naval Academy maintains that Mr. Farley did not exhaust all his remedies within the Navy before going into court.

Mr. Farley, who lives with his parents in Brielle, N.J., is worried that unless he receives his degree by September he will not be able to enter New York University Law School as a Root-Tilden Scholar.

He won the prestigious full-tuition scholarship—two are awarded from each of the 10 federal judicial circuits each year—this spring, but a letter from William T. Hutton, director of the Root-Tilden program, informed him that "the final determination of the scholarship is conditioned upon your receipt of a degree from the Naval Academy prior to your matriculation."

The law school has a faculty rule that all entering students must have an undergraduate degree.

NO DEGREE POLICY

A ruling in Mr. Farley's favor could force the service academies, for the first time, to observe a clear distinction between their functions as degree-granting academic institutions and commission-granting military institutions.

In the past, the academies have not maintained a consistent policy on whether cadets who fail for some reason to receive commissions are nonetheless entitled to their degrees.

After his resignation from the Naval Academy, Mr. Farley was activated as an enlisted man. He served in enlisted status at the Naval Station in the Anacostia section of Washington, with occasional special assignments at the White House and the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, the Navy continued to deny his request for discharge as a conscientious objector, but he won his status as an objector in Federal court nearly a year after his resignation from the Academy.

Mr. Farley, a graduate of Essex Catholic High School in Newark, has worked most of the last year as an investigator in Newark public defender's office. He has wanted to go to law school for several years. The Root-Tilden scholarships are awarded on the basis of a student's potential for public service.

"It's a unique opportunity I'm afraid I won't be able to take advantage of," Mr. Farley said in a telephone interview the other day. "I'm sorry about the whole thing. I wish the Navy and I could have coincided, but I had no choice. What were we fighting for in Vietnam but the freedom to be yourself? That's exactly what I'm fighting for."

FRANK E. BATTAGLIA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join today with my many colleagues

here in the House in saluting Frank E. Battaglia, the dean of the corps of Official Reporters of Debates of the House, who is retiring at the end of this month.

Frank will be missed by all of us who depend on him and his fine staff. He has my most sincere wishes for many, many years of prosperity and happiness.

FREE MAIL FOR CITIZENS TO PETITION THEIR ELECTED FEDERAL OFFICIALS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the average citizen's constitutional right of petition is one of the most fundamental rights he has. To facilitate the exercise of this right, a person should be able to send letter mail to the President, Vice President, Federal executive agencies and Members of Congress postage free. For many people in our country an 8 cents postage stamp—soon to be higher—is a somewhat burdensome cost, hindering their right to petition.

Though several bills were introduced during the 92d Congress and one during the 93d to accomplish this purpose, I feel compelled to introduce yet another. My bill differs from the others in several key ways:

First. It authorizes postage-free mail to the President and Vice President in addition to Members of Congress;

Second. It does not require that the person mailing a letter be a citizen;

Third. It requires that this privilege will be extended only to individuals acting on their own behalf and not as instruments of a profitmaking enterprise or supportive organization such as trade associations; and

Fourth. It limits the subject matter with which a free postage letter can deal to official Government related purposes.

I view this bill as an important mechanism for encouraging individuals to employ their right of petition.

We are all painfully aware that the integrity of elected and appointed officials is on trial throughout the country as never before in our history. Making it easier for constituents to communicate with their Government will ease, somewhat, the estrangement that now exists between the people and the Government that serves them. Most important, it will make it easier for Government officials to understand the needs of the people.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I wish to include a text of the bill:

H.R. 9009

A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to authorize the transmission, without cost to the sender, of letter mail to the President or Vice President of the United States, to Federal executive departments and agencies, and to Members of Congress, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 34 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 3406. Mailing of letter mail to the President, the Vice President, Federal executive agencies, and Members of Congress

"(a) Letter mail not exceeding one and one-half ounces in weight shall be carried at no cost to the sender when mailed, under a cover bearing the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of the side bearing the addressee's address, by an individual, acting solely in his own behalf and not in behalf of a profit-making enterprise, for redress of his grievances or to express his own opinion in a lawful manner, and—

"(1) mailed to the President or the Vice President, in his official capacity, if addressed to the White House, Washington, District of Columbia; or

"(2) mailed to a Member of Congress, in his legislative or representative capacity, if addressed to the Member of Congress at the United States Congress, Washington, District of Columbia; or

"(3) mailed to a department, agency, or establishment of the executive branch of the Federal Government, including any regional or field office thereof, if addressed to the headquarters of such department, agency, or establishment or to any regional or field office thereof, but only if such mailing concerns matters within the jurisdiction of such department, agency, or establishment. As used in this subsection, 'Member of Congress' means a United States Senator, Representative in Congress, and Delegate to or Resident Commissioner in Congress.

"(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Postal Service as postal revenue, out of any appropriations made to the Department of the Treasury for that purpose, the equivalent amount of postage due, as determined by the Postal Service, for letter mail sent in the mails under subsection (a) of this section."

(b) The table of sections of chapter 34 of title 39, United States Code, immediately preceding section 3401 of such chapter, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"3406. Mailing of letter mail to the President, the Vice President, Federal executive agencies, and Members of Congress."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective at the beginning of the first fiscal year which commences later than the ninetieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE CUT-OFF OF MEDICAL FUNDS

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my colleagues aware of my distress over the proposed HEW regulations that would force many health care centers to become self-sufficient. To continue receiving any support from the HEW health facilities must prove that they are working to achieve self-sufficiency with regard to financial matters. As outlined in the Federal Register of May 21, 1973, the requirement will be carried out by the individual facilities by more intensive efforts to, first maximize the amount of project services paid for through third party reimbursement mechanisms; second, garner fully all

other Federal, State, local, and private sources of funding; and third, charge beneficiaries according to their ability to pay for services provided. The type of institutions enumerated by the HEW basically serve the poor, and for them self sufficiency would prove impossible in many cases.

For the HEW to take such drastic steps toward the curtailment of medical programs amounts to little less than an impoundment of congressionally allocated funds by this agency. I join with Representative PAUL ROGERS in calling for a 120-day moratorium before the enactment of the regulations, during which time the Congress will review the measures.

I would like to share with you the text of the letter I have sent to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Caspar Weinberger:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1973.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am deeply disturbed by the proposed regulations, published May 21, 1973 in the Federal Register, which would withdraw federal funds from medical services supported by the Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

The regulations call for health delivery programs previously supported by the Federal government to become self sufficient. The types of programs enumerated in these regulations—Migrant Health, Health Services Development, Family Planning, Health Maintenance Organization, Community Mental Health Centers, Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse Treatment, Narcotic Addiction, Drug Abuse and Drug Treatment, and Sickle Cell Anemia programs—basically serve the indigent. The regulations would have the effect of harming the services least able to sustain themselves.

The administrators of each individual clinic will have to assume the role of fund collectors and be forced to divert resources away from their first priority of healing the sick. Forcing these agencies to become self-sufficient would inevitably result in the curtailment of many clinical operations.

Therefore, I agree with my colleague, Representative Paul Rogers, that, before going into effect, the regulations should be reviewed and approved by Congress. Any regulations which would have as drastic an effect as those proposed by H.E.W. should, in my view, have the approval of the legislative branch of government. I join with Rep. Rogers in asking for a 120-day moratorium on the adoption of these regulations. The initiation of H.E.W. regulations forcing medical services to become self-sufficient is tantamount to the impoundment by an agency of Congressionally approved funds and a reversal of legislative intent.

Sincerely yours,

BELLA S. ABZUG,
Member of Congress.

WAR POWERS DEBATE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Monday, June 25, 1973, lists me as absent for rollcall No. 280 which was held during the debate on the War Powers Act.

I would like to state for the record that I was present for this rollcall.

**TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE
ACT OF 1973: COMPARISON WITH
1962 ACT AND PRESENT ADMINIS-
TRATION PROPOSAL**

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) and I introduced H.R. 8723, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act of 1973. It is our hope that the comprehensive worker and company assistance provisions contained in this legislation will

be incorporated into the Trade Reform Act of 1973, presently being considered by the Ways and Means Committee.

In light of numerous inquiries which have been received about this legislation and the ways in which it differs from previous proposals, I would like to enter in the RECORD at this point a comparison of the existing law, as provided by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; the proposals in the administration's trade bill H.R. 6767; and the provisions of H.R. 8723.

I would like to add at this point that other bills have been introduced on this subject. For example, there is the very excellent Trade Adjustment Assistance Organization Act (H.R. 4918) intro-

duced by Congressman CULVER and some 45 other Members of the House. There are other bills which also deal with worker assistance: H.R. 62 and S. 442—the Burke-Hartke bill—include such provisions, and S. 1156, introduced by Senators PERCY and TAFT, contain extensive assistance provisions.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that the legislation being considered by the Ways and Means Committee will include the best of these various proposals, so that the workers, firms, and communities of America can be provided with the best possible assistance in meeting the changing patterns of technology and trade.

The comparison tables follow:

COMPARISON OF SELECTED FEATURES OF H.R. 8723, TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1973, THE TRADE REFORM ACT OF 1973, AND THE TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962

