

H.R. 9179. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit certain officials of the United States from engaging in certain aspects of partisan politics; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG of Illinois:

H.R. 9180. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, to exclude from coverage by the act every household which has a member who is on strike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9181. A bill to provide that appointments to the offices of Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DENT:

H.J. Res. 654. Joint resolution: National Education Policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GINN:

H.J. Res. 655. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to school busing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.J. Res. 656. Joint resolution relating to nationwide gasoline and oil shortages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. SIKES, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. KEMP, and Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 263. Concurrent resolution providing for continued close relations with the Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, and Mr. O'NEILL):

H. Con. Res. 264. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the intent of the Congress that the U.S.S. Constitution continue to be berthed in the Port of Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. VIGORANTO, and Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS):

H. Con. Res. 265. Concurrent resolution providing recognition for Columbus; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself and Mr. STEELE):

H. Res. 482. Resolution in recognition of the independence of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H. Res. 483. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Children to conduct an investigation and study of social conditions adversely affecting the development of children; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

269. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to military cutbacks affecting the employment of U.S. citizens; to the Committee on Armed Services.

270. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to protecting and promotion of tourism and preservation of the natural wonders of the waterways in the National Parks and Monuments; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

271. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, relative to the problems of vehicle emission controls at high altitudes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

272. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, repealing the resolution calling for a constitutional convention relative to bicameral State legislature's apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

273. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to extending the

U.S. fisheries jurisdiction; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

274. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to assistance to senior citizens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURGNER:

H.R. 9182. A bill for the relief of Fernando Labrador del Rosario; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 9183. A bill to incorporate in the District of Columbia the American ex-prisoners of war; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

250. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Milton Mayer, New York, N.Y., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

251. Also, petition of Steven Louis Washington, Baltimore, Md., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

252. Also, petition of the Borough Assembly, Greater Anchorage Area Borough, Alaska, relative to the establishing of a national cemetery at Fort Richardson, Alaska; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

253. Also, petition of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, N.Y., relative to retirement and social security for New York State policemen and firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHILE WE SLEEP

HON. JESSE A. HELMS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, TV station WRAL-TV in Raleigh, N.C., frequently devotes its regular editorial period to commentaries by citizens of the area. The various guest commentators cover the spectrum of political and economic philosophy.

This opportunity for open discussion was the idea of Mr. A. J. Fletcher, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the broadcasting company. Needless to say, citizens appear on WRAL-TV expressing views with which Mr. Fletcher and his associates do not agree. There are others with whom they do agree. The idea, Mr. President, is to offer a broad variety of views from which the WRAL-TV viewers can formulate their own opinions.

Recently I heard a commentary on the WRAL-TV series which seemed to me to be highly instructive. It was written and presented by Mr. Carl A. Gray, a retired citizen of nearby Durham, N.C. I was so

impressed that I wrote to obtain a copy of Mr. Gray's commentary.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Gray's commentary be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

WHILE WE SLEEP

(By Carl A. Gray)

Russian dictator, Lenin, said, "There is no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency. By continuing a process of inflation, governments can confiscate, secretly and unobserved, an important part of the wealth of its citizens."

It is a shock when one suddenly realizes the currency has been devalued, inflation has crept up on us and the national debt, in excess of \$426 billion is getting out of hand. This is \$90 billion more than the combined debts of all the countries in the world. If medical science doesn't stop making some of us Grandfathers live longer—our grandchildren will be telling us to go pay off the national debt ourselves.

Underlying conditions for out-of-control inflation have been in the making for 40 years.

People often blame the wage and price spiral for this—but as economist Milton Friedman states, "Government deficit spending is the primary cause of inflation." The wage-price spiral is the result of inflation.

Because of excessive spending, failure to balance the budget, and deficit financing—we have created the "process of inflation" recommended by Lenin. Add to this the misuse of Government authority over the economy without sufficient public defenders to oppose it, we now have slow strangulation "secretly and unobserved" of our free enterprise system.

This situation has been enhanced by politicians who argue for more government controls and regulations over the economy, by liberals who argue for the redistribution of private wealth, by the wars we have fought, by social scientists making loud noises like cause preachers demanding the Government provide for the welfare of some groups at the expense of another; by every businessman and his lobbyist who argue for Government to subsidize his industry while protecting him from foreign competition, by those advocating farm subsidies, ship subsidies, by economists who advocate stimulating the economy.

Our fiscal foolishness, billions wasted for social programs and the fact that even the best politicians will not resist the public clamor for more social and welfare benefits, has forced the country into a spending and borrowing spree of frightening proportions. Deficit spending and deficit financing (that is, money spent but not obtained by taxes) with the concurrence of the courts—might well be called legal Government counterfeiting. Congressional authority to create deficit financing is the greatest loophole of

all time. It is a political gimmick that poses constant danger to our financial stability.

Alexander Hamilton warned, "Power over a man's subsistence is power over his will."

It therefore is the duty of everyone who realizes the untold benefits of free enterprise and the present threat of its destruction to expound his convictions.

**ABRAHAM ROTHBERG: GREAT
AND NOBLE PUBLIC SERVANT**

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to have known thousands of public officials during my career. Almost all of them were able, some were distinguished, but very few were great—and noble.

One of the great—and noble—public servants I have had the honor of knowing is Abraham Rothberg, of Linden, N.J., a member of the Linden Board of Education and present chairman of the Education and Finance Committees.

Why is he great, Mr. Speaker? I can think of several reasons, but will only list a few at this time: He has dedicated his life to helping people—without any ulterior motives. He has the kind of integrity that every person should have—impeccable. And also because of a recent decision made by Abe Rothberg—a typical decision for him.

Yet I wonder how many other officials would have made such a decision in this entire country: The Linden Board of Education wanted to name a new school after Abraham Rothberg, but he declined the honor, because "a lot of others helped." Mr. Speaker, I insert the article from the Linden Leader, covering this amazing story about a great and noble public servant:

**ROTHBERG DECLINES BID TO NAME SCHOOL
AFTER HIM**

A resolution naming the new vocational school the Linden High School Vocational and Technical Building was passed by the Linden Board of Education last Wednesday evening, only moments after the senior member of the board declined to have the school named in his honor.

Abraham Rothberg, a member of the board for more than 25 years and chairman of its education and finance committees declined the honor of having the school named for him, saying it was not appropriate to have the school named after any one person and mentioning the names of others who helped plan the school.

"I am thankful to the board for giving me this honor," Rothberg stated, "but I must decline."

"The vocational school, although a different building, is still the Linden High School, and students attending the school will still receive a diploma from Linden High School."

Morris Smith, president of the board, in making the recommendations, noted that Rothberg was influential in getting state funds to finance half, or \$1½ million dollars, for construction of the vocational school.

But Rothberg noted that a "lot of others helped to plan the school." He cited former superintendents of schools, the late Emanuel Bedrick and Dr. John O'Brien, as well as Mayor John T. Gregorio, Dr. John Cummings

of the State Department of Education in charge of vocational and technical training.

Immediately after Rothberg's rejection of the proposal the board passed a resolution directing the architects to erect a sign in front of the school bearing the name.

The vocational building will open for classes in September. The board also approved the acceptance of 20 out-of-town students to the school. The tuition rate is \$650 per student. The students are from Roselle and Rahway and will receive academic training in their own school for half a day and vocational training in Linden for the remainder of the school day.

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon announced on June 29 several new initiatives to encourage development of the Nation's domestic energy resources, and he called for a comprehensive effort to reduce the growth in our energy consumption.

The President's new actions included: First. Legislation to establish a Department of Energy and Natural Resources consisting of functions transferred from the Department of the Interior and several other agencies;

Second. Legislation to establish a new independent agency, the Energy Research and Development Administration—ERDA—to coordinate all Federal energy research and development;

Third. Legislation to retain the five-member commission organization of the Atomic Energy Commission to carry on the licensing, regulatory, and related environmental and safety functions of that agency, but under a new name, the Nuclear Energy Commission.

