

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 9424. A bill to govern the disclosure of certain financial information by financial institutions to governmental agencies, to protect the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States and to prevent unwarranted invasions of privacy by prescribing procedures and standards governing disclosure of such information, and for other purposes; to the Committee in Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. BURKE of California:

H.R. 9425. A bill to require that funds be made available for replacement housing in connection with certain highway programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GINN:

H.R. 9426. A bill to amend the Anti-Smuggling Act to provide that a vessel may be prohibited from entering or remaining in the United States, or may be required to post a bond, if any person who owns, controls, or has a monetary interest in such vessel has participated in illegal importation of narcotics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 9427. A bill to require the labeling of energy-intensive consumer goods with respect to the annual energy costs of operating these goods for an average owner; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. HELSTOSKI):

H.R. 9428. A bill to provide for posting information in post offices with respect to registration, voting, and communicating with lawmakers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HÉBERT (by request):

H.R. 9429. A bill to authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HÉBERT (for himself, Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. RARICK, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. TREEN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. McFALL, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. HARSHA, Mr. GROVER, and Mr. PRICE of Illinois):

H.R. 9430. A bill to name the U.S. courthouse and Federal office building under construction in New Orleans, La., as the Hale Boggs Federal Building, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 9431. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORGAN (for himself, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. NIX, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. CLARK, Mr. VIGORITO, and Mr. EILBERG):

H.R. 9432. A bill to strengthen and improve the protections and interests of participants and beneficiaries of employee pension and welfare benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 9433. A bill relating to the employment and training of criminal offenders, and

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for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 9434. A bill to encourage consideration of nonstructural alternatives to flood damage prevention; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 9435. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax deduction for depreciation on capital expenditures incurred in connecting residential sewerlines to municipal sewage systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. PODELL, Mr. WARE, Mr. NIX, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. McDade, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. ROE, Ms. ASZUG, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. KYROS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. GAYDOS, and Mr. ECKHARDT):

H.R. 9436. A bill to amend section 402 of title 23, United States Code, to extend certain deadlines relating to apportionment of highway safety funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 9437. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. ROBISON of New York, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, and Mr. ESCH):

H.R. 9438. A bill to confer U.S. citizenship on certain Vietnamese children and to provide for the adoption of such children by American families; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

H.R. 9439. A bill to establish a national flood plain policy and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with Federal agencies and the States, to encourage the dedication of the Nation's flood plains as natural floodways, to protect, conserve, and restore their natural functions and resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 9440. A bill to provide for access to all duly licensed psychologists and optometrists without prior referral in the Federal employee health benefits program; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 674. Joint resolution to designate February 10 to 16, 1974, as "National Vocational Education and National Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA) Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 675. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of Guglielmo Marconi; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Con. Res. 269. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to proclaim August 26, 1973, as "National Women's Suffrage Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, family devotion and honest affection are

so frequently ignored in favor of "the roar of the crowd" and the harsher realities of human existence that it is with particular appreciation I insert at this point in the RECORD an article by Jesse L. Robinson, sports editor of the Metropolitan Gazette of Compton, Calif. It is an eloquent tribute which speaks for itself of the richness of emotion between

By Mr. WINN:

H. Con. Res. 270. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that no person should be considered for appointment as ambassador or minister if such person or members of his immediate family have contributed more than \$5,000 to a candidate for President in the last election; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUDE (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. NIX, Mr. OBEY, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. VANIK, and Mr. WON PAT):

H. Res. 497. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the U.S. Government should seek agreement with other members of the United Nations on prohibition of weather modification activity as a weapon of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUDE (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Ms. ASZUG, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLMUS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FRENZEL, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. MC-CLOSKEY, Mr. McDADE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SAR-BANES, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H. Res. 498. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the U.S. Government should seek agreement with other members of the United Nations on prohibition of weather modification activity as a weapon of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Texas, and Mr. LONG of Louisiana):

H. Res. 499. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the time of putting the question on motions to suspend the rules and pass bills and resolutions; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

282. By Mr. DICKINSON: Memorial of the State of Alabama requesting that the President and Congress do all in their power to secure the release and information concerning the missing in action in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

283. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of Legislature of the State of California, relative to the New Melones Dam project; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. WALDIE introduced a bill (H.R. 9441) for the relief of Lt. Col. Harold E. Gladstone and Elsie Gladstone, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

a mother and son. I feel honored that it was sent to me by a friend of many years. The column appeared in the March 15, 1973, issue of the newspaper:

OLYMPIANS AND CHAMPIONS

(By Jesse L. Robinson)

I want to be there when the saints go marching in.

What happened to me last week, has hap-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

pened or will happen to everyone in due time. When it happened to me, it caused me to do a whole lot of thinking.

My mind went back as far as it could and scenes play flashbacks. Flashbacks of when I was good and when I was bad. But as far as I can remember, whether I was good or bad mama was always there.

I remember when I was really small, my mother, when she told the story, said I was only two years old, mama was up in a tree getting a switch to tan my hide. She said, I yelled to her from the ground "get out of that tree you bow-legged devil."

I remember her being in the tree, however I was always embarrassed when she told the story. I believed she knew that to this day she could shame me. This was her way of getting even when I talked about her Dodgers.

Last week I realized that I knew my mother when she was a girl, because if I was only two my mother was only nineteen. Until last week I thought of my mother as always being a full grown woman, not a young athletic girl who would climb a tree to switch a kid. Now I realize that I would have called her a tom-boy when I was a teenager.

I loved my mother, we were as close as two Capricorns could be. I lived with her the first twenty-five years of my life and she lived with me the last twenty-four years of hers. When my daughter Pearl was born, another Capricorn, people didn't know how my wife a Libra could live in a house with three "Capricorns."

While I was making the funeral arrangements last Friday my mind flashed back to when I was five years old. It was in my home town of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. I woke up one morning and there was a strange man in my bed. My aunt did the honors, she introduced me to the man who had married my mother and left mom and me sometime before I was two.

My entire memory of my father was less than four hours long. He was pleasant, we had breakfast together—he left before noon and I never saw him again, but before he left he gave me a quarter. That wasn't much to give a son—a name and a quarter—that's why mama and I were close. Like all mothers she was always ready to give her life if necessary.

Last week, even the quarter took on a new perspective. Last week I realized that in Mississippi my mother was working for a dollar a day. She cooked, washed clothes and scrubbed Mrs. Oliver's house. It was a ten hour day. That figures to be 10 cents an hour. My father left me with his name and 2½ hours of pay, not too much to say "Right on" about.

When Lazarus died, Jesus wept—Jesus wept for Mary who had lost her brother. Last week I too wept and part of my weeping was for the Dodgers. The Dodgers never had a more loyal fan than Ms. Pearl, my mother. When I referred to the Dodgers she was always Ms. Pearl to me. I never saw anyone get hooked as she was on the Dodgers. I tried hard to explain to her that the Dodgers were one of the best capitalistic enterprises in the Country. The Dodgers were what the Russians meant when they thought they would bury us—They would send the Muscovite nine and run up a score 11 to 2.

Some examples of her faith and loyalty in the Dodgers: In 1960 Charlie Neal was the pride and joy of black L.A. He was a second baseman Par-excellence—Neal made one mistake—he used profanity at Leo—the Lip. Next season Neal was gone. Ms. Pearlie loved Neal but she loved the Dodgers more, there were no tears for Neal.

In 1966 when the Dodgers traded Tommy Davis, and the next year traded Johnny

Roseboro, these guys were neighbors, but Compton lost two of their top taxpaying.

The same year the Dodgers traded Maury Wills who was batting .329 and stole 38 bases. The Dodgers went from 1st place in 1966 to 8th place in 1967. Ms. Pearlie, my mama, cried for the Dodgers but not a tear for Davis or Wills.

Remember '71 the Dodgers could have had Richey Allen, Frank Robinson and Willie Davis. They had Allen and Davis, the next year they got Robinson and got rid of Allen. Now anybody would see through the Dodgers. But not Mama.

Last week I realized how fortunate I was, I rated higher than the Dodgers in Ms. Pearlie's life—And that's saying something. I cried a lot last week but I wasn't crying for Ms. Pearlie. Ms. Pearlie is so much better off. I believe in God, I believe that there is a heaven. Heaven needs people like Ms. Pearlie—she's loyal, true and trusts everyone.

Ms. Pearlie didn't die of a heart attack. If she had, I know I wouldn't have been prepared to face her death. But for five years I saw her suffering greatly, slowly leaving me. So last Friday Myrtle gave her morning coffee at 7:30 and at 8:30 she quietly slipped away. We are happy for her—no longer will she have to suffer as all people of cancer must. Cancer must be conquered. We should all give to defeat cancer.

All my tears were for those Ms. Pearlie left behind, those of us, and me in particular, who are not sure of our place in the future. In death my mom would be proud of me because for the first time I have given some serious thoughts about life after death—that time, when the Saints go Marching in. I now know if I'm to see her again, I must be in the number.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, in 1959, President Eisenhower issued the first Captive Nations Week proclamation to demonstrate American support for the cause of freedom in Central and Eastern Europe. Today, some 14 years later, the hope of self-determination for the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Albania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Ukraine, still remain unrealized.

This week, the third week in July, we again observe Captive Nations Week and reassert our commitment to the cause of liberty in these courageous countries. In this era of attempted detente with the Soviet Union, we cannot be permitted to forget that Communist colonialism and repression is still very much with us. One need only recall events in Czechoslovakia, in the summer of 1968, to graphically demonstrate this fact.

So, it is most appropriate for those of us in Congress to observe Captive Nations Week, and to express the hope that those nations may soon be fully free.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to include the text of a poem written by Mr. Paul Nedwell, a 28-year-old Ukrainian American who resides in my congressional dis-

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trict. The spirit and the hope expressed by Mr. Nedwell in his poem "Until Ukraine is Free," is fully applicable to all the captive nations we honor this week:

UNTIL UKRAINE IS FREE

(By Paul Nedwell)

To all who trample down the wheat fields of Ukraine, to all who into the death camps cast Ukraine's best sons and daughters, to all who dare

To steal from her own people their glorious past, To all who hope to level to the ground All ancient structures bearing witness to Her people's individuality

And strength of spirit, to all who would dare to view

Ukraine merely as a land to be conquered and robbed of all Her riches, to all who would hope to grind her soul

Into the dust, and to all who brutally Oppress her people here and now, yet whole In dedication to right and justice and Their restoration in Ukraine, we say To you: The time for fear is past; and we Intend to strive unceasingly towards that day

When Ukraine shall seize her rightful freedom and, With God's good help, stand tall and proud 'mongst all

The nations of this world. To such an end We dedicate our labors. Can you forestall Forever our yearning to see once more a Ukraine in the hands of the Ukrainian People!? We children of the Kozaks brave will rest

Not from our labors until Ukraine is free.