| | Trade Adjustment Assistance Act of 1973 H.R. 8723 (Fraser and Vanik) | Trade Expansion Act of 1962 | The Trade Reform Act of 1973, H.R. 6767 (administration bill) |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Coverage..... | Firms, workers, and communities..... | Firms and workers..... | Workers..... |
| Injury test..... | A "trade-impacted industry" is a group of firms producing competitive articles for which (1) production in the United States has declined; (2) a significant number or proportion of workers employed in the industry or firms have or are threatened to become unemployed or underemployed due in substantial part to increased imports or decreased exports of competitive articles. (1) Firms: Eligible for trade adjustment assistance if a member of a trade-impacted industry or supplies a substantial part of its production to trade-impacted industries. (2) Workers: Eligible if in a trade-impacted industry or a significant number of workers of the firm have become unemployed or underemployed (or are so threatened) and that this condition has been caused in substantial part by the relocation (or proposed relocation) of the firm outside of the United States. (3) Communities: Eligible if firm is located in the community and its economic situation has been a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the community's economic base or the firm's relocation will cause serious injury to the economic base of the community. | Firms—Increased quantities of imports of like or directly competitive articles (as a result in major part of trade agreement concessions) the major factor causing or threatening serious injury to the firm. Workers—Increased imports—in major part—the major factor causing or threatening unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of a firm or subdivision of a firm. | Workers: (1) Increased imports of articles like or directly competitive to those produced at the workers' firm or subdivision of a firm have or threaten to contribute substantially to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision; and (2) Sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely. |
| Administrative offices..... | Establishes within the Department of Labor a new trade adjustment assistance administration assisted by an Interagency Committee on Trade Adjustment. | Offices of Adjustment Assistance in Departments of Commerce and Labor. | Same as Trade Expansion Act. |
| Petition to..... | Secretary of Labor (with judicial review permitted). | U.S. Tariff Commission..... | Secretary of Labor. |
| Determining body..... | Secretary shall make determinations within 60 days after receipt of petition. May seek advice of Tariff Commission and may notify some severely impacted firms that they would be eligible even before they file a petition. All pertinent data will be made public. | The Tariff Commission, not later than 60 days after a petition is filed. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the President may break a tie vote and has discretionary authority to reject affirmative findings. Established by Tariff Commission and Secretaries of Commerce and Labor. | The Secretary of Labor, not later than 60 days after a petition is filed. The Secretary may request Tariff Commission assistance in investigations. |
| Rules and procedures..... | Generally established by Secretary of Labor..... | Established by Tariff Commission and Secretaries of Commerce and Labor. | |
| Types of adjustment assistance..... | Workers: (1) Readjustment allowances to workers who, in 52 weeks prior to total or partial separation, had 26 weeks of work at \$15 per week or more. Weekly benefit amount shall equal but not exceed his average weekly wage up to a set annual maximum payment. If more favorable to the worker, he may elect to receive allowances available under job training programs. Readjustment assistance transition payments available as worker moves into new employment. Benefits limited to period equal to period of employment with eligible firm. All benefits contingent on acceptance of and progress in suitable job training program. (2) Training assistance is made available and is a requirement, with travel allowances and subsistence allowances provided. Opportunities provided in technical, professional, vocational and academic areas. (3) Relocation allowances to adversely affected workers are provided for moves to new job locations. (4) Health insurance: Average type of standard industrial worker's health coverage provided during period of adjustment assistance. (5) Early retirement: Adversely affected workers who have accrued social security credits or private pension rights may elect early retirement benefits. A worker who is 55 or over may elect retirement benefits equal to the benefits he would begin receiving at age 62. A worker 60 or over may elect to receive benefits equal to the benefits he would begin receiving at age 65. | 1. Cash readjustment allowances equal to 65 percent of the worker's average weekly wage with a ceiling of 65 percent of the average weekly manufacturing wage. Total weekly benefits not to exceed 75 percent of worker's average weekly wage. 2. Testing, counseling, training and job placement. 3. Relocation allowances to totally separated heads of family. (Moving expenses plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ times average weekly manufacturing wage.) Duration of readjustment allowances—Maximum of 52 weeks except: (1) Workers in training may receive payments up to 26 additional weeks to complete retraining. (2) Workers 60 years or older at separation may receive payments up to 13 additional weeks. Eligibility requirements for individual workers: (1) Employed 78 of 156 weeks immediately preceding separation at wages of \$15 or more. (2) Employed 26 of 52 weeks immediately preceding separation at wages of \$15 or more in a firm or firms with respect to which a finding of injury has been made. | 1. Supplemental unemployment insurance cash payments equal to the difference, if any, of a worker's unemployment insurance if less than the unemployment insurance payment he would have received if the paying State weekly benefit amount was at least $\frac{2}{3}$ the worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the statewide average weekly wage. 2. Testing, counseling, training, and job placement. Training allowances provided on a priority basis under existing programs. 3. Relocation allowances to totally separated heads of family. (80 percent of moving expenses plus 3 times worker's average weekly wage, up to \$500). 4. Job search grant (80 percent of job search costs up to \$500). Duration of payments: As provided in applicable State law. Eligibility requirements for individual workers: Employed 26 of 52 weeks immediately preceding separation at wages of \$30 or more in adversely affected employment with a single firm or subdivision of a firm. |
| Firms..... | Technical, financial (through loan guarantees, etc.), and tax credit (for worker retraining) assistance, using, to the greatest extent possible, established programs. Firms must give priority to placement and retraining of its displaced workers. Prime administrative responsibility for assistance to firms lies with Secretary of Commerce. | Technical; financial and tax assistance..... | None. |
| Communities..... | Must develop plan for readjustment and economic development. Secretary of Commerce shall provide technical assistance through use of existing programs. | None..... | None. |

Trade Adjustment Assistance Act of 1973, H.R. 8723
(Fraser and Vanik)

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

The Trade Reform Act of 1973, H.R. 6767
(administration bill)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|-------|
| Relocation of firms..... | Firms shall apply for all eligible economic adjustment assistance for its workers prior to relocating outside United States. Displaced workers must be offered first choice of employment with remaining domestic operations of relocating industry. Failure to comply shall make firm liable to United States for 1/2 of worker adjustment assistance. | do..... | None. |
| Early warning system..... | Advance notice of decisions to relocate outside United States is required—within 1 week of decision and not less than 90 days before any action is implemented. | do..... | do. |

DEDICATED SALVATION ARMY WORKER DIES ON WAY TO AC- CIDENT SCENE

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Salvation Army has a long proud tradition of helping the needy and responding to emergencies, great and small, with equal benevolence.

The strength of the Army has been its corps of dedicated workers, both paid and unpaid. These are the men and women in Salvation Army blue who work in the kitchens, work with children, collect used clothing, and seek your donations at Christmas time.

One of these people was a constituent of mine, Louis DeAngelis, a resident of Pittsburgh's north side.

Mr. DeAngelis drove the Salvation Army's mobile canteen which answered emergency calls right along with the police and firemen.

Lou DeAngelis and his cauldron of coffee, donuts, and sandwiches would be right on the scene of fires and other emergencies.

Recently, a bus accident on a major highway outside of Pittsburgh brought Lou on the double. He knew there were people who needed his help.

Lou DeAngelis died of a heart attack while answering that call.

Roy McHugh, writing in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh Press, interviewed those who knew him best and has written a moving story on Louis DeAngelis.

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

DESIRE TO HELP DROVE "ARMY" SOLDIER

(By Roy McHugh)

Its components kept changing, but there was always a line, firemen in white shirts and policemen in blue shirts. They were waiting to stand for a moment at the coffin of Lou DeAngelis, who drove the Salvation Army's mobile canteen.

"Let me tell you just one little thing about Lou," said Russell Wright, a fire chief's aide from District 4 in the South Hills.

INVENTORY WIDENS

"I chew tobacco, and one night at a fire I ran out. When I came up empty, Lou was right next to me. Kidding, I said to him, 'Look you've got coffee and hot dogs, why not tobacco?' Well, last week at a fire in Brookline—two big buildings on Brookline Boulevard—Lou walked up and handed me a pack.

"It was Beechnut, the kind I chew."

Lou DeAngelis lived on the North Side and he slept with a police radio at his bedside. "Lots of times in the middle of the night," said his wife, "he'd wake me up to say, 'Betty,

there's a fire. If they call me, tell them I'm on my way'."

Lou was short, with a long face that belied his good nature. His brother Fred was a card dealer in Las Vegas for several years and on trips back to Pittsburgh he stayed at Lou's house. Fred told of a night when Lou had answered two alarms. "He was just back from the second one, with a foot in the tub, when a call came in on the squawk box. Another fire. Smiling at the way things happen, Lou jumped into his clothes.

MADE IT HERE, THERE

At noon the next day he had not been to bed. Sitting on a couch, he fell asleep with a bottle of pop in his hand.

Until the Salvation Army hired him eight years ago, Lou DeAngelis could never hang onto a job for very long. He had been a dishwasher, a short-order cook, a steelworker and a truck driver's helper, and that is an incomplete list. Lou made a living for his wife and eight children, but he made it here and there.

As kids, Lou and Fred had a business of their own. "We sold those little fried pies," Fred was saying. "The first day we took them down to the steel mill and we done real good, we sold out. The second day, Lou says, 'I wonder what they taste like.' We ate the whole basket, two dozen pies."

Somehow on the third day the partners had no stomach for selling pies.

At 39, Lou DeAngelis found his vocation. At 47, he was the best-known Salvation Army worker in town. "Fred," he would say to his brother, "at last I've got a job where I feel like I'm needed." He drove the red van, with a hotplate in back and a four-burner gas range, to fires and to floods and to mine disasters.

He brought sandwiches and soup, hot and cold drinks. His assistant, Helen Smith, made the coffee, in five-gallon urns. Whatever the hour, he would call George the Baker in Manchester and pick up George the Baker's doughnuts.

A newspaper photographer said, "The only thing Lou never had in that van was booze."

CHRISTMAS AT AIRPORT

Lou's brother remembered a year when the two of them spent Christmas day at the Allegheny County airport. A small plane was missing with a husband and wife and their daughter aboard and the Civil Air Patrol had started searching for them early in the morning. There were pilots and state police and friends of the lost family at the airport with no restaurants open for miles. It was long after dark that night when Lou and Fred ate their Christmas turkey.

Another year, on his first day back from a vacation, Lou drove to a fire and discovered there were no cups in the van. He borrowed cups, going from house to house and knocking on doors. In below-zero weather, he noticed some firemen wiping ice off their faces with paper towels. At the next fire Lou came with thick Turkish towels. There was a hunt for a kidnaper in the Allegheny Mountains and for three days and three nights Lou not only fed the police, he fed their K-9 dogs as well.

He never stopped working. Often in his sleep, said his brother, Lou would be offering coffee to somebody. "With or without cream?" Fred would hear him say.

END RUN HIS LAST

Winter and summer, he drove with the van door open. Once as he backed over a fire hose, the spray from the nozzle coated him and instantly turned to ice. Last Tuesday, on his way to the crash of an airport bus on the Parkway West, he went up the ramp of the Duquesne Bridge, heading for Nobles-town Road to make an end run around the Parkway traffic. His heart was bad. He collapsed at the wheel of the van. He fell through the open door.

The Salvation Army has lost a good soldier. The firemen and policemen have lost a devoted friend.

NUN ROBBED

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, in the June 23 edition of the Washington Post, I read an article that gave me a deep sense of disappointment. A Catholic nun was assaulted and robbed in broad daylight in Baltimore as many bystanders stood idly by.

The American people are demanding more police protection and I certainly share their concern. However, it is a disgrace when some people exhibit such selfishness and apathy as to allow another person to be assaulted and robbed without rendering any assistance.

In addition to spending more money to fight crime and toughening our laws, each of us must live up to our responsibilities as a citizen. I can see no excuse for these people who witnessed this crime and did not offer their assistance or come forward as a witness when the police arrived. This type of reassurance would aid dramatically in reducing crime to a minimal level.

I include the article:

NUN ROBBED; BYSTANDERS SAID TO PROVIDE NO HELP

A Catholic nun was knocked down and robbed of \$72 yesterday as numerous bystanders failed to help her, police said.

Sister Cyrille Powell, 67, told police a teen-age youth grabbed her purse about 1 P.M. as she was walking north in the 500 block Gay street.

The nun struggled until she lost her balance, fell down and struck her face and right knee, Southeastern district police reported.

Onlookers at a nearby bus stop watched without attempting to aid the nun, clad in a traditional blue dress and veil, police said.