The President also created an Energy Policy Office in the Executive Office of the President. The EPO will replace the Special Committee on Energy, and it will also expand upon the role of the National Energy Office which helped guide the development of the administration's energy policies.

The administration's overall energy policy, however, still contains many serious gaps—gaps which must be filled if the United States is to continue to function effectively, both on the domestic front and as a world leader. Specifically, the administration's energy policy is deficient in three important respects:

First, the administration does not have a policy which is prepared to deal with the possibility of serious fuel shortages this winter and next spring. As a minimum, the administration should have a plan to assure the continued operation of essential components of this society, such as schools, major industries, and the homes we all live in.

To date, there has been no suggestion from the administration that they have a plan or a policy to assure that these essential components of society can be maintained in the event of a crisis. The administration should act now to identify who the essential users of energy

products are, in order that we are fully prepared to deal with an emergency if one should occur. The very fact that more than 2,000 retail service stations have been forced out of business over the past few months should serve as a reminder that real hardships can occur, and that we must work diligently to avoid them.

Second, while the indefinite removal of oil import restrictions may temporarily ease any potential shortage problems, this action may pose serious dangers to our national security by encouraging a greater reliance on foreign oil, especially Arab oil, while aggravating our balance-of-payments problem at a time when the dollar is in serious trouble abroad.

In this regard, it should be noted that while Arab nations presently sit on more than 70 percent of the world's oil reserves, the United States reliance on imported oil has been increasing steadily over recent years, with this country importing nearly 28 percent of its oil in 1971. Yet oil imports are projected to jump anywhere to 50 to 65 percent of that domestic consumption by 1980. Clearly, a heavy reliance on Arab oil could have a profound impact on our foreign policy in areas of the world which play a key role in the formulation of a national defense strategy.

The impact of such great reliance on Arab oil could also have a dramatic effect on our balance-of-payments situation, as former Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson recently estimated that an increase of just \$1 for each barrel of imported oil could add about \$4 to \$5 billion to the annual U.S. import bill. Unless this trend can be reversed, predicted Mr. Peterson, the United States may be paying out some \$25 billion annually for foreign oil by 1980, with effects on our domestic economy which are certain to be extremely damaging.

The administration should move immediately and decisively to guarantee the cooperation of the world's major powers, in order to minimize any potential threats to either our national security or our domestic economy.

Third, the administration has failed to implement a plan which will increase domestic production of crude oil, and the administration has postponed for a full year the drive needed to develop adequate, alternative energy sources.

Even if the United States were to utilize the full potential of its domestic sources of oil, those sources are still finite. Unless coupled with a massive effort to perfect the technology relating to nuclear energy, solar energy, geothermal energy, coal gasification, and a host of other alternative fuel sources, the United States will not be taking those actions necessary to deal with the energy crisis in a comprehensive way.

The President did announce on June 29 a \$10 billion research and development effort, to begin in fiscal year 1975, aimed at developing these alternative fuel sources. In my judgment, however, the country can ill-afford any more delays in getting such a program underway. The President should implement this program immediately, and wait no longer before putting this country's great research and development potential into a

program to move us away from complete dependence on the fossil fuels.

The President also announced on June 29 a policy to begin the process of slowing growth in the total demand for energy. The President announced a national goal of reducing anticipated personal consumption of energy by 5 percent over the next 12 months.

The President also directed each executive department and agency to participate in a governmentwide program to reduce anticipated energy consumption by 7 percent over the next 12 months.

Certainly, the spirit of conservation and the control of energy demand should be primary goals in any policy concerned with meeting the challenges of the energy crisis. It is not realistic to suggest, however, that these goals can be attained by asking State legislatures to reduce highway speed limits, as such action would be a completely unenforceable and unworkable solution to the energy conservation problem. Greater emphasis should be placed on encouraging use of mass transit facilities, carpools, and other nonautomotive means of transportation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the administration will move promptly and decisively to head off many of these potential problems. How the United States responds to these challenges of the energy crisis will have a profound impact on our future foreign policy, our balance-of-payments situation and, therefore, the health and vitality of our domestic economy, our national security, and on virtually everything relating to the ability of this great country to maintain a position of leadership in the world community.

GILBANE BUILDING CO. OF
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the New England construction publication of April 9, 1973, has rightfully recognized the Gilbane Building Co., of Providence, R.I., on its centennial.

The Gilbane Building Co. has achieved great success and distinction in the building industry, not only in the United States but abroad as well. One of its achievements which is most familiar to the Members of Congress is the expansive auditorium in the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

The company is presently under the management of two brothers who are dear friends of mine, Thomas and William Gilbane. This company was founded by their grandfather, who was an Irish immigrant, and all of us in Rhode Island have been grateful for the employment that it has afforded many of our people and the recognition that it has received for its fine quality of workmanship.

On this occasion of its 100th anniversary, I congratulate the officers and members of the company and extend to them and all its workers my best wishes for continued success.

THE EXCLUSION OF AUTISM— A MISTAKE

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 20, I introduced a bill to amend the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 to expand the definition of "developmental disability" to include autism. I plan to reintroduce it again in 2 weeks.

The term "autistic children" as defined by the National Society for Autistic Children includes persons, regardless of age, with severe disorders of communication and behavior whose disability became manifest during the early development of childhood. Such children are typically multihandicapped in their ability to receive and communicate information, resulting in behavior unsuited to the physical and social demands of their environment.

Dr. Rocco Motto of the Reiss-Davis Child Center, Los Angeles, Calif., whose excellence in pediatric treatment and study is well known throughout California and the country, believes legislation of this type is desperately needed for centers like Reiss-Davis to begin to study and treat autism effectively.

Dr. Motto said:

A broadened definition of developmental disability to include the autistic, schizophrenic, and severely mentally disturbed child will permit centers and programs throughout the country to offer better diagnostic and treatment services that are badly needed but until now have not been available to so many deserving families.

Dr. Motto added:

A broadened definition will encourage more states to develop effective programs. In those states where day treatment programs have been available for the autistic child (a combined clinical, social, and educational program), the costs have been well established at \$10,000-\$12,000 per child per year. Such programs operate a six to seven hour day five days a week. Children receive the full range of physical, psychological, psychiatric, and educational care as needed.

Mr. Speaker, as of now there are 30,000-50,000 children diagnosed as autistic. They and their families have not benefited from existing statutes under the Mental Retardation Act, not because autism is a disorder of secondary importance, but because of a legislative oversight in the original bill's formulation 10 years ago.

This oversight has delayed the parents of autistic children from receiving the professional guidance and education needed to psychologically endure the burden of autism.

This oversight has made it virtually impossible for State and private medical facilities to coordinate effective and practical regional programs allowing families to reside in the general vicinity of the health center. My amendment would enable health centers throughout the country to develop these type of programs. It is my belief, Mr. Speaker, that a personal program geared to community orientation is far more beneficial

and in the long run less costly than massive institutionalism which is the tragic result of our present policy.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, this oversight has stifled medical research for the severely disturbed child. Although cures and tangible results for autistic disorders will not be solved by our allocation alone, or, quite frankly, by any allocation in the near future, the data and observations recorded by the physicians in their treatment of autism will be invaluable treatment of less severe malfunctions of a similar nature.

It is my belief, Mr. Speaker, that Congress must provide adequate funds to treat and diagnose autism so that our battle against this treatable disease can be won.

