

H.J. Res. 673. Joint resolution, a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. NIX, Mr. BURTON, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. STEELMAN):

H. Res. 496. Resolution saluting Hank Aaron for his achievement both on and off

the baseball field; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 9393. A bill for the relief of Mary Notarothomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 9394. A bill for the relief of Vernon H. Fitchett, captain, U.S. Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WELCOME TO THE CUTTER "EVERGREEN"

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 1973

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, last March I had the pleasant task of welcoming the Coast Guard oceanographic research vessel *Evergreen* to her new home port at New London, Conn.

The assignment of cutter *Evergreen* to New London marks the beginning of major Coast Guard research activities on the east coast and represents a significant addition to the pool of marine research, development and testing talent in southeastern Connecticut.

On Sunday, July 1, the Hartford Courant published a feature article by Patricia Barnes entitled "The Coast Guard's New Outlook." I am submitting a copy of Miss Barnes' piece for the RECORD in order to further call the attention of my colleagues to the rapidly expanding role of the U.S. Coast Guard:

THE COAST GUARD'S NEW OUTLOOK

Once a prosaic buoy tender, the 30-year-old U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Evergreen* has undergone what might be termed recycling. The sleek 80-foot cutter is now the first oceanographic research vessel of its type on the East Coast, and only the second in the Coast Guard.

At a period when similar buoy tenders are being decommissioned because of the development of self-maintained buoys which transmit information, the *Evergreen's* future is bright. The converted cutter arrived in her new home port at New London harbor in March, fresh from a \$2 million, seven-month facelift at the Coast Guard shipyard in Baltimore, Md.

The *Evergreen* did not remain in port long; the vessel departed in April for a three-month tour of duty off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. There scientists on board gather data based on water current and velocity studies to predict the movement and drift of massive icebergs. This data is used to forewarn freighters and shipping barges of the impending danger from floating bergs.

Following the annual spring iceberg patrol in July, the *Evergreen* is to perform a number of other research tasks from the arctic to the equator. Capt. Martin J. Moynihan, 35, the trim, red-haired commander of the *Evergreen*, reported the most notable feature of the renovated cutter is its "flexibility."

Moynihan, a 1960 Coast Guard Academy graduate, said the cutters is equipped to scour the ocean floor for mineral and core samples, gather and process all weather information data except upper air, or test nutrient and temperature levels of sea water to track the migration of fish.

Pointing to Long Island Sound, the skipper said the cutter is also able to collect environmental research data concerning oil or other forms of water pollution and its effect

on the ecology of marine life. In the winter of 1972, he said, scientists on the *Evergreen* surveyed the East Coast to determine the extent of coastal pollution.

Jim Fleishell, Coast Guard group commander for Long Island Sound, said the *Evergreen* was reconfigured to be as versatile as possible and to accomplish a variety of functions. The buoy tender was reconverted when proposed funding for a new oceanographic research vessel did not survive Congress.

Among the facilities which were installed are chemical and oceanographic science laboratories and workshops with computers and modern testing equipment used by Coast Guard and civilian scientists who board the *Evergreen* each trip.

Modernizing the vessel included installation of a new evaporator for converting sea water to fresh water; a central sewage treatment system to avoid pollution; a new bow thruster for greater maneuverability; a new hydraulic system plus an emergency hydraulic generator. One of the cutter's two engines was overhauled and two new boilers were installed.

Fleishell said modernization was not limited to the interior of the cutter. The bridge deckhouse was removed and replaced by a larger deckhouse with an enclosed wheel room, a separate chart room, and an enlarged radio room complex to accommodate new satellite navigational equipment.

The 55 crew members and six officers are also getting a taste of modernization. Bunks which were formerly stacked three or four high to save space, are now stacked only two high, with individual lighting. Air conditioning was added, shower facilities expanded, and lounge areas repainted. Also, contributing to high morale on long trips, Moynihan said, is the refurbished mess deck and galley. "We get better food and that's greatly appreciated," he said.

"Compared to the 30-year-old facilities we had, this may sound luxurious, but remember we spend months on end at sea," Moynihan explained.

The *Evergreen* was originally commissioned in 1943 as one of some 50 Coast Guard cutters built in the early 1940's mainly to service and maintain navigational buoys. All were named after flowers, trees and shrubs; hence the Mariposa and Owasco which were also based in New London before decommissioning.

The *Evergreen* has taken part in oceanographic research since 1947 when it was assigned to the international ice patrol. Briefly during World War II, however, the *Evergreen* served as a convoy carrying supplies to American and allied bases in Greenland. The cutter has also served as a buoy tender, ice breaker, search and rescue ship among other duties. In 1963 the *Evergreen* was designated primarily an ocean research vessel and a minimal amount of scientific equipment was installed on the buoy tender.

The emergence of the *Evergreen*, and the 213-foot converted Navy vessel the *Acushnet* based in Mississippi, as fully equipped oceanographic research vessel are signs of the beginning of a new era for the Coast Guard. Aside from policing the seas and facilitating "traffic" right-of-way. The Coast Guard in the past few years has opened up fields of research into marine life and ecology including

the promise of extensive scientific research in the future.

When welcoming the *Evergreen* and crew to New London in March, U.S. Rep. Robert H. Steele, R-Vermont-2nd, noted that since Coast Guard research programs were initiated in 1969, federal funding has increased from \$4 million to \$18 million. Steele along with local officials hailed the coming of the cutter to New London as a "giant step" for both the Coast Guard and southeastern Connecticut.

The *Evergreen*, said New London Mayor Daniel D. Schwartz, is representative of a new and burgeoning marine research and development industry in southeastern Connecticut. He noted that although the *Evergreen* is temporarily berthed at the New London Naval Underwater Systems Center here, it will have a permanent berth opposite the new Coast Guard Research and Development center under construction north of the Coast Guard Academy on the Thames River.

SCIENCE

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, more than any time in our history, we are concerned about the environment and the health of man. Unfortunately, the news media, along with several types of publications that are not completely factual, have been responsible for an overplay on this important subject. As a consequence, the pseudo-environmentalists are "coming out of the cracks," with the voices of reason falling deaf on their ears and with scientific facts in too many instances giving way to emotion.

It is also a misfortune that in recent years a few Government agencies have assumed a dominant role in determining what research should be conducted in this important field of pollution control as it is concerned with our environment. This raises the serious question of whether or not we are traveling on a one-way research street, with those private parties who have invested millions of dollars in research being confronted, through the simple issuance of a Government directive, with the loss of their entire investment.

I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial which appeared in the July 13, 1973, issue of Science, volume 181, No. 4095. It is a thought-provoking article which, if followed, could return us to a two-way research street that is both public and private. This dual approach to research should produce optimum results. I commend this editorial to the attention of everyone interested in a practical, rather than an emotional,

approach to pollution control through effective research.

The editorial follows:

RESEARCH IMPACT STATEMENTS

There is little question that environmental impact statements should play an important role in technology assessment and social control. Would it not also be reasonable to ask that research impact statements be prepared by regulatory agencies? During the last few years, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and, more recently, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have assumed—either indirectly or by actual legal mandate—in certain fields the dominant role in deciding what research could or could not be done and especially how long it would take to bring such work to a decision point. Should the effect of such actions on research also be evaluated? Research impact statements could be prepared either as internal agency documents or as part of an open dossier. My own recommendation is that these documents be used primarily within the agency at first, in order to permit it to determine for itself what information and policies could be derived from such statements. Even such limited use would impose upon the staffs of regulatory agencies a mental discipline that is sometimes lacking in the current decision-making process. Eventually, depending on the experience gained, the statements could become a regular feature, generally available and subject to refutation.

A typical research impact statement ought to include an evaluation (even if only a subjective one) of the research area that would be affected by given regulatory requirements. Major items that should be taken into consideration are the novelty of the research, the effects of the regulatory requirement on other areas, and, most important, a cost-benefit determination. For example, a given regulatory requirement might achieve a relatively minor gain in safety information at the expense of an important line of research. If so, what alternatives might provide such safety information without a substantial negative impact on research? What is the price in lost benefits that the public will pay through a considerable delay in the completion or total abandonment of a given project? The pharmaceutical field appears to be replete with such examples, and various people have claimed that the drastic reduction in the introduction of significant new drugs during the last decade is associated to a considerable extent with FDA-imposed requirements. If research impact statements had been required of the FDA during that decade, their review at this time and comparison with the actual research conducted would have been very useful in confirming or rejecting such claims.

Research impact statements would also be useful in the field of new insecticides. Before substantial field trials with new insecticides can be undertaken, the sponsor of such trials must receive from the EPA an "experimental permit." Refusal of such permits usually prevents further development and presumably is based on real or hypothetical environmental considerations. Would it not also be desirable for these considerations to be accompanied by a statement that would evaluate the potential damage (that is, failure to replace presently used, persistent insecticides) if such research were not done?

The impact of regulatory agencies on research is now so enormous that they should bear some of the responsibility for prospective research planning—especially if the effect can be felt on a national scale. The research impact statement may be a useful device in calling attention at an early stage to the need for modification or even elimination of counterproductive regulatory practices.—CARL DJERASSI, *Professor of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305*

LOW U.S. COPPER PRICES DRAW BIG ORDERS

HON. DONALD J. MITCHELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. MITCHELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two legislative proposals authorizing the release of strategic materials from our national stockpile.

At the outset, I wish to stress that the materials covered in my measures have been declared by the administration to be surplus to our national security needs. Consequently, it is my hope that we will be able to act with dispatch in advancing these bills to enactment.

I have introduced two separate measures, one an omnibus bill covering all of the more than 20 strategic materials the administration has determined to be surplus to our stockpile requirements, the other dealing exclusively with copper.

My particular interest in the copper situation is prompted by my familiarity with the problem facing the industry. I have had the opportunity to confer at length with industry spokesmen affiliated with copper consuming firms located in my district. They all relay the same basic story—unless some relief is forthcoming in the very near future, production will have to be reduced substantially or perhaps halted altogether. This involves jobs and the threat of further unemployment and simply cannot be tolerated.

The problem facing the copper consuming industry—its inability to get product at a reasonable price on the open market—is outlined in two Wall Street Journal articles that will be inserted in the RECORD for all to read following my remarks.

Before concluding I would like to point out that I introduced the separate measure dealing exclusively with copper with the thought that I might be able to accelerate the pace of its journey through the legislative chambers by dealing only with one product. I know that when a number of items are covered in an omnibus bill questions about one feature or another sometimes delay prompt action on the overall measure until answers can be found.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that we will accord this matter the degree of urgency it requires so that the stockpile release sought will be a reality in the very near future.

The articles follow:

LOW U.S. COPPER PRICES DRAW BIG ORDERS FROM FOREIGNERS AS WORLD SUPPLIES TIGHTEN

(By Stephen Josefik)

NEW YORK.—Foreign buyers are placing big orders for copper in the U.S. dealer market because the U.S. prices are the lowest they can find.

An importer of foreign ore who also handles copper re-refined from domestic scrap said the foreign buying last week involved hundreds of tons. Japanese, European and South American buyers are ordering "whatever cathode and electrolytic copper they can get their hands on," the dealer said.