Sister Cyrille, a secretary at the Institute of Notre Dame, 901 Alsquith street, got up, and called police.

She was treated at Mercy Hospital for cuts and bruises on her face, forehead and right knee according to police.

Police were not able to find witnesses.

Sister Cyrille said yesterday she is

"amazed" no one assisted her despite her screams.

"I was hollering 'Oh, my God,' several times," she said. "They must have seen that little boy take it."

"No one said a word," she continued. "People and cars going up and down and nobody said a thing. No one wants to be involved. They're afraid they will get robbed too."

Police are looking for a youth 14 to 16 years of age about 5 feet tall and weighing 80 to 90 pounds.

MR. BREZHNEV, FREE THE BALTICS

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 15 I entered into the RECORD a statement remembering the takeover of Lithuania by the Red Army 33 years to that day.

Since the time of the Soviet takeover, The Lithuanian-American Community the Lithuanians have tried to maintain their own identity and cultural heritage. nity of the United States, Inc., West Los Angeles Division, and in particular Mr. B. Grauzins, president of the Los Angeles chapter has asked that an editorial printed in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner last week be included in the RECORD. The editorial expresses the position of the Lithuanians and all freedom-loving peoples:

MR. BREZHNEV, FREE THE BALTICS

Leonid I. Brezhnev, top boss of the Soviet Union, has arrived in the United States for a summit conference which reportedly will cover the breadth of Soviet-American relations from trade to disarmament.

This meeting with President Nixon coincides with the 33rd anniversary of the Russian armed forces invasion and occupation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Only indistinct dotted lines denote the borders of these three Baltic countries on the red map of Communist Russia.

Americans of Lithuanian descent are observing the 55th anniversary of the Republic of Lithuania and the 721st year of the formation of their homeland.

The sweet dream of freedom lives on in the minds of these sons and daughters of the Baltic nations. Here in the United States, they know what freedom is, and they want it more than ever for the friends and relatives left behind.

All but the youngest remember the brief six weeks of independence wrested from the Russians in 1941—liberty that was smashed by Nazi Germany, and further suppressed by Russia after World War II.

Lithuanian Americans this week are honoring the brave but futile attempt by a Lithuanian seaman, Simas Kurdirka, to seek asylum aboard a U.S. Coast Guard vessel in 1970.

As Brezhnev and Nixon meet, Americans of all ethnic origins would do well to reflect upon their own freedom at this time, and to hope with their Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian neighbors that one day their forefathers' countries will again be independent.

The last words of Kurdirka, spoken after he was sentenced to 15 years at hard labor for his leap to freedom, expresses that desire:

"I have nothing to add to what I have already said, only one wish, more specifically,

a request to the supreme court and the government of the Soviet Union: I ask you grant my homeland, Lithuania, independence."

Congressional Resolution 416, unanimously adopted by the House and Senate, calls for freedom of the Baltic States.

We would like Nixon to implement this resolution during his visits with Brezhnev.

JEWS SEEKING TO EMIGRATE DESERVE OUR FULLEST ATTENTION

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Miss HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, the oppression of Jews seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union is a situation which deserves our fullest attention. I submit for the RECORD the following statement which I presented to the Committee on Ways and Means:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS CONCERNING H.R. 3910

I wholeheartedly support the Mills-Vanik bill (H.R. 3910) as part of a basic American commitment to the cause of fundamental human rights, and in particular to the cause of religious freedom for the Soviet Jews. I support this legislation which is designed to prohibit most-favored-nation status to any non-market-economy nation which denies to its citizens the right to emigrate or which imposes more than nominal exit fees upon its citizens.

The plight of Jews seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union is one which has disturbed me enormously and caused concern throughout the world. In 1959 during a trip to the Soviet Union and last year during a stay in Israel, I had an opportunity to learn of this religious persecution and discrimination first-hand. Increasing numbers of Jews, at great personal risk to themselves and with heroic persistence, have sought to settle in Israel. What was once a small stream of emigrants has grown rapidly in recent years. Aided by the compelling pressure of world opinion, the number of Soviet Jews reaching Israel has risen from just over 1,000 in 1970 to 14,000 in 1971, to over 31,000 in 1972. It is vigorously expressed outside opinion which has led to this dramatic change, and it is clear that it must continue lest anti-semitic policies be pursued with impunity.

The difficulties faced by those seeking to emigrate have been formidable. In August, 1972 the Soviet Union began to impose high exit fees on educated Soviet citizens. This "diploma tax" meant that a prospective emigrant might be forced to pay as much as \$30,000 before he would be allowed to leave. It is true that this education tax has been waived or suspended for some, but it is still on the books. Despite pronouncements to the contrary, curbs on emigration remain, and exit visas are still being granted only on a highly selective basis. A Soviet Jew applies for an exit visa knowing that he faces the loss of his job and the intimidation of his family, and not knowing if or when his visa will be forthcoming. Harassment can take a variety of forms including military induction, trumped up criminal charges and imprisonment in concentration camps. Even as Mr. Brezhnev tries to reassure the Congress that emigration restrictions have been abandoned, Jews seeking to leave for Israel are being picked up in dragnets. If Mr. Brezhnev's claims that emigration is not being stifled are true, then he can have no legitimate objection to this legislation.

Increased East-West trade as part of an

overall detente is long overdue. Properly handled it could strengthen peaceful ties between our two countries. We must not, however, pursue such a policy if it means turning our backs on the repression of the Soviet Jews. We have learned long ago that economic policy is not morally neutral. If we give special trade concessions to a country that is violating fundamental human rights, we condone those violations.

Soviet repression of the Jews cannot be dismissed as a mere internal matter. The world has learned through the bitter experience of Nazi Germany the cost of ignoring such persecution. We cannot, as a nation founded on the principle of religious liberty, fuel naked anti-semitism by a broad scale trade policy. The assault on Jews in the Soviet Union is widespread. It includes the closing of synagogues, the desecration of cemeteries, the prohibition of religious study and the imposition of religious quotas at educational institutions. While all of this has been going on this Administration has done little to protest. The Congress must be determined to do all that it can to aid the Soviet Jews in their efforts to seek freedom to practice their religious traditions and adhere to their cultural heritage. It is my hope that the passage of the Mills-Vanik bill will make this abundantly clear to the Soviet leaders.

DNR DOES ABOUT FACE ON POINTE MOUILLEE MARSH

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, for the past 3 years, I have joined with several members of the Michigan delegation in working hard to save the Pointe Mouillee Game Refuge, in Monroe, Mich., from being destroyed by a polluted dredge project proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

As early as March 1972 I wrote my first of a long series of letters to various concerned governmental agencies, including the Army Corps, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Environmental Protection Agency in our effort to put a halt to the corps' plans.

I was joined in this fight by a wide variety of deeply interested groups, such as the Pointe Mouillee Waterfowlers Association, the Huron River Watershed Council, and other State and local officials.

The fight has been long and hard and indeed, it is not yet over. But this last month, the Department of Natural Resources, which had agreed to the project along with the corps, had a change of heart, and have agreed to take a close look at their plans with a good intention of scrapping them. Although we cannot be sure whether in fact, Pointe Mouillee will be saved, the chances look better than ever.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Opro of the Detroit Free Press has written an article describing this change of heart. Because it is good news, so little of which we have heard in recent weeks, I wish to take this opportunity to insert this article in the RECORD.

DNR DOES ABOUT FACE ON POINTE MOUILLEE MARSH

ST. CLAIR.—In a surprise move this week, the Department of Natural Resources an-

nounced it was, in effect, scrapping plans to allow coverage of parts of Pte. Mouillee marsh for a large park. Instead, it wants to use the material dredged from shipping channels in the Detroit and Rouge Rivers to rehabilitate the famous marsh.

An added announcement related that the DNR is promoting funding for a \$500,000 "wildfowling museum and interpretive center" at the Pointe. Complete with storage and special wet land areas, the museum would also feature a 125-seat auditorium.

Detroit's Tom Schroeder, 88, long the areas most famous decoy collector, carver and wildfowl artist, appeared at the Natural Resources Commission here to confirm that it was his intent to donate his extensive collection, should the museum become a reality.

Pete Petoskey, chief of the DNR's wildlife division, said he hoped to inventory the collection whenever it was presented to the state and place the pieces in fireproof storage until the museum itself was finished.

DNR director A. Gene Gazlay named a museum committee of DNR specialists and citizen waterfowlers to head the project. "Michigan has been the center for a unique art form expressed in the carving of waterfowl hunting decoys," he said, "as well as many unique types of hunting equipment and techniques."

Area carvers and collectors have warned in recent years that eastern buyers were removing many of the better collections from the state. A central museum might stop that flow.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATION

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the consideration by the House of the bill, H.R. 8538, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting authorization, it is my intention to offer an amendment barring CPB and the publicly funded educational stations from entering into competition with private broadcast stations and their production facilities. The text of the amendment I will propose is as follows:

No licensee of a broadcast station which receives assistance under this part shall contract for the creation or production of any advertising material whenever the purpose of such creation or production includes the broadcast of such material by any commercial broadcast station.

No licensee of a broadcast station which receives assistance under this part shall bid to contract in competition with any commercial broadcast station for the broadcasting of any program or event.

The legislation establishing our system of educational television dates from 1962. The original legislation specifically limited public stations to the broadcasting of educational programming. The language is found in title 47 United States Code at section 392(b) (4):

For each project for the construction of noncommercial educational . . . broadcasting facilities there shall be submitted . . . an application . . . providing assurance . . . that such broadcasting facilities will be used only for educational purposes. . . .

Let me take pains to note that public television constitutes a vital force in

America. Its programming and content have sparked controversy, to be sure, and I am among those who have raised an eyebrow or two at times over this content and programming. That hardly puts me in a minority status, however. In spite of controversy and a few bones of contention, I support public broadcasting more than in principle only.

It is important, however, to keep public or educational television and broadcasting in its proper role. Keeping CPB and the public stations and their facilities apart and distinct from commercial stations serves to do more than defend free enterprise and prevent unfair competition in a highly competitive industry; it keeps noncommercial broadcasting free to do just what it originally sought to do—to be innovative and, perhaps, somewhat controversial without having to depend for dollars on those who might want to buy the use of their time and facilities.

The report accompanying H.R. 8538 (House Report 93-324), at page 12, states:

Your committee has noted with some dismay the allegation that public television stations are competing with privately financed commercial broadcasters for commercial business. Certainly, public broadcasting facilities grants should not be permitted to foster this practice.

There have been two cases in 1973 of a production facility owned by a commercial broadcaster in my district being underbid for work by educational broadcasters. Both incidents involved small contracts, small dollar amounts, small nibbles into the competitive arena. Nibbles can, however, mount up and become a major difficulty.