WAR POWERS BILL

HON. IKE F. ANDREWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to point out that the following statement in support of the war powers bill was prepared by two of my summer interns, Deborough Blalock—a rising senior and an English major at Duke University, and Thomas Anderson Langford III—a rising junior and a religion major at Davidson College. Both are from Durham, N.C.

I concur with the sentiment expressed in their statement, and I am proud to commend it today to the attention of my colleagues:

STATEMENT OF DEBOROUGH BLALOCK AND THOMAS ANDERSON LANGFORD III

"If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary."

In these words in the 51st Federalist Paper, Alexander Hamilton eloquently pointed out the problem facing our government today.

Men are not angels, nor should we anticipate that an angelic host will reign. Yet, the function of government must be continued. Hamilton maintained that "the interest of the man must be connected with the constitutional rights of the place."

Today, I reaffirm my support of the War Powers Bill. Two Congressional sessions have come and gone since the War Powers Resolution was first introduced. The constitutional questions have been debated.

Now is the time to assert that the Congress questions have been argued. The political should have a will of its own. Now is the time to act on this bill. Now is the time for the Congress to assert its leadership ability. Now is the time to look back to what our forefathers did and to continue the tradition of democratic government they bequeathed to us.

The War Powers Bill is not an attack on a man or on another branch of the government. Earlier, it's an effort to affirm our constitutional duties. Article One, Section Eight, of the Constitution gives Congress the sole power to declare war. Our course is clearly marked, and we must accept the obligations delegated to us—the people's representatives. We have sworn an oath to uphold the Constitution, and to do this we must vote in favor of the War Powers Bill.

In the Federalist Papers, Hamilton went on to say, "a dependence on the people is, no doubt, the primary control on the government; but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions."

The bill is such a precaution. It is a reaffirmation of our constitutional rights and responsibilities.

I urge adoption of H.R. 542.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, two constituents from my district, Shari Easley, of Altoona, and her faculty adviser, Mr. Kirk Brill, of Des Moines, were recently honored by the Ecology Council of America for placing second in the council's nationwide competition for efforts and activities to help preserve the environment.

During their visit to my office, they discussed their meetings with other delegates to the Ecology Council Conference. I think it would be of value to other Members and those who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to know what these young people are thinking and, therefore, I am placing this summary of their ideas in the RECORD:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

1. Limit size of car and engine horsepower.
2. Place taxes on cars according to their horsepower.
3. Provide more funds for mass transit.
4. Push for the Canadian pipeline instead of the Trans-Alaska pipeline so that fuel can be supplied to the Midwest and East.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

1. Make cuts in immigration quotas to reduce population growth.
2. Expand the Environmental Education program and the Youth Conservation Corps.
3. Ban all non-returnable containers to save resources and energy as well as to eliminate litter.
4. Select someone to head EPA who has an environmental background and qualifications.
5. Allocate funds for research into the fields of recycling and alternative sources of energy.

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6. Establish a strict land-use policy for the entire country.

MURDER BY HANDGUN: A CASE FOR GUN CONTROL

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, today's edition of the Boston Globe carried an article about a man who was murdered. The article was one paragraph long, and it said only that Marion B. Shirley of Boston was shot twice in the head and once in the stomach and was found dead near the tennis courts at a public housing project.

We know almost nothing about Marion Shirley. We do not know where he worked, or what his life was like. We do not know if he had a wife or children. We do not know who shot him, and we do not know why he was shot. We know only his name, his age, his address, and the weapon which killed him—a gun.

The brevity of the article is in itself a sad commentary. Gun murders happen so often in our society that they are not news anymore. They have become so commonplace, such an accepted part of daily life, that they receive only one paragraph under the heading of "Crime Roundup."

Gun murders have doubled nationwide since 1964, and the prime reason that guns are involved in so many acts of violence is that there are so many guns in so many hands. There are now more than 90 million guns in civilian hands, and the supply is increasing at a rate of about 25 million guns a year—half of them handguns, the most widely used murder weapon.

The only way we can reduce the number of gun murders is to reduce the number of guns in circulation. Stringent gun control laws do have an effect: New York City, which has the strictest gun law in the country, has a murder rate of 10.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, a rate well below that of Atlanta—20.4; Dallas—18.4; or Houston—16.9, where gun control laws are very lax.

Gun violence has become so prevalent that we are in danger of becoming desensitized to the fact that human lives are involved. Perhaps we can pause for a moment to remember Marion Shirley, and to reflect upon the reasons for his death.

The article from the Boston Globe of July 18 follows:

[From the Boston Globe, July 18, 1973]
CRIME ROUNDUP: ROXBURY MAN MURDERED

A 43-year-old Roxbury man was found murdered yesterday near the tennis courts at the Columbia Point Housing project, Boston's 67th homicide this year. Police said Marion B. Shirley, of Nightingale street, was found shot twice in the head and once in the stomach.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in the RECORD my July 1973 Report From Washington to the residents of California's 30th District. The report highlights some of the major legislative and national issues being considered by the 93d Congress.

The report follows:

CONGRESSMAN ED ROYBAL'S WASHINGTON REPORT

PROTECTING THE CONSUMER

Under our current law, private investigating agencies are able to produce millions of credit reports a year with virtual immunity from libel or slander suits, even though many of these reports contain serious errors damaging to the individual.

All of us at one time or another have been investigated by one of these credit companies, even without our knowledge. It may have happened when we applied for a particular job, a recent insurance policy or an apartment rental. Adding insult to injury, the law even permits the investigating agency to resell these reports over and over again.

These practices constitute a very dangerous threat to our right to privacy and free speech. This year I developed and introduced a bill amending the Fair Credit Reporting Act passed in 1970 to protect a person's right to privacy. This bill would set up stricter procedures for both "investigative consumer reports" and "consumer reports". (The "investigative consumer report" deals with a person's moral character, personality and reputation. The "consumer report" is a simple credit check of one's financial situation and credit rating.)

First of all, my proposal would require that a company requesting an investigative or credit report inform the consumer in writing that a report may be made.

In the case of the investigative report, the company would be barred from receiving this file until it obtained the consumer's written consent. In other words, the individual has the last word. The report is then sent at the same time to both the company and the individual. On a simple credit check the consumer has the option to ask for a copy of the report. For both types of report, the individual has the right to correct any error or misrepresentation he or she may find.

The credit reform bill would also give the consumer the right to sue any reporting firm that negligently as well as maliciously publishes any untrue statement.

I have already received assurances from the chairman of the House Consumer Affairs Subcommittee that hearings will be held on my bill and on the issue of fair credit reporting. I believe that the credit reform bill will effectively stop the release of reports that brand a person as immoral or irresponsible on the basis of hearsay, or some personal grudge against an individual.

HIGHER PRICES

President Nixon recently acknowledged that his five month old Phase III policy had failed to hold down soaring prices on food and services. Retail costs, for instance, rose at an annual rate of 9.2 percent over the first four months of this year. Wholesale prices, which foreshadow consumer prices, soared during the same period, at an annual rate of 24 percent. Corporate profits—already bolstered by an administration-sup-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ported 7 percent tax credit and rapid depreciation provision—remained without restraints.

In an effort to bring some sanity to our economy, I joined several other members of Congress in urging the President to roll back all food prices, interest rates and rents to price levels prevailing on January 10, the day before he relaxed economic controls under Phase III. In reply, the administration decided first to impose a limited ceiling on meat prices, but this action left prices at their highest peak in the last 22 years.

Last month the administration again adopted a limited approach by ordering a 60-day freeze on all goods and services, except raw farm products. While I believe that even this temporary action will prevent further increases, it fails to roll back prices to their January 10 level. The fact is workers are taking home less today in real wages than they were six months ago.

I intend to keep pushing for tighter controls which will prevent price increases on food and services, interest rates and rent hikes, and roll back prices to their January levels. An essential part of this economic control policy is mandatory compliance procedures.

OPINION POLL

As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Postal Service, I am initiating an opinion poll on mail service. Your response will be useful to me when Congress considers funding for postal delivery and services later this year.

Questionnaire

1. Have you noted any change in the quality of postal service in the past two years?

2. If so, has the service improved or deteriorated?

3. Would you approve of cuts in postal service in exchange for deficit-free postal system?

4. Would you prefer increased services at the price of higher postal rates?

NOTE.—Questions 1, 3, and 4 should be answered with "Yes," "No," or "Undecided." Question 2 should be answered with "Improved" or "Deteriorated."

Comments

Please check your choice, clip out this section and send it to me at 2404 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515.

LIVING WAGE

Lately we have heard a great deal about the principles of the work ethic while a policy of tax breaks for big business continues. Little, however, has been said about the seven million workers who try to support themselves and their families on poverty level wages. Unbelievable as it may seem, a person who works full time at today's minimum wage and supports a family of four earns nearly \$1,000 under the poverty level.

In June of this year the House of Representatives acted to set higher wage standards for American workers as the first step in ending poverty wages. It amended the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by raising the \$1.60 hourly minimum for most covered workers to \$2.20 after one year and extending its coverage to 6 million more workers.

The basic purpose of the minimum wage law was to insure a living wage for every worker. The Fair Labor Standards Act set as its goal the elimination of "labor conditions detrimental to the . . . health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

The \$2.20 ceiling was desperately needed to counter the high inflation we have been experiencing since 1968, the year of the last minimum wage increase. Although we have all witnessed how much less our dollar is worth, one of the hardest hit groups has been those earning the minimum wage. For them the \$1.60 minimum has suddenly shunk in real value to \$1.19.

The House-passed version increases the minimum wage for forty five million workers and more than half a million agricultural laborers. It extends minimum wage coverage for the first time to almost one million household domestic and to some five million federal, state and local employees.

By a vote of 287 to 130, the bill was approved and sent to the Senate where similar action is expected. By a closer vote of 218 to 199, in which I voted with the majority, the House defeated an administration-backed substitute which would have delayed the increase for two to three years and restricted coverage to currently covered workers.

I consider the House wage bill a strong and equitable measure—one that reaffirms our commitment to economic justice for the working men and women of America.

1973 POLL RESULTS

On February's mail questionnaire I received a total of 6,624 responses. The results are given in percentages:

NOTE.—The figures—in percent—at the end of each question indicate as answered with "Yes," "No," and "Undecided" (in that order).

1. Do you think that the federal government should establish a comprehensive health insurance program covering most medical expenses and financed from federal revenues?—64, 28, and 8.

2. Do you think that the federal government should establish a system of no-fault auto insurance requiring prompt payment to all accident victims regardless of who or what caused the accident?—63, 25, and 12.