The relatively low U.S. prices reflect the ceiling prices imposed by the Cost of Living

Council on U.S. dealers. The ceilings, between 70 cents and 80 cents a pound, are the levels at which the dealers did domestic business from June 1 to June 8. But the ceilings don't apply to export sales, and the dealers therefore sold export supplies as high as 85 cents a pound last week. Handlers are "rushing to line up as much copper as they can at refineries to fill further export orders" one dealer said.

The London Metal Exchange price for electrolytic copper, the basis used for foreign producers' sales, was 83¼ cents a pound Friday. With duty, freight and other charges, the foreign metal would cost 86¼ cents if delivered to New York.

The copper futures market on the Commodities Exchange Inc. at New York came under the federal ceilings last week. The exchange immediately ordered all trading in July 1973 copper contracts to be confined to liquidation of outstanding positions and deliveries by new sellers. The exchange ordered all trading in the July 1973 copper delivery to end tomorrow, instead of July 20 as previously set by the exchange. Officials also set 76¼ cents a pound as the ceiling at which copper can be delivered through the exchange.

Last Friday copper for deliver this month sold as high as 81.75 cents, up 2¼ cents a pound from Thursday, before closing at 81.7 cents a pound.

Brokers said previous short sellers rushed to buy back contracts before tomorrow's trading deadline for the spot month. Dealers who actually held copper supplies which they intended to deliver if the price was attractive, for example, bought back their "short hedges," looking for more attractive sales areas, possibly the export market.

The tight copper supply throughout the world results from increased business activity, labor problems and the unsettled monetary situation.

A strike at Chile's El Teniente mine, the largest underground copper mine in the world, started April 19, and strikes at other mines in the country have followed. The El Teniente strike has already cost the country more than \$50 million in copper exports. But last night workers there accepted in principle a government proposal for a settlement.

There have also been strikes at Peruvian copper mines. And Rhodesia closed its border, forcing Zambia to use long, slow routes to move its copper for export.

Major domestic copper producers had scheduled rises in copper selling prices from the present 60 cents to 60½ cents a pound but were stopped by Phase 3½ controls. Now, they continue to allocate copper to regular customers. Fabricators that can't get enough copper from the large producers buy their remaining requirements in the U.S. dealer market, but the exports are causing this supply to tighten.

COPPER PRICE HITS RECORD \$1.01 A POUND IN U.S. DEALER MARKET

Refined copper prices in the U.S. dealer market soared five cents a pound to a record \$1.01 a pound, but, little, if any, export business took place because of the metal's scarcity.

"All the refined imported copper that was in U.S. bonded warehouses was cleared out, either for export or to domestic industries," leading metal handlers said.

"What's more," one said, "there is very little offered from foreign sellers. At the same time, there appears to be a reluctance to buy at the current high price levels."

In the New York futures market, copper prices for some contracts rose the daily two-cent-a-pound limit. This brought the four-day gain to 6½ cents. On the London Metal Exchange, copper for immediate delivery sold at the equivalent of 97¼ cents yesterday, up 6½ cents from Wednesday. The price on the

London exchange at the start of this month was around 81 cents a pound.

Reports circulated yesterday that Japanese buyers were interested in placing further contracts for copper in London, but the "forceful buying" by Chinese interests, evident since late last week, wasn't apparent yesterday.

Stocks of copper in warehouses, licensed by the London Metal Exchange, at the close of last week totaled 40,000 tons. The supply has been dropping steadily from a record of almost 200,000 tons at the end of 1972. Another drop is expected this week, as owners withdraw supplies for manufacturing needs.

A British copper dealer said the "terrific demand" for immediate-delivery copper is underscored by the substantial premium paid for copper in this position from the price for delivery within three months. The current premium is 5½ cents a pound, compared with only one cent about six weeks ago.

Expectations are increasing for the U.S. to place restrictions on exports of copper. One metal trader, however, said he didn't expect an imposition of an embargo on copper exports from the U.S. until the government eliminates an import duty of 0.8 cent a pound, or \$16 a ton.

Another source commented that "at the present time, it doesn't matter if there is an import duty or not, because there isn't any copper around."

Up until several days ago, a U.S. dealer said he was able to buy copper imported from Canada and before that some from Mexico. These supplies are preferred because of the short haul, he added.

Meanwhile, major U.S. copper producers are taking orders for shipment next month from their regular domestic customers. The producers quoted prices at 60 cents to 60¼ cents a pound. Some sought to raise prices prior to the current freeze, but were prevented from doing so by that regulation.

If the producers should get relief from the current restrictions, the price on the latest sales will be based on the day of shipment. Copper sold for export is free from price limitations.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT, JR.—"MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, western New York, where my 38th district is located, is fortunate in having one of the most active and creative business communities in our Nation. This has come about, I believe, because of the efforts of talented young businessmen like William D. Hassett, Jr., president of W. D. Hassett, Inc.

Bill heads the largest real estate servicing firm of its kind in western New York and employs over 600 area residents in both real estate and related services, such as maintenance, construction, and hotel service. Two of Buffalo's landmarks—the 29-story Rand Building and the Statler Hilton Hotel—have been acquired by him in the last 2 years.

A leader in community affairs, Bill served as general chairman of the 1972 United Fund Appeal which reported the largest amount of money ever raised in a community drive in western New York. He also is a trustee of both the State University of New York and Canisius

College and is president of the United Way of Buffalo and Erie County.

His most recently received honor is the Niagara Frontier Businessman of the Year Award which was presented at the University of Buffalo School of Management Alumni Association's annual awards banquet at the Pellamwood House, West Seneca, N.Y.

I would like to join Bill's many other friends in saluting him for his outstanding achievements and leadership in the community and throughout western New York. Congratulations, Bill, for your well-deserved award.

\$3.1 MILLION A DAY FOR DEATH IN INDOCHINA; \$3.1 MILLION FOR A BETTER LIFE IN AMERICA

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to examine the cost of death and destruction brought by U.S. military operations in Indochina, and to compare this with the cost of preserving and improving life here at home.

In order to make such a comparison, I offer, first, the following testimony of Dennis J. Doolin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, before the House Committee on Armed Services on May 8, 1973. Mr. Doolin had been asked a series of questions on the cost of U.S. military operations in Cambodia and Laos, and in his testimony he repeated the questions and stated his answers as follows:

Mr. DOOLIN. Yes, sir.

One question we will not be able to provide the answer, unfortunately, for another 24 hours.

Question 1. The number of sorties flown by U.S. military airplanes, for bombing purposes, over Cambodia during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973. The answer is 12,136.

Question 2. The number of sorties flown by the U.S. military airplanes for bombing purposes, over Laos during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. 8,985. In addition, since the Laos cease-fire on February 22, 1973, 88 attack sorties have been flown in Laos in response to Royal Lao Government requests.

Question 3. The tonnage of bombs and shells fired or dropped on Cambodia by U.S. military forces during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. 82,837 short tons.

Question 4. The tonnage of bombs and shells fired or dropped on Laos by U.S. military forces during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. 63,082 short tons. Since the Laos cease-fire on February 22, 1973, 1,038 short tons have been expended in Laos.

Question 5. The number and nomenclature of airplanes lost by the United States over Cambodia or its territorial waters during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. One USAF OV-10; one USAF F-4.

In addition, on May 4, 1973, a U.S. Air Force A-7 was lost due to mechanical difficulty. The pilot was recovered in good condition.

Question 6. The number and nomenclature of airplanes lost by the United States over Laos during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. One EC-47.

Question 7. The number of Americans killed, wounded, captured, and missing in action while participating in flights over Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. Killed in action, 9; missing in action, 2.

Question 8. The cost incurred by the United States as a result of all bombing and shelling carried on by the United States in or over Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973, including the cost of bombs and shells, ships and airplanes employed during such period, salaries of U.S. military personnel during such period, involved in operating and maintaining such ships and airplanes, cost of equipment destroyed or damaged while participating in bombing missions over Cambodia and Laos, and all other expenses attributable to such bombing and shelling, during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. Based upon cost factors covering munitions, fuel, aircraft attrition, and certain amounts paid to crews while in flight status, the following costs were incurred by the United States January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973, for bombing operations over Laos and Cambodia:

Cambodia	\$159,482,375
Laos	99,190,719
Total	258,673,094

Question 9. The number of sorties flown by U.S. military airplanes, for purposes other than bombing, over Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. Cambodia, 6,181; Laos, 5,439; total 11,620.

Question 10. The cost incurred by the United States as a result of all actions, other than bombing, carried on by the United States in or over Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973, including the cost of airplanes employed during such period, salaries of U.S. military personnel, during such period, involved in operating and maintaining such airplanes, cost of equipment destroyed or damaged while participating in all activities, other than bombing, over Cambodia and Laos, during the period January 27, 1973, through April 30, 1973.

Answer. The cost incurred by the United States for air operations other than bombing over Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973, to April 30, 1973, is not readily available in the format requested. The response will be provided later for the record, and as I indicated, Mr. Chairman, we hope to have this to you within 24 hours.

[The following information was subsequently received for the record:]

The cost incurred by the United States for air operations other than bombing over Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973 to April 30, 1973 is as follows:

Cambodia	\$18,973,000
Laos	14,728,000
Total	33,701,000

These costs do not cover most manpower costs, nor the cost of overseas base support, pipeline, and CONUS support, which would change little, if at all. Any attempt to break the figures down more precisely would require a great deal of time and effort, and would entail many arbitrary assumptions.

Over a 94-day period early this year, Mr. Speaker, the administration and the

Defense Department were spending—without any clear constitutional or legal authority that I am aware of—a total of at least \$292,374,094 of the American people's money for these military operations which included the killing of civilians and destruction of villages. It is hardly necessary to remind anyone that the bombing continues, often at an accelerated pace.

For the sake of comparison, however, let us consider the hard figures available for the 94 days. The average daily cost of this savage operation was \$3,107,065.

Now what could \$3.1 million do in terms of human needs here in our country? I have made a random survey of programs needing Federal assistance in my district, and have compiled a list of 17 projects and what they can do over an extended period of time—usually for a whole year—with a combined total of \$3.1 million. That is the same amount which has been drained away in Cambodia and Laos in a single day.

Here is a sampling of what \$3.1 million can do in and around Atlanta, Ga.:

1. \$473,872—loans to 1,053 needy students at Morris Brown College.
2. \$28,059—training of teachers to educate handicapped children at the Georgia Retardation Center.
3. \$60,251—treatment of 901 cancer patients at the St. Joseph's Infirmary cancer clinic.
4. \$636,000—education of high school dropouts at the Atlanta Street Academy.
5. \$14,917—nursing scholarships at Georgia State University.
6. \$55,000—continuation of Georgia Tech's job and business development program.
7. \$25,200—research on viral-induced bone tumors at Morehouse College.
8. \$2,133—drug abuse education by the Atlanta Urban League.
9. \$605,390—construction of 25 units of low-cost housing at Model Cities.
10. \$35,035—Summer Head Start for the metropolitan area.
11. \$35,219—nurses' training at Grady Memorial Hospital.
12. \$222,600—expansion and improvement of studies in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics at Clark College.
13. \$229,000—continuation of Georgia Legal Services, Inc.
14. \$236,803—continuation of the foster grandparents program for retarded children.
15. \$257,808—the Atlanta Community Hypertension Program (screening, follow-up and treatment of hypertension in seven neighborhoods of Atlanta's West End).
16. \$50,000—Atlanta Teacher Corps Training program.
17. \$143,000—the city's summer recreation program for disadvantaged youth under the age of 14.