There comes to mind a quotation attributed to the late Judge John J. Parker who abhorred delving into some particular field of the law. Rather than get into the details of, I believe, the Internal Revenue Code, he said he "would prefer to be nibbled to death by ducks." The noncommercial stations are neither web-footed nor likely to devour their commercial colleagues. But, they are nibbling at the edge of their neighbors' lawns. It is neither appropriate nor fair for these nonprofit, educational-only facilities supported in part or wholly by tax dollars to bid against taxpaying commercial entities for essentially commercial, noneducational business. My amendment should put an end to this nibbling practice and make it plain that the noncommercial stations and facilities should be completely out of the business of competing with commercial broadcasters.

PETE ROZELLE AND THE NFL PLAYERS' ASSOCIATION FIGHT THE DRUG PROBLEM

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, at a time when so

much has been made with regard to charges of drug abuse in professional football, I want to include this excerpt from an article in the Evening Star. It outlines the antidrug plan announced yesterday by Commissioner Pete Rozelle and endorsed by the Players' Association. It certainly reflects the mutual concern of players, owners, and the commissioner to protect the integrity of both professional football and the individual players of the National Football League:

ROZELLE'S ANTIDRUG PLAN

(By Steve Guback)

Rozelle announced basically a four-point plan that will go into effect immediately.

The program, which received the blessing of Players Association director Ed Garvey last night, sets up:

1. A medical consultant for the league to offer advice on drug matters. He will be named shortly.
2. Provisions for disciplinary action, including suspension. Up to now, Rozelle admitted, no penalties other than probation have been levied by the NFL in drug matters.
3. A drive to strengthen the old program, which was mainly educational.
4. A procedure whereby clubs will make periodical reports to the league office on drug inventory, prescription bills, and other drug-related matters. Players also will be urged to notify the team physician of any prescription medicine taken away from the team.

"If there were an easy answer to the drug problem we wouldn't have it in our society today," Rozelle said after announcing his plan. "We had a program. We acknowledged it wasn't strong enough. We're now taking these additional steps."

"Whether we can be successful as we'd like to be, I don't know," Rozelle added, with a sigh. "We're going to keep adding things until hopefully we can be successful."

One thing Rozelle has going for him is the backing now of the Players Association, the coaches and the owners, all of whom okay the plan.

"I think it's a responsible program," Garvey said. "He pretty much has adopted our resolution. We would encourage players to turn over prescriptions as long as their confidence is protected. As for the other steps, he pretty much has admitted that it's a club problem. I'll endorse the program as presented."

However, Garvey was disappointed that Rozelle didn't set up a joint owners-players committee to study the entire area and determine if drug usage is a problem.

"I think it was a series of coincidences—the Staggers' committee report and the story in the New York Times—that's blown this whole thing out of proportion," Garvey said. "We don't really know if it's a problem."

For the time being, Rozelle has decided not to put in a plan for urinalysis, as suggested by the House Commerce Investigation Subcommittee. The Players Association bitterly opposed this measure as an invasion of privacy.

"Urinalysis and several other things we've been thinking about are still under consideration," Rozelle said, "but we're going to wait until the appointment of our medical consultant because we'd like to hear from him on this matter."

The major flaw in the new program, of course, is that the NFL has no way of preventing the players from obtaining drugs outside the team. Most players say this is the most widespread violation.

"I don't think we can effectively police the use of drugs 24 hours a day," Rozelle conceded. "We're going to attempt to do all we can to curb this problem."

The threat of disciplinary action seems to be the major league weapon, but Rozelle

hedged when asked if he would take a hard-line on violations.

"There is no way you can say," Rozelle said. "Each case would have to be handled individually. It would depend on the violation."

The Players Association takes the stand that disciplinary action should be handled with caution. In most cases, players convicted of illegal drug usages would receive criminal penalties beforehand.

"I don't endorse the idea of suspension except under the most dramatic circumstances," Garvey said. "After a player has been subjected to criminal penalties it would be unjust in most cases to take his livelihood away, too."

Much of the recent drug-related furor has stemmed from the New York Times' story which said four NFL players are under surveillance for trafficking in illegal drugs. Rozelle said he wouldn't refute the story, but that he found no substance in it.

"We've checked that out very thoroughly," Rozelle said, "and I'm quite confident there is no such investigation currently underway."

ROCKAWAY BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. GROVER, I, and 31 of our colleagues from New York State have introduced legislation, H.R. 9016 and H.R. 9017, which would allow a beach erosion control project to commence at the Rockaway beaches in New York City.

The need for beach nourishment at the Rockaway beaches is immediate. During low tide, at some locations, there is a drop of 10 feet from the last step of the boardwalk to the beach. At high tide, sewers, power lines, the boardwalk, and roadbeds are threatened. The city of New York has had to close to the public 25 blocks of beach at two locations.

The bills we have submitted would permit the Corps of Engineers to commence work on the beach erosion control project while awaiting further studies of the hurricane-flood protection aspect of the authorized East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay project.

The cosponsors of this legislation are: Mr. GROVER, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CAREY of New York, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. FISH, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LENT.

Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. POBELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RONCALLO of New York, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. WYDLER.

The text of the bills follows:

H.R. 9016

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for hurricane-flood protection and beach erosion control at East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, New

York, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965, (79 Stat. 1073) is hereby modified to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to commence work on the beach erosion control aspect of the project independently of the hurricane-flood protection aspect of the project. Construction of the beach erosion control aspect of the project may commence following the completion of environmental studies regarding that aspect, conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Nothing herein shall increase or reduce the percentage of total costs of the entire project to be contributed by the affected non-Federal interests.

H.R. 9017

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for hurricane-flood protection and beach erosion control at East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, New York, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965, (79 Stat. 1073) is hereby modified to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to commence work on the beach erosion control aspect of the project, independently of the hurricane-flood protection aspect of the project. Construction of the beach erosion control aspect of the project may commence following the completion of environmental studies regarding that aspect, conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Nothing herein shall increase or reduce the percentage of total costs of the entire project to be contributed by the affected non-Federal interests.

DELAWARE RESOLUTION

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1973, the 126th General Assembly of Delaware passed S.C.R. 20 concerning increased cooperation between the States and the Federal Government on fiscal matters. It particularly calls for increased dialogue upon the consideration of anticipated Special Revenue Sharing Acts. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the body of the resolution, I ask that this very fine resolution be incorporated into the RECORD:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 20—IN REFERENCE TO FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING

In harmony with the policy adopted by the Intergovernmental Relations Committee of the National Legislative Conference following its meeting with the President on March 30, 1973, the Senate of the State of Delaware, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby adopts the following resolution:

Whereas, each and every one of the fifty sovereign States has, through the years, by design and by tradition, adopted certain methods of funding programs; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States and the National Administration should recognize and make allowance for the unique variations in funding programs existing within the States.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Congress of the United States and the National Administration be urged to continue administering grants-in-aid programs in their present form until such time as Special Revenue Sharing programs have been enacted.

Since States are in the process of adopting their budgets—some for one year, others for two—an appropriate amount of time must be available to the States in order to plan for a transition from categorical grants-in-aid to a Special Revenue Sharing approach.

Be it further resolved that the Congress of the United States and the National Administration also be urged:

1. to provide for reasonable procedures such as hold-harmless clauses and flexible time-tables,

2. to insure a greater degree of certainty in the amount of Federal funding which can be expected by the States by providing that appropriations be consonant with authorizations, and

3. to insure adequate and meaningful planning at the State level by making annual appropriations prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Be it further resolved that the Congress of the United States and the National Administration enter into a meaningful dialogue with the States so that Special Revenue Sharing legislation will be drawn in a fashion that will enable each State to benefit equitably under such laws.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to each member of Delaware's Congressional Delegation, and that they be hereby requested to jointly arrange for its insertion in the Congressional Record.

OPINION POLL

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the President vetoed legislation which contained a complete ban on all U.S. military activity in Cambodia.

In doing so he did exactly the opposite of what the people of my district in Philadelphia wanted him to do.

I recently sent a questionnaire to every home in my district. The first 1,000 responses have been tabulated and on the question of bombing in Southeast Asia, 74 percent said they do not want it to continue, 14 percent were in favor of the bombing and 12 percent were undecided.

Additionally, in response to a second question, 73 percent said they would be opposed to sending ground troops back into Southeast Asia to rescue flyers captured while taking part in the bombing, 14 percent would support that action, and 13 percent were undecided.

Although these figures come from only 1,000 responses, Mr. Speaker, I believe the results are so overwhelming that the White House should reverse its stand on this matter and immediately end the bombing.

There are also other responses which I feel should be noted at this time:

Seventy-three percent of the people believe that the defense budget should be cut and the savings applied to solving the problems of cities;

Eighty percent of those responding want part of the Highway Trust Fund used to improve public transportation;

Seventy-seven percent want massive Federal aid for public school systems.

Finally, in response to a request to list

the three most pressing problems facing the Nation, the people responded that inflation is overwhelmingly their number one concern. This was followed by crime and, despite White House claims that nobody outside of Washington is concerned, Watergate was third.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the tabulated results of the first 1,000 questionnaires I have received.

CONGRESSMAN JOSHUA EILBERG WANTS YOUR OPINION

(NOTE.—All answers in percent)

1. a. Do you believe the President's Phase III "voluntary control" economic policy is working?

Yes 1
No 93
Undecided 6

b. Would you favor a return to comprehensive wage and price controls?

Yes 84
No 8
Undecided 8

c. If price controls are put into effect again, should they include food prices?

Yes 96
No 3
Undecided 1

d. Have the increases in food prices caused a change in the kind or amounts of food you buy?

Yes 88
No 11
Undecided 1

e. Are you buying more or less:
Meat.

More 1
Less 85
Same Amount 14

Poultry.

More 38
Less 24
Same Amount 38

Fresh fruits and vegetables.

More 14
Less 54
Same Amount 32

Canned and frozen foods.

More 27
Less 25
Same Amount 48

2. Should grain sales to Russia and other countries be continued if these sales continue to cause sharp increases in meat prices?

Yes 9
No 84
Undecided 7

3. Do you favor a cutback in the Defense budget with the savings applied to solving the problems of the cities?

Yes 73
No 20
Undecided 7

4. Should a portion of the gasoline tax money collected and pledged for the Highway Trust Fund be directed to improve public transportation?

Yes 77
No 18
Undecided 5

5. I have introduced legislation to provide Federal funds for up to 35 percent of a public school district's annual budget. Do you support this idea?

Yes 80
No 12
Undecided 8

6. I am also sponsoring a proposal to provide tax benefits for the parents of students in private schools. Do you support this plan?

Yes 52
No 41
Undecided 7

7. Legislation has been proposed which would prevent the cancellation of Federal grants and other payments to hospitals which refuse to allow abortions to be performed. Do you approve of this proposal?

Yes 45
No 42
Undecided 13

8. Do you believe that possession of marijuana for personal use should be a criminal offense?

Yes 48
No 37
Undecided 15

9. Should pushers of hard drugs who are convicted a second time receive mandatory life sentences?

Yes 90
No 5
Undecided 5

10. a. Are you satisfied with the progress being made to clean up the environment?