3. Do you think that the President should have the power to withhold all or part of any funds that have been approved by Congress and passed into law?—28, 63, and 9.

4. Suppose that a news reporter has written an article based on information from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that a reporter should be required to reveal the name of his news source if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his article?—21, 70, 9.

5. The administration has proposed to close down the Office of Economic Opportunity which was created to assist low-income communities. Do you approve of this action?—41, 47, and 12.

6. Do you think that the President should seek Congressional approval to send U.S. armed forces to other countries?—74, 19, and 7.

7. Do you think that the federal government should provide tuition tax credits to parents of children attending non-public schools?—42, 52, and 6.

8. Do you think that the draft should be terminated and replaced by an all-voluntary army?—54, 34, and 12.

9. Do you think that Congress should extend authority to the President to impose wage and price controls?—54, 35, and 11.

10. It is likely that Congress will consider the issue of amnesty during this year. Which of the following statements best represents your viewpoint at this time? (Choose one)

a. No condition should be placed on amnesty granted to persons who refused to be drafted because of their opposition to the Vietnam War: 19 percent.

b. Conditional amnesty requiring two or more years of public service should be granted: 31 percent.

c. No amnesty of any kind should be granted: 5 percent.

11. It is likely that Congress will consider a bill increasing the minimum wage level. Which of the following proposals would you approve? (Choose one)

a. A gradual minimum wage increase from \$1.60 to \$1.80 an hour, increasing to \$2.00 an hour a year later: 33 percent.

b. A wage increase to \$2.00 an hour immediately: 43 percent.

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c. No change in the minimum wage level: 24 percent.

FEDERAL BUDGET

The following programs under the Federal Budget are ranked according to priority, using "1" to show first choice. The results of the 1973 questionnaire are as follows:

1. Health Care.
2. Crime Control.
3. Educational & Manpower Training.
4. Transportation (includes mass transit).
5. Defense.
6. Environmental Programs.
7. Veterans.
8. Community Development and Housing.
9. Public Assistance and Welfare.
10. Farm and Rural Programs.
11. Space Programs.
12. Foreign Aid.

CAPTIVE NATIONS AND U.S. TRADE WITH THE COMMUNISTS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in his proclamation declaring the week of July 15-21 as Captive Nations Week, President Nixon said:

As we make progress toward world peace and security, let us continue to show our sympathies for others who aspire to liberty and self-determination.

It has been 14 years since Congress authorized and requested the President to set aside the third week of July each year as Captive Nations Week. With new directions in foreign policy being forged by internationalists in our Federal Government, "sympathies" are about all the captive peoples of the world can count on from the United States. The "spiritual and economic merger" between the United States and the Soviet Union even further diminished those sympathies, as many U.S. entrepreneurs rush headlong into profit-seeking trade agreements with the Communists.

Aspirations of liberty and self-determination take a back seat to possibility of making a profit from exploiting the labors of captive people behind the Iron Curtain.

It is fitting during this week, when we stop to reflect on the responsibility we have to the millions of people in the world held captive by Communist regimes, to remember that we must bear some of the guilt for having forsaken these people through ill-advised military and political decisions made to divide the world nearly 30 years ago in the name of peace. We sold them out in the days following World War II, and now we intend to sell them out again with subsidized trade with their Communist captors.

We have indeed come a long way from the days when Congress requested the declaration of Captive Nations Week because the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between

tween the people of the United States and other peoples.

Congress also was clear as to the reasons such recognition was needed: The imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world.

I request that the full text of the captive nations resolution follow my remarks.

Have we so progressed so far "toward world peace and security" that all we can now offer the peoples of the world submerged in communism is a mere sympathy card from the President?

A list of those U.S.-based companies engaged in trade with the two Communist giants, Russia and Red China, is not published by agencies of the Government for reasons of "national security." But because the American people have the right to know which companies in this country are seeking a capitalist profit from a captive labor force, the following list is submitted.

The June 1973 Mindszenty report, published by the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation of St. Louis, carried the names of those corporations currently engaged in trade dealings or negotiations with the Soviets and Red China.

To paraphrase the words of President Lincoln, a world cannot long exist half slave and half free. Communism is not the wave of the future; it is the recurring nightmare of the past—as the people living in the captive nations of the world can attest.

I ask that the related report follow, with gratitude to the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation for extending permission to publish it here for our colleagues:

WHO'S WHO IN U.S. RED TRADE?
(Supplement to June 1973 Mindszenty Report)

Under the U.S. Department of Commerce's Export Administration Act, Section 7(c), the names of companies involved in trade with the Communists are to be kept in strict secrecy for "national security" reasons. The only way anyone can find out which companies are involved is by carefully studying the financial columns and business publications.

The following list was compiled from such publications as the New York Times, Barron's Newsweek, Time, Washington Post, Chicago Tribune, Wall Street Journal and Moody's Industrials, and the Communist publications, the Daily World and Political Affairs.

I. UNITED STATES-SOVIET TRADE

(NOTE.—companies identified with asterisks (*) are major suppliers of raw material, equipment and technology for the world's largest truck manufacturing plant on the Russian Kama River.)

Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. Houston.
Brown & Root Engineers, San Francisco.
Tenneco, Inc. Houston 77001.
*C. E. Cast Equipment, Cleveland.
El Paso Natural Gas Co. El Paso.
Bechtel Corp. Engineers, San Francisco.
Eastern Airlines, New York 10020.
Graphic Sciences Co. Danberry, Conn.
Bendix Corp. Southfield, Mich.
*Gleason Co., Rochester, N.Y.
American Can Co., Greenwich, Conn.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
Caterpillar Tractor, Peoria, Ill.

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Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis.
I.T. & T., New York 10022.
*Swindell-Dressler (Pullman Inc.) Chicago.
Brown & Sharpe, New Kensington, R.I.
IBM, Armonk, New York 10504.
DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware 19898.
Monsanto, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
Borg-Warner, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
Atlantic Richfield Co., New York 10022.
International Harvester, Chicago 60611.
Leasco Co.
Sheraton International.
Firestone Tire & Rubber, Akron 44317.
Cook Industries.
Hewlett-Packard Co.
The Hartford Ins. Group, New York 10022.
Alliance Tool & Die Corp., Rochester, N.Y.
Atlas Fabricators, Inc., Los Angeles.
TWA, New York 10016.
NBC, New York 10020.
Avon Products Inc., New York 10019.
Occidental Petroleum Co., Los Angeles 90024.
Holiday Inns, Memphis, Tennessee 38118.
Allen Group, Long Island, N.Y.
Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Michigan 48231.
Corning Glass Works, New York 14830.
II U.S.-RED CHINA TRADE
E-Systems Inc., Waltham, Mass.
Bloomingdale's, New York.
Wallace Brown Co., White Plains, N.Y.
Seabrook Foods, Great Neck, N.Y.
Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers Trust Co., New York 10022.
Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. 61265.
PepsiCo, Purchase, New York 10577.
Landis Tool Co.
South Bend Lathe.
Cincinnati Milacron, Inc.
*Holecraft, Livonia, Mich.
Carlton Machine Tool Co.
*Kearney & Trecker Corp.
Bryant Grinder Corp.
Danly Machine Corp.
DeVlieg Machine Co.
*Warner-Swasey, Cleveland.
Pan American Airlines, New York 10017.
American Express, New York 10006.
*Ingersoll-Rand, Rockford, Ill.
Monsieur Henri Wines (PepsiCo) N.Y. 10577.
Universal Sporting Goods (Universal Container).
American Magnesium Co., Tulsa.
Terraspace Inc., Rockville, Mo.
Carpenter Technology Corp., San Diego.
Wolverine Tube (Universal Oil).
Union Commerce Bank, Cleveland.
Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis.
City National Bank, Detroit.
Republic National Bank, Dallas.
Hartford National Bank, Hartford.
First National Bank, Memphis.
Industrial National Bank, Providence.
Andco Co., Buffalo.
Reynolds Metal Co., Richmond, Va. 23218.
Aluminum & Chemical Co., Oakland.
Control Data Co., Minneapolis 55440.
Arthur D. Little Co.
Hilton Hotels, Chicago 60605.
*National Engineering, Chicago.
Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.
Pepsi Cola Inc., Purchase, New York 10572.
General Electric, New York 10020.
Singer Co., New York 10020.
Sobin Chemicals, Boston.
Nalecto Ltd., New York.
National Cash Register Co., Dayton 45409.
General Motors, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York 10020.
Xerox Corp., Stamford, Conn. 06904.
W. R. Grace and Co.
May Department Stores, St. Louis 63101.
International Systems & Controls Corp.
Marcona Corp.
Chase Manhattan Bank of New York.
Cargill Corp., Minneapolis 55402.
First National City Bank of New York.

Cook Industries.
Monsanto Co. St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
FMC Corp.
Hewlett-Packard Co.
Macy's.
Interstate Oil Transport Co.
B. Altman Co. New York.
R. H. Macy & Co.
Pan Am Airlines, New York 10017.
Boeing Co. Seattle, Wash., 98124.
Weyerhaeuser Corp. Tacoma, Wash. 98401.
Wyeth Pharmaceuticals.
DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware 19898.
Bulova Watch Co. New York 10020.
Exxon Corp. New York 10020.
EDO Commercial Corp. Long Island, N.Y.
May-Lee Import-Export Corp.
Industrial Chemical & Dye Co.
RCA, New York 10020.
Whole World Enterprises.
U.S. China Trade Corp.
Sears-Roebuck, Chicago 60607.
Huntington & Rice Importers, Chefoo Wine.
Cameron Iron Works.
Ford Motor Corp. Dearborn, Michigan 48121.
Canada Dry, New York 10017.
Norton Simon Inc. New York 10017.
Somerset Importers (Mao-Tai Liquor) N.Y.
Neiman-Marcus.
Transworld Airlines, New York 10016.
Hilton International, New York 10016.
Seagrams, New York 10022.
Cities Service Co. New York 10005.

III. OTHER COMPANIES REPORTEDLY NEGOTIATING U.S.-RED DEALS

Abbott Glass Co.
Arthur J. Brandt Co.
Associated Cattle Producers.
Diners Club, New York 10038.
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich 48640.
Helix Milling Co.
International Barnsall Corp.
Petroleum Helicopters, Inc.
Stuart James & Cooke, Inc.
Technology Associates of Boston.
U.S. Wheel Track Layer Corp.
Westinghouse Electric, Pittsburgh 15230.
Royal Crown Cola, Columbus, Ga. 31902.
Mack Trucks.
Bunge Corp., New York 10005.
Gleason Works.
Hollis Engineering.
Joy Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh 15222.
Kerr Grain, Portland, Oregon.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.H.
General Dynamics, St. Louis 63105.
La Salle Machine Tool Co.
Fairbanks Morse.
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Oakland.
National Acme.
Coca-Cola, New York 10022.
Crown Cork & Seal.
Quaker Oats, Chicago 60654.
Note.—Repetitions indicate several sources for listing some companies.