A GOOD NEIGHBOR

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, a good friend and neighbor of mine, Lucille Virgilio, was recently acclaimed by her associates. Her efforts and contributions to the benefit of others have indeed been outstanding and I would like to share with my colleagues the well-earned tribute which was accorded Mrs. Virgilio:

TRIBUTE ACCORDED MRS. VIRGILIO

It would take more than just one outing at Camp Conron to fully describe the next person whom I shall speak of—Mrs. Edward Virgilio known to all of us here as Lucille—more than the time we have simply to list all of her accomplishments in the name of civic service. Born in Brooklyn. Graduated from St. Joseph's Convent elementary school and high school in Monticello, New York. Married to Edward Virgilio in 1938. In 1950, this couple moved to Bayside. From that time onward, both of the Virgilios have been selfless, very active citizens, participating continually in civic matters. It just is not possible to cover all of Lucille's contributions. Some of her activities include (1) Cub Scouting—Boy Scouting—Explorer Scouting (2) Girl Scouting (3) The Talbat Perkins Adoption Service as administered by St. Mel's Church (4) Mentally ill children of Lifeline Center (5) Drug addicted young people of Samaritan Halfway Society (6) Children in the Manhattan Memorial Cancer Hospital.

There exists an organization in Greater New York City known as the Woman's Service Club Council, subscribed to and supported by five prominent New York City women's service clubs: These five organizations—not always publicized but nevertheless performing countless services to the sick and needy are named Altrusa, Pilot, Quota, Soroptomist, and Zonta. At an annual dinner held May 31st of this year at the Women's National Republican Club Headquarters in Manhattan, our own Lucille Virgilio received the Woman's Service Club Award for "Woman of the Year." Mind you, this award is for all of New York City. I certainly could not improve on this paragraph—to describe Lucille Virgilio—which I now read from a letter dispatched to Lucille of April 30, 1973 written and signed by Mrs. Bette J. Van Beck, Chairman of the Women's Service Club Council: "The Service Clubs Council is the umbrella organization representing the five classified service clubs of executive and professional women in New York: Altrusa, Pilot, Quota, Soroptomist and Zonta. Each year the

Council honors one woman who has an exceptional and outstanding service record. After meeting and speaking with you at Girl Scout Headquarters, I was most impressed with the quality of your volunteerism. When I presented your name to the Council, I was really not prepared for the instant, unanimous vote of endorsement—seems like 'somewhere' they had all heard about you. I personally am delighted and I hope you are too."

What can I add to that? Lucille, not only is it a privilege to be associated with the likes of you, but more important, knowing you as we all do, after these many years, it's a pleasure, a real source of happiness.

WVIZ COVERAGE OF WATERGATE HEARINGS PRAISED BY CLEVELAND VIEWERS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I have learned that public TV in Cleveland, station WVIZ, has received almost unanimous support for its coverage of the Watergate evenings. This tells me, among other things, that the voters of this Nation are coming out of their apathy and lethargy with respect to national affairs.

PBS is to be heartily congratulated for its comprehensive evening coverage of the Watergate hearings. Without this, millions of working Americans would be unable to observe the most important event in American political history.

Included below is an article that appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on June 19, 1973, concerning Clevelanders' reaction to their public television station's programing:

WATERGATE POPULAR, WVIZ SAYS

The televised Watergate hearings aren't in the same class with "Sesame Street" but they're drawing the largest nighttime viewing audiences Cleveland's public television station has ever had, the station's general manager said here yesterday.

Although WVIZ (Channel 25) does not take surveys of its viewing audience, manager Betty Cope said she is certain from the "incredible" amount of mail that the station's nightly televising of the hearings is drawing a record-breaking number of Greater Cleveland viewers.

Miss Cope said the station is now beginning to solicit viewer response "to see if this is the kind of thing they want to see." She said mail—hundreds of letters weekly—has been running "99.9% in favor of our broadcasting the hearings."

"The phones start ringing about 5 p.m. with people wanting to make sure the hearings are going to be on that night," Miss Cope said. WVIZ, owned by the Educational Association of Metropolitan Cleveland, broadcasts the hearings five hours nightly beginning at 8.

Unlike the majority of public TV stations televising the Watergate hearings, WVIZ is not having membership drives asking viewers to pledge money.

Miss Cope added that the station may find it necessary to have membership drives in the future to meet the high costs of the hearings—between \$500 and \$600 an evening—if they continue into July.

The station chose not to have membership drives, according to Miss Cope, because

community response had "already been so great."

Miss Cope agreed with a contention held by those within the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) and those watching public TV that if Watergate had not burst, the Nixon administration would have taken over control of public TV.

"WVIZ was a beneficiary of Watergate because, when Watergate hit, the Nixon administration backed off areas where Nixon had been trying to get control," Miss Cope said.

The Nixon-controlled Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) and PBS had been battling until recently over how much control CPB was to have over PBS, according to the terms of the 1967 charter.

"PBS has turned out to be Nixon's other Watergate," Miss Cope said.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO. RECEIVES GOVERNOR'S AWARD FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, Gov. John J. Gilligan of Ohio, recently presented the Governor's Award for Community Action to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. located in Youngstown, Ohio. In making the award, Governor Gilligan cited Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.'s efforts to cooperate with and assist the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in its air pollution control program.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Frank A. Nemeč, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and also the other officers of the company, for their public-spirited attitude. If other companies follow the example set by Youngstown Sheet & Tube, our country's pollution problems would quickly be solved.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the Governor's announcement in the RECORD at this time:

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

YOUNGSTOWN.—Governor John J. Gilligan today presented a Governor's Award for Community Action to Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, commending the company for its efforts to provide adequate funding for the installation of pollution control equipment in its Ohio plants.

The Governor and Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) Director Ira L. Whitman discussed Youngstown Sheet and Tube's desire to issue industrial bonds totaling \$55 million which the company will issue to provide funds for the purchase and construction of pollution control equipment.

"It is gratifying to see a large company begin such an ambitious program in the field of pollution control. We know the equipment that can be bought as a result of these bonds will go a long way in solving Youngstown Sheet and Tube's pollution problems," said Gilligan. "Since this company is the biggest steel producer in Youngstown, area citizens will benefit greatly from the cleaner air resulting from this move."

"In the problem areas that still remain, we know that the company and the state will continue to jointly work for a successful resolution," the Governor commented.

Whitman complimented Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company on its dealings with the Ohio EPA.

"We have found Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company to be cooperative and straightforward to their business with us."

According to the company, \$45 million out of the \$55 million of bonds will be spent in Ohio. The remaining \$10 million will be used in the company's out-of-state operations.

RONSON FIGHTS BACK

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, as one deeply concerned over the sudden change in this Nation's economic standing in the world generally, I glory in the fight being waged by the management of Ronson Corp. of Woodbridge, N.J., against the threat of a foreign takeover.

Ronson, as everyone knows, is a viable, though relatively small, U.S. industrial corporation which has made its brand name for cigarette lighters and other consumer products, a household word everywhere.

It has had its good times and its bad. Right now its stock price is depressed due in large part to the tail-offs the space program which affected its rare earth metals division. But things otherwise are looking up. Ronson's sales are rising and so is its profit figures. It has a new product, a disposable butane lighter, for which great acceptance is expected.

The new optimism of Ronson's directors and managers, however, was suddenly shattered the other day by a tender offer made to the corporation's stockholders by Liquifin Aktiengesellschaft, a company organized under the laws of Liechtenstein, of all places, and a subsidiary of an Italian company, Liguigas S.P.A.

The offer came without prior notice, according to Ronson President Louis V. Aronson II, and apparently after months of secret preparation. The foreign interests are seeking to buy 2.2 million or 52 percent, of Ronson's shares at \$8.50 a share. The stock has been selling at a dollar or so below that in recent weeks.

So here we have another instance in which dollar-rich Europeans are trying to take advantage of our Nation's economic troubles to gather up a U.S. firm. I am sure no such offer would have been made for Ronson had not our dollars piled up in Europe, or our stock market have become so deflated as to enable U.S. shares to go at bargain prices.