The total Federal commitment needed in these efforts, Mr. Speaker, is \$3,110,287—funds which are a sound investment of the people's money—in striking contrast to roughly the same amount that has been used for 1 day to blow up people and smash human aspirations in Indochina.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this week in the month of July each year the Con-

gress of the United States in following up the resolution adopted by the Congress observes "Captive Nations Week." I think it is well to remind the public that the Communist tyrants who have enslaved many nations adjacent to the Soviet Union have not changed their barbarous and tyrannical methods of government.

The Soviet propaganda machine has spent vast sums of money and Soviet manpower to mislead the world regarding their barbarous and inhuman methods of enforcing slavery upon nations under their domination. The Communist representatives of the United Nations have consistently voted against any action of that international body that would present for debate and discussion true facts regarding the inhuman methods used by Soviet leaders against their captive neighbor nations.

Today, in my remarks on Captive Nations Week, I think it is well to bring to the attention of the newer Members of Congress and the American younger generations who are unfamiliar with these methods used by the Soviet tyrants to subject innocent and free people these true facts. Forty-three years have passed since the Soviets committed probably the greatest international crime in world history when they massacred approximately 15,000 Polish leaders and intelligentsia of the then free Polish nation.

When some of the mass graves of those massacred citizens were discovered 2½ years after the crime, the Soviet propaganda machine immediately sent out volumes of propaganda disclaiming this crime and blaming Hitler and the Nazi storm troopers for the atrocities.

After Hitler's death the Soviet propaganda machine, without any global opposition, convinced millions throughout the world that they were innocent of this greatest of international crimes.

With the help of the Polish American Congress, resolutions filed by myself and a number of my colleagues, this Congress created a special investigating committee to hold hearings and settle for posterity and establish authentic guilt for this "crime of the ages." Hearings were held over a 2-year period in the United States, England, and Europe.

The U.S. Congress has made a step in the right direction by unanimously adopting House Concurrent Resolution 416 which calls for freedom of the Baltic States. It is my hope that all freedom-loving Americans will urge the President to implement this very important resolution by bringing the issue of the liberation of the Baltic States to the United Nations to request that the Soviets withdraw from Lithuania, Latvia, Slovakia, Estonia, and Hungary.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, this week we again observe Captive Nations Week.

Since 1959, the third week of July each year has been designated in this manner. This year as in the past we have the opportunity to show our solidarity with the people in East and Central Europe who have an overwhelming desire for liberty and independence.

The emerging détente between the United States and the Soviet Union should not obscure the fact that millions of people in the submerged nations of East and Central Europe are denied the right of self-determination and the holding of free elections, which were promised them decades ago. The past record is clear that these people are willing to risk their lives in order to obtain freedom. Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Balkans, and Lithuania have all experienced uprisings in support of self-determination, justice, and liberty.

This week, the Congress should help bring public attention to the continued denial of fundamental human rights in these countries. We, in the United States, have the good fortune to be the oldest continuous democratic government in the world. For years the United States has been looked upon as the defender of democracy and the fundamental human rights of man. We cannot now let up in our efforts to see that all peoples of the world have an opportunity to exercise those long recognized fundamental human rights.

JAMES V. SMITH: PUBLIC SERVANT
AND FRIEND OF RURAL AMERICA

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1973

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for my constituents of the 15th District in California in paying tribute to a dedicated public servant, Jim Smith. I had the privilege, as did many of my colleagues, of serving with him during the 90th Congress, and subsequently working with him in his capacity as Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

Until he resigned from that position last January, his efforts at bettering the conditions of rural America could be described as almost unparalleled in the administration's history. Inasmuch as I represent a predominately rural area in California's 15th Congressional District, I had a number of opportunities to work with and receive assistance from Jim in the areas of water and sewer treatment facilities, self-help housing, migrant housing, and technical aid to farmers, not to mention disaster relief.

I would be accurate to say that without Jim Smith at the helm, many needed, important projects might not have received the attention they deserved. We cannot help but miss his presence, and I personally join my colleagues today in extending my deepest sympathies to his wife and family during this difficult time.

A BEEF ABOUT PHASE IV

HON. JERRY LITTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. LITTON. Mr. Speaker, I note the concern of the President for farmers and his fear that past freezes may have discouraged the farmer from increasing his production. Yet, I note the statement by the President includes a position of stopping or slowing down exports of farm products as well as increasing the imports of farm products into this country. These positions hardly serve to give the producer the confidence he needs to make long-range investments which will permit him to produce more, which ultimately will lead to a greater food supply in America for the consumer. I was especially surprised in view of present market conditions to see the President leave the existing freeze on beef.

It is inconceivable that our Government would make the same economically idiotic mistake three times in 111 days. On March 15, President Nixon by his own word said a freeze on food prices would not work and might lead to food shortages or the black market. A few days later Secretary Butz indicated that anyone who would favor a food price freeze would be a damn fool. On March 29, the President announced his food price freeze. What both the President and his chief agriculture adviser had indicated might happen did happen. The freeze discouraged production and talk of meat shortages became more prominent as more cows went to market. In the face of this, the President in his 60-day freeze statement in June froze meat prices along with almost all commodities. It was called by the President an effort to lower food prices when livestock kill figures across the country showed that just the opposite was going to take place—higher and not lower meat prices. Because of these mistakes, which were obvious to most with a simple background in high school economics, baby chicks were drowned and breeding stock in pork, beef, and dairy went to market in record numbers.

Poultry shortages are only weeks away and pork shortages are expected this fall. Due to the 2-year time span needed to produce beef, shortages in this commodity won't show up for some time, but today's phase IV—the third freeze on beef in 111 days—assures that such shortages will exist, and when prices do go up they will hit the consumer harder than ever.

When will the Government realize that in the face of beef shortages you do not encourage cattlemen to keep back more cows and breed more heifers by establishing freezes? Even the new minimum wages passed by the House will not be permitted to be passed on. The lifting of the freeze—permitting increases to be passed on—in poultry and pork is an admission that the freeze did not work on these commodities. It is being kept on beef only to mislead the consumer into thinking she is still being protected with the apparent thought that the Government will break the news to

her later that it did not work when beef shortages show up and the freeze has to be lifted to stop black marketing. When you have a beef shortage, it is also going to be of longer duration than shortages of pork and poultry because of the longer generation interval in beef.

We have been told that beef was excluded from the new criteria for other foods and held at the 60-day freeze level because we do not now have beef shortages. Of course we do not have shortages now. We do not because of record numbers of cows and heifers which are now going to market. This props up present beef supplies, but it is a false reading because it will be quickly translated into even greater beef shortages in the future when the calves from these cows and heifers are not marketed.

As I have mentioned before, such freezes hurt the consumers more than the producers. I have pointed out repeatedly that cattlemen losing money on their cattle on feed are sending them to market at lighter weights rather than take losses. Cattle sold at 900 instead of 1,200 pounds represent 300 pounds of beef the consumer will never see. I visited this week with both the St. Joseph markets and those in Sioux City and found that cattle being slaughtered there are averaging from 30 to 32 pounds lighter per head than 2 or 3 weeks ago. With an average weekly kill in this country of 600,000 head, this figures out a net loss of 18 million pounds of beef a week. How much longer can the consumer afford to lose this kind of food supply? We know a 1-percent decrease in food supply results in a 3- to 4-percent increase in price. You can see from this how hard the consumer is going to be hit because of this politically slanted, but economically unwise move by the Government.

PHASE IV TO ADD BILLIONS TO FAMILY GROCERY BILLS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, with the announcement today of phase IV food price regulations, the President has guaranteed another round of severe inflation at the supermarket counter and has added billions of dollars to the American family's grocery bill.

Once again, he has dipped into the pockets of every consumer in order to cover up his administration's gross mismanagement of the Nation's food supply.

Instead of cracking down on speculation in the commodities market and the enormous profits of a handful of grain companies, the President took the "easy" route and simply removed food price ceilings.

American consumers have reached the breaking point insofar as food prices are concerned. Their pocketbooks are not bottomless pits and they must not be made to bear any longer the brunt of the Government's shortsighted food policies.

I believe that most American consum-

ers would have preferred shortages of some food commodities for a few months rather than permanently higher prices costing them billions of dollars, which is what the President's action today means.

WHITE HOUSE ENEMIES LIST

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, the so-called White House enemies list which John Dean has described to the Senate Watergate Committee contains a large number of names which have not generally been published in press accounts.

One such group of names, submitted by Mr. Dean to the Senate Watergate Committee on a separate list, consists of persons associated with the McGovern-Shriver campaign.

Because I believe it important that the American people know the extent to which the current administration has gone in identifying and labeling its political enemies, I am herewith including this list in the RECORD. The list is verbatim as it was submitted in evidence to the Senate Watergate Committee.

The list follows:

MCGOVERN CAMPAIGN STAFF

Abzug, Rep. Bella, Co-chairwoman, McGovern-Shriver Women's National Advisory Committee.

Armstrong, Robert, Texas Land Commissioner who is expected to have large role in McGovern Texas campaign.

Brown, Willie L., California McGovern Co-chairman.

Caddell, Patrick, McGovern's private pollster.

Caplin, Mortimer, Economic Speech Advisor, Former head of IRS.

Chayes, Dr. Abram, Foreign Policy Professor, Harvard University.

Clifford, Clark, Vice Chairman—Policy Panel for National Security, Former Secretary of Defense.

Cohen, Dick, Jewish Affairs Section.

Cunningham, George, Deputy Campaign Manager.

Daniels, Harley, McGovern State Coordinator.

Davis, Lon, Youth.

DeWind, Adrian, Economic Speech Advisor, N.Y. Tax Attorney.

Dougherty, Richard, Press Secretary.

Duffey, Rev. Joe, Citizens for McGovern-Shriver.

Dutton, Frederick G., Senior Advisor.

Farenthold, Frances (Sissy), Co-chairwoman—National Citizens for McGovern-Shriver, Texas State Legislator—former candidate for state governor.

Gavin, Lt. Gen. James M. (Retired), Vice Chairman—Policy Panel for National Security.

Guggenheim, Charles, McGovern Media man—produces McGovern films.

Halstead, Tom, Disarmament and related matters.

Hart, Gary, Campaign Director and Western Coordinator.

Heller, Walter O., Economic Speech Advisor, Former Chairman of Council of Economic Advisors.

Himmelman, Harold, Campaign Aide for Northeast.

Holum, John D., Research Assistant and Speech Writer.

James, William S., Co-chairman—Maryland Citizens for McGovern-Shriver.

Jones, Kirby, Deputy Press Secretary.
Kimelman, Henry, Finance Chairman—campaign funds and contributions.

Kuh, Edwin, Economic Speech Advisor; Professor, MIT.