PUBLIC LAW 86-90: PROVIDING FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE THIRD WEEK OF JULY AS "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK"; ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN JULY 1959

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

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Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations is one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is authorized and requested to issue a Proclamation designating the third week of July, 1959, as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

THE POLISH-AMERICAN PRESS IN
BUFFALO, N.Y.

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

MR. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the people of Poland and Americans of Polish heritage have throughout their history been noted for their indomitable and freedom-loving spirit. This heritage of freedom has been well-represented by the Polish press.

The Polish Americans of my district and throughout western New York can depend on receiving frank and independent news coverage from the many publications devoted to supplying information to the more than 350,000 members of the Polish community. The Am-Pol Eagle, for example, is an outstanding

newspaper, published by M. W. Pelczynski, which for more than 11 years has supplied the Polonia of Buffalo with the latest business, political and social news.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article from the Am-Pol Eagle by Sister Donata, CSSF, which describes the accomplishments of the Polish-American press in Buffalo:

POLISH-AMERICAN PRESS IN BUFFALO

(By Sister Mary Donata)

The world today is dominated by the printed word. Books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, leaflets, paperbacks—all these add to the attitudes and ideologies which are being formulated from day to day. The Polish people in Buffalo also had their flood of periodicals, most of which were short-lived especially between 1887 and 1898 when the Polish immigration was heavy and views were clashing.

An important chapter in "Księga Pamiątkowa Złotego Jubileusz Osady Polskiej i Parafii sw. Stanisława", 1923, is devoted to the Polish press in Buffalo, from where we draw most of this information.

The first Polish paper published in Buffalo was "Ojczyzna" (Fatherland) in 1885. It was a weekly, then came out twice a week. It was started by a group of concerned citizens with Joseph Bork offering a helping hand. Stanisław Slisz, recent immigrant from Poland, became the editor and through long years of devoted service to the press merits our gratitude.

After two years of existence, the publishing group was changed and the name of the paper also. Rev. John Pitass assumed responsibility and started "Polak w Ameryce" (The Pole in America). After several people tried their abilities as editors, Stanisław Slisz returned from his several-year stay in Chicago and resumed editor's duties under the direction of Rev. John Pitass. In 1895, "Polak w Ameryce" became a daily. After World War I and the death of its protector, after thirty three years of difficult service, the paper changed hands again and in 1920 became the "Telegram". As such was published till 1927 under several editors and trying circumstances.

The health of Stanisław Slisz was failing quite rapidly. His sight was almost gone, he was partly paralyzed but retained the sharp faculties of his mind. Father Pitass wanted to keep him in consulting capacity and pass on the responsibilities of editorship to younger hands but Slisz refused to step aside.

It was in 1908 that Stanisław Slisz started "Polak Amerykański" as a daily paper. After a year and a half the publication became "Dziennik dla Wszystkich" with Frank Ruszkiewicz as publisher. "Dziennik" continued as a daily until 1957 when it was discontinued because of financial difficulties.

"Ameryka" started in Toledo in 1889, combined with "Echo" in 1904 to form "Ameryka-Echo", later transferred to Chicago, where it continued till May 1971. A special section was devoted to Buffalo Polonia.

Between 1908 and 1927 Buffalo had two Polish dailies that often clashed in their viewpoints but at the same time offered room for airing differences.

In 1960 the "Am-Pol Eagle" made its appearance through the strenuous efforts of Matthew Pelczynski, one of the former editors of "Dziennik". It is a weekly in the English language that continues the traditions of the Polish dailies. It is mainly concerned with local news about the Polonia of the Niagara Frontier. At present it is putting stress on the importance of ethnic pride and ethnic studies especially for the Americans of Polish descent. Stanley Turklewicz, a long time editor of "Dziennik", is serving in the capacity of managing editor, while David Rutecki is

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City editor. The "Am-Pol Eagle" employs a large staff of feature writers and columnists and is published every Thursday by the Buffalo Standard Printing Corp., 1335 E. Delavan in Buffalo.

"Ave Maria", the religious publication of the Felician Sisters, is in its fiftieth year of continuous publication. It was started in 1924 to spread devotion to the Blessed Mother. The first editor was Mother Mary Alexander Kurcharska. Many years of devoted service to "Ave Maria" were rendered by Sister Mary Pauline Pawłowska and Sister Mary Amandine Faber. Since 1951, the editor is Sister Mary Donata Siominska who tries to present the Church of today in the Polish language. The Ave Maria circulates not only locally but is sent to thirty states and eighteen foreign countries.

The St. Stanislaus 50 Jubilee Book mentions 23 periodicals existing in Buffalo between 1885 and 1923. Note is made of three humoristic works: "Bocian", (Stork), "Kukuryku", and "Osa" (Wasp). The Polish Independent Church in Buffalo voiced its views in "Reforma", "Głos Ludu" (The Voice of the People), and "Warta" (Sentinel). There was another group of periodicals that underscored socialistic views especially under the leadership of Józef Kawisza. These were: "Głos wojski" (Free Voice), "Echo", "Sia" (Strength), "Sowo" (Word), "Sojalista"—all between 1887 and 1897.

Other periodicals of brief, even very brief duration, with a definite or general aim were: "Dżabel" (The Devil), "Gwiazda" (Star), "Boiuletyń", "Dzwon" (Bell), "Dzwonek" (The Small Bell), "Kurier codzienny" (Daily Courier), "Słonce" (Sun), "Przegląd tygodniowy" (Weekly Review), "Harmonia", "Kurier buffaloski", "Posłaniec szkolny" (School Messenger), "Monitor" "Redaktor", "Wedrowiec" (The Wanderer), "Wiek" (Age), "Gazeta Buffaloska".

At present the Polonia of Buffalo depends on "Am-Pol Eagle" for its social, political, business concern and on "Ave Maria" for its Church and spiritual views. Almost every parish publishes a weekly parish bulletin. Many organizations have their own house organs. To mention just two: the recently transformed PUA Parade (Polish Union of America) and the monthly bulletin of the Polish Arts Club of Buffalo.

As everything else the Polish press is undergoing a change and is being converted into an American press, expounding on the problems of Polonia in the English language.

THE WATERGATE SYNDROME

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

MR. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, during the past year we have all been inundated almost daily with the latest "Watergate" scandal. Because of this inundation it has often been difficult to place the significance of these events in proper perspective.

I recently had the opportunity to read an article by Mr. Earl B. Hadlow, president of the Florida Bar. This article, titled the "Watergate Syndrome," appeared in the June 1973 issue of the Florida Bar Journal and has particular significance to the legal profession. Because of the insights in this timely article, I would like to insert it in the RECORD at this point for the benefit of my colleagues:

THE WATERGATE SYNDROME
(By Earl B. Hadlow)

The Watergate affair and the spate of related political scandals have fixed the eye of the nation as never before upon our government, our political system and upon the people who run them. The result is a growing sense of national discomfiture, of embarrassment, and perhaps even a feeling of revulsion. This negative feeling runs not only to the political leaders directly involved, but, in my opinion, borders on a sense of shame for the national character.

Newspapers have editorialized regularly that the man in the street is sick and tired of reading about Watergate because it only proves what has long been generally suspected—that politicians are crooked by nature and design. Well, if that is true, then Watergate was inevitable and perhaps even necessary for the purgative effect. But of course it is not true. We have fine and inspiring leaders in every branch of government and every field of politics.

What seems as odious and dangerous as Watergate itself is the widespread impression that the bulk of political and governmental figures are devious, dishonest, underhanded and greedy. That view, widely held, kills respect for the system—for the government itself, and thus for the country. It goes without saying that the honest, capable leaders are tarred by the same stick and even the next generation of political leaders must come on the scene handicapped and crippled. Furthermore, this cynical impression creates the atmosphere that breeds the Watergate plotters—men who are convinced that the end justifies the means; that everybody else is doing it; and that the public expects it—so it can't actually be all that bad.

It seems to me that there are two solid reasons why all of this is a fit subject for my first President's Page. First, the legal profession is vitally affected by the Watergate syndrome and, second, we are in the best position to do something about it. In perspective, the two reasons merge into one—the problem of integrity and public confidence in government and politics is the legal profession's problem. It may be our largest problem. And the simple fact is that we haven't done a very good job of handling this problem.

The time to act is now—while the entire public is sensitive to the problem, perhaps feeling a little vicarious guilt, certainly wishing for simpler, more direct and honest ways and means. The legal profession must establish the tone and lead the way back to absolute integrity in public life. Our profession is the group who can exert the maximum effect on government and political life in this country. Because we have the most effect, we bear the most responsibility. Put more bluntly, the legal profession bears the largest part of the blame when the system fails. This is as it should be and I don't believe that we should deny that responsibility. On the contrary, we should be honored by it and we should act forcefully and promptly whenever impropriety is observed.

Of course, if we even consider this role of the national conscience, we must redouble our efforts to keep our own ranks clean. We must rededicate ourselves to the highest ethical standards and apply them in every reach of our lives. We must enforce these standards tirelessly and aggressively within our own profession to avoid the damage inflicted on each one of us by the unethical, parasitical practitioner. To do this we need the strongest and most effective disciplinary procedures possible. We need to take this role and do these things not only for the obvious and immediate benefit of our own profession, but in addition, so that we can stand tall and exercise moral leadership on

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every occasion without blushing. We need to make it fashionable to be honest and to be hardnosed about it and proud of it.

We must not be satisfied with the Watergate mentality, and our profession cannot be thought to tolerate it, much less condone it. We must be outraged at judicial dishonesty and indiscretion, wherever it may exist, and we must bend every effort to condemn it and eliminate it. We must let every branch of government, executive, legislative and judicial, know that we expect absolute integrity and service of the highest quality from them at all times—and that every time they fail us, we will challenge them, we will call them to the attention of the public and we will seek to have them replaced.

Finally, we must readily acknowledge and reward integrity and excellence in public service. Encourage and help honest and solid politicians and public servants. Particularly encourage good lawyers to run for public office, to bring their skill, training and integrity onto the public scene. We cannot become pessimists about integrity or apologists for our profession or our political system. We must be as quick to defend innocence as we are to speak out against immorality.

RESPONDING TO WATERGATE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, there has been some debate in this Chamber in recent weeks concerning the possibility of impeaching the President. With every new disclosure of official misconduct relating to the Watergate scandal, the talk of taking such a step has intensified.