I am glad Ronson's management has decided to battle to keep control of its company, the firm which it and its predecessors founded and built up, Mr. Aronson and his associates already have filed suit in U.S. District Court in New Jersey to stop the tender offer and have obtained a temporary restraining order pending a hearing. They also have filed complaints with the Federal Trade Commission, claiming the Europeans failed to file a required report and that their offer may violate our antitrust laws.

Ronson operates a helicopter service too which, Mr. Aronson holds, may bring the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Administration into the picture also.

The Ronson people thus are pulling out all stops to hold on to their firm and I compliment them for it. If these were normal times, then, perhaps, a matter such as this could be accredited to the regular play of the world's business. But this is no normal time for us, or a fair one. The battle to keep Ronson America is one which warrants the attention and the respect of every one of us.

**GWYNEDD-MERCY COLLEGE
MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to advise my colleagues that Gwynedd-Mercy College, an outstanding institution of higher education located in Gwynedd Valley, Pa., is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

This 4-year college of arts and sciences, staffed by the Sisters of Mercy, opened in 1948 with an enrollment of 28 students, 8 faculty members, and one building to serve as the academic center. After 25 years of growth and change, today over 1,000 students stroll across the college's 312-acre spread of rolling green land, originally the manorial estate of the affluent Roland Taylor family, from whom the Sisters of Mercy acquired the land.

Today, the college provides both 2- and 4-year curriculums; the campus is dotted with nine beautiful buildings; and, the faculty now totals 87 full- and part-time members. Students enrolled in the college's day sessions enjoy a student-faculty ratio of approximately 11 to 1, accounting for just one of Gwynedd's attractive advantages. The personalization which such a ratio affords could never be achieved by a large college or university, illustrating Gwynedd-Mercy's accent on community and communication, not anonymity.

Until 1955, Assumption Hall, the former mansion, served as the academic center. Currently it is a faculty house and the site of the business offices. Today, classes are held in the modern classrooms of such buildings as Mercy Hall, Fatima Hall, and St. Bernard Hall, which, combined with Julia Ball Auditorium and the administration wing—Madonna Hall—form the McAuley Center. The center honors the foundress of the Mercy order, Mother Catherine McAuley.

Lourdes Library, constructed in 1956, was the first of the newer buildings included in the college's expansion program. The other structures include Loyola hall dormitory, Waldron Student Center, the Gustav Martin Research Center, and the McAuley unit. Expansion of the research center, in which a cancer research project is currently conducted, is now underway.

Although Gwynedd-Mercy consists mostly of a female enrollment, it is co-educational in all its divisions.

Sister Isabelle Keiss, president of the college, states that—

The growth of the College can be attributed to the importance placed on the individual and her role in the academic community.

The academic leader of Gwynedd-Mercy, in describing the direction of the college and its curricular structure, says that—

The conviction behind the college offering both the associate and baccalaureate degrees is that we feel such a structure facilitates an upward mobility for those students who either do not have the means financially to stay in college for four uninterrupted years or who do not desire at this time to remain in college for four years.

They have a credential which after 2 years will provide a good employment opportunity. At the same time, if they choose to remain here, the curricular structure will promote a cohesive educational experience.

Sister adds:

Our strength here is in the service-oriented career programs integrated with a liberal arts curriculum.

Of course, Gwynedd-Mercy did not always have this strength. Its first graduates received associate degrees in liberal arts transfer, merchandising, secretarial studies, and pre-laboratory technology. With the granting of a 4-year charter in 1963, bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees were added. The 4-year programs place particular emphasis on such programs as medical technology, liberal arts, nursing, and elementary, secondary, special, and business education.

Associate degrees are still granted in executive secretarial, medical secretarial, nursing, cardiovascular technology, and medical laboratory technology. In September 1973 programs in radiation therapy and nuclear medicine will be added to the allied health fields.

Among curricular assets, Sister Isabelle cites the dual nursing program. A student can become a registered nurse after the first 2 years of study, and may then continue her studies in the upper division to acquire her bachelor of science degree in nursing.

An integral and pervasive aspect of academic life at Gwynedd-Mercy is the college's honor code. Administered by the student government, the honor system fosters the idea that students are expected to maintain responsibility for their own conduct and to show consideration for other members of the community in academic matters. The success of the honor system depends upon the integrity of each of Gwynedd's students.

In addition to its day sessions, Gwynedd-Mercy conducts evening and Saturday classes. A summer session makes Gwynedd a year-round educational center. Thirty percent of the current enrollment are taking courses in these sessions.

Gwynedd's location provides another plus for the college. More than 300 acres of rolling country, shaded by tracts of towering trees and woodlands, and en-

livened with a variety of wildlife—Canadian geese have marked the ponds on the campus as a favorite resort since 1966—provide an interesting setting for the contrast between the old patrician mansion and the new contemporary architecture. The peace of the landscape adds a pleasant note of serenity to the rush of campus life.

Gwynedd has a proud past. More important, however, than its past is its present. Times have changed. Gwynedd-Mercy has changed with the times, a pattern which the administration pledges to continue.

Nevertheless, in the most important ways, Gwynedd has remained what it was in 1948—a small personal college where a student is much more than a number, a school with excellent diverse educational offerings.

In its silver jubilee year, Gwynedd-Mercy not only looks back upon its contribution to higher education with a sense of pride and accomplishment, but also looks to the future with a renewed spirit of continued dedication to "knowledge in the service of man."

**WHAT BREZHNEV FAILED TO TELL:
UNITED STATES-SOVIET BARRIERS
REMAIN**

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, lest we overlook the realities of the world situation as it applies to relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, in the aftermath of having a smiling Leonid Brezhnev in every newspaper, magazine, and television picture tube, we would all do well to ponder the situation as viewed by Paul Wohl of the Christian Science Monitor, a long time and well-known observer of Soviet affairs. As Mr. Wohl points out, the Soviet Union is still preparing for war; jailing dissenters, both political and religious, by the thousands; and in general remaining as bellicose toward the free world as ever. The article follows:

WHAT BREZHNEV FAILED TO TELL: UNITED STATES-SOVIET BARRIERS REMAIN

(By Paul Wohl)

The Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's television address to the American people of June 24 contained many statements which longtime students of Soviet affairs will find hard to understand, and omissions even harder to explain.

Missing from the address was any reference to the basic Soviet tenet of "uncompromising struggle against bourgeois, capitalist ideology." This was the headline of a front-page editorial in Red Star, the daily of the armed forces of April 24.

Lest a reader think that Soviet policy has evolved noticeably since April, one might refer to a lengthy article by Vasly B. Stepanov, an editor of the leading party biweekly, *Kommunist*. The article appeared in the June issue of *Partinaya Zhizn* (Party Life). It was on the "triumph of Leninist principles of party building."

As others before him, Mr. Stepanov harps on the "incompatibility of capitalist and Communist ideology."

In a bristling, militaristic article in *Kommunist No. 7*, which went to press on May 8, Defense Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko, a member of the Politburo, hewed to the same line.

"To live at peace, we must trust each other, and to trust each other, we must know each other better," said Mr. Brezhnev. "We, for our part, want Americans to visualize our way of life and our way of thinking as completely and correctly as possible," he continued.

Why then, one asks, are Western correspondents restricted to a radius of 30 miles from the Soviet capital and even within this limitation allowed to use only certain roads?

And how could Americans learn to visualize the way of life and the way of thinking of the Soviet rural population, when collective farmers are refused an internal passport and can stay in a city not longer than five days?

There are, said Mr. Brezhnev, "still too many people who would rather make noise about military preparations and the arms race than discuss . . . peaceful cooperation."

Yet Marshal Grechko, who since April is Mr. Brezhnev's colleague in the ruling Politburo, wrote only a few weeks ago that "military-patriotic training now has assumed even greater significance than during the war."

ANALYSIS

"We take pride in having built . . . a most stable and confidently developing society which has assured all our citizens of social justice," said Mr. Brezhnev.