Yes 20
No 68
Undecided 12

b. Are you prepared to bear some of the cost, in form of higher prices and increased taxes, of cleaning up the environment?

Yes 55
No 34
Undecided 11

11. Should U.S. funds be used to rebuild North Vietnam?

Yes 10
No 82
Undecided 8

12. a. Do you agree with the Administration's policy of continued bombing in Southeast Asia?

Yes 14
No 75
Undecided 11

b. If this bombing results in the capture of Americans, should ground troops be sent back into Southeast Asia as a means of forcing their release?

Yes 15
No 73
Undecided 12

13. Should the United States reduce the number of troops stationed in Europe?

Yes 69
No 17
Undecided 14

14. Now that we have formal diplomatic relations with the Chinese Peoples Republic, do you believe we should normalize relations with Cuba?

Yes 61
No 21
Undecided 18

15. What do you think are the three most pressing problems facing America today? Please list in order of urgency.

1. Inflation.
2. Crime.
3. Watergate?

16. What is the one local problem which troubles you the most? Crime, School Finances, Drugs.

RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN WELFARE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the media have been accused in the past of confusing facts and misrepresenting issues, but I think that a series of editorials broadcast over television station WCVB in Boston has greatly contributed to the public knowledge of welfare. The broadcasts to which I refer are entitled, "Restoring Public Confidence in Welfare," and were seen over WCVB at the end of May.

As the first editorial in the series states, few governmental policies are so mistrusted or so scorned as welfare. WCVB-TV realized that this attitude stemmed to a great extent from misinformation regarding the purpose and effect of welfare expenditures. The goal of the editorial series—to restore public confidence in a complex but vital social program—is one which we should encourage in these days of a failing public trust in government.

I am inserting the text of these editorials in the RECORD, with the hope that other broadcasters will follow the example of WCVB-TV in addressing current social issues:

RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN WELFARE—PART 1

(Presented by Richard S. Burdick, WCVB vice president and general manager, creative services)

Welfare! The word alone has become controversial. After the actual or assumed wrongdoings of politicians, nothing in state government is so mistrusted or so scorned as welfare.

But we believe this is unfair and unjustified.

First of all, welfare dollars go primarily to four major groups; the medically needy, the elderly, the disabled and children. Welfare is a one billion dollar-plus operation in Massachusetts, but nearly half of this sum comes from federal not state funds.

There is welfare fraud. But it is not pervasive—probably affecting less than one percent of total cases. We do hear about some shocking abuses. But the Welfare Department and other state agencies have stepped up fraud investigations, as they should.

Welfare doesn't permit lavish lifestyles. Life on welfare is generally one of privation. Yet thanks to payments more generous here than in most other states, those on welfare in Massachusetts can live decently.

We have seen a great deal wrong with welfare in this state. But we also see a great deal right with it. Overall, we feel a resurgence of public confidence in welfare is both justified and overdue. This editorial is the first in a series exploring our welfare programs. We intend to criticize where criticism is warranted and recommend when new approaches should be tried. But first we want to introduce you to the human reality behind welfare statistics. We hope you'll be watching.

RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN WELFARE—
PART 2

Welfare is not the gigantic porkbarrel of popular myth. It is vast and complex and expensive. And it is far from being a perfect system. But it serves the needs of poor, sick and aged people. We want to restore public confidence in welfare as a vital social program.

Take Old Age Assistance, one of the major welfare programs. It helps more than 60,000 Massachusetts elderly—people like 68-year-old Margaret Sullivan of Roxbury.

RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN WELFARE—
PART 3

Eighty-five percent of the patients in Massachusetts nursing homes like this one receive Medicaid. This staggering figure gives you a strong hint of why Medicaid is far and away the giant of state welfare programs.

From its inception in 1967, Medicaid has grown to become a \$400 million operation serving a quarter of a million people. The explosion in the cost of Medicaid, however, is intimately linked to the tremendous inflation in the cost of medical care. Welfare recipients and the working poor—the two groups eligible for Medicaid—never see the money spent in their behalf. It goes directly to hospitals, druggists, doctors and nursing homes like this one in Brighton.

We wanted to give you a glimpse of this facility and some of its patients because all too often we forget the reality behind welfare statistics. Of the total Medicaid budget, 31 percent goes for nursing home care of the elderly, while another third goes for inpatient hospital care, again mostly for the elderly. All in all, about 70 percent of Medicaid dollars are spent on treatment of the aged, blind and disabled.

Admittedly there are many abuses of Medicaid. A number of the reforms we'll be recommending later in this editorial series center on the Medicaid program. Yet when all is said and done, it should be obvious that the services provided by Medicaid are immensely valuable to hundreds of thousands of people—especially elderly people like these for whom there is often no other recourse.

RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN WELFARE—
PART 4

Our study of welfare indicates the loss of public confidence in this mammoth state program is unjustified. People can be proud of what state government is doing to support the poor sick and aged.

Take Aid to Families with Dependent Children, one of the biggest and most controversial welfare programs. It helps nearly 300,000 persons—like Somerville's Jeanne Hudson and her three children.

MASSACHUSETTS WELFARE: INCREASING THE
BENEFITS

Imagine that you've been working for the same company for the last three years; yet in all that time you've never gotten a raise. Your paycheck today is the same as it was 36 months ago.

Now think of what's happened to the cost of living. Since 1970 prices have gone up for just about everything—rent, clothing, gasoline, and food, especially food. The cost of meat alone has made a frontal assault on the family budget.

So without that raise your paycheck has bought less and less—probably 20 percent less than it did three years ago.

Now what are we trying to prove? We're stating the obvious to make a very important point about how inflation affects not you, the majority who have jobs and do, in fact, get regular raises, but the minority who must live on welfare.

Welfare mothers and children as well as those on disability assistance haven't gotten a cost of living increase since 1970. And those on general relief haven't seen an increase since 1969—four years ago. This is cruel and inexcusable.

Senate Bill 1647 would correct this inequity by providing other welfare recipients with the automatic three percent cost of living increase the elderly now enjoy. Governor Sargent has budgeted for the \$9 million this will cost the state. Decency and justice demand the passage of this legislation. We urge all of you to support Senate Bill 1647.

MASSACHUSETTS WELFARE: A BETTER LIFE FOR
THE ELDERLY

Thousands of elderly persons in Massachusetts live on incomes at or below the poverty line. We know, for example, that 60,000 elderly receive Old Age Assistance from the Welfare Department. And many others subsist on tiny incomes from pensions, savings, and Social Security.

Some believe the elderly constitute the largest poverty group in the nation. Local figures bear this out. In the city of Lawrence, for example, one quarter of the 10,000 elderly residents must survive on poverty-level incomes.

The social cost of raising these aged people out of poverty is as staggering as it is desirable. We can afford to take only one step at a time. One first step we can endorse is incorporated in Senate Bill 1644. This bill, now before the state legislature, would make all elderly persons eligible for welfare assistance if their income was less than the low standard budget of the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly welfare benefits would rise from the present \$199 to \$213 for a single person, and from \$296 to \$304 for a couple.

The cost of this program is estimated at \$8½ million a year. We believe the state can absorb this expense. But we emphatically do not support a further provision of the bill which would greatly increase assistance payments over a five-year period. Without doubt, such increases would go a long way toward eliminating elderly poverty in this state. But the \$35 million annual pricetag is beyond our current ability to pay.

So let us take our first, modest step for the elderly today, hoping that we can do much more in the years to come.

PRICE FREEZE CONTINUES
DISASTER ROUTE

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the current price freeze is continuing to cause major disruptions in the U.S. economy. I am enclosing with my remarks today a copy of an article entitled "Bare Cupboards" appearing in today's Wall Street Journal.

This article gives further evidence of the deterioration of the food industry and the potential long-term harm the current price freeze will have on our economy. The food industry is not alone in crying, "foul," at the price freeze effects.

A constituent of mine contacted my office to inform me of the dilemma his company faces because of its inability to purchase brass and copper scrap at

freeze base period prices. As a result, his company which produces brass and bronze ingots which are made from such scrap is approaching a crisis stage and some or all of the 40 employees working there may face unemployment when their raw materials are completely unavailable.

This constituent explained his problem very aptly:

The price freeze creates an artificial price structure in the U.S. when you are dealing with a commodity which is a world commodity, one which can be exported. The artificial price structure cannot continue unless a wall is constructed around the U.S. by way of complete export control and trade limitations.

I would add that international markets that have been cultivated over many years will be destroyed by export prohibitions and greatly damaged by price export limitations.

In summary, I repeat my firm belief that the current price freeze is unworkable and should be terminated immediately.

The article follows:

BARE CUPBOARDS: FOOD SHORTAGES LOOM AS FIRMS, FARMS CUT OUTPUT UNDER PHASE 3½—SOME PLANTS CLOSE AS COSTS EXCEED THE CEILING PRICES; RUSHING PLANS FOR PHASE 4—"YES, WE HAVE NO TOMATOES"

(By John A. Prestbo)

CHICAGO.—The nation's food-production machinery is starting to grind to a halt under Phase 3½.

Across the country, flour millers, feed manufacturers, corn processors, salad-oil refiners and other food companies are either slowing down or closing their plants because their prices are frozen below the cost of their raw materials.

For the same reason, broiler-chicken and egg farmers have been cutting production sharply, even to the extent of killing baby chicks rather than going to the expense of feeding them. Hog farmers are barely keeping pace with last year's output and are marketing pregnant sows rather than allowing them to farrow. More dairy farmers are selling their cows for beef to cut feed expenses, and some dairymen predict that milk supplies could be scarce when school resumes in the fall.

Yesterday, the government took one step in easing high production costs by embargoing all exports of soybeans and cottonseed and the products made from them. Strong foreign demand for these products has been instrumental in ballooning domestic prices for many foods, including meat, milk and eggs. But the freeze itself remains in effect.

"If these price-freeze rules continue for the full 60 days, the nation's supplies of meat, milk and eggs are going to be scarce for a long time to come," warns Oakley Ray, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

BAD NOW, WORSE LATER

"Things are bad enough now, but it's the long-range ripple effects that worry us most," says a spokesman for the National Association of Food Chains. "We can put up with short supplies of lettuce and other produce for a while, but what happens if the canners don't can and freeze as much as they might—what will we do for food six months from now?"

Indeed, Nixon administration officials have indicated that food rationing is a possibility. "For the first time in our history, there might be great, gaping blank spaces on our supermarket shelves," says C. J. Tempas, president of Green Giant Co.

Adds Dale D. Wolf, sales manager of Joan of Arc Food Co. in Peoria, Ill., which last week stopped selling its canned pork and beans; "If consumers were complaining before about high food prices, they're going to complain even more now because they won't be able to get things. Price becomes secondary when you can't get the product."