Most of this discussion has been quite reasonably conducted, in keeping with the seriousness of the suggested endeavor. While I feel that Members of the House should not undertake precipitous action in this regard which might hinder the efforts of the Senate Select Committee, it is important that we fully explore the historical and legal context of impeachment. Uninformed debate on this important matter may cause irreparable damage to our system of government.

Several of my colleagues have placed in the RECORD articles that are relevant to this issue. One of the most well-documented and informative pieces of historical research on this topic I have seen was written by that respected commentator on political affairs, I. F. Stone. In the June 28, 1973, edition of "The New York Review of Books," Mr. Stone examined the historical basis for the Constitution's impeachment clause, the confrontation in 1807 over the subpoena of President Thomas Jefferson, and the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. He relates these events to the current controversy over the Watergate and its coverup, the Government's handling of the trial of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, and the refusal of the President to testify or turn over documents to the Senate Select Committee.

While I do not agree with some of Mr. Stone's conclusions regarding action to deal with these matters, the high level

of scholarship that went into the article deserves the attention of every Member of Congress who has considered how to respond to the crisis of Watergate.

Because the entire article is too long for insertion, I am placing before my colleagues the first section, which deals with President Jefferson and the trial of Aaron Burr. Because that was the only instance in which a subpoena was issued for a President, it is of pressing interest today.

The first part of the article follows:

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: IMPEACHMENT

(By I. F. Stone)

(Impeachment: The Constitutional Problems, by Raoul Berger. Harvard, 345 pp. \$14.95.

(The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, by Michael Les Benedict. Norton, 212 pp., \$6.95; \$2.45 (paper).)

I

The Federalist Papers explained that the new Constitution allowed for an exception to the doctrine of separation of powers. It provided for "a partial intermixture" in certain special cases. This was defended as "necessary to the mutual defense of the several members of the government against each other." So the President was given a veto over the legislature and the Congress the judicial power of impeachment as "an essential check . . . upon the encroachments of the executive." Impeachment was to be a "method of National Inquest into the conduct of public men," a way to try "the abuse or violation of some public trust."¹

There are two reasons for seriously considering the impeachment of Richard Nixon. One is that this may prove the only kind of legal proceeding in which the President's complicity in the unfolding Watergate and related scandals may be fully and fairly determined. The other is that only so grave a step may deter a future President from the abuses charged against the Nixon White House. Presidential power has grown so enormously, especially since the Korean War in 1950, and the temptations this offers an incumbent and his associates are now so great that impeachment and removal from office if convicted may be the only constitutional sanction to stem the trend toward Caesarism in the White House. And Caesarism, Gibbon may remind us, was the establishment of one-man rule *without outward disturbance to the constitutional forms of the old Republic*.

The first reason for considering trial by impeachment arises from the difficulty of ensuring a President's appearance as a witness in any ordinary court of law, much less before a grand jury. Even as the special prosecutor Cox takes over, there are already half a dozen criminal proceedings under way at different stages in various parts of the country, as outgrowths of Watergate and the related affair of the Pentagon Papers. The President, if he were a private person, would normally be sought as a witness in several or all of them; they take on more and more the aspect of a far-flung conspiracy; the filaments lead unquestionably into the White House, and to the Oval Office door. It may not be possible to arrive at a judgment of Nixon's responsibility without a chance to question him under oath, either as a witness or by interrogatories. Indeed it is possible that some indicted officials may go free when tried for lack of Presidential testimony, or because the White House, on the blanket ground of national security, has withheld documents subpoenaed in their defense.

As this is being written the White House

Footnotes at end of article.

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has burst into fury because an unnamed "Justice Department source" and "another knowledgeable source" dared to say aloud to the *Washington Post*² what is obvious to anyone following the news at all: first, that "there is an evidentiary pattern" which raises questions about the President's role in the whole affair, and second, that "the President should be given an opportunity to explain himself."

The *Post* reported that the prosecutors have therefore told the Justice Department there is justification for calling the President before the Watergate grand jury, but they are baffled about how and whether they can do it. Next day Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon would answer the questions of the prosecution neither orally nor in writing. This seems to bar not only submission to a subpoena but a voluntary appearance, or even a voluntary deposition. When asked why, Ziegler said it would be "constitutionally inappropriate." This seems to make impeachment the only way to get at the truth.

There is nothing in the Constitution, in the debates on its framing and ratification, or in its exposition in the Federalist Papers, that puts the President above the law, nor is there anything that says that serving him with a subpoena would be "constitutionally inappropriate" or that exempts him in any way from normal legal processes. There is much that suggests otherwise. The Framers of the Constitution encountered a widespread fear that the President might become a king; the impeachment power was intended to block the way. In England it could be used only against the King's ministers, never the King; here its chief object was the President himself.

The Federalist Papers said that while in England the King "is unaccountable for his administration, and his person sacred," the American President would be in no such untouchable category. They explained that a single instead of a plural executive was decided upon in order to make the Executive more accountable to public opinion and to make it easier to determine misconduct in order to remove him from office or to impose "actual punishment in cases which admit of it."³

But short of impeachment, can the President be compelled to appear in a court of law for misconduct in or out of office, or to testify in regard to the misconduct of his aides? This old constitutional controversy was freshly ventilated by a footnote to the Supreme Court's decision in the Earl Caldwell case last year. That footnote is being cited by lawyers who think the President can be made subject to court proceedings and that the impeachment process is not necessary to get at the whole truth of all the dubious activities which come under the general heading of "Watergate."

The footnote is in Mr. Justice White's opinion for the court. It is appended to his reiteration of the "long standing principle that 'the public has a right to every man's evidence,' except for those persons protected by a constitutional, common law or statutory privilege." The footnote seems to imply that even the President has no such privilege for it says:

"In *US v. Burr*, 25 F. Cas. 30, 34 (Cir. Ct. D. Va. 1807) (No. 14,692d), Chief Justice Marshall, sitting on Circuit, opined that in proper circumstances a subpoena could be issued to the President of the United States."⁴

The Burr trial in 1807 was the only occasion on which a subpoena to a President was ever issued. Chief Justice Marshall's opinion in that case—where he presided over the trial on circuit, as Supreme Court justices did in those days—is the only "law" bearing directly and precisely on the question. Aaron Burr was on trial for treason. A

scant few months earlier the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, in a special message to Congress had declared Burr's guilt "placed beyond question." This message was based on a letter to Jefferson from a most unsavory character, General James Wilkinson,⁵ who had turned informer. Burr's lawyers asked that the President and the letter be subpoenaed.

It is hard to imagine circumstances that could more overwhelmingly justify a subpoena. Jefferson and Burr were old party rivals and bitter enemies; a tie vote between them in the electoral college in 1800 threw the election into the House of Representatives and almost cost Jefferson the Presidency. To declare Burr guilty in advance of trial was a gross abuse of power. The President, according to Leonard W. Levy's *Jefferson and Civil Liberties: The Darker Side* (Belknap Press, Harvard, 1963), "acted himself as prosecutor, superintending the gathering of evidence, locating witnesses, taking depositions, directing trial tactics, and shaping public opinions as if judge and juror for the nation." There is ample evidence for that harsh verdict.

The trial of Burr was not only a struggle between him and Jefferson, but between Jefferson and Marshall, the radical Democrat and the conservative Federalist. The Chief Justice, in deciding that a "subpoena duces tecum" could be issued—requiring Jefferson to appear with documents based his reasoning on a principle which had been dear to the Jeffersonian Democrats. It was they who always insisted that the President was no king, and had constantly accused the Federalists of trying to make him an uncrowned monarch. In the unsuccessful impeachment of Supreme Court Justice Chase in 1804-1805 for his intemperate conduct in the Alien and Sedition Law cases in 1798-1800, one of their complaints was his refusal to subpoena President John Adams in the trial of Jefferson's friend, Thomas Cooper, for seditious libel.

It had always been the Federalists who argued that the President was answerable to no judicial process but impeachment. Now in the Burr trial Chief Justice Marshall ruled that the law of evidence, i.e., the law as it was developed in the mother country, allowed for only one exception to the persons who might be summoned for the defense in criminal trials, and that was the King. "It is a principle of the English constitution," he said, "that the King can do no wrong," and "although he may, perhaps, give testimony, it is said to be incompatible with his dignity to appear under the process of the court." But the Chief Justice said one of the differences between a president and a king was that the former "may be impeached, and may be removed from office on high crimes and misdemeanors." He also said the first magistrate of the Union was no different, insofar as judicial process is concerned, from the chief magistrates of the States under the Articles of Confederation, and they were all subject to subpoena.⁶

This was good Jeffersonian doctrine and no doubt explains why counsel for the government at least twice admitted this during the trials—for there were actually two trials of Burr, one for treason and then, after his acquittal, another for misdemeanor. "A subpoena may issue for him [the President]," Alexander MacRae of the government's staff admitted, "as against any other man." But he argued that the President was not bound to disclose "confidential communications."⁷ The prosecutors of Burr agreed on two occasions that the President was subject to a general subpoena, i.e., an order to appear and to testify. But they insisted that he was not subject to a subpoena duces tecum, i.e., an order not only to appear but to bring with him documents he considered confidential.

Marshall ruled to the contrary. The real

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obstacle he confronted was not in the realm of constitutional theory but in that of power. What was the Chief Justice to do if the President declined to obey? Have federal marshals arrest the President for contempt? Put him in jail until he agreed to testify?

Both Marshall and Jefferson backed away from a confrontation. In this, as in other instances, Marshall was careful not to push assertions of judicial power so far as to undermine the principles he was trying to establish. For his part, Jefferson was not anxious publicly to put himself in a position where he would be flouting his own democratic principles; in this case, in putting the Presidency above the law, Marshall issued the *subpoena duces tecum* but it was never served on Jefferson.⁸ Even had it been served, Marshall's opinion left Jefferson a face-saving way out. The loophole was pointed out by the late Supreme Court Justice Burton, in an essay on Marshall's conduct at the trial of Burr.⁹ "The Chief Justice," he wrote, "stated that, while this [the issuance of the subpoena at the request of the defense] was the court's inescapable duty, it remained for the President to indicate in the return whether his executive duties would constitute a sufficient reason for not obeying it."

Jefferson for his part was prepared to use just such a loophole. Before receiving Marshall's decision on the subpoena, Jefferson pointed out in a letter to Burr's prosecutor that Burr was the central figure in an alleged conspiracy. Other trials linked with Burr's were being held "in St. Louis and other places on the western waters." To comply with calls for personal appearance at these various trials "would leave the nation without an executive branch," while the executive "is so constantly necessary, that it is the sole branch which the Constitution requires to be always in function." Jefferson said the Constitution "could not then mean that it [the executive] should be withdrawn from its station by any coordinate authority." But he did offer to give testimony by deposition, an offer which was never taken up by the defense.