LaRocque, Rear Adm. Gene (Retired), Vice Chairman—Policy Panel for National Security.

Levett, Michael, Maryland McGovern Campaign Coordinator.

Lobell, Martin, Energy; Formerly Sen. Proxmire's Legislative Assistant.

MacLaine, Shirley, Co-chairwoman—McGovern-Shriver Women's National Advisory Committee.

Mankiewicz, Frank, National Political Director.

Martindell, Anne, Deputy Campaign Director, Chairwoman to New Jersey Convention Delegation.

McPherson, Mike, Shriver Traveling Staff, Former Aide to Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.)

Meyers, Henry, Scientific Affairs and Environment.

O'Brien, Lawrence, Campaign Chairman.

Okun, Arthur M., Economic Speech Advisor, Former Chairman of Council of Economic Advisors.

Patterson, Basil, Co-chairman, Dem. National Committee.

Pechman, Joseph A., Economic Speech Advisor, Economist, Brookings Institution.

Pokorny, Gene, Domestic Issues.

Proxmire, Senator William, Vice Chairman, Policy Panel for National Security.

Rapp, Stan, Ads for McGovern, Rapp & Collins, New York, Advertising firm.

Rubin, Miles, Fund Raiser, Los Angeles Industrialist.

Salinger, Pierre, Campaign Aide.

Schultze, Charles L., Vice Chairman, Policy Panel for National Security, Former Director, Bureau of the Budget.

Scoville, Herbert, Jr., Vice Chairman, Policy Panel for National Security, Former CIA Deputy Director.

Smith, Floyd, Vice Chairman—Policy Panel for National Security, President—Intl. Assn. of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Stearnes, Rick, Campaign strategy.

Surrey, Stanley S., Economic Speech Advisor, Professor, Harvard University.

Sylvester, Edward S., Jr., Director—Black Steering Committee for McGovern, Former Asst. Secretary of HEW.

Tobin, James, Economic Speech Advisor, Professor, Yale University.

Van Dyck, Ted, Handling of substantive issues.

Warnke, Paul C., Co-Chairman—Policy Panel for National Security.

Well, Gordon, Substantive Issues, Legislative Assistant to McGovern.

Westwood, Jean, Co-chairwoman, Democratic National Committee.

Wexler, Anne, Executive Director—Voter Registration, Former Democratic Party Co-chairperson.

White, Cissy, Press Aide.

Willens, Harold, California Democratic Finance Chairman.

York, Herbert F., Co-chairman—Policy Panel for National Security, Former Defense Dept. Director of Research and Engineering.

This successful, well-managed, family business, operating through three generations of the Jones family, has determined that it simply cannot continue in the meat processing business while the present freeze in processed food prices continues.

This was not a selfish decision. There is no more public spirited group of citizens than the members of the Jones family who operate Jones Dairy Farm. It was a realistic decision that had to be made in order to avoid the stark alternative of permanently discontinuing the business operation.

Within the next 48 hours we should receive some information with respect to phase 4 as it affects food prices. It ought to be obvious to everyone that the existing freeze on food prices must end and that phase 4 must include a pass-through of cost increases.

Some people will not like the prospect of increased food costs, but the alternative, unquestionably, will be bare shelves in grocery stores. We have all been spoiled by the quantities, varieties, and prices of our food. For generations Americans have paid relatively less for what they eat than have the people of other countries of the world. American food producers are simply not going to be able to produce sufficient quantity at reasonable prices if we continue to stifle that production through an arbitrary freeze on food prices.

Bob Angus of the Jefferson County Daily Union, published at Fort Atkinson, no doubt deeply affected by what he has seen happen to his good neighbors, the Joneses, has written a penetrating editorial which I insert here for the consideration of my colleagues.

CONTROLS STIFLE THE PROCESSORS

The other day a farmer sent the United States Agriculture Department 700 baby chicks. They were no longer profitable to raise.

Detailed government studies of the past tell us price controls inevitably cause greater shortages. These intensified scarcities force hidden price rises, shoddy merchandise, more fluff in what we buy.

Cheating, evasions, fraud, bribery. Corruption among enforcers. The consumer gets shortchanged. So do many honest farmers, processors, manufacturers.

The present go is no exception.

Confirmed reports show milk production is down and that sizable numbers of dairy cows are being culled, which bodes ill for future milk supplies. The number of pigs scheduled for market has slipped.

Some plants for processing oil and shortening have slowed output or closed. An unconfirmed report says that some fruit and vegetable processors have slowed operations (by what amount is not certain).

It is said that a chunk of U.S. corn milling capacity has ceased operations, at least temporarily. A number of soybean growers have said they were unable to sell their product to processors. A breakfast food manufacturer has indicated he is shutting a plant.

The problem in most cases: The processed price is fixed; the raw product price is not. Processing becomes unprofitable.

As time goes on, numbers of small honest firms will almost surely go out of business. Their sharper rivals who know how to cut legal corners will likely be able to hang on, or even prosper.

If controls continue for a considerable time, inevitably there is a strengthening of mammoth companies and a weakening of

little firms. This will be true regardless of how carefully and how fairly controls are imposed.

The giant combines have more resources to fall back on. They have a greater ability to shift operations away from unprofitable lines into those areas less affected by price controls. They usually have better sources of supply and more skilled attorneys able to figure out ways to get by without breaking the law.

Almost certainly, too, the extension of controls will require, before the year is out, some restriction on exports, which will, in turn, hurt the U.S. balance of payments further.

Likewise, it will be most difficult for President Richard M. Nixon to avoid some controls over the use of a number of major products—notably petroleum. Perhaps even some foods.

There may be no political alternative to a considerable period of restrictions. But he should be aware of what we are getting into, and realize that controls, by intensifying the very difficulties they're expected to cure, become very difficult to phase out.

THE SERIOUS NEGLECT OF SOLAR ENERGY

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, as the days of energy shortage stretch into months, it is becoming increasingly clear that there are going to be no easy solutions to our dilemma. We are tremendously dependent on rapidly disappearing—and increasingly costly—fossil fuels. About 96 percent of all our energy comes from the burning of fossil fuel: coal—20 percent—natural gas—33 percent—and petroleum—43 percent. The remainder of our energy budget is supplied by hydropower and nuclear power.

Short term solutions, such as the Alaskan pipeline, increased imports and expanded drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf, while momentarily easing our plight, only postpone the inevitable day of reckoning. Nuclear power has been proposed as our energy alternative for the future. But despite its Buck Rogers appeal, nuclear fission technology carries many important questions that must be answered before we can have any confidence in its potential.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia noted these many formidable obstacles when it decided that the Atomic Energy Commission must file an environmental impact statement for its entire liquid metal fast breeder reactor program. In its decision, the court underlined the importance of the decisions we make today to our energy needs of tomorrow.

The manner in which we divide our limited research and development dollars today among various promising technologies in effect determines which technologies will be available, and what type and amount of environmental effects will have to be endured, in the future when we must apply some new technology to meet projected energy demands.

In this context our neglect of solar energy research is scandalous. Solar research—for both space and terrestrial

FOOD PRICES VERSUS SCARCITY

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this week Jones Dairy Farm of Fort Atkinson, Wis., suspended its operation.

applications—will reach only \$12 million this year, while the LMFBR is being funded at a level over 10 times this amount. In view of this distortion in our energy research priorities I submit for the RECORD an excellent editorial which appeared in this morning's Washington Post, which describes the fantastic, pollution free, limitless energy potential of our Sun. It is vital that we begin, now, to harness the energy of our star for the betterment of all mankind.

U.S. scientists, according to report by Claire Sterling which was published on this page the other day, told a recent UNESCO conference in Paris that harnessing sunshine to reduce man's dependence on scarce and polluting fuels is no longer a matter of wishful thinking of solar energy enthusiasts. Ten years from now, representatives of a NASA-National Foundation panel reported, one out of every 10 new homes built in this country could be heated and cooled by solar rays. In less than 15 years, sun rays could produce commercial electric power. In 20 years a satellite could be in synchronous orbit beaming power down to earth by microwave. In 50 years, solar energy could supply at least 20 per cent of all the United States' energy needs. And there is no limit to where technology might advance from there if you consider the abundance of solar radiation: it is so plentiful that the energy arriving on 0.5 per cent of the land area of the United States is more than the total energy needs of this country projected for the year 2000.

Harnessing this energy, however, will require "an effort comparable in spirit and commitment to the one we put into the space program in the 1960s," according to former Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.), past chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee. So far, we have only made a hesitant beginning. The federal government, to be sure, has now at least recognized the potentials of solar energy and organized the NASA-National Science Foundation task force to explore it. Congress has appropriated \$12 million for the purpose in the current fiscal year, an amount most experts consider totally insufficient. It is less than two per cent of the total amount of government research and development funds spent on conventional energy resources such as converting coal into gas and nuclear engineering.

What is needed, according to the NSF-NASA panel, is a federal investment of \$3 billion in solar research and development over the next 15 years. And what is needed, most of all, as Mr. Miller has said, is a federal commitment that must be (1) focused, (2) integrated, (3) intense and (4) continuing. In other words, laboratory research grants and small scale experimentation are not sufficient to launch the "sun age." Before solar energy becomes a substantial source of clean energy, industrial ingenuity and productive know-how must be mobilized to produce the hardware and services necessary to make the conversion devices economical. Most companies look for short term projects for new enterprises that promise a return on their investment in two or three years. Long range projects present great risk and investment capital is scarce unless there is confidence that the government is really serious about it and ready to provide the direction and incentives. A firm assertion of a national priority for solar energy "R and D" is also needed to engender the public confidence essential to assure industry of public acceptance and a market.

There is little time to lose. Nuclear generating plants are as yet producing less than one per cent of our total energy needs and public apprehension about them seems to be mounting. Planning and construction of additional nuclear plants is years behind

schedule. Uranium is in short supply. Liquid metal fast breeder reactors will not make a significant contribution for at least a decade. Fusion reactors seem even further off. Experts say that the first demonstration fusion reactor will probably not be built before the year 2000. Energy consumption and energy cost, meanwhile, keep increasing rapidly. In 1970, school districts across the nation, for instance, spent an average of \$26.70 per pupil per year for energy. The projections of the U.S. Interior Department, which may be conservative, indicate a tripling of energy cost by 1985 and a quadrupling by 1992. In the year 2000, then, we can expect to pay \$106.80 per pupil per year.

Compared to such cost, the \$3 billion required to advance solar energy energetically is a bargain. It would be folly to wait for a real scare to produce the crash program that clearly has become necessary.

WILLIAM RALPH MASON

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn of the death of my good friend, Mr. William Ralph Mason, of Newport Beach, Calif., on July 14, 1973. Mr. Mason was the president of the Irvine Co., one of this country's largest land development companies. Bill Mason joined the Irvine Co. in 1959 as a civil engineer, and was fond of recalling his first day on the job:

I'll never forget that first morning. As I turned off the Santa Ana Freeway and headed toward the ranch, all I could see were cattle grazing on one side of the road and row crops on the other. And there, perched on a fence post, was a big old hoot owl. It didn't even blink as I drove past. And that is when I began wondering what in the world a ranch wanted a civil engineer for.