Not everyone is crying gloom and doom, of course, and the Cost of Living Council apparently plans to grant relief to a few especially hard-pressed companies. Because the distribution pipelines are filled, shortages of food items haven't yet been reported—though even the government acknowledges that the U.S. may run out of soybeans before the season ends Aug. 31.

A PANDORA'S BOX

Nonetheless, Phase 3½ is turning out to be a Pandora's box for the food industry. One rule is particularly nettlesome because many food products are sold at an agreed-upon price for delivery several weeks or months later. The freeze rules say that prices of goods delivered in the June 1-8 base period can't go any higher, even though those prices may be months old and raw-material costs may have skyrocketed in the meantime.

As a result, some food-processing and manufacturing companies say they find themselves forced to price their products at levels below the current cost of production. Evans Milling Co. in Indianapolis, for instance, closed its doors last Saturday because of freeze-imposed losses of 20 cents a bushel on the corn it milled. Flour millers, soybean processors and others are similarly affected.

"At least three soybean plants have closed, and more than a dozen others have cut back because they were locked into unprofitable prices," says a spokesman for the National Soybean Processors Association. "Some of our members have base prices of less than 16 cents a pound for oil and little more than \$200 a ton for meal," he says, "and it's simply impossible to sell at those prices when soybeans bring nearly \$12 a bushel." Based on current soybean prices, oil costs more than 19 cents a pound—when it can be bought at all—and meal brings \$390 a ton.

"GREATEST CRISIS" EVER

"Ceiling prices for many feeds are \$20 to \$50 a ton below the cost of production," says Mr. Ray of the Feed Manufacturers Association. Ralston Purina, one of the biggest companies in the industry, has withdrawn more than 300 feed products from the market. "Others are simply closing," Mr. Ray adds. "It's the greatest crisis our industry has ever faced."

On Tuesday, the Cost of Living Council announced that it had decided not to revise its rule concerning the price freeze on transactions as of the delivery date. Changing the transaction rule, the council decided, would only move the price squeeze further up the production ladder.

But the squeeze is already climbing that ladder. Earlier this month, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, cut production of salad oil, shortening and margarine that it sells in bulk to other food companies. Supermarket executives say they are being cut off by their suppliers of private-label salad oil and expect to be soon for margarine. The flow of products containing flour also is slowing down, supermarket-industry sources say.

Meat processors, which were saddled with price ceilings in April, also are slowing production. Missouri Beef Packers, for instance, has cut back by 20%, and Green Giant has stopped its slaughtering operations in Alabama and reduced operations at its Florida plant to two days a week from six. Iowa Beef Processors says it hasn't had to cut production yet, but a spokesman says that "it's getting more and more difficult to get enough cattle."

The freeze isn't slowing production of some

food items, but it is distorting the marketing of them. Retail prices of some seasonal fruits and vegetables, for instance, are still pegged at last year's levels because no sales were made during the base period; wholesale prices, however, had climbed sharply higher to reflect smaller crops caused by bad weather.

Plums, for example, may not be stocked in many markets this summer because of the freeze. Last year's retail price, which is this year's ceiling, was \$9 a box, but the wholesale price ceiling under Phase 3½ is \$20 a box, the National Association of Food Chains says. Another example: Florida tomatoes were selling for 18 cents a pound in New York during the base period, but now those supplies are gone, and California tomatoes are coming into season—costing about 30 cents a pound. Stores that had been selling the Florida tomatoes may have to stop carrying any, while those in the West normally dependent on California supplies could be so glutted with them that they would feature them on special.

The anomalies aren't limited to fresh produce. General Foods Corp. says that it has stopped selling frozen red raspberries and that when present supplies of frozen strawberries are exhausted, it will stop selling those, too. Some canning-industry sources worry that smaller canners faced with the prospect of paying higher raw-material prices but not being able to sell the finished product at a profit will simply choose not to can. The packing season for many items is just getting under way, and inventories of canned fruits and vegetables are sharply lower than normal because of increased demand. No canner has announced such a move, however.

Earlier this week, the government said it may ease the ceiling on certain food products if it appears that shortages are developing. It was obvious that the publicity about farmers' killing baby chicks caused some consternation among price controllers, and hints began circulating that the freeze may be lifted on broiler chickens and selected other food items sooner than on other products.

Yesterday, for instance, a Paris, Ill., corn-processing plant, Illinois Cereal Mills Co., said it plans to reopen today after pleading its case to the government. The company said in a statement: "We have reviewed our situation with the Price Commission (and) we are optimistic that an early favorable reply will be forthcoming. So we are starting up our plant and will attempt to operate on a day-to-day basis until it is resolved."

The Cost of Living Council apparently is reviewing other pleas for exemptions to the freeze case by case. Illinois Cereal is an important supplier to major breakfast-cereal makers, including Kellogg Co., which said it would lay off workers if the processing plant had remained closed.

Technically, the price freeze doesn't apply to farmers but becomes effective after the farmer sells to a wholesaler or processor. But commercial firms, of course, resist paying any more for the raw product than they can recoup in the selling price, so the farmers have de facto ceilings, too. That's why poultry, dairy and livestock farmers are cutting production until either ceilings are removed or feed costs go down enough to make their operations profitable.

The Nixon administration is working toward both ends. The embargo on soybean and cottonseed exports will remove some of the upward price pressure on these commodities, though it isn't certain yet whether it will be enough to bring costs below Phase 3½ ceilings.

Meanwhile, the Cost of Living Council apparently is speeding its efforts to formulate Phase 4 and end the freeze. Presumably, Phase 4 would resemble Phase 2 in that some price increases would be permitted under

stringent conditions—such as short supplies resulting from bad weather.

"If Phase 4 doesn't come soon, I don't see how we can avoid rationing and black-marketeering," says one food executive; whose company makes sausage, among other things. "Any day now I expect a meat supplier to tell me that at the ceiling price he can give me only 500 pounds when I need 10,000. Then he'll let me know that maybe he could provide the other 9,500 pounds at an additional charge. If I don't take it, my competitors will. If we come to that, God help us all."

THE ANTIFILTH FIGHT IS NOT OVER

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the forces of decency which have waged a long, and at times discouraging, fight against the flood of pornographic filth in this country can take heart from the new and tough U.S. Supreme Court decision. But their work is not over by any means.

The court, in its historic 5 to 4 ruling, has opened the way for State and local authorities to smash "the crass commercial exploitation of sex" in movies and publications. However, the crack-down still must take place and on the resolve of these State and local officials.

Fortunately my State of Pennsylvania is in the process of acting. Antioiscenty legislation already is before the legislature in Harrisburg and favorable action upon it is expected soon. Also, Pennsylvania district attorneys have been waging legal battles on specific instances of alleged pornographic commercialism and I am sure they will continue this with new vigor now that they have the highest court's backing.

Public support—active and demanding—nevertheless is needed and it is this which concerns me today. I appeal to all State legislators and municipal officials to take full advantage of the authorizations given them by the Supreme Court to arrest the fifth peddlers and to rid our society once and for all of the smut and rot which, in the quibbling permissiveness prior to the Court's decision, threatened to engulf it. And I urge church and civic groups to join in a great public command that this be done.

The Supreme Court, in its wisdom, has sustained a most completely the stand of those who tried to counter the pornographic menace through the years. The majority Justices agreed, as Chief Justice Burger noted, for the "first time" in 16 years that "hard-core" pornography has no rights under the first amendment. They also supplied the much needed guidelines by which authorities and lower courts can define this type of filth and ordered that "community standards," and not some vaunted notion of sophisticated national "tolerance," prevail.

These are the clarifications which have been required for the cleanup and I hope that they will result in action being taken with all proper speed. My mail, and I

am certain the mail of the vast majority of my colleagues, has shown an immense public concern over this matter—a concern of parents for the protection of their children, and a general concern over the fate of what always has been an American society of high moral principles.

The American people want the dirty movies banned and the bookstores and magazine counters changed back into places of interest and not of shock and shame. The Supreme Court now makes this possible with a decision which brands as patent nonsense the long discredited arguments that freedom carries with it the right of destructive license. I hail the Court's findings and look forward to their quick application as, I am convinced, do millions and millions of our citizens.

MEXICO GAINS IN WAR ON DOPE TRAFFIC (PART II)

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I presented part I of a special report outlining the major effort being undertaken by the Mexican Government to halt the production and distribution of illegal narcotics within that nation. In addition to stiff penalties, Mexican authorities confiscate the means of transportation used to smuggle drugs. I have sponsored legislation to give U.S. drug officials this same authority and was disappointed when the House recently struck out a confiscation provision from the illegal alien employment bill. I urge congressional reconsideration of this confiscatory authority. Part II is as follows:

[From the San Diego Union, June 17, 1973]

MEXICO MAKES GAINS IN BITTER WAR ON DRUGS

Robert Feldkamp, federal director of DALE (Drug Abuse Law Enforcement) in Washington, said there are indications on the U.S. East Coast that the international battle is producing telling results.

The East Coast is considered the American drug abuse barometer because of the concentration of users there.

Of 560,000 known heroin addicts in the United States, about half are in the New York area, Feldkamp said.

The white heroin produced in the Orient and Europe is most prevalent in the eastern U.S. Mexico's known heroin goes mainly west of the Mississippi River and throughout the Southwest.

"We rarely find Mexican heroin east of the Mississippi," said Feldkamp.

PRICE OF HEROIN DOUBLES

Feldkamp reported the price of heroin has doubled from \$5 for what addicts call "a nickel bag" to \$10.

"Also, heroin sold on the street in the East used to be from 10 per cent pure on up," he said. "Now it is two to one per cent pure."

He added that more addicts are coming in voluntarily to treatment centers and more are relying on methadone maintenance.

"This is an indication the addict can't find a ready supply of heroin or cocaine," he said. "When they can't feed their habit with the real thing they turn to methadone."

John Vandiver, special agent in San Diego in charge of Customs Agency Service for District II, said heroin seizures by federal agents in the United States have almost tripled in 1973.

NIXON ESTABLISHES PROGRAM

The Mexican government has been thoroughly briefed on the new U.S. agency, Drug Enforcement Administration, which will go into effect on July 1.

The program, established by President Nixon, will coordinate the U.S. anti-drug campaign by combining all the combat forces into a single agency, the DEA, under the Justice Department.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U.S. Customs investigations and the DALE program will all operate under the DEA with a unified command.

"The DEA program will include the cooperative program with Mexican enforcement campaigns and agencies," said Feldkamp.

The agency will direct the total anti-drug program from search and seizures on the international smuggling and drug running front to the street trafficking by pushers in American communities.

American narcotics agents point out that heroin use is on the upswing and is reaching alarming proportions throughout the country.

RENTAL AIRPLANES ARE CHEAP

Methods of running drugs shift steadily, depending on current law enforcement tactics.

At first, drugs were smuggled in cars and trucks, then concealed in campers and trailers. Now boats and airplanes are popular modes of transportation.