In a second letter to the prosecutor two days later, after seeing Marshall's opinion, Jefferson took a stronger line, though only in this private letter and not in a public declaration to the court. "The leading principle" of the Constitution, he insisted, was the independence from each other of the three branches of government. "But would the executive be independent of the judiciary," he went on, "if he were subject to the commands [italics in original] of the latter, and to imprisonment for disobedience; if the several courts could bandy him from pillar to post, keep him constantly trudging from north to south and east to west, and withdraw him entirely from his constitutional duties?" This was hyperbole of Nixonian proportions. Marshall was certainly not trying to "bandy him from pillar to post."

Jefferson indicated that he was prepared to resist a subpoena for his personal appearance by force, and that the Constitution had given him more force than the Chief Justice with this very purpose in mind! "The intention of the Constitution," as Jefferson put it, in stately but fallacious language, "that each branch should be independent of the others, is further manifested by the means it has furnished to each, to protect itself from enterprises of force attempted on them by the others, and to none has it given more effectual or diversified means than to the executive."¹⁰ Jefferson had an army and navy, the Chief Justice only a handful of marshals. The corollary would be that the President could override the Supreme Court because he had more battalions than the Chief Justice. This was on a par with Jefferson's conduct generally in the Burr case, which remains a blemish on his libertarian record.

But after all these bold, though private,

affirmations of defiant power, Jefferson hedged by supplying the desired document to the prosecutor. The prosecutor—to quote Mr. Justice Burton's account again—"later announced that he had the requested letter in his possession and was ready to produce it." The submission of the letter by the President was thus voluntary—in form at least. But with it Jefferson made sweeping claims of executive privilege which Nixon can also use. "All nations," Jefferson wrote the prosecutor, forgetting that most of the nations he referred to were hardly models of freedom for our young Republic, "have found it necessary for the advantageous conduct of their affairs, [that] some of these executive proceedings, at least, should remain known to their executive functionary only. He, of course, from the nature of his case, must be the sole judge of which of them the public interests will permit publication."¹¹ Such was the heady effect of the presidency even on Jefferson when he set out to wreak vengeance on a hated rival.

But the battle between Jefferson and Marshall was like one of those bouts in which the antagonists make the most devastating faces at each other, emitting blood-curdling screams, yet somehow never come to blows. Jefferson's sweeping assertions of executive privilege were confined to private correspondence. Attorney General Rogers in 1958, during the Eisenhower Administration, nonetheless cited them as precedents in a memorandum which asserted—in more sweeping fashion than ever before—the President's power to withhold information from Congress. They will undoubtedly be cited again as precedents for withholding information from the courts should Nixon's testimony be sought, or White House documents subpoenaed, in prosecutions growing out of the Watergate scandal.¹²

The Rogers memorandum, in defense of the White House claim to "uncontrolled discretion" to withhold information, said Marshall ruled in the Burr case that "the President was free to keep from view such portions of the letter which the President deemed confidential in the public interest. The President alone was judge of what was confidential." A painstaking study by Raoul Berger for a forthcoming book on executive privilege has demonstrated that this completely overstates the case and the circumstances.¹³

Actually, on the document subpoenaed, as on the personal appearance of Jefferson, a confrontation was avoided. The prosecutor, George Hay, had objected that it was improper to subpoena the document because it was a private letter to Jefferson and "might contain state secrets, which could not be divulged without endangering the national safety." Jefferson nonetheless furnished it "voluntarily," so to speak, and left it to Hay "to withhold communication of any parts of the letter which are not directly material for the purposes of justice."¹⁴ He made no claim that it contained state secrets.

Jefferson neither tried to exercise the absolute privilege he had claimed nor delegated it to Hay. On the contrary, as Berger points out, Hay emphasized that "he was willing to show the entire letter to the court to suppress so much of the letter as was not material to the case." Far from asserting absolute privilege, Berger shows, "the government was perfectly willing to leave it to the court to determine whether portions of the letter were in fact privileged. It insisted only that the portions so adjudged should be withheld from the defendant." More will be heard of this argument in the Burr case as similar issues arise in the trial of the Watergate cases.

The issue in the Burr trials was complicated because the defense objected, as Berger relates, "that the court could not judge whether the confidential portions were relevant to the defense until that defense was fully disclosed, and that defendants were not

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required to make such disclosure until they had put in their case."¹⁵ The issue was never resolved. Though Marshall issued at least one subpoena to Jefferson, and perhaps a second,¹⁶ neither was actually served on the President and he succeeded in avoiding an appearance. As for the Wilkinson letter to Jefferson, it was never introduced into evidence, though Jefferson—as we have seen—supplied a copy to the prosecutor. A *subpoena duces tecum* was finally served on Hay.¹⁷ But for some reason the defense never pressed the issue to a conclusion.¹⁸ The battle ended in a draw; Marshall laid down the law, but was unable to enforce it against a recalcitrant President. That has been the pattern ever since.

What history shows is that any President who chooses to defy a subpoena, as Nixon has said he will, can get away with it, though the defiance may bring dismissals in criminal cases and lost verdicts by default in civil cases. But the President himself can go scot free. That leaves only impeachment. Even on impeachment a President cannot be compelled to testify before the Senate when the charges against him are tried, or even to answer by deposition if he chooses not to. But not to answer those charges would be to abandon a full defense and make his acquittal less likely.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Nos. LXIV and LXVI, Everyman's Library, pp. 333, 337, and 338.

² The May 29 story was by the redoubtable team of Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, who have made journalistic history in the Watergate affair.

³ No. LXX, Everyman's Library, p. 362.

⁴ *Branzburg v. Hayes* (June 29, 1972), Footnote 26 to the majority opinion.

⁵ Described in Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager, *Growth of the American Republic* (Oxford, 1962), vol. 1, pp. 389–390, as a man "still in Spanish pay while Governor of Louisiana Territory and ranking General of the US Army" who had already discussed with Burr a wild scheme to "liberate" Mexico from Spain. He then decided Burr was "worth more to betray than to befriend" and sent Jefferson "a lurid letter" denouncing what he termed a "conspiracy to dismember the Union."

⁶ *US v. Burr* (Case No. 14,692d) 25 Fed. Cas., p. 34.

⁷ Albert J. Beveridge, *Marshall* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1919), vol. 3, p. 438. Chief Prosecutor Hay also made the same admission and argued the same distinction when motion for the subpoena was first argued.

⁸ For this bit of information in a murky situation I am indebted to Professor Julian P. Boyd of Princeton who is now editing what will be the definitive edition of Jefferson's works.

⁹ See his *Occasional Papers* (Bowdoin College, 1969), p. 52.

¹⁰ The letters may be found in Randall's *Life of Jefferson* (New York, 1858), vol. 3, pp. 210–212.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 211.

¹² The memorandum may be found at pp. 551–566 of Hearings by the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, on Executive Privilege: The Withholding of Information by the Executive, and S125, July 27 to August 5, 1971, over which Senator Ervin presided.

¹³ The preliminary results of his researches drawn upon here were published in "Executive Privilege v. Congressional Inquiry," *UCLA Law Review*, vol. 12, No. 5, August, 1965. The memo is quoted on pp. 1109–1110.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 1107–1108. The italics seem to be Berger's.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 1108.

¹⁶ Beveridge's surmise in his biography of Marshall, vol. 3, p. 522, based on a reference in a letter by Jefferson to the prosecutor.

¹⁷ This, the most elusive fact amid all the complexities which bedeviled me in prepar-

ing this article, I finally pinned down on p. 520, vol. 1 of Beveridge's *Marshall*. Beveridge gives as his authority David Robertson (*Trials of Aaron Burr*, vol. 2, pp. 513–514). the reporter who covered Burr's trials and who published his account in 1808. I was unable to locate a copy.

¹⁸ Beveridge's *Marshall*, vol. 3, p. 512.

TRADE REFORM ACT

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this week we commemorate Captive Nations Week, recognizing that the adjustment in the world diplomatic and trade contacts requires positive reevaluation of this annual program.

I insert into the RECORD, testimony by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, directed at the Trade Reform Act now being processed by the Ways and Means Committee.

The comments of Dr. Dobriansky are quite pertinent to this week as we place emphasis on the plight of captive nations.

UNITED STATES-U.S.S.R. TRADE: AT WHAT POLITICO-ECONOMIC PRICE
(Testimony on the Trade Reform Act of 1973 by UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky before the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, on June 1, 1973)

Mr. Chairman and Members, I am grateful for this opportunity to present the views of the two national organizations it is my privilege to head and for myself as concern Titles I and IV in the Trade Reform Act of 1973. As longtime advocates of a realistic poltrade policy toward the Soviet Union and other totalitarian communist states, we maintain that with regard to Title I, strong authority be vested in the Presidency for new negotiations and, in connection with Title V, that the most-favored-nation treatment be denied at this time to the Soviet Union. Within the time allowed and concentrating this testimony on the latter, it will emphatically be shown that the provisions of the two Titles in the Act are inextricably woven with the poltrade concept and, significantly, unchanged structural essentials that I elaborated to this Committee back in 1955. For, substantially, while we're considering more liberalized trade with the Soviet Union almost two decades after, nothing really has changed in the broad politico-economic context except our increasing comparative disadvantage in this context, and quite modestly I would appreciate to be shown evidence provided by Government or private sources that this is to the contrary.

INDISPENSABLE LESSONS

In very concise terms, there are several indispensable background lessons of history which appear to be overlooked in this whole current discussion of liberalized trade with the USSR. Just as in the cases of persons, if a nation cannot profit from the lessons of its past experiences, it may well be destined for some disaster, particularly for one that is an open society, highly resourceful, and known worldwide for its standards of freedom and human rights. One indisputable lesson is that our trade with totalitarian powers, such as Japan, Nazi Germany, and

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Fascist Italy, did not serve the interests of world peace but rather contributed by the real aid given to the furtherance of their aggressive designs which led to World War II. If acute caution is not exercised today, this lesson can well apply to the militaristic USSR whose bid for global supremacy remains undiminished. To support this generalization with essentialist documentation gathered in a study I made in 1965 at the Department of Commerce, which after almost 30 years still held such data in classified wrap, I respectfully request that the short chapter on "The Russian Trade Trap" in my recent book be printed as part of this testimony.