Bill Mason soon found out. The ranch has changed more than a little since 1959. In 1966, Bill became president of the company. On Irvine land today there is a campus of the University of California, a seaside shopping and financial center, a 200-acre wildlife preserve, a 3-mile long ocean marine preserve, an industrial park of more than 400 firms, a 350-acre regional park, a growing and prosperous farming and cattle-grazing operation, a dozen communities in three cities, and a totally new municipality, the city of Irvine. All of this was done under the leadership and direction of Bill Mason.

But Bill Mason was more than a businessman. He was deeply committed to civic causes. He was active in Boy Scouting, was deeply involved in education, serving on various college and university boards and committees. He was active in the Red Cross, City of Hope, YMCA, and United Fund Campaigns. The county and State have lost a valued and committed citizen.

Bill Mason worked hard all of the time, whatever he was doing. All of us will miss him.

I extend my sincere condolences to Bill's wife, Betty, son Mark, and daughters Wendy and Miriam.

REPRESENTATIVE ASHBROOK'S NEWSLETTER ON REPRESENTATIVE H. R. GROSS MERITS ATTENTION

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, in a recent "Washington Report," Representative JOHN M. ASHBROOK provides an invaluable illustration for constituents and other Congressmen of the legislative process at its best.

Most Members of Congress are aware of and respect the vital contribution of the revered Republican "watchdog," Representative H. R. Gross of Iowa.

Using Gross' efforts to break an important Post Office Department bill out of the legislative logjam as a backdrop, ASHBROOK explains in his weekly column how a thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure can bring legislation before the House for debate and vote.

The House of Representatives all too frequently is given short shrift by the media and political scientists in favor of that more deliberative body on the other side of the Capitol. Too often the House is portrayed as a thorn in the side of an administration or a Chief Executive. It is unjustly accused of stalling, creating issues and controversy out of thin air.

Such men as H. R. Gross and newsletters such as ASHBROOK's go a long way toward putting the important work of this legislative body in proper perspective.

Political scientists and students of government should read this newsletter as avidly as the criticism on which they seem to dote.

The newsletter follows:

CONGRESSMAN H. R. GROSS, "WATCHDOG" OF THE HOUSE

Parliamentary procedure can be very dull, but it becomes exciting to watch when it is used adroitly in the public's behalf by an expert.

Rep. H. R. Gross of Iowa is an acknowledged master of parliamentary arts. He is the Republican "watchdog" of the House of Representatives, the Congressman who keeps tabs on Democrat maneuvers to push through legislation. Gross uses his extensive knowledge of parliamentary procedure to block efforts to railroad bills and to obtain passage of legislation supported by Republicans. I have been privileged to work with Gross this session.

Worth describing is his successful effort to bring to a vote an important bill on U.S. Postal Service authorizations (H.R. 2990, sponsored by Rep. Gross). It is similar to a bill I submitted at about the same time.

H.R. 2990 cleared the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in early April by a 22 to one vote. The powerful Democrat-controlled House Rules Committee refused to allow the bill to come to the House floor for a vote despite the Post Office Committee's overwhelming support.

Rep. Gross retired to his office to review the rules of parliamentary procedure governing the House.

Every Wednesday during a House session, each of the 21 standing House Committees is allowed to bring one bill before the House

for debate and vote. This is known as the "calendar Wednesday" procedure. It has been used twice in the last twenty years. This method of reporting bills traditionally is waived by unanimous consent of the House because the members believe the Rules Committee is the appropriate channel for legislation.

After two weeks of waiting in vain for the Rules Committee to release the bill, Rep. Gross objected to the unanimous consent request. A two-thirds vote of the House is required to vote to suspend the rules to get around an objection to unanimous consent.

Gross had planned carefully and the House, voting along party lines, failed to support the rules suspension. The House was faced with the time-consuming and frustrating business of calling the roll of House Committees for bills, by alphabetical order, debating and voting on the bills every Wednesday until the roll call was complete.

The prospect of weeks of Wednesday waiting until the Post Office Committee would be called to present the authorizations bill forced the Rules Committee to agree to release the bill.

So in the next week or so, the House will vote on whether Postal Service authorizations should be made annually, to insure maximum legislative oversight and review, or in a lump sum for a period of years as is the present practice.

In addition to changing the authorization period, the bill also would require postal officials to keep Congress informed about their activities and answer congressional inquiries promptly.

Persuasive arguments were made by post office spokesmen that good management requires advance funding to insure adequate long-range planning and control. But the need to improve service, cut costs and eliminate waste in the U.S. Postal Service overrides such considerations at this time. Congress must be in position to examine postal operations closely until they improve. I would like to see private corporations authorized to test the effect of competition and free enterprise on mail service by ending the government's monopoly.

If H. R. Gross had not been wise in the ways of parliamentary maneuver, the public's elected representatives would not even have had a chance to vote on the proposed changes.

A FAMILY EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR KINDNESS OF NAVY PERSONNEL

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, a family in my district recently suffered the loss of its son, a Navy Seabee petty officer, in an accident at his overseas post. Since the death occurred at a remote location outside of the United States, there was difficulty in getting information back to the family and in arranging for transportation of the body home. The family was naturally grief-stricken, and family concern was particularly high when information was not immediately available.

However, various personnel within the Navy were especially helpful to the family at the time of its grief, and the family's reaction, as expressed in a letter to me, was so unusual that I am reproducing at this point, with some editing

to preserve anonymity, a few paragraphs from a letter written by the mother:

The Navy officers, chaplain and boys all deserve medals for their kindness shown to us during our great sorrow. They sent flowers, personal letters, gifts of money and had a beautiful memorial service for our son. I wish just once the news media would talk and write about great people like them, instead of writing about the marchers and protesters that try to tear down our country in every way they possibly can, those who burn our beautiful American flag and get by with it, those who run into Canada to avoid our draft. Just once I'd like to see in the newspaper praise given to all men and women who are willing to serve our country in the military services, to fight for the freedoms we have. The freedom of religion alone is worth fighting for. These great people are the ones who Americans should read about.

We are not bitter toward the Navy or America because we lost a son in Service. He died for a great country, but we miss him so much. The hurt is almost too hard to bear, but with God's help, we will carry on—loving our country and doing whatever possible to protect it as our son would have done had he lived.

We hope we haven't been too unreasonable toward the Navy Department, and if they feel we have, we certainly apologize for it. Please understand that the days seem so long when you are waiting for a loved one to return home. Each day seemed like a week, and we just hope they understand.

To all the men in the US Naval Mobile Construction Battalion, we recommend the highest award possible for their great love and kindness shown to us. No one could have done more for us than these great men.

I join the family in congratulating all of the Navy personnel who helped to ease the grief and suffering of the family. Also, congratulations to the family for its extraordinary positive attitude at a time of deep personal sadness.

THE LATE JAMES V. SMITH

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, this country has suffered a great loss in the passing of James V. Smith, our former colleague.

Jim was a close, personal friend of mine, and it is with a heavy heart that I join in paying tribute to his memory.

Throughout his career as a public servant, Jim Smith worked hard to make our world a better place for others. As a Member of Congress, he demonstrated a genuine concern, not only for the people in his district, but for those throughout the country, and especially for the American farmer.

Later, as Director of the Farmers Home Administration, he made great strides in improving life in rural communities, and he achieved a remarkable record in this area.

He was an honest and honorable man who was highly respected and admired by his many friends. He was truly dedicated to our Nation and to our system of Government.

Jim Smith was able, hard working, and loyal, and I am proud to have known and served with him.

On this occasion, I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

DECENCY: ONE MORE SHORTAGE IN WATERGATE HEARING

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, in the pending hearings before the so-called Senate Watergate Committee, the principal criterion should be to seek the truth.

The following illuminating article by the distinguished columnist William Safire would suggest that a deputy counsel for the committee is more interested in confusing or tricking the witnesses than in eliciting honest answers.

This tactic should be denounced, and the reputation, impartiality and credibility of Assistant White House Counsel Richard Moore should have the respect of the committee and of the American people.

Mr. Safire's article, which appeared in today's Chicago Tribune, follows:

DECENCY: ONE MORE SHORTAGE

(By William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—A vicious attack by a 33-year-old Democratic lawyer, bedazzled by his moment in the limelight, upon the only witness to come before the Watergate committee with clean hands—an upright, respected, gentle human being of 59 named Richard Moore—is proof that the purpose of the Ervin committee is not to bring out the truth but to bring down the President.

Richard Moore, of all the men on the White House staff, comes closest to being a hero on the Watergate matter: When in March he had evidence that a crime was being covered up, he urged the man who knew most about it—John Dean—to go to the President and tell him all he knew.

One reason Dean then did so, after nine months of duplicity, was the knowledge that if he did not immediately spill all he knew to the President, that Richard Moore would go in with whatever he had.

So there was Moore, a man not "involved"; not seeking immunity; not the target of an investigation; a man of substance and lifelong good repute, and a witness to some crucial meetings between Dean and the President, coming before the Senate committee.

Moore had been told on Monday evening that he would be called to testify on the coming Thursday. He began preparing his testimony, but was interrupted the next day by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, who wanted his information first and took most of the next day. That left Moore all day Wednesday to get ready for the Ervin committee, and he concentrated on the period central to the whole investigation—"what the President knew and when he knew it."

After a few hours sleep Moore went to the committee. Briefly, at lunchtime, committee lawyers went over the area of testimony to be covered that day, centering on the crucial March meetings with the President and Dean.

Then came Moore's turn. His prepared statement refuted John Dean's central conclusion that the President was aware of the

cover-up. Moore said no; the first the President had known was on March 21, 1973, when Dean came clean.

Then young Terry Lenzner tore into him—not into the blockbuster testimony Moore had just given, nor on the matters about which Moore had properly been concentrating, but on some meetings that had taken place on another subject over a year ago. The line of questioning was a non sequiter; it had nothing to do with the matter at hand; in the language of football he "blindsided" the witness.

Moore was taken aback; Lenzner bored in with demands for dates and facts on an extraneous matter, effectively confusing and thereby discrediting the witness—after all, had not John Dean come equipped with every fact and date at his fingertips?

Next day, under questioning by others who wanted to find out what evidence he could contribute, Moore answered with some wit and the kind of occasionally precise recall that has an honest ring, and contrasts sharply with the carefully rehearsed stories of con men out to save their skins.

Because Moore did not lash into anybody, because his subsequent testimony showed he is a person not motivated by hatred, the unfairness of the attempted humiliation by Lenzner was underscored.

The thought must have occurred to many viewers: Of the two men in confrontation, who would be a better adviser to any President of the United States? Terry Lenzner, born to wealth, captain of the Harvard football team, protégé of Ramsey Clark and law-year to the Rev. Philip Berrigan, is the essence of radical chic. He is a man on the make who strikes the pose of stern guardian of civil liberties, but who has shown he has not the most rudimentary understanding of fairness and civility in human relationships.

Richard Moore, whom he sought to discredit, emerges from the hearings with dignity, good humor, and integrity intact. Viewers who do not automatically assume anybody connected with Nixon to be evil see Moore as the kind of man Presidents need to protect them from the gung-ho, ends-justify-the-means "team players" who flutter around the center of power.