Yet the Soviet Union still has hundreds of corrective labor camps from one end of the country to the other. These camps, many of which are only a few hundred miles from Moscow, hold about a million political and religious dissidents. Precise data on these camps has been compiled by Prof. Peter Reddaway of the London School of Economics with the help of the Soviet Baptists.

"The nations and nationalities in our country have become genuinely equal," Mr. Brezhnev told the American people. Yet scores of Ukrainians are arrested every week. Thousands of Ukrainians languish in labor camps where conditions, as reported by reliable ex-inmates, are as brutal and sordid as in Stalin's day. Georgians, Lithuanians, and many other nationalities are subjected to harsh administrative measures.

While everyone agrees that West and East should "know each other better," the fact remains that Soviet citizens have access only to Western publications put out by Western Communist parties. *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, and a whole galaxy of Soviet newspapers and journals can be bought openly in most Western countries, but Western tourists look in vain for the newspapers and journals which they are accustomed to read at home.

Mr. Brezhnev and the vast majority of the Soviet peoples certainly seek peace "in the historically foreseeable future," but the Soviet Government and party so far have been determined to maintain military and political structures of a kind unknown in the major democratic countries of the West.

What Mr. Brezhnev and his party were most concerned about was the establishment of ever closer economic ties based on massive American credits—ties so stable and close that, to use Mr. Brezhnev's words, a "renunciation of cooperation would be pointless." They seek a relationship of creditor and debtor, in which, in the long run, the latter on the international plane is the stronger.

Whether the cooperation, which everyone desires, would lead to the two peoples' actually learning to know each other better depends upon whether or not the Soviets will drop their suspicions and open their society to Americans as much as American society is open to them.

THE UNITED STATES AND RHODESIAN CHROME

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the United Presbyterian Church recently contacted me concerning the importation of Rhodesian chrome and H.R. 8005, introduced by Representative FRASER, of which I am a cosponsor.

The letter which I have received clearly and eloquently articulates what the U.S. policy should be concerning these Rhodesian imports.

I now submit the text of the letter for the collective attention of my colleagues in Congress:

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The 93rd Congress will have before it legislation which is an amendment to the United Nations Participation Act of 1945. Senator Hubert Humphrey in the Senate and Congressman Donald Fraser in the House of Representatives have introduced identical bills (S. 1868 and H. 8005), the intent of which is to negate the Byrd Amendment only with respect to chrome and other imports from Rhodesia.

The Byrd Amendment has been in effect for almost two years allowing this country to make an exception to its official policy of supporting U.N. sanctions against the rebel regime in Rhodesia. We believe this state of affairs has seriously eroded the credibility of the United States in so far as its commitment to racial justice and to the United Nations is concerned.

The arguments for and against the present policy are argued and debated along familiar lines: whether or not chrome ore is in strategic demand; the quality and price of one country's grade of ore over against another's; the political ramifications of trading with a racist or a communist government; the economic repercussions in the United States of one or another policy, etc. All of these are important considerations to be weighed. We believe that experience under the Byrd Amendment has shown that United States dependence upon the importation of chrome from the Soviet Union has not lessened. Further, American workers are losing their jobs because of the importation of Rhodesian chrome processed by political slave labor.

However, we would maintain that the overriding consideration in this case can be very simply stated: Will the Congress be guided in its decision by any value more than that of the integrity of our word to support sanctions and to oppose the denial of fundamental human rights to a majority population by a minority? In our view no value can be formulated or conceived in this case which could supercede commitment to this principle of national integrity.

At a time when America's avowed dedication to its own constitutional freedoms and to their attainment by other nations throughout the world is seriously questioned here at home and elsewhere, the debate and vote on this particular piece of legislation is extremely significant. We do not hesitate to state this so strongly in view of the evidence to date that our current policy on the importation of Rhodesian chrome ore is overwhelmingly deplored by so many except for the few corporate enterprises who benefit from it and the supporters of white racial superiority, whether witting or unwitting.

Congress can ill afford to dissipate further the credibility this country can claim to have with respect to the forgotten and op-

pressed people in white-ruled Southern Africa.

Following the intention of the General Assembly of our denomination, we "call upon the U.S. Government to cease violating United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia" and in particular we ask for your support of the Humphrey/Fraser amendment to the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, which in effect would negate those portions of the Byrd Amendment relating to the importation of material from Rhodesia.

Sincerely,

CLINTON M. MARSH,

Moderator.

WILLIAM P. THOMPSON,

Stated Clerk.

BEEKEEPERS INDEMNITY PROGRAM

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer an amendment to end the sweetest farm subsidy of them all—the beekeepers' indemnity program. This Federal giveaway should really set my colleagues off buzzing, if it does not make them break out in hives.

My waxing rhetorically would be very funny if it were not for the taxpayers who are getting stung.

Under the beekeepers indemnity program, we are paying beekeepers for dead bees. Worse yet, we are paying for dead bees that are allegedly killed by pesticide programs approved by the Federal Government.

To collect under this program, a beekeeper from an area where pesticide spraying has been conducted goes to his local ASCS office and tells the agent how many hives of dead bees he has. Then he collects \$15 for each hive.

In the past, the Federal Government paid without checking up on these claims. It did not determine if the bees died from pesticides—or from old age, arthritis or too much high living. What is more the Department of Agriculture took no action against those people who used pesticides in such a way as to cause massive bee deaths. As was brought out last year in an appropriations subcommittee hearing, a person can fly over bee colonies laying down pesticides, and, regardless of his liability, the Federal Government will routinely go ahead and pay for the bee losses.

I ask my colleagues to forbear from saying that I am making too much of a small thing. Look at the size of the claims submitted under the beekeeper indemnity program and you will get a taste of what a honey of a deal Congress has created. If Congress were to continue this program, it would lay itself bare to the stinging indictment of taxpayers that it has may I say, bees in its bonnet.

Last year, over \$6 million in this honey money was ladled out to bereaved beekeepers. The queen bee of all recipients in 1972 was Stover Apiaries in Mayhew, Miss. This beekeeper waxed the taxpayers for \$457,000. At 15 bucks a hive, that is a lot of dead bees.

The all-time champion keeper of dead

bees is Jim's Valley Apiaries of Sunnyside, Wash. Jim has submitted claims for over \$1,725,000 over the past 6 years. With all the piles of dead bees Jim must have, I cannot imagine how the sunshine still penetrates into his valley.

According to the claims Jim has submitted for the past 6 years, he has lost a minimum of 13,085 hives from pesticide activity each year for the past 6 years. If I were the Administrator of this program, I think that by now I would be a little suspicious.

I cannot bear the thought that our Federal Government seeks to protect our bees by dipping its paw into the Federal nest of honey money to pay a huge bounty for their tiny corpses. This illustrates how, once it has taken wing, a Federal program can become sticky after it has jelled.

I trust my colleagues will forgive me if my honey-laden words seem to be dripping with sarcasm. But I believe that this Federal program is misdirected. It should try to protect the bees. Live bees pollinate crops. But under current Federal law, dead bees pollinate private pocketbooks.

I urge my colleagues to take the stinger out by passing this amendment to end the beekeeper indemnity program.

LISTEN WORLD

HON. BROCK ADAMS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, John Brodie is a ninth grader at Rainier Beach High School in Seattle, Wash. This year John won the King-Kitsap County Optimists Club oratorical contest with a speech entitled "Listen World" that addresses the problem of poverty. In his speech, this fine young man expresses a great deal of optimism as well as an ingrained compassion for his fellow man and I would like to share his thoughts with you today:

OPTIMISTS CLUB LISTEN WORLD ORATORY CONTEST

(By John Brodie)

Honorable judges, fellow contestants, and friends, the title of my speech is "Listen World."