The second essential lesson of trade with totalitarian powers is the prime politico-economic utility of trade for the entrenchment of the regime, the suppression of internal pressures, and assisted implementation of its ultimate political goals. Anastas Mikoyan, whose trade mission here during World War II succeeded in pilfering our atomic secrets, eloquently expressed the essence of this when he said, "A modern Communist is one who has the zeal of a Bolshevik and the practicality of a capitalist." Purely economic factors of comparative advantage, relative costs, demand elasticity and the like are of subordinate importance in this politico-economic mould of fixed thought. The fixity of this thought applies to Brezhnev's policy as it did to Khrushchev's and Stalin's, with trade as a sieve to technologically bolster the USSR economy, overcome its planned deficiencies, and indirectly facilitate its top priorities of expensive military strength, a deepened dependence of the other COMECON economies, and the progressive flexing of political muscle in targeted areas of the Free World.

Viewed in this easily, empirically substantiated light, what is trade really becomes aid to the most tyrannical regime, taken in all its successions, in this century. Current illusions about a growing economic interdependence with the USSR indicate a shallow grasp of both the nature of the USSR economy and the empire texture of the state as a whole. The major and dominant economic trends in the USSR, with continued heavy emphasis on capital goods production and the military, the repressive consolidating process dictated and engineered by Moscow among the numerous non-Russian nations in this imperial complex, and the unrelenting push for some forms of "integration" of the satellite economies with that of the USSR point toward a relative self-sufficiency that leaves little room for any meaningful interdependence with the West. To obtain grains when needed, to acquire the best of technology free of R&D costs, and for some period have all this paid with loans guaranteed by taxpayers of adversary states is a neat formula for the operation of the trade sieve, especially when strategic, as reflected in the Kama River truck works, becomes increasingly blurred.

POLTRADE CONCEPT

Perfectly consistent with this necessary overall view is the poltrade concept which I advocated several years ago in hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and which Senator Dirksen later advanced. Briefly, the concept calls for trade in return for political concessions. As an expression of this, the President in his latest state-of-the-world message to Congress emphasized the point on linking "the expansion of economic relations with improved political relations." When one reduces all this to basic perspectives and analysis, the question of how much Moscow, our chief enemy, will gain in technological and economic returns to strengthen both its empire reins and bid for global supremacy becomes a very fundamental one. It is almost self-evident that the real price for Moscow's acquisition of much-needed grains and initial

technology was our honorable ground withdrawal from Vietnam.

The further question is how tall a price will we be caused to pay as Moscow bolsters its sagging economy at little cost to its continued military buildup, now the largest in the world, and all sorts of intrigues and entanglements in the Free World? This real politico-economic price can be measured by having its economy shored up, indirectly facilitating its current consolidation process within, inadvertently discouraging opposition forces of freedom within its empire, and providing for greater access for its operatives in our environment than we could possibly have in its totalitarianized arena.

On the basis of this holistic outline the following conclusions and recommendations can be drawn:

(1) Except for certain swift-buck operators, to view trade with the USSR in terms of exchanges of what they possess in return for what we have is the acme of simpism. In the pattern of totalitarian power, both of the past and present, trade is a politico-economic instrumentality with broad societal impact and ramifications for that power;

(2) In what is really a period of the confrontation of negotiations—a diplomatic tool of cold warfare long known to totalitarian powers—a pol-trade policy constantly linking economic and political factors and considerations is imperative, particularly in relation to the empire within an empire, the Soviet Union;

(3) For this area as well as others, it is strongly recommended that Title I and its authority for new negotiations be supported, but not without structural provision for a congressional watchdog committee to oversee the execution of this centralized power. The episode last year on grain deals with the USSR was example enough of the lag in governmental surveillance over private initiatives;

(4) In this context of "U.S.-USSR Trade, At What Politico-Economic Price?", it cannot be too strongly emphasized that, even by its own admissions, the USSR is not like any other state. Contrary to the ugliness already shown by the ignorance of several of our businessmen, the USSR is definitely not a nation-state, and on rational grounds of accurate terminology the MFN classification is itself scarcely applicable. The USSR is made up of many compact nations, such as Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan and so forth, and fundamental issues of human and national rights are as applicable to them, not as so-called "minorities" but real national entities, as they are to Soviet Jewry. And the determining and important fact that the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Byelorussian SSR are signatories to the 1948 U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which conveys specific international obligations, offers no justification for Moscow's use of the traditional and specious argument of "non-interference in the internal affairs" of its inner empire. Article 18 of the Declaration underwrites the right of everyone to leave his country; and

(5) In view of this basic fact and cognate matters of violation and injustices on the "international" plane, it is strongly urged that the MFN status (better a separately established Most-Favored-Multinational State status) be denied at this time to the USSR. There are scores of human rights violations in the despotic state of the USSR, but just taking those of "international" import as based in the Declaration itself and to which the USSR is a party—such as emigration, the reunion of families, and the elimination of extortive Soviet duty taxes on relief packages sent by Americans to the USSR—sufficient cause exists for this denial at this time. Promises and even statutory abolition of such devices as the exit tax are not enough for granting this status to a

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totalitarian state that has at its disposal multiple alternative means of human repression. To demonstrate the "freedom" of this state, Khrushchev and others have called for freer emigration. An element of this feeling exists in the USSR and should be tapped. Moreover, it should be pointed out that in terms of market potentiality for Soviet products here, far more essential factors are determining than a MFN status. The demand appears to be more honorific on the part of arch-discriminators than economic in substance. We gave them an unjustified political parity in Moscow last year; there is no reason to donate an economic one this year without reciprocal concessions.

Mr. Chairman and Members, forty years ago while a man-made famine raged in Ukraine and elsewhere in southern USSR, costing the lives of at least seven million people, we, in our ignorance then, were pressing for more trade and negotiations with this despotic state. Now, forty years later, we are following the same routes but not in ignorance of the oppression of Soviet Jews, the mass arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, the widespread Russification and cultural repressions in the Baltic states, Ukraine, Turkestan and elsewhere in the USSR. We, too, have come to know the instrumentalism of trade in the broader politico-economic framework that involves fundamental issues of national security, human rights and freedom. The occasion now is to act positively on this knowledge in behalf of these goals.

GASOLINE AND THE ENERGY GAP

HON. STANFORD E. PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, since I took office in January, it has been my privilege as a member of the House Energy Subcommittee to listen to extensive testimony in regard to the energy shortage which is facing this Nation. I have become especially concerned about the situation and have attempted, by reading available reports and discussing the problem with recognized experts in the areas of energy and fuel supplies, to learn as much as possible about the current crisis especially as it concerns gasoline.

I do not believe that the overall situation which now exists has been created by an "unholy alliance" of some sort concocted by the major oil companies. I do believe, however, that the major oil companies must share with others a portion of the responsibility for permitting the current situation to develop and must help in the effort to find an adequate, economical, and reasonable solution to the problem.

Without attempting to respond to all of the points at issue in this very complex situation, please permit me to make several general observations.

I firmly believe that this Nation must soon make a massive commitment to the development of all of our available domestic reserves, and immediately begin projects to increase our domestic refining capacity including offshore drilling operations and the full use of Alaskan reserves consistent with reasonable and effective environmental considerations.

In my opinion, shortsighted and unrealistic governmental policies and intervention in the activities of a free international and domestic market have seriously aggravated the shortage of natural gas and restricted the available supplies of imported petroleum fuels. These policies must be amended and improved.

I cannot support any proposal which would establish government controlled mandatory allocation programs for independent marketers or gas rationing for consumers. Such a program would represent an unwarranted intervention in the free enterprise system, is repugnant to a free economy and a free society, and in my belief will inevitably lead to larger problems of greater magnitude.

I believe a much better solution is an immediate research and development program with full government support which would explore the utilization of solar, geothermal and nuclear energy sources and could be combined with a maximum utilization of our most abundant domestic resources.

Although these efforts must begin immediately, the goal we seek—economical and abundant energy supplies—will be obtained neither quickly nor easily and will require dedication and compromises, not only on the part of American business, but on that of the American public as well.

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS—DEATH BY THE PINT

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, during the past 21 months I have taken the floor here no fewer than 25 times to present new facts and make renewed appeals for action to end the American tragedy of "death by the pint"—the previously unheeded, often purposely concealed loss of life in the country due to serum hepatitis from diseased blood transfusions.

During that time more than 125 Members of Congress have joined me in this effort, and this year we already have more than 80 cosponsors on our National Blood Bank Act.

During the past year and a half, we have seen the lumbering Federal bureaucracy show signs of awakening to this problem, which has grown so serious that the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta estimated last year that at least 50,000 Americans are afflicted annually by serum hepatitis.

Mr. Speaker, as we pursue the legislation so vitally needed to end this problem, I believe it is worthwhile to note recent action by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Through the leadership of Dr. Ian Mitchell, a nationally renowned hematologist who has been assigned to spearhead HEW's effort to clean up the national blood supply, and at the direction of HEW's new Secretary, Casper W. Weinberger, in my opinion, one of the most competent and most dedicated public servants and Cabi-

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net Members ever, the Department has launched a National Blood Policy.

The premises, the direction, and the ultimate goals of the National Blood Policy are virtually identical with those which we have outlined in the National Blood Bank Act. And we have been assured by Dr. Mitchell, Secretary Weinberger, and other principals of total cooperation from the Department in solving this problem.

Thus, for the first time, we can proceed knowing that congressional efforts to bring an end to serum hepatitis, by ending commercial blood enterprises, will be welcomed by the executive branch of the Government as well as the American public. This, to me, is an especially important breakthrough.

I believe that it is a necessary, and a pivotal step in providing the Congress the tools with which to pound out the most effective possible legislation.

I enclose a well-written analysis of the National Blood Policy as it appeared in the Washington Post a few days ago. I commend it to all of my colleagues, and appeal once again for intensified congressional attention to the tragedy of serum hepatitis.

It is especially important that we welcome the participation of HEW, and seize this opportunity to work hand in hand with that Department to end "death by the pint" with no further delay.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 11, 1973]

UNITED STATES WARNS BLOODBANKS TO REJECT SKID ROW DONORS

(By Stuart Auerbach)

The federal government warned the nation's bloodbanks yesterday to develop a system to provide enough safe blood for all Americans without buying it from skid row bums, a major source of disease in blood transfusions.

If a safe system is not devised, federal officials told a White House health seminar, the administration will seek legislation setting up a nationalized blood supply system.

"For too long we have endured our present haphazard nonsystem of blood supply, with its sporadic shortages across the country," said Dr. Henry E. Simmons, deputy assistant secretary of health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"There is no overall shortage of blood, just widespread mismanagement of this vital national resource," he continued.

The new national blood policy was revealed yesterday by HEW secretary Casper W. Weinberger, who said it is aimed at creating "an all-voluntary system of blood . . . (which) would go far toward eliminating the threat of hepatitis transmitted by blood from unhealthy donors."

About 16 per cent of the nearly 9 million pints of blood collected each year is bought from commercial donors, many of whom are unhealthy and who came from low income slum and skid row groups.