In some areas along the Texas, California and Arizona borders, the smugglers wade across the shallow flow of the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers.

But the most prevalent transportation for smugglers is the rented light airplane.

Vandiver explained that rental airplanes are cheap transportation, around \$16 a flying hour, are easy to obtain, can easily negotiate isolated dirt landing strips and country roads and be changed constantly.

"A smuggler can fly a blue airplane one time, a red one of a different make the next and yet another color and make the next," Vandiver said.

"This way, Mexicans living in the vicinity of remote landing areas have difficulty in spotting a repeat visitor."

Federal officials in Mexico City reported that many of the confiscated aircraft have been rented airplanes.

Under Mexican policy, the confiscated aircraft and ground vehicles are sold at periodic auctions to the highest bidder.

Federal District Attorney Carlos Roncaglia noted recently in Ensenada, "Rental services that do not want to lose their planes had better be sure of the use of the plane when they rent it out."

Airborne smugglers usually make their pick-ups in Mexico just before sunrise or just after sundown at isolated dirt airstrips, federal agents explained.

RETURN TO UNITED STATES UNDER RADAR BEAM

Then they skim back into the United States at low altitude under the radar screen and at a time of day when it is difficult to spot them visually from the ground.

Three men were killed in Searchlight, Nev. when their plane, carrying 1,600 pounds of marijuana, crashed into a 140-foot high power pole as they tried to evade radar.

Each Mexican border crossing point feeds a different area of the United States.

Most drugs entering across the Texas border spread through the central United States into the Denver, Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis midwestern market.

Those coming in at San Luis, east of Mexicali, and Baja California feed the southwest and California markets.

The San Francisco and Los Angeles areas are also supplied by middle level drug distributors in Reno, Nev., one BNDD official noted.

San Luis has long been famous as a "stash area," a Customs agent explained.

The community is isolated yet conveniently located near a rich American drug market. The Colorado River is shallow and easily waded. The area is also close to Tijuana.

When the U.S.-Mexican strike force moved into San Luis smuggling operations in the area, 20 miles south of Yuma, Ariz., were an amazing revelation.

Marijuana and hard drug processing operations were found hidden in the middle of haystacks.

FLEET OF STOLEN PLANES FOUND

A fleet of stolen airplanes were found around San Luis along with a parts depot at an isolated landing strip to service the smugglers' air force.

In a raid on a smugglers summit meeting, police arrested an underworld representative of a drug combine in Hawaii setting up a direct supply route to the Pacific Islands from Mexico.

Along with other contraband, Federal District Attorney Pedro Mirelas Malpica found himself with a herd of cattle on hand that was used at a nearby ranch as camouflage for a largescale processing operation. The livestock were finally sold at auction.

Other confiscations in the San Luis area raids included 101 automobiles and other ground vehicles, five airplanes and a large supply of processing equipment.

Arrests included 287 persons, 85 of whom were foreigners, mostly U.S. citizens.

Several prominent political officials involved in the San Luis smuggling operation were arrested and prosecuted.

The major drug supply routes in Mexico go through Monterrey, the rich industrial city in eastern Mexico; Torreon and Chihuahua in the central part of the country; Hermosillo to the northern deserts of Sonora and into Baja California on the west.

Tijuana is considered the wholesale and retail drug capital of both Mexico and the United States.

A BNDD agent estimated that more than 70 per cent of all major U.S. drug-smuggling deals are consummated in Tijuana.

Customs agents report the border city is supplied by smuggling routes operating through San Felipe, a fishing resort on the east gulf coast of Baja; through the Ensenada area which abounds with isolated dirt airstrips, and by the San Luis stash.

A BNDD agent in Washington, D.C. said underworld drug agents from all over the United States travel to Tijuana to make connections and set up deals.

Drug merchants operate in the border city behind business fronts, through bars, a maze of individual contacts and within seemingly respectable professional offices, the official reported.

The February campaign at San Luis with the code name of Operation Cactus demonstrated the effectiveness of a combined U.S. and Mexican task force.

The combined force seized \$19.2 million in illegal drugs, including 24 and one half tons of marijuana worth \$16,737,000 and \$2.5 million in heroin.

The force included Mexican Federal Judiciary Police, army troops, local police units in Sonora and special Mexican undercover agents.

The American complement included agents from U.S. Customs, the BNDD, a special drug task force from Yuma, Ariz. and other Arizona law enforcement units.

PROTOTYPE FOR OTHER EFFORTS

Operation Cactus is a prototype for other strike force efforts along the border.

The force used undercover investigators from both countries, aircraft surveillance,

spot checks at border points other than conventional crossing gates, specially trained marijuana and drug detector dogs and sensors along riverbanks to detect traffickers wading across the shallow waterways.

Phillip Jordan, BNND director in Phoenix, Ariz., said federal agents are finding a close personal association between runners on the Mexican side of the border and those in the United States.

Also, the Mexican drug organization "families" reach into similar organizations in the United States, Jordan said.

Recently, the organized drug traffic has intensified use of young Americans, either adventurers or users, in smuggling heroin, cocaine and opium in small amounts that are harder to detect, he said.

Arpaio said an increasing number of young American girls are being arrested in Mexico City as they return from South American countries on the way back to the United States.

Jordan said, "With increased international cooperation, heroin seizures are going up and we are nailing down the direct routes."

Arpaio said the Mexican drug traffic includes not only its own domestic products but also cocaine from South America hashish from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

CRACKDOWN MAKING SIZABLE DENT

Charles Karadimos, BNND agent in Dallas, Tex., reported the Mexican crackdown "is making a sizable dent and from what we see from up here it is tremendously effective."

He reported, "If things are going better in the fight against drug smuggling along the border, much of it is because of the Mexican effort."

The U.S. government gave Mexico two helicopters in March for aerial surveillance and assigned American advisers to help develop undercover and detection strategy.

"We are giving the smuggling fight the best we have in time, equipment and the most highly trained and effective law enforcement officers in Mexico," said Federal Judicial Police Commander Alberto Francisco Peral Orea.

He said, "Each time one of our men is murdered it strikes at the heart of the law enforcement corps."

"But each death is also an inspiration to carry the battle that much further so that we can turn even those bitter defeats into victory."

FINALLY AN EXPORT EMBARGO

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the administration for placing an embargo on soybeans, cottonseeds, and their by-products.

In recent weeks, we have been threatened with the possibility of major food shortages in the United States. The cause has been the scarcity of essential feed grains used in livestock and poultry production. Our increasing exports of these feed grains—a major cause of the grain shortage—has greatly contributed to the soaring prices of food.

In an effort to avert a crisis, and reduce food prices, I have been seeking administration action to limit exports of essential feed grains. On May 4, I sent letters to President Nixon, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, and the Cost

of Living Council urging a moratorium on exports of essential feed grains and the imposition of strict controls on the price of soybeans and other protein substitutes.

On June 8, faced with a domestic grain shortage that was nearing crisis proportions, I sent another letter to Secretary of Agriculture Butz again urging the imposition of a moratorium on grain exports for a period of 120 days, until the new crop could be harvested. This letter was cosigned by 52 of my colleagues.

On June 14, I introduced legislation that would require potential exporters of agricultural commodities to obtain a license from the Secretary of Commerce, with recommendations from the Secretary of Agriculture. This legislation would provide needed authority and a workable mechanism to curtail agricultural exports when such action is deemed to be in the national interest.

I am, therefore, very pleased that the administration has now recognized the severity of the problem and has ordered an immediate embargo on the exportation of soybeans and other feed grains. By taking this course of action, the administration has offered protection for our farmers against the skyrocketing costs of feed grains. By protecting our farmers, we will also help protect the American family from skyrocketing food prices. This action promises to have a direct impact on the availability and price of poultry, beef, eggs, and dairy products.

It is high time that our government recognized that a balanced diet at an affordable price is as important as our balance of trade. This embargo is a critical first step in assuring that major purchases by foreign governments do not disrupt our food supply again.

We must realize, however, that this is a temporary embargo. It will not necessarily prevent this situation from happening again. We need a mechanism that keeps a watchful eye on the domestic supply of essential agricultural commodities, as well as a system of control to implement when necessary. My legislation, H.R. 8696, provides both.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to insert in the RECORD an article from this morning's Washington Post announcing the administration's action:

UNITED STATES HALTS EXPORTS OF TWO FEED CROPS

(By Jack Egan)

The Nixon administration yesterday slapped an immediate emergency embargo on exports of soybeans, cottonseeds and their by-products in what it called "drastic" action to control domestic food prices and maintain adequate supplies.

The action was taken under provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1969, which allows controls to be invoked in the case of "abnormal" foreign demand and scarce domestic supplies.

The soybean, with its 44 percent protein content, is at the base of the world's high quality food pyramid. Crushed into soybean meal it is the main component of animal feed used to produce red meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products. Lack of available feed alternatives such as fish meal has put a special premium on soybeans this last year.

Prices of soybeans and soybean meal have

more than tripled in the last 12 months—much of it because of unprecedented foreign demand—sending other food prices spinning upward. Cottonseeds, a second-best alternative to soybeans, are also in short supply.

Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent told reporters at a hastily called press conference that the embargo was effective as of 5 p.m. yesterday, but that ships in the process of loading could continue.

He said his department would announce no later than next Monday what amounts of the two commodities would still be available for export this crop year and how these would then be allocated among countries.

These actions affect commitments made with the Soviet Union and other countries, as well as contracts signed before June 13. That fact makes a change from when President Nixon invoked the present price freeze two weeks ago and raised the possibility of export controls. He said then that commitments made "as a nation" by that date would be met.

The embargo and export controls are expected to dampen food production plans abroad, depending on how substantially shipments are eventually cut back. Japan and Western Europe are the biggest importers of soybeans.

Dent, flanked by Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz and Cost of Living director John T. Dunlop, said information his department recently received "showed higher than expected levels of exports were planned in the months ahead in soybean commodities."

The figures showed soybean exports running 6 per cent above previous estimates and soybean meal 27 per cent higher than expected.

The Agriculture Department last week predicted a precariously tight supply of soybeans in September before the next harvest—40 million bushels, or enough for two week's supply. The department has predicted a record 1.5 billion bushel harvest beginning in October, but a late harvest could lead to actual and potentially severe shortages of animal feed.

The new export figures presumably made the situation even more serious.

"This is drastic action," Butz said. "It was not taken lightly. The domestic meat supply is imperiled."

He explained that farmers were slaughtering livestock that would normally be used for breeding, and killing baby chicks because soaring feed prices had made it unprofitable to keep feeding animals with retail price ceilings in effect. He said this would imperil the 1974 meat supply if it kept up.

Asked if this emergency action to control exports would reverse the liquidation of breeding stocks, he said, "I hope it will," and added that it was "partly a matter of psychology."