In this world there are two and one-half billion people, one-half of which live on or in poverty by American standards. This is a terrible tragedy because poverty is needless and could be eradicated. But the world must stop and listen to these silent cries and respond unselfishly.

For poverty is a multi-faceted beast; with it comes disease, depravity and despair. Half of the world may never experience freedom, equality, and humanity because of the crushing force of poverty. Even the affluent cannot escape its icy touch. It has been established by criminologists that the majority of household robberies are committed by those who live in or understand the meaning of poverty.

In our country, the most affluent country in the world, it still survives. Twenty-six million of us live in poverty. When one mentions poverty, one often conjures up an image of gaunt bow-legged children drinking milk from a tin bowl. Few realize that poverty seeks out its victims from those who

are least able to defend themselves against it. Of course, this includes the old, those too sick or too feeble to go back to work again. Although one in eight children born in America are given to poverty, one-half of all Americans over sixty-five live in poverty!

In a country as wealthy as ours . . . this is needless suffering to say the least. *This vicious cycle must be stopped.* And so we ask ourselves: What causes poverty? Some say it's ignorance. Others claim it's all a state of mind. But the plain truth is people cause poverty.

And all of what I have just said is to give hope, not despair; for those who are capable of causing poverty, can also destroy it.

There are many solutions to the problem, although welfare is not one of them. Welfare is not equipped with the weapons necessary to slay the beast.

For those who claim ignorance causes poverty are partially right. Education is one weapon that is absolutely necessary in combating poverty. Without it, poverty is indeed eternal.

And for those who insist that poverty is only the condition of having little or no goods and claim that poverty no longer exists once handouts are provided are doomed to fail, for they are treating its symptoms, while ignoring the disease itself. Handouts provide little incentive, no aspiration, and no dignity. Work programs give the people the self dignity they need to pull themselves up. Then they are no longer helpless. They too can feel the joy of providing for themselves and their families through hard work, instead of waiting for humiliation handouts.

The money saved through this program could be used for rehabilitating the handicapped, and for a program for our senior citizens. The eyes of the world will bow in silent respect to any nation that succeeds in slaying this beast from their land. Our Nation can show the world that poverty need not exist forever.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL BILL

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, when the impoundment control bill, H.R. 8480, comes to the House floor later this month, I intend to offer seven amendments which I feel will greatly improve this legislation, six of which I offered unsuccessfully during the Rules Committee markup session. At this point in the RECORD I include the text and explanation of each of these amendments for the information of my colleagues. I would also like to call the attention of my colleagues to my separate views beginning on page 21 of the committee report, House Report 93-336:

ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT IMPOUNDMENT EXEMPTION

On page 3, at line 23, after the period, add the following:

"If the Comptroller General determines that the impoundment was in accordance with section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 665), commonly referred to as the "Anti-deficiency Act", the provisions of section 102 and section 104 shall not apply. In all other cases, the Comptroller General shall advise the Congress whether the impoundment was in accordance with other existing statutory authority and sections 102 and 104 of this Act shall apply."

Explanation: This amendment, identical to the language in the Senate-passed Ervin bill (S. 373, Section 2(c)), would exempt from the impoundment control procedures of H.R. 8480 those impoundments which, in the determination of the Comptroller General, are in accordance with the authority granted to the President under the Anti-deficiency Act to establish reserves to provide for contingencies, to reflect savings, and to make account changes in requirements subsequent to the appropriation action, and to reserve funds because of changing circumstances.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL

On page 4, strike line 24 through line 2 on page 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"By the Congress by passage of a concurrent resolution in accordance with the procedure set out in section 104 of this Act."

Explanation: This amendment restores the language of the Mahon bill (H.R. 5193) to require that resolutions of disapproval must pass both Houses of Congress and not just one House as provided in the Madden bill.

COMMITTEE FLEXIBILITY ON IMPOUNDMENT MESSAGES

On page 6, strike lines 5 through 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) (1) For the purposes of this section and section 102 the term 'resolution' means only a concurrent resolution which expresses the disapproval of the Congress of an impoundment of funds set forth in a special message transmitted by the President under the first section of this Act, and which is introduced and acted upon by both the House of Representatives and the Senate before the end of the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of the Congress after the date on which the President's message is received by the Congress. Where a special message specifies more than one impoundment of funds, the resolution may relate to any one or more of such impoundments; and the resolution with respect to any impoundment may express the disapproval of the Congress of any amount thereof and may set forth the basis on which the impoundment is disapproved."

Explanation: This amendment restores the language of the Mahon bill which specifies that resolutions of disapproval must be concurrent and pass both Houses before the expiration of the 60-day period. In addition, the Appropriations Committees may report a resolution which deals with only selected parts of a President's impoundment message or which may disapprove only a selected amount of any one impoundment.

DISCHARGING DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTIONS

On page 7, strike lines 12 through line 9 on page 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(d) (1) If the committee to which a resolution with respect to a special message has been referred has not reported it at the end of thirty days of continuous session after its introduction, and if such resolution (or identical resolutions) is sponsored or cosponsored by at least one-fourth of the Members of the House in which it is introduced, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

"(2) If the committee has reported or has been discharged from further consideration of such a resolution, it shall not be in order at a future date for the committee to report or to be discharged from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to the same special message."

Explanation: This amendment would make it possible to automatically discharge the Appropriations Committee from further consideration of a resolution of disapproval if it has not been reported within 30-days after its introduction, if the resolution or identical resolutions are cosponsored by at least one-

fourth of the membership of the House involved. The Madden bill, on the other hand, would require a motion to discharge, seconded by one-fifth of a quorum and approved by a majority vote of the House involved.

AMENDING DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTIONS

On page 8, at line 23, strike all after the period through line 2 on page 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Amendments to the resolution shall be in order provided that such amendments relate to the same special message to which the resolution refers but do not violate the exemption under section 101(c)(2) of this Act. It shall not be in order to move to recommit the resolution or to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to."

Explanation: This amendment simply makes it in order to amend resolutions of disapproval on the floor of the House involved so long as the amendment is germane to the special message and does not violate the Antideficiency Act exemption of amendment #1 above.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF TITLE I

On page 11, after line 10, add the following new section:

"Sec. 109. The foregoing provisions of this title shall take effect on the effective date of legislation which improves congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals in a comprehensive manner."

Explanation: This amendment would make the effective date of the impoundment control procedures and requirements of Title I contingent upon the effective date of legislation which reforms the congressional budgetary process in a comprehensive manner.

CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR SPENDING CONTROL

On page 12, strike line 1 through line 10 on page 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 202. (a) It shall be the responsibility of the Congress to take such action as may be necessary to keep expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, within the limitation specified in section 201.

"(b) Before the close of the first session of the Ninety-third Congress, the Congress shall complete action on a concurrent resolution which reaffirms or revises the limitation specified in section 201.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, if such concurrent resolution or any amendment thereto, provides for an increase in the limitation specified in section 201, such resolution or amendment shall also provide for a corresponding increase in the overall level of revenue or in the public debt limit, or a combination thereof.

"(d) For the purposes of this section, if estimated expenditures and net lending will exceed the limitation specified in section 201, a concurrent resolution reaffirming such limitation, and any amendment thereto, shall provide for appropriate reductions in existing budget authority consistent with such limitation."

Explanation: This amendment would strike the provisions of the Madden bill which place the responsibility for holding expenditures within the fiscal 1974 limitation on the President by giving him authority to make pro rata impoundments. Instead, this amendment would place the responsibility with the Congress to hold spending under the ceiling and provides for the passage of a concurrent resolution before the close of the first session of the 93rd Congress either reaffirming or revising the limitation. If the limitation is revised upward, provision must be made in the resolution for a corresponding increase in revenues, the debt limit, or both. If the concurrent resolution reaffirms the limitation, but estimated expenditures and net lending will exceed the limitation, the resolution must provide for

appropriate reductions in existing budget authority consistent with the limitation. This amendment is patterned after the recommendation of the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control that the Congress reaffirm or revise the limitation on expenditures and net lending by concurrent resolution before the close of each session of Congress.