The fury of the attack on a good man who did the right thing recalls the pivotal question asked by Joseph Welch, a man like Moore, at the Army-McCarthy hearings a generation ago: "Have you no decency left, sir?"

The Lenzner attack—which Sen. Sam Ervin made no effort to stop—is sure to be mentioned when the President confronts the senator, and with personal civility and all constitutional respect, tells him where to get off.

NERVE GAS AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed by the remarks made by my distinguished colleague, Mr. Owens of Utah, on the floor last week that the U.S. Army has yet to comply with its own promise or with the 1969 recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences that certain nerve gas bombs stored in Colorado be destroyed.

Since 1968 when thousands of sheep in Utah were killed by accidental spraying with nerve gas, our citizens have been justifiably concerned by the pres-

ence in this country of stockpiles of deadly nerve gas and nerve agents. Some of this material is stored in tanks above ground and within a mile or so of heavily populated areas including airports.

In an age made dangerous enough by intercontinental nuclear weapons, at a time when U.S. troops by the hundreds of thousands occupy bases in Europe and elsewhere abroad, what possible marginal utility is afforded our defense by the continued presence in our midst of storage tanks filled with a substance so potent that leakage of a single drop could on contact kill 50 men?

I believe the American people deserve a better answer to this question than what we have thus far received. I commend the gentleman from Utah's efforts to obtain a committee hearing for the purpose of examining what national policy objectives could possibly justify such a dangerous practice.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues this week in the 15th observance of Captive Nations Week. I have actively participated in the activities of this week in past years because I felt very strongly that the attention of the Congress and the Nation should be focused on the plight of the Eastern European countries that are now subjected to Soviet domination.

However, I feel that the commemoration of Captive Nations Week is especially significant this year and at this particular time.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the President is making every effort to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union, it is important to keep this detente in perspective. I applaud the President's efforts to seek trade and exchange ideas and cultural ties with the Soviet Union, but at the same time I must point out the other face of this powerful Russian giant—the not-so human face of communism.

It is a fact that there are captive nations within the Soviet Union—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Byelorussia, and Armenia—to name but a few. These are not merely strange names, but countries where men and women live and wish to develop in their own way and under their own flags. They are not allowed to do so under the control of the Kremlin. Only last year a young Lithuanian burnt himself alive to protest the Soviet domination of his homeland.

It is a fact that the Russian Government dominates and overshadows the economies, the domestic life, and foreign affairs of the nations of Eastern Europe. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria feel the heavy head of Soviet oppression. They would like to be free to run their own affairs, trade with whatever nations they choose, and have the power to determine their own

future. They are not allowed to do so under the tutelage of the Kremlin.

We dare not forget that only 5 years ago this August Soviet tanks spearheaded the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The short-lived attempt of that small nation to pursue a course independent of both the Soviet Union and Soviet communism ended in brutal suppression. Communism in Eastern Europe cannot have a human face; it can only have a Soviet face.

It is a fact that Cuba is controlled by a Communist regime which allows no opposition to it and still encourages subversion against its Latin neighbors. Cuba's economy is in ruins, and she is tied to Russia far more than she ever was to the United States. Cuba has paid a terrible price to receive the many "benefits" of Soviet "protection."

It is a fact that China is dominated by a Communist regime which, though independent of Moscow, is every bit as brutal and oppressive as the Soviet version. There is no free exchange of ideas or goods in China. Only those ideas approved by the party are allowed. Only the state-controlled economy exchanges goods.

It is a fact that the Communist Party of China has suppressed the attempts of the people of Tibet and Sinkiang to assert their national independence. The genocide against the Tibetan people is a reality which must be placed alongside our efforts to establish normal relations with the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker, we have been urged by Mr. Brezhnev not to be "bedeviled by the past." It is also true though that "those who forget the past are condemned to relive it." We must not turn our backs on the reality of Communist domination of many countries around the world, however unpleasant that may be. The 15th observance of Captive Nations Week gives us an opportunity to face reality and see the inhuman face of communism. We dare not do otherwise.

I have experienced for myself the unpleasant side of communism. During a trip to Russia I was detained by the Soviet police for the terrible crime of giving people copies of the Bible. I was protected because I was a U.S. citizen and a Congressman. The fact remains that an ordinary Russian would have been imprisoned for doing what I had done. This is a fact of life in the Soviet Union.

I welcome this observance of Captive Nations Week and urge that it be the occasion for us to dedicate ourselves not just to the construction of a detente with Russia and China, but more importantly, also to the eventual liberation of those captive nations who are now suffering under the Communist yoke.

THE PLIGHT OF MIDDLE EASTERN JEWS

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the plight of the Jewish com-

munities in the Middle East who continue to be subjected to repression and are being denied the most basic rights and freedom granted by international conventions. I have written a letter to the Honorable Secretary of State William Rogers, and I hope our Government can take effective action to deal with this deplorable situation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1973.

HON. WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing to express my concern, and the concern of my constituents, about the terrible plight of the Jewish communities in Iraq, Syria, and other Middle Eastern nations.

As you know, the dwindling Jewish communities in these nations are deprived of the most basic rights and freedoms granted by international conventions. In Iraq a reign of terror is being carried out against Jewish citizens, including the murder of the Reuven Kashkush family and the abduction and disappearance of 16 others, whose property was also confiscated. Iraq's tiny Jewish community lives in constant fear of sudden death or unexpected government reprisals.

The plight of Jews in Syria is also a cause for alarm. Leaders of the Jewish community there have been imprisoned, and Jews are forbidden to travel more than four miles from their homes.

I strongly hope that our government will find the means to speak out against this repression and deprivation of rights. I believe that our government could ask those nations friendly to our country which maintain diplomatic relations with Iraq and Syria to use their good offices to persuade these governments to end their persecution of Jewish citizens and to allow those who wish to leave to emigrate.

I look forward to hearing from you on this issue.

RESTRICTIONS ON SELLING U.S.
SOYBEANS ABROAD ARE SERIOUS
MISTAKE, CONGRESSMAN
CHARLES THONE BELIEVES

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

MR. THONE. Mr. Speaker, the administration made a serious error on June 27 in severely restricting the sale of U.S. soybeans to foreign nations.

I have requested the chairman of the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains to hold hearings concerning the effects of these restrictions and those on 40 other agricultural products.

American farmers can produce soybeans in large enough quantities to feed the people of our Nation and much of the world's populace. The U.S. Department of Agriculture report last week estimated that this year's record crop of soybeans will be 24 percent larger than last year. Just the increase over last year's harvest of beans will amount to more than 300 million bushels.

Sale of American farm products abroad offers the best prospect for correcting our Nation's unbalanced trade situation.

The recent U.S. Government action on soybeans may make other countries reluctant to deal with America in the future. The United States may be regarded as unreliable in keeping its word. Terms of the Federal action restricting sales of soybeans abroad required that where contracts existed for foreign sales of soybeans but delivery had not been made, the shipments were to be reduced by half.

In 1972, the United States had a balance-of-trade deficit of \$6.8 billion. Our exports of farm goods last year amounted to \$3.2 billion more than our imports of food. In other words, our trade imbalance would have amounted to \$10 billion in 1972 if it were not for the sale of agricultural products.

Examination of our trade with Japan shows how disastrous is the U.S. policy of restricting the sale of soybeans abroad. Last year, we bought \$4.2 billion more goods from the Japanese than they purchased from us. They were, however, our best customer for soybeans. We worked for years to establish that market. We ought to be trying to sell as many soybeans as possible to the Land of the Rising Sun. Instead, the recent restrictions on this trade will probably reduce our sales to Japan by \$200 million.

In the 2½ years I have been a Congressman, I have worked hard to promote sales of farm produce abroad. I have pursued this work as a member of the Agriculture Committee and as a member of the Government Operations Special Studies Subcommittee which held hearings on exports in a number of locations in the Nation. I know how much money, effort and time has been invested to establish a market for our products abroad. It would be such a tragedy to destroy or seriously damage what it took years to create.

American farmers can provide plentiful food if they are encouraged. Restrictions on sale of soybeans abroad are apt to discourage farmers from planting as many acres to beans next year as they did this year. The Government may produce the same results with its meddling in soybeans as it did with its interference in producing poultry and livestock.

Plentiful food depends upon a likelihood of profit for the farmer. When Government action guarantees a poultryman that he has not a chance of profit, he will drown baby chicks rather than feed them to maturity at a loss. Similarly, the livestock producer will sell pregnant sows if he sees no prospects for raising hogs at a profit.

Unless the Government reverses its restrictions immediately, it may cause a like result in soybeans. We need another record bean crop in 1974. Foolish Government action, however, may cause it to shrink.

The President's latest report on "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970s" had this to say,

The majority of the world's people, in all nations, will benefit from more open agricultural trade and the resulting lower cost and increased availability of farm products. It is particularly important to the United States to remove the barriers which stand in the way of expanded agricultural trade.

I agree the administration must act at once to tear down the barriers it has raised as well as asking other nations to remove theirs.

STATE OF MAINE TAKES LEAD

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

MR. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in the past several months I have tried to call the attention of this body to the serious foreign threat to our New England fishing industry. Russian, German, and Japanese fleets, bristling with electronic equipment and heavy modernized boats, have been sweeping North Atlantic waters and severely depleting our coastal resources.

The sad story of foreign overfishing is best illustrated by the haddock which had traditionally been our most valuable groundfish. For years it supported a very consistent fishery on Georges Bank and gave promise of decades of a healthy and profitable fishing future. In 1965, however, the Russians moved onto the banks with their small mesh nets and took 283,000,000 pounds of mostly small haddock. This incredible abuse, coupled with a succession of poor spawning years, has so reduced the haddock population that some biologists fear that it may be headed for extinction. And not far behind are herring, cod, and lobster.

Yet, we have been reluctant to take the kind of action that would preserve and conserve these species. I am, of course, speaking of extending our fishing territorial waters to 200 miles, at least until we can insure the good and sincere intentions of other nations in protecting these valuable resources.

Recently, the Maine State Legislature passed a joint resolution imploring Congress to extend our territorial waters to 200 miles. They have wisely recognized that as long as fish and shellfish off the North Atlantic coast remain common—international—property, they will continue to diminish. I urge my colleagues to take a close and careful look at this resolution which I am inserting in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

We, your Memorialists, the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Maine in the One Hundred and Sixty Legislature, now assembled, most respectfully present and petition your Honorable Body as follows:

Whereas, Maine fishermen are currently losing the livelihood of generations through federal failure to control excessive foreign fishing off the coast; and

Whereas, Federal negotiations at the "law of the sea" conference even if successful will take 6 to 10 years to ratify and implement leaving little or no protection during the interim; and

Whereas, this inaction has prompted the Maine Legislature to declare Maine's fisheries management jurisdiction 200 miles seaward from its boundaries or to the edge of the continental shelf; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States must act now to extend United States fisheries management jurisdiction beyond 12

miles to the 200 mile limit before fishing stocks are exhausted; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That We, your Memorialists, respectfully recommend and urge the Congress of the United States to use every possible means at its command to extend the fisheries management jurisdiction of the United States without interfering with Canada 200 miles seaward or to the edge of the continental shelf and thus reduce the chances of certain depletion of fishing stocks by over-fishing; and be it further

Resolved: That a duly authenticated copy of this Memorial be immediately submitted by the Secretary of State to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the Congress of the United States and to each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this State.