Butz said farmers "look down the road, see prices getting higher and higher and say 'to heck with it,'" and that the present action and the prospect of lower feed prices might now dissuade them from lowering production.

Butz noted that there was a substantial drop in July, August and September soybean futures prices on the Chicago Board of Trade in the last two days in anticipation of some move to control exports.

He also said that any allocation formula for limited soybean exports would "be fair to all parties" and was being done "as much or more to protect our regular customers."

Dent said that if the present embargo and controls were to increase the demand for corn exports, this commodity would also be considered for controls.

The Commerce Secretary also pressed for broader presidential authority to control exports to curtail general price inflation. There is a bill containing such authority presently

pending before the Senate Banking Committee. The House Banking Committee last week passed a more restrictive version of such a measure.

Cost of Living Council director Dunlop said yesterday's action was taken as "a necessary step to put first the dinner table of the American consumer."

In another action, the Cost of Living Council yesterday announced new rules for determining the delivery price of future commodities affected by the freeze.

The delivery price before July 4 of a processed commodity like soybean meal or pork bellies cannot be higher than the freeze price. After July 4, the Council said, the price ceiling will be determined as the highest price at which at least 10 per cent of that commodity was traded in the nearest month future.

The highly technical rules are meant to get around "market dislocations, windfall profits to speculators and substantial losses to those who use the futures market in a conservative manner to hedge against price risks," the council said.

CULTURAL PURGE OF GERMAN-POLISH HISTORY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, an ethnic and cultural purge is continuing in East and West Germany and Poland in an effort to bring about social change by re-writing history and geography to conform to currently fashionable ideas.

A joint West German-Polish commission for the past several years has collaborated toward expunging "objectionable textbook material in both countries." By laundering textbook information presented to students, the commission hopes to redraw the maps of Central Europe, "rewrite objectionable material and suppress superpatriot exaggeration" so future generations of schoolchildren will be given historical data based on committee decisions rather than facts.

The two governments are reported to be in accord in their rewriting of the history that took place before the Second World War, but the independent West German school systems pose a stumbling block to the historical-rewrite scheme. West Germany has no central ministry of education, and the individual German states exercise strong authority over the teaching of the children under their jurisdiction. Their system is similar to that of the United States before education in this country was taken over by the Federal bureaucracy supervised by Federal judges.

The historical purgers bemoan the fact that history teachers in Germany are "the country's most conservative element." As one Pole put it:

All the decisions in the world are no good if history teachers lecture contrary to the spirit of the textbooks.

He is, of course, correct. Bureaucrats can fictionalize history, elevate or play down the importance of minority groups, or generally steal the cultural accomplishments of one ethnic group and

transfer them to another by republishing history books that conform to the design they wish to promote.

But unless their efforts are backed up in the classroom by teachers of the same persuasion, their work will fail—and schoolchildren will get accurate historical accounts. Individual classroom teachers and independent school systems stand in the way of cultural thievery by demanding that the children they instruct be told the truth.

Perhaps it was during the joint commission's rewriting of the period of history around 1473 that the great German astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus suddenly became a Polish national and the fact of Copernicus' Germanic heritage expurgated from the pages of history.

A similar fate befell the great Polish-American national hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko a few years ago when the Red regime outlawed him as a "nonperson" and removed his accomplishments from the history books.

I insert the related newsclipping as an example of "cultural genocide" in operation:

TEXTBOOKS A START IN CAMPAIGN TO END POLISH-GERMAN HATRED

(By Raymond H. Anderson)

WARSAW, June 11.—"For a thousand years, ever since King Mieszko, we have lived in conflict with the Germans to our west. But we must think now of the next thousand years."

The remark, by a middle-aged Pole, reflected a campaign under way among Germans and Poles to purge a legacy of ethnocentric strife and hostility from textbooks.

The comment was made on a train rolling through the town of Kutno, after conversation was prompted by sight of a large sign proclaiming from the side of a building, "The Oder-Neisse border is a border for peace."

8.5 MILLION GERMANS IN AREA

Since 1945, the Oder and Neisse Rivers have formed Poland's western border as a result of accord among the wartime Allies, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. East of the Oder and Neisse are 39,597 square miles of former German territory where 8.5 million Germans lived at the end of World War II.

Both the East German and, more recently, West German Governments have acknowledged the new border, but Poles feel uneasy about the situation. They will continue to feel uneasy, many believe, until generations have passed and a new consciousness emerges among the Germans.

The place to start, the Poles and Germans have concluded, is in the schools, particularly in history and geography textbooks. Polish and German experts agree that books tend to reflect old concepts, distortions and bitterness that have passed on from generation to generation.

COMMISSION SET UP

For the last few years, a West German-Polish commission has been meeting to review, debate and amend objectionable textbook material in both countries.

One Polish official involved in the project is Zbigniew Sabillo, head of the Ministry of Education's school curriculum section. In an interview, he recalled an incident during a recent visit to West Germany that to him underlined the scope of the problem.

"I was traveling by train and came across a map displayed in a coach showing Germany with the 1937 borders," he said with emotion. "There wasn't even a dotted line to show the new Oder-Neisse border."

The prime purpose of the textbook commission is to eliminate such maps, rewrite questionable material and suppress superpatriot exaggerations of exploits or grievances of past centuries between Poland and Germany.

"We have reached agreement on interpretations of Polish and German history up to the year 1945," Mr. Sabillo said. "But agreement is one thing and implementation of the agreement is another. In West Germany there is no central ministry of education. So each state can implement the interpretations as it sees fit, and some see the interpretations as less fit than others."

"Also," Mr. Sabillo continued, "there are many publishing houses in West Germany. They are profit-making private companies and dislike the expense of amending texts. The schoolbook program will last for many, many years."

HITLER PERIOD NO PROBLEM

In the view of another Pole who is an expert on German affairs, West Germany's history teachers are a hurdle to presenting new views on Poland.

"All the decisions in the world are no good if the history teachers lecture contrary to the spirit of the textbooks," he said. "And the German history teachers are the country's most conservative element."

Although it is the most bitter and most recent memory, the Hitler period presents no problems for common Polish-German interpretation, the Pole stressed.

"The crimes of the Nazis were so enormous that few historians try to present them in a manner favorable to Germany. A more difficult time for textbook writers is that of the Teutonic Knights 600 years ago. The Germans see the Teutonic incursions eastward as a civilizing mission. The poles consider them aggression under the guise of missionary work."

Surveys in Poland on man-in-the-street reactions to words like "Germany" show that these reactions are still strong and mostly negative.

THE 1973 MILTON WALK FOR DEVELOPMENT

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the commendable efforts of many of my young constituents from Milton, Mass., who joined in the recent Milton Walk for Development.

The goal of the Milton Walk for Development, which is a part of the Massachusetts Young World Development of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation is:

To create an awareness and find meaningful ways to involve the American people in the private sector in the cause of human hunger at home and abroad.

This goal was translated into action by the dedication and determination of all those involved, as they enthusiastically hiked for 21 miles to draw support for the hungry throughout the world. Sponsors of the participants, including teachers, parents, businessmen and church groups, agreed to pledge a certain amount of money for every mile walked

to support the programs of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation.

The Walk for Development has become an annual event in the 11th District of Massachusetts over the past few years. Many young people who cannot accept the complacency and unawareness of the hunger in the world have joined together in their efforts to combat this grave problem of hunger facing our world today.

The participants of the Walk for Development are united in their belief that a bright new future can be achieved for mankind when we all work together to feed the world's population, when we reduce military expenditures, and when we can come to live at ease with one another, and become enriched by our own and the world's diversity of people and culture. These young people are committed to working toward deeper involvement and more public recognition of these issues, as well as raising funds to support development programs in this country and around the world.

Congratulations are certainly in order for the exceptional contributions of all

those involved in the 1973 Milton Walk for Development.

ADOPTION OF A SPENDING CEILING

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to again briefly address myself to one of the most critical issues facing this House and the Nation today, in my judgment, and that is the need for an immediate adoption of a spending ceiling.

A few days ago my dear friend and colleague, the distinguished majority leader, Mr. O'NEILL, issued a call for action on this proposal. Yet, we continue in this House to adopt appropriations bill after appropriations bill and will apparently continue to do so with total disregard for the drastic need for such

a spending limitation as has been proposed by many Members of this House, including myself and the majority leader.

In all honesty, Mr. Speaker, the effort placed behind this proposal on the part of the leadership of the House has been less than I had hoped for. When my dear friend Mr. O'NEILL issued his call for action on a spending limitation, I had visions of fiscal responsibility on the part of the House. Yet we continue to pass bill after bill with no end in sight.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of those whom I am privileged to serve in the Congress, I want the RECORD to show that I have no plans to vote for another appropriations bill until such time as we bite the bullet and set for ourselves a ceiling on our spending. I am sure that my one vote against the bills will not alter the outcome, nor will my actions bring adoption of a spending ceiling any earlier, but I feel that my constituents and the American people are entitled to a small dose of fiscal responsibility on the part of this Congress.

SENATE—Friday, June 29, 1973

(Legislative day of Monday, June 25, 1973)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. LLOYD BENTSEN, a Senator from the State of Texas.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Father, who alone dost guide and govern the minds and hearts of men, make us deeply conscious of Thy presence as the Senate renews its consultations for the well-being of the Nation.

May Thy special blessing rest upon the Members of this body, that as the times demand strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands, so they may rise above all that is mediocre or common to stand as leaders in the higher levels of a divine vocation. As they serve the people so may they serve Thee. Let their souls be quiet places of prayer from which the cares of life are ordered according to Thy will. And grant that they may ever walk in the steps of Him, who with limited time, finished the divinest work.

We pray in His holy name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., June 29, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. LLOYD BENTSEN, a Senator from the State of Texas, to

perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BENTSEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 28, 1973, Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, reported favorably, with an amendment, on June 28, 1973, the bill (S. 356) to provide disclosure standards for written consumer product warranties against defect or malfunction; to define Federal content standards for such warranties; to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act in order to improve its consumer protection activities; and for other purposes, and submitted a report (No. 93-280) thereon, which was printed.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 28, 1973, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 128) to provide for an extension of certain laws relating to the payment of interest on time and savings deposits, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the

House had passed a bill (H.R. 8947) making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian regional development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 185. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of inaugural addresses from President George Washington to President Richard M. Nixon;

H. Con. Res. 219. Concurrent resolution providing for additional copies of "The Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty Program", House Report No. 92-1637, 92d Congress, second session;

H. Con. Res. 223. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to proclaim the 7-day period of July 16 through 22, 1973, as "United States Space Week";

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

H. Con. Res. 256. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing as a House document, a revised edition of the House document "Our American Government. What Is It? How Does It Work?";

H. Con. Res. 257. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the House report entitled "Street Crime: Reduction Through Positive Criminal Justice Responses"; and

H. Con. Res. 258. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the House report entitled "Drugs in Our Schools".