RETIREMENT OF JOSEPH F. SANTOIANA, JR.

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding law enforcement professional, Joseph F. Santoiana, Jr., has ended his 33-year career with the FBI, and it seems appropriate that we take official note of his retirement.

This quiet, unassuming American of Spanish heritage headed the FBI's Field Office in Tampa, Fla., from the time it was established in 1960 until his retirement June 29, 1973.

He leaves his post amid expressions of admiration and respect by the news media, public officials, his superiors, and the Agents whom he supervised—admiration and respect well earned.

For this is a man whose career through three decades has manifested steadfast dedication, utmost competence and unquestioned loyalty, and his contribution to the FBI, law enforcement, and his country, can hardly be measured.

Proficient in four languages, Mr. Santoiana was an educator for almost 10 years before joining the FBI in 1940. A native of Bridgeport, Conn., he was graduated with honors from Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in 1931 and was offered a scholarship to the University of Paris.

He chose to teach, however, and taught at a college in Algeria for a year before returning to the United States to attend Massachusetts State College.

From 1935 to 1940, Mr. Santoiana served as supervisor of English for the elementary schools of Puerto Rico. But he was inevitably drawn to a career in law enforcement, and when he entered the FBI in 1940, his linguistic ability and knowledge of Spanish culture proved most valuable.

Before his first year with the FBI had expired, Mr. Santoiana had established a Spanish language school at FBI Headquarters.

He voluntarily served in key assignments in South and Central America during World War II, working with police in several countries to detect and combat foreign espionage operations.

Having clearly demonstrated his ability and dedication, Mr. Santoiana was designated Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the New Haven, Conn., Field Office of the FBI in 1946.

Thereafter, he served as special agent in charge of FBI field offices in San Diego, Calif.; Houston, Tex.; Portland, Ore.; Springfield, Ill.; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and, of course, Tampa.

Two facets of Mr. Santoiana's capabilities have shone brilliantly: His accom-

plishments as a law enforcement administrator, and his achievements in the field of police training.

His official FBI service record abounds with commendations and incentive awards.

He has worked on many of the FBI's most famous cases, including the Mackle kidnaping case in Florida. In personally commending Mr. Santoiana for his efforts in the Mackle case, the late J. Edgar Hoover commented:

Without regard for your own safety you and your associates took courageous action which led to the apprehension of (Gary Steven) Krist, who was convicted of the kidnaping of Barbara Jane Mackle.

It was Mr. Santoiana who leaped from a hovering helicopter and pursued Krist through a mangrove swamp at Hog Island, Fla.

In the field of police training, he has served in many ways. In San Diego he was chairman of the training committee of the California Police Officers Association. In 1962, he was FBI representative at a pilot class of the Inter-American Police Academy at Fort Davis, Canal Zone, the purpose of which was to train foreign police officers in law enforcement matters. He is currently a member of the board of directors of the Tampa Bay Area Chiefs of Police.

The community in which he spent his last 13 years of FBI service appreciates Mr. Santoiana's contributions. He recently received an outstanding citizens award from the Tampa Chamber of Commerce. He was honored at a special ceremony conducted by Federal judges of the middle district of Florida on June 29.

An editorial that appeared in the Tampa Times on May 26 said this:

Santoiana is typical of the FBI Agent of the J. Edgar Hoover era. He was always quiet, unobtrusive but very much in control of matters. He certainly inspired confidence in the FBI Office here. . . .

While he was never prominent in the headlines, many of us in the press have been conscious of Santoiana's presence and influence. His opinion, although rarely volunteered, was highly respected. He was as dependable as he was circumspect.

Mr. Hoover wrote a personal letter to Mr. Santoiana commemorating his 30th anniversary of service with the FBI, which I quote in part:

The years during which you have been with the FBI have been a period of tremendous expansion in the obligations which the Bureau has been called upon to discharge. This, I know, has meant increased responsibilities for our personnel.

The willingness with which you have voluntarily given of your personal time and energy has been a source of gratification to me and I want you to know of my deep appreciation for your steadfast loyalty and your conscientious devotion to your job. Such an attitude has indeed been an example to those associated with you.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this professional lawman's career exemplifies the qualities of leadership, efficiency, integrity, and dedication that elevated the Federal Bureau of Investigation to its position of preeminence in the law enforcement field.

Floridians, and, indeed, all of us who cherish a free and lawful society, are indebted to Joseph F. Santoiana, Jr., and other lawmen like him.

WYATT QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, again this year I have asked the people of my district, the First District of Oregon, for their opinions on certain important issues facing our Nation. As in the past, the participation of my constituents was excellent. I am proud to report that over 35,000 persons responded to my annual questionnaire.

I have just sent my constituents the results of my 1973 questionnaire. At this time I would like to share these with my colleagues in the House, as I believe the results are most interesting and informative:

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you feel the President should be able to impound federal monies which the U.S. Congress has already approved for spending? (In Percentage)

Yes ----- 35
 If Congress approved ----- 20
 No ----- 38
 No opinion ----- 3
 Other alternatives ----- 1

2. Should the Social Security Tax be absorbed into the Federal Income Tax structure?

Yes ----- 15
 No ----- 61
 Change in some other way ----- 5
 No opinion ----- 13
 Other alternatives ----- 1

3. Should members of the press (newspapers, magazines, radio and TV) be protected by law from having to disclose their sources of information even if a court, legislature, or executive branches of government feel that they should disclose their information sources?

Yes (Newsmen's sources should be protected) ----- 64
 No (Newsmen should be forced to disclose) ----- 23
 No opinion ----- 3
 Other alternatives ----- 6

4. Now that there is a cease fire in Vietnam and the U.S. prisoners are being returned should those persons who have deserted from the armed forces or evaded the draft during the Vietnam War be granted some form of amnesty?

Now ----- 17
 Sometime in the future ----- 8
 Never ----- 42
 Equivalent Service ----- 28
 No opinion ----- 5
 Other alternatives ----- 2

5. Even if it might result in higher taxes to you, would you favor substantial federal incentives in the form of federal grants, tax incentives and strong federal controls on industry and state and local governments to reduce air, water, land and other pollution?

Yes ----- 50
 No ----- 34
 No opinion ----- 4
 Other alternatives ----- 9

6. Should access to and use of marijuana be treated in the law much the same as alcohol now is?

Yes ----- 39
 No ----- 52

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

No opinion ----- 3
 Other alternatives ----- 3

7. Do you think the federal government should provide a medical insurance program to everyone, even if it meant higher taxes to you?

Yes ----- 39
 If "yes," how should it be financed?:
 Social security taxes ----- 24
 Income taxes ----- 34
 National sales tax ----- 20
 Other alternatives ----- 18

No ----- 46
 No opinion ----- 3
 Other alternatives ----- 3

8. In order to slow inflation should the Federal Government:

Continue the present program of wage and price controls pretty much as the Administration is now doing ----- 9
 Increase taxes ----- 3
 Reduce Federal expenditures ----- 41
 Place stronger controls on:
 Wages ----- 23
 Prices ----- 6
 Profits ----- 3
 None of the above ----- 1
 Other alternatives ----- 3

9. Do you feel that there should be some legal constitutional constraint by Congress on the President's power to commit U.S. troops outside the U.S. to hostile actions?

President should be limited to committing troops to hostile action for only 60 days unless specifically approved by Congress ----- 59
 No change should be made in the present powers of the President to commit troops to hostile action outside the United States ----- 21
 Other alternatives ----- 14

POLAND JOINS THE LIST

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal the other day carried a two-paragraph item to the effect that the Singer Co. has signed a long-term contract with Poland's Universal Foreign Trade Enterprises to produce sewing machines in Poland.