AXEL SPRINGER INTERVIEW ON BERLIN BY L'EXPRESS—PART II

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, today I again wish to call attention to the very significant interview L'Express magazine held with Axel Springer, the West German publisher. If we are to fully appreciate the present day significance of Berlin, this interview should be read by everyone concerned with the future of Europe. Yesterday, I inserted part I of this interview in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Part II follows herein:

AXEL SPRINGER INTERVIEWED ON BERLIN BY
L'EXPRESS—PART II

L'EXPRESS. Are there many Germans in the East who want to cross the wall, that is, to come to the West?

AXEL SPRINGER. There are many who would like to come to the West, but very few succeed. Most of them are old people who receive a permit.

Some years ago, after the wall was built in 1961, an emissary of the East got in touch with me in Berlin to ask whether we would be prepared to pay for every German from the East who might be granted a permit to leave. He put the ransom money at DM 40,000 per head.

I informed the federal government immediately, and of course the offer was accepted. It was all strictly secret, of course. I had promised to keep it so.

One day I was disturbed when I read three lines on the subject in the "New York Times". I feared the whole system would now fail. But there were no bad consequences.

Now I can talk about it.

L'EXPRESS. As in many other places in Europe there is in Berlin a certain amount of agitation and demonstrations in which the young generation manifests its dissatisfaction with the present course of our society. You have often said that such expressions were not always spontaneous and that manipulation was behind it. You who believe in a free society, where do you draw the line between libertarian utterances and subversions?

AXEL SPRINGER. Our newspapers were the first in Germany to call for reform in the universities. We showed militant activity in this field. We were the first to propose reforming the old system of the professors. But our newspapers were also those which first called attention to the extremist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof gang or Mahler and his adherents.

I was for thirteen hours a witness in the Mahler trial. And there I saw faces which were the faces of fanatics. It was also highly significant that after the murder of the Israeli Olympic Games competitors in Munich was made known. Mahler, who was in prison in Berlin, praised the murderers as heroes of peace.

I am not an expert in university policy. But I do know that at present in Berlin demonstrations are held against the amendments to the law on universities, which is dubbed "reactionary". Whatever differences I have with the governing party in Berlin, the SPD, I would never go so far as to say they were reactionary. In fact, in Germany the radical core is a quite small minority which is very active, very specialized. They are fanatics, anti-democrats, anti-Zionists, anti-Semites and dupes. Those who place bombs in our Hamburg publishing house a year ago were among them.

There prevails among them an almost grotesque anti-Americanism. Communism they praise in the highest tones. But if one says to them, "Go and stay in the East," they do not want to at all.

On this very sofa two members of universities, scholars, sat here recently. They had left Germany as persecuted Jews after 1933. After the war they came back and now they were visiting me; they are being persecuted again, by the terrorists in the Berlin University, and they told me they were leaving Germany again. They no longer have the strength to face 400 militant extremists of the Spartakus League who are blocking the work of the university.

The rather liberal magazine, "Newsweek," recently described the Free University in Berlin as an "Incubator of Radicalism". And it is worse, if possible, at other Berlin colleges.

The present mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schuetz, a former assistant at the university, spent the main part of his early activity in skirmishing with the band of extremists in the universities. One cannot agree with Mr. Schuetz in certain points, but one cannot accuse him of being a reactionary.

L'EXPRESS. It is not a small group of extremists and then all the others; or else Berlin would be a country apart. The agitators of whom you speak interest us less than this whole protesting part of the young, those who question the form of society.

AXEL SPRINGER. If they respect the rights of freedom, the rules of the game of democracy, a basis for discussion, understanding and construction can be found.

Our whole history shows that we Germans easily incline to exaggeration in our convictions. My mother, who read a great deal of Goethe, always told me that the German can be as excellent as an individual as he is intolerable in the mass. But I am confident....

L'EXPRESS. In an article in "Die Welt" you speak of the arms race in East Europe. Do you mean that actually a disequilibrium can be observed in central Europe?

AXEL SPRINGER. Yes. I have alluded to it and my allusion is based on precise information. I am not the only one who knows it. Herr Leber, the Defense Minister, has already spoken about it in public. Just as Joseph Luns, the Secretary General of NATO, has. And all the experts who deal with this problem know. Ask any leading NATO General.

This situation is one of the reasons why I am not happy about the course of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. They should have talked openly to him about this. You can say anything to the Russians. I have experienced it myself. My tip to statesmen is: less so-called diplomacy, more morality, frankness and intrepidity.

L'EXPRESS. You have said a great deal about Israel. Why do you always link the fates of Berlin and Jerusalem?

AXEL SPRINGER. This building we are in does not just stand at Jerusalem Strasse, it is in it. I am very unhappy that Germany has lost the entire Jewish intellectual contribution. We miss it in every field; in the universities, the press, the theatre, the cinema, the economy—in short, everywhere.

I have very friendly relations with the "Leo Baeck Institute" in New York, which I help support. Leo Baeck was the leading German Rabbi after 1933, a great man. When I see in what we call the "Victory Avenue" in this institute, the photographs of so many German Nobel prizewinners of Jewish origin, I am particularly struck at what we have lost.

So the first thing is this: the decisive contribution which Jews have made for Germany. And then there is the absolute will to make reparations for the crimes which the German people have committed against the Jews—as far as that is possible. I try tirelessly to keep awake this attitude toward the Jewish people in Germany.

There is also a third reason which I want to declare quite openly. I try to be a religious man, to behave like a man of faith. There is for me the love of Jewry that arises from religion.

I recently heard a remark by the evangelist, Billy Graham, which expressed the conviction that God has always maintained special relations with the Jewish people. The fact that 16 million Jews have survived as Jews, despite the diaspora, thanks to God's providence, is a great and significant mystery which is closely bound up with my faith.

When I talk to the Germans about Germany I often recall that the Jews have for 2,000 years prayed: "Next year in Jerusalem!" and in the end the prayer has been fulfilled. From all that the Jews have known how to bear so as to reach this goal, we must learn the lesson of steadfastness, which provides a true bond between Berlin and Jerusalem.

Incidentally: A pamphlet put out by the Neo-Nazi Party, the NPD, recently called me "The Zionist Springer". I like this kind of title.

L'EXPRESS. Let us assume that you were responsible for Berlin. What would you do?

AXEL SPRINGER. West Berlin absolutely must be filled with life. Of course I know that Bonn tirelessly contributes to the necessary financial support; that is the basis. Berlin, which no longer possesses its function as the capital, has lost substance enormously. That must be compensated for. Besides economic investments from West Germany and the United States in Berlin, all the countries of Western Europe must be harnessed to the task. We said before, Berlin's radiance is indispensable to all.

I have here various reports from the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce from the Berlin Landesbank—reports coming from organizations of very different kinds, independent of each other. They show that the present situation is giving rise to concern, as it did in 1972 as well.

Free access to Berlin is a good thing but it has not enough effect on the life force of this city. The investment of the entire West is needed.

As I indicated before: As a test of sincerity, we should demand from the East readiness to include Berlin in all projects of economic collaboration. Berlin must cease to be a stake, or a hostage. I repeat: Berlin must be the test and, from the Western standpoint, the keystone for every possible development.

All Western projects wishing to participate in economic collaboration with the Soviet Union or other East Bloc States should actively support this keystone function of Berlin. That is a duty for every one of us. The world will always measure the life force of free, democratic Europe by the prosperity, the brilliance, the life of Berlin.

If I had to share in the responsibility for Berlin—that was your question—I would ask you and everyone to help so that every under-

taking in the free world will realize that it must be in its foremost interest to help here in Berlin, to maintain the radiant strength of Berlin.

If we all wish it, Berlin will remain the moral capital of the world in which I believe and which alone enables survival in a framework worthy of humanity.

I would like to quote Jean-Jacques Rousseau. It is his "Volonte Generale" that we need for Berlin.

Berlin must also preserve its idealistic character, for it is first and foremost a city of youth, who would rather live here than in some lost corner of Germany. So homes must be built for these young people, homes in which they can feel at their ease. This applies particularly to the young workers. These plans for construction already exist in part, and other efforts are also being made, for example the creation of the Institute for Development, a National Foundation, Congresses of UN Organizations and the like.

We must reverse the trend which might shift the center of gravity to East Berlin. For instance there are to be a hundred embassies there. I would urge that there also be diplomatic missions in West Berlin. We have a—quite superfluous—Soviet Consulate General in West Berlin. I would try to get a consular mission from Peking here in our town, very soon, perhaps before any of the others.

L'EXPRESS. Have you a taste for power?

AXEL SPRINGER. No. Fundamentally I hate power. It promotes corruption. Power has to be used very cautiously. If it is there at all, it must be associated with morality.

L'EXPRESS. The rules of morality are not the same for everybody. They are even becoming less and less so. Are you an optimist?

AXEL SPRINGER. Yes. I hope I am a reasonable optimist. We will see. Now is the moment when everything is at stake.

The important thing for me is that life be brought into this city. It is wonderful to be a Berliner, but it is also very exhausting and demanding.

On this subject I would take the liberty of passing an opinion on France, although I do not know much of the country. In France everything is very strongly concentrated in Paris, whereas we have fallen into the opposite extreme in Germany. We simply have no capital city which exerts the function of convergence, of a synthesis of forces.

L'EXPRESS. Perhaps we can come to an arrangement.

AXEL SPRINGER. That's it. One must find the happy medium. I always say I am a "middle-of-the-road radical". Willy Brandt has also chosen the middle of the road. But do we both mean the same thing?

Germany, above all Germany, must beware of extremes. And Berlin's goal should not so much be to be the capital of the Reich again but to be a life center, a hope, the city of Europe in the best sense of the word. Then, having passed the test, it will one day be the heart of Europe.

LEGISLATION AND THE METRIC SYSTEM

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Science and Astronautics Committee, I have had an opportunity to be involved with the legislation proposing U.S. conversion to the metric system. One of the pieces of legislation our committee is considering is that of my colleague from Illinois, Mr. McCLOY. Mr. McCLOY has spent a great deal of time and

energy on his proposal and is perhaps one of the most knowledgeable persons in this area. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues his remarks on this subject at Metric Expo 1973.

LEGISLATION AND THE METRIC SYSTEM (Remarks of Congressman ROBERT McCLOY at Metric Expo '73)

This is not the first time that the Congress of the United States has considered conversion to the Metric System of weights and measures—but it could be the last time. In other words, the momentum for a metric conversion is greater today than at any earlier time in our history.

We may regret the inaction which occurred following the recommendation of John Quincy Adams in 1821—and the failure experienced by Congressman John A. Kasson of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures who urged adoption of the metric system in 1866.