Under terms of the pact, the Journal reports, Singer will provide designs and technical blueprints to the General Walter factory in Radom, Poland, which expects to get into production next year. One-third of the Polish factory's output will be taken by Singer for sales in other markets.

How many Americans' jobs, I ask, will vanish in this arrangement? Also, how much cheaper will Poland with its low cost labor be able to make these machines for Singer? I fear that we are seeing in this another movement of business and employment away from us and to another land.

I suggest that the Federal agencies with a responsibility to our workmen and to our economic well-being generally check into this Singer deal. We have sat back too long while this kind of exportation of American know-how and American jobs has taken place. It is time that we do something to stop it.

WE MUST ALSO PURGE OURSELVES OF THE ERROR THAT CONFUSES POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITH DISLOYALTY

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, David Broder's column in the Washington Post of July 4 is recommended reading. It follows:

WE MUST ALSO PURGE OURSELVES OF THE ERROR THAT CONFUSES POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITH DISLOYALTY

(By David S. Broder)

The one proposition upon which all Washington, and, I would guess, the whole country would agree is that we can be grateful this is not the year of our Bicentennial. It would be a little difficult, not to say hypocritical, to proclaim the success of the American experiment in this season of Watergate. Three years from now . . . who knows, our case may look better.

What we have come to understand—luckily, in time to purge ourselves of it—is that we have been governed by men who feared and distrusted the people they were supposed to be serving, the very people in whose name they exercised their great power.

Whether it was a President affronted by the sight of a single demonstrator in Lafayette Park or a White House underling enthusiastically compiling an "enemies list," these men were determined to brook no opposition. It was their fear and their arrogance that led to the pattern of lawless, unconstitutional actions we have come to call Watergate.

It is not enough to rid ourselves of the perpetrators of these crimes. We must also purge ourselves of the error that confuses political opposition with disloyalty. We need to relearn our own democratic tradition and regain the habits of freedom and dissent which these men sought so ruthlessly to suppress.

Here, in the spirit of the Independence Day holiday, are three brief thoughts to ponder:

The first, from a Founding Father: "I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me in opinion without imputing to them criminality. I know too well the weakness and uncertainty of human reason to wonder at its different results. Both of our political parties, at least the honest part of them, agree conscientiously in the same object—the public good; but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good. . . .

"Which is right, time and experience will prove. . . . With whichever opinion the body of the nation concurs, that must prevail. My anxieties on this subject will never carry me beyond the use of fair and honorable means, of truth and reason; nor have they ever lessened my esteem for moral worth, nor alienated my affections from a single friend, who did not first withdraw himself from me."

The second passage, by a 20th-century philosopher, is this: "If we are to preserve democracy, we must understand its principles. And the principle which distinguishes it from all other forms of government is that in a democracy the opposition not only is tolerated as constitutional but must be maintained because it is in fact indispensable. . . . For in making the great experiment of governing people by consent rather than by coercion, it is not sufficient that the party in power should have a majority. It is just as necessary . . . that it must listen

to the minority and be moved by the minority. . . .

"A good statesman, like any other sensible human being, always learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters. For his supporters will push him to disaster unless his opponents show him where the dangers are. So if he is wise, he will often pray to be delivered from his friends, because they will ruin him. But, though it hurts, he ought also to pray never to be left without opponents; for they keep him on the path of reason and good sense."

The third, and final text, by a contemporary political leader, is this: "A politician knows that his friends are not always his allies, and that his adversaries are not his enemies. A politician knows how to make the process of democracy work and loves the intricate workings of the democratic system. . . .

"A politician knows that his words are his weapons, but that his word is his bond. A politician knows that only if he leaves room for discussion and room for concession can he gain room for maneuver.

"A politician knows that the best way to be a winner is to make the other side feel it does not have to be a loser. And a politician . . . knows both the name of the game and the rules of the game, and he seeks his

ends through the time-honored democratic means."

The first passage comes from Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration, in an 1804 letter to Abigail Adams. The second is from Walter Lippmann's 1939 essay "The Indispensable Opposition."

And the third passage, interestingly is from Richard M. Nixon's eulogy of Everett M. Dirksen on Sept. 9, 1969.

Had the men in power understood and heeded those thoughts, this would have been a happier 197th birthday of the Republic. Perhaps by 1976, we will have found leaders who grasp their meaning and give more than lip service to keeping them alive.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 1973

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, each year since 1959, the third week of the month of July has been designated and observed

as Captive Nations Week, under Public Law 86-90. Proclamations by the President, State Governors, and mayors have marked this event for the captive nations of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania.

Certainly, our concern for the people of these lands is not limited to the 1 week of Captive Nations Week; however, Captive Nations Week presents itself as an exceptional opportunity for a show of public support and solidarity for all Europeans in Central and Eastern Europe who seek liberty.

The recent summit talks between President Nixon and Soviet Party Leader Brezhnev and the improving relations in general between the United States and Russia, provide a basis for hope for those "captive" Europeans toward whom Captive Nations Week is directed.

I appeal to the people of the United States to remain cognizant of the destiny of those in Central and Eastern Europe who seek freedom but cannot obtain it, and to recognize the opportunity that Captive Nations Week affords us.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, July 11, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our maker.—Psalms 95:6.

O God and Father of us all, we lift our hearts unto Thee with thanksgiving for the rest and recreation our recess has made available to us. May it also have renewed us in body and in spirit making us ready for the tasks that lie ahead. Move Thou within our hearts that we may meet our duties with courage, manage our responsibilities with confidence, and master our difficulties with a creative faith.

Reveal to us the decisions we should make, the procedures we should follow, and the paths we should tread. May all our endeavors be based upon intelligent good will, dynamic faith, and a vital patriotism.

Sustain us in our efforts to make our Nation a better nation and our world a better world. Lead us all in the ways of peace, unity, and good will for Thy name's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 21, 1973:

H.R. 4443. An act for the relief of Ronald K. Downie.

On June 25, 1973:

H.R. 5293. An act to authorize additional appropriations to carry out the Peace Corps Act, and for other purposes.

On July 1, 1973:

H.R. 8410. An act to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through November 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

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

H.J. Res. 499. Joint resolution providing for an extension of the term of the Commission on the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 636. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.

On July 6, 1973:

H.R. 5157. An act to amend the Service Contract Act of 1965 to extend its geographical coverage to contracts performed on Canton Island.

H.R. 5857. An act to amend the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7357. An act to amend sections 3(e) and 5(1)(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to simplify administration of the act; and to amend section 226(e) of the Social Security Act to extend kidney disease medicare coverage to railroad employees, their spouses, and their dependent children; and for other purposes.

On July 9, 1973:

H.R. 5383. An act to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for the procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments, to authorize for bridge alterations, to authorize for the Coast Guard an end-year strength for active duty personnel, to authorize for the Coast Guard average military student loads, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8537. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to make permanent certain provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Secretary had reengrossed the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 8619) entitled "An act making appropriations for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes," and returned the same with the bill and accompanying papers to the House of Representatives.

TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR BLOOD DONORS

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read this morning of the announcement by HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger of the development of a new national blood policy which is designed to achieve an all-volunteer blood donor system. It is necessary that such a policy be established to increase the supply of blood, to insure the safe quality of that blood and to lower the cost of blood to patients.

I have introduced legislation, cosponsored by 31 Members of the House, which provides that blood donations be considered a charitable contribution deductible from a taxpayer's gross income. This bill permits a \$25 deduction for each pint of blood donated to a nonprofit blood collecting agency, setting a \$125 annual limitation for each donor. I first introduced this legislation in the 91st Congress, then in the 92d, and again in the 93d Congress. Its need is apparent with each passing year as the need for blood grows.

The dangers of contracting hepatitis are far greater from a commercial pint of blood than from a donated pint. In