Congressman Kasson urged expanded use of metric measurements and specified that his intention was not to make the metric system compulsory. This attitude is being expressed with vigor by various witnesses testifying on Capitol Hill—with a similar intention that perhaps the subject can again be laid to rest indefinitely.

The closest the Congress has come to enactment of a bill to convert our nation to the metric system occurred in 1896 when Congressman Dennis Hurley of Brooklyn introduced a bill providing that all government departments should "employ and use only the weights and measurements of the metric system" in transacting official business and that in 1899 metric would become "the only legal system recognized in the United States." Supported actively by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, the bill passed the House by a margin of 119 to 117. However, on a motion to reconsider, the measure was referred back to the Committee and there it died.

It should be recalled that the Metric Study Bill enacted in 1968 would never have received favorable action if there had been any representation at that time that the study would be followed immediately by a federally directed metric conversion program. Opponents of the Study Bill argued that everything that could be said for or against the metric system was already known and there was nothing further to study. Indeed, I can't find much disagreement with that charge. On the other hand the three-year study program and report were vital in order to give prestige and status, as well as orderly direction to the questions which we are considering today—of a federally authorized metric conversion program which will embrace virtually every segment of our society.

The Metric Study Report completed in July 1971 contained further recommendations. Indeed, it is vital to the pending legislation that the basic advice of the Study Commission should be adhered to if we are to have any federal program at all and if we are to recognize the wisdom of converting our present system to one of metric weights and measures. That report recommended that we change to the International Metric System "deliberately and carefully through a coordinated national program."

The Congress is directed to "assign responsibility for guiding the change" and to authorize the various sectors of our society to establish their own plans and time tables. Above all, the report recommends "a firm government commitment" to the goal of metric conversion with a target date 10 years hence.

Let me address myself for just a moment to that part of the recommendation which states that when the 10 year target date is reached, the United States will become "predominantly, though not exclusively, metric."

Obviously, land measurements, sporting events, and a number of other subjects,

should not be subject to a metric conversion program—as there is no economic or social benefit which would be derived from such a change. Indeed, there may well be other exceptions where machinery or equipment has a life span far greater than 10 years or where international agreements may establish fasteners or other devices according to measurements other than those expressed in metric units. To my mind, these are "exceptions" which should be authorized in relation to a general and comprehensive conversion. These categories should be exempted or the target date for such subjects should be capable of extension.

If we truly want to convert our system of weights and measures to metric, it would seem to me unwise to leave such a wide loophole as the expression *predominantly metric* in any legislative measure or plan. This might mean that 51 percent of the nation should operate according to metric standards, and 49 percent should employ such other measures as desired.

Let me refer to another aspect of the legislative measures which are pending in the Congress. The bill in which some 25 members and I have joined, would establish a relatively small metric conversion coordinating commission with authority to develop and employ a comprehensive national program for conversion to the international metric system over a 10 year period.

This coordinating Commission would be capable of receiving the effective support and assistance voluntarily provided by every interested sector and group in the United States.

While I have suggested in my bill a nine-member Commission composed of representatives from (a) business, (b) labor, (c) education, (d) science, and (e) technology, it is possible that some essential group may have been omitted. On the other hand, I feel that a much larger Commission would be both unwieldy and undesirable. I see no reason whatever for selecting these persons on the basis of their political affiliation. Of all of the many persons whom I've met who appear to be most knowledgeable on this subject—and who would make most valuable members of such a commission—I don't know the political preferences of a single one of them. And while I may have as broad or broader experience in the subject of conversion to the metric system as any other person in public life, I do not feel that I or any other Member of Congress should be burdened or made responsible for developing the kind of national coordinating program which is vital if we are to meet the objective of a 10 year conversion program.

The coordinating Commission should be assisted by a number of advisory commissions or separate groups drawn from the various segments of business, economic, and educational communities. It is my recollection that in the British Conversion Program, there were four broad categories working with the British Board of Trade and 69 separate product groups which are developing their own conversion programs. This general approach strikes me as consistent with a comprehensive and largely voluntary program.

Let me comment just a moment on the subject of a "voluntary" program.

"Voluntary" as interpreted by some would mean NO federal guidance, direction, or compulsion—whatever. Indeed, a great deal of the literature which has come to my attention in which there are strong expressions of support for conversion to the metric system contemplate a gradual, unplanned and unguided conversion which would take place when, and if, the parties involved decide to move in this direction.

Another provision which might result in indefinite or endless delay is that which would authorize the establishment of a commission to develop a comprehensive national plan to cover our entire society. In turn this plan would require approval by the President and thereafter approval by the Congress. The

question I ask is this: Is it possible for one plan, however comprehensive, to embody every group and activity which will be subject to a coordinated metric conversion program? In the event all of these elements and segments are included, is there not a great risk that some part or all of the plan might not be acceptable to the President—or indeed might not be acceptable to the Congress? WHAT THEN?

What happens to the commitment to proceed carefully and deliberately toward a metric conversion program targeted 10 years hence?

In authorizing by legislation the establishment of a Commission to develop a plan which is subject to later approval or disapproval by both the President and the Congress—with all of the pressures which could and would be applied during this intervening period—when the plan is submitted, is fraught with the same risk which Congressman Dennis Hurley's bill experienced in 1896. My position is that if we are indeed to make a commitment in 1973 to convert our system of weights and measures to the metric system, let us embody that commitment in meaningful legislation. Let us establish in 1973 the mechanism by which a 10 year conversion program could be carried out. Let us embrace the entire system carefully and deliberately and unqualifiedly. Finally, let us provide the official governmental leadership and direction which a metric conversion program requires if it is to succeed.

EACH ONE TEACH ONE: BASKETBALL IN HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, California has its surfing and swimming, Colorado has its mountain climbing—and Harlem has its basketball.

Each summer, professional and amateur basketball stars from across the country come together to compete in the famed Rucker Tournament held on the playgrounds in my home community of Harlem.

A recent article in the New York Daily News dealt with the tournament and the beautiful work that the athletes are doing with the youth of the community.

The newspaper article is now submitted for the attention of my colleagues in Congress:

HOW BASKETBALL PLAYERS SCORE 2 IN HARLEM PROGRAM

(By Wes Gaffer)

"I know you," said the youngster eyeing Charlie Scott of the Virginia Squires. "You used to live in my building. The elevator don't work."

"It never did work, even when I lived there," Scott replied. Then came the message. "I made it out of there."

"There" is a building on 127th St. between Madison and Park Aves. It's the heartland of the Each One Teach One Program, a program that brings together athletes, members of the professions, earnest parents and above all the kids of Harlem.

The program is an offshoot of the Holcombe Rucker League, named for a young man who worked tirelessly to bring meaning, through playground basketball, into the lives of kids rejected by others. Rucker died at 38, a victim of cancer, in 1965.

He left a widow, Mary, three children, Ramona, Philip and Dennis, and, among his disciples, Bob McCullough. McCullough, too, is Harlem all the way, Public School 89, Junior High School 139 and Haaren High. In junior high school, McCullough and Rucker came together in the playground tournament Rucker had put together for the Department of Parks, for which he worked while pursuing his master's degree.

HEADED A SUMMER LEAGUE

The friendship led to McCullough's gaining a scholarship to Benedict College in Columbia, S.C. There, among other achievements, Bob made small college All-America and was the first black athlete to be chosen for the All Southern Textile Basketball Tournament.

Graduate work led McCullough, commissioner of Harlem Professionals, Inc., a Harlem summer league of pro basketball players, to the Each One Teach One program. "I was working on my master's in health and recreation," says McCullough. "One of my courses was entitled Philosophical Foundations of Health, Recreation and Physical Education. My field was urban recreation and I had to write a paper for the course. I wrote it on Each One Teach One."

"That was Holcombe Rucker's philosophy. He believed that if a person was in a position to help another he should do so."

It's also the rationale for Harlem Professionals. "These are pro basketball players returning to their roots in Harlem," McCullough said. "They're visible examples for the kids, on a one-to-one basis, that they can have a purpose, a goal."

"Basketball is Harlem's game. What better way to get through to the kids?"

There are a dozen teams in the summer pro league, each staffed by future, present and past stars of both National Basketball Association and the American Basketball Association. The teams play a single game Friday evenings, doubleheaders Saturday afternoons and tripleheaders on Sunday afternoons. Adults are charged a modest fee, usually 50 cents, for the games. The packed gym in the Science Building at CCNY, financially aids the Each One Teach One and Rucker League programs.

Charlie Scott and Willis Reed are two major league players who devote their time to the kids in both the Each One Teach One and the Rucker Basketball League programs. Others are Dean Meminger, the Knicks' supersub, Nate (Tiny) Archibald of the Kansas City-Omaha Kings, and the inimitable Julius (Doctor J.) Erving of the Virginia Squires.

Most of all, it's Harlem's own pitching in to nurture something priceless—children. "That's what Each One Teach One's all about, the youth of America," explained the deeply

involved Bert Brown, principal of . . . and director of the Each One program.

"We're using basketball to motivate kids to stay in school," Brown said. "We're trying to get through to them and I think we've got a few disciples. The thing that bugs us, the kids keep asking, 'When are you going to start again?'"

"The program lasts 14 weeks through each school term. It isn't all basketball—that's the way we hold the kids' attention. We use closed-circuit television dealing with drugs, programs on nutrition and hygiene, etc. But most of all we try to show the kids you don't have to be a ballplayer to be involved in basketball. They can be scorers, coaches, announcers and so on."

Ray Moore, an Urban League staff member, teacher of American History at the Harlem Street Academy, referee and public relations director of the program, picked up the theme. "Most of all we try to build incentive in a youngster, give him a better look at his alternatives. That's done in rap sessions with the pros."

"We have several games for the kids between 11 and 18 before the pro games. The players then talk to the kids, get at what's bugging them, show them those alternatives. 'The players, and other blacks in the professions, also go into the schools to talk to the kids in the program. We get money from the Mobil Oil Company to pay these speakers, but not all of them take it. When we tried to pay Willis Reed (Knicks), he said, 'Hey, man This is what it's all about,' refusing the money and giving us scholarships to his basketball camp."

"The program is a link, one generation to another. As far as youngsters coming back—there are only 200 at a time—it takes money."

MANHATTAN'S AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, though the major league baseball season is already in full swing, another baseball league has yet to begin its own exciting season.

The Manhattan chapter of the Amateur Softball Association of America will begin its weekend softball competition on July 21. The winner of this tournament, which involves all five boroughs of New York City, may well advance to the National Championship Tournament in Seattle, Wash., late in August.

I would like to commend the Manhattan ASA for providing a summer of recreation and entertainment for our city. I wish the players the best of luck in the season ahead.

SENATE—Thursday, July 19, 1973

The Senate met at 9:45 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JOHN V. TUNNEY, a Senator from the State of California.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, who hast made all work a divine vocation, bless all who are associated in the work of this place. Thanks be to Thee for work to do, for the will to work, and strength with which to work. Sustain those whose work in obscure places enables others to exercise the duties of their office with greater

wisdom. Strengthen those whose study and research assist in preparing legislation and in making sound decisions.

O Lord, support those whose work beyond this Chamber guards our peace and safety, protects our health, prepares our food, maintains communications, whose combined efforts bring dignity and