"This blood," an HEW report said, "accounts for about 25 to 40 per cent of post-transfusion hepatitis because commercial donors present a relatively high risk of transmitting hepatitis."

HEW estimated that 17,000 cases of hepatitis are caused each year by transfusions, and 850 of them result in death. In addition another 100,000 cases never show up clinically.

This costs the nation, HEW said, an estimated \$86 million a year.

"Transition to an all-voluntary system should produce savings of at least \$18 million

to \$29 million annually in reduced illnesses and death from post-transfusion hepatitis alone," HEW said.

The government also wants the blood banks to set up regional systems to exchange blood between hospitals and supply stations in an effort to avoid wastage. Simmons estimated that one-fourth of all the blood collected for transfusion is wasted through outdated; blood has 21 days shelf life before it can no longer be used for transfusions.

Simmons explained that the government decided not to nationalize the blood system until the four-pronged blood banking complex—the Red Cross (collecting 40 per cent of the blood), community blood banks (29 per cent), hospitals (18 per cent) and commercial blood banks (11 per cent)—had five months to come up with a program of its own.

To reinforce the government's carrot and stick approach, Secretary Weinberger said he will call a meeting of blood banking interests next month "to hammer out the specific steps we must take to insure an adequate supply of high quality blood, blood products and services."

This will entail getting the different parts of the blood banking complex, who are often at odds with each other, to begin working together for the first time.

Earlier, the White House's chief domestic adviser, Melvin Laird, told the health seminar he would recommend that President Nixon veto the appropriations bill for HEW and the Labor Department if the Senate version goes as high as the House's, which was \$1.3 billion above the President's budget request.

Laird said an increase that high would be so inflationary as to negate the effects of the upcoming Phase IV controls on the economy.

Last year President Nixon twice vetoed Labor-HEW appropriations bills because they were far above his requests. Both times the President said the amounts would be inflationary.

Weinberger opened the conference, for health writers from all over the country, with a strong defense of the administration's health programs.

"I hope we succeed in conveying to you some sense of our absolute total commitment to do whatever is necessary to assure that quality health care—constantly improved with the findings of the most advanced research and development—is readily and equally available to all," Weinberger said.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON H.R. 188, SECURITY AND PRIVACY OF CRIMINAL ARREST RECORDS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary will be holding hearings on H.R. 188, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the dissemination and use of criminal arrest records in a manner that insures their security and privacy.

The hearings will be held on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 23, 25, and 26, 1973, at 10:00 a.m., room 2237, Rayburn House Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or to submit statements for the record should address

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

THE URGENT NEED TO PROVIDE
RIGHTS AND PROTECTION FOR
THE DAY LABORER

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, throughout all of the national debate and concern over the continuing unemployment crisis and the great need to create significantly expanded employment opportunities, one group has been virtually ignored by Government, the labor movement, management and, it seems, by society itself. I refer to that sizable element of the American work force—numbering in the tens of thousands—who are hired by a variety of agencies which, in turn, send them out to work on the premises of and under the supervision of other employers.

These day laborers or day workers—the majority of whom are unemployed and underemployed men, frequently down on their luck and attempting to earn enough money to eke out a minimal existence—perform manual labor such as unloading freight cars, moving furniture, packing boxes, shoveling coal or any other type of temporary work which an employer needs done and which is not performed by a permanent employee. They hire out 1 day at a time and, although they may work 8 hours on a job, they actually spend 12 to 14 hours in waiting to be called for work, and traveling to and from the day's place of employment.

Day laborers have been characterized as being at the "bottom of the economic barrel." Unemployed and, frequently, unemployable, they usually lack education or marketable skills; they may be in poor health and often face language barriers. Because they are desperate for any form of work, they are ripe for exploitation. I understand that only one State—New Jersey—regulates temporary help services to any meaningful degree, although a few additional States are apparently considering taking steps to extend some forms of protection to day laborers. In most cases, however, temporary help supply firms are not only unsupervised but are often specifically exempted from labor protection laws.

Studies reveal that temporary day workers often have no workmen's compensation protection, even though they frequently work in very unsafe circumstances. Evidence also exists that they may fail to receive the protection to which they are entitled under social security and similar statutes. Some of the temporary help supply firms—particularly the fly-by-night outfits and marginal operators—pay workers the bare minimum wage while receiving twice that amount and more from their customers for the workers' services.

It is clear that these and other abuses must not be permitted to continue and

that affirmative action must be taken to provide meaningful and effective protection for day laborers. Accordingly, I am introducing legislation—the Day Laborers Protection Act—aimed at protecting day laborers from the abuses and exploitation they are currently forced to endure.

One of the significant features of this measure is to make the minimum wage more meaningful to dayworkers by requiring that the worker be paid for traveltimes to and from the job after he has been hired as well as for the waiting time. Each hour spent waiting to be sent to a job would count as a half hour in computing the hours worked that day. This is not an unrealistic requirement as dayworkers must frequently wait for 2 or 3 hours or more before being hired for a job and must then contend with as much as an hour in traveltimes each way.

In addition, the Day Laborer Protection Act prohibits using dayworkers as strikebreakers, forbids discrimination in hiring, requires workmen's compensation coverage, affords day laborers the same rights other workers have to organize and bargain collectively and extends the protections afforded by the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, among other provisions.

Mr. Speaker, the thrust of this legislation is to protect dayworkers from marginal operations who would tend to abuse them in order to cut costs and increase their profits. Frankly, some of these firms amount to nothing more than slave shops and firm regulations must be imposed.

We must not, however, stereotype all temporary help supply firms or allow their images to be tarnished by the unethical and discriminatory operations of a few. There are many fine, reputable agencies which pay above minimum wages and look after the welfare of their workers. It would seem that they, too, would benefit from legislation of this nature by rooting out the undesirables.

In the last Congress the Special Subcommittee on Labor held 2 days of hearings on legislation initiated by our former colleague, Abner Mikva of Illinois. Unfortunately no further action was taken and the issue died. I strongly believe, however, that we cannot continue to neglect these all-too-often exploited workers, particularly in view of the failure of the majority of States to take appropriate action in this area. In New York City alone there are estimated to be between 10,000 to 25,000 dayworkers, the greater majority of whom, I am afraid, do not enjoy even a modicum of protection from wage, occupational safety, or various other abuses. Far too many of these workers are the hapless victims of unscrupulous hiring agencies and, having no other possible source of employment, they are unable to object or secure their rights themselves.

A number of similar measures have already been offered by some of our colleagues and I am hopeful that this renewed interest will initiate further action on the part of the Congress to move to provide this urgently needed protection for the rights and working conditions of day laborers.

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MISS ENID BAA, A NAME THAT
MEANS LIBRARY

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

MR. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, 1 week ago I introduced into the RECORD a newspaper profile of Miss Enid Baa. I prefaced the article with a few of my own words of tribute to the woman whose name has become synonymous with the word library in the Virgin Islands.

Miss Baa, Director of Libraries, Museums and Archives in the territory, was appointed Supervising Librarian of the Virgin Islands 40 years ago. During that time she has virtually created our library system. Additionally, she has made noteworthy contributions to scholarship with her preservation and cataloging of historic documents in the important Von Scholten Collection.

The accomplishments of this distinguished Virgin Islander have been recognized internationally as well as locally. I am now pleased to include in the RECORD another profile of Miss Baa which appeared in the Daily News on July 14:

ENID BAA'S PHILOSOPHY OF PROGRESS
(By Benita Cannon)

Enid Baa is the Caribbean's own Madam Librarian, and her story has been told many times. Her outstanding scholarship, her remarkable contributions to better understanding, and her concern for easier access to knowledge, have earned her recognition from the academic world as a whole and from the most distinguished leaders in her own field. Her innovative approach to the librarian's role and her tireless dedication have brought her accolades at home and abroad.

But Enid Baa has little time for looking back over past accomplishments. She is too busy doing today's work and making plans for the future.

You can find her by making your way into the Public Library on St. Thomas and winding around to the back through a passage between crowded book-shelves. You'll look in vain for anything resembling an office. There is nothing but a desk, a couple of chairs, and the dusty, musty smell of old books. And there is Enid Baa, who isn't dry-as-dust at all.

Gentle and soft-spoken, she conforms outwardly to the image of the traditional librarian, but her enthusiasm for her work is infectious and, just beneath the surface of her quiet manner, there is strength, determination and courage. She is not a traditionalist, but a daring pioneer, hacking away at the tough, old brush that has long obstructed the road to knowledge.

Miss Baa's lifelong involvement with books has afforded her even broader experience because of her abilities as a linguist. She has served as head of the Serial Cataloging Section at the United Nations, working in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and she has been Specialist in Cataloging of Spanish or Portuguese materials at the New York Public Library—a post she dreamed of, walking down New York's Fifth Avenue shortly after receiving her degree. "Some day I'll work there," she told herself—and she did.

Throughout her years of study, during most of which she was also a working librarian, acquiring an extensive background in applied library science, she knew that her destiny lay in the Caribbean, not merely because St. Thomas is her home, but because she saw a more pressing need for excellent

library services in the Caribbean area than in most other places.

She stresses the word "Caribbean," because of her conviction that cooperation among all the islands is necessary to create the most extensive research facilities and to allow for the broadest utilization of the materials gathered.

When she undertook her first library assignment in the Caribbean in 1933, she found that existing libraries were a sort of intellectual "no man's land," whose librarians were the "forgotten ladies" of their societies, passed and overlooked.

Today there are professional librarians in almost every island of the Caribbean, and there are active, well-established library associations affiliated with distinguished universities and colleges. There is unlimited exchange of information and research materials, with scholars from many parts of the world making use of the rich resources available through the libraries of the Caribbean.

In the Virgin Islands all of the public schools now have libraries, something unheard of in earlier years. "We always had some avid young readers," says Miss Baa. "Today we have more of them and they are making greater use of library facilities than ever before."

The climate of the Caribbean makes preservation of old documents difficult, but microfilming has made it possible to preserve and store, for present students and for generations yet to come, the earliest written records of the area. "For example," said Enid Baa, "we have microfilmed copies of newspapers issued in the Virgin Islands since 1770, when the very first local newspaper appeared.

She is enthusiastic about the possibilities of applying computer and other electronic techniques to libraries. She foresees a time when all the existing knowledge on a given subject can be obtained by pushing a button or using teletype. Steps are already being taken to bring the Computer Age to the islands of the Caribbean and their libraries. Many islands now have the basic electronic equipment and Miss Baa believes that within the next five years the computerized library will become a standard feature of local life.

She also has high hopes for closed-circuit television as a tool for dissemination of knowledge. She acknowledges that this could be an expensive project, but says it is something governments could do.

Miss Baa is disappointed that so few young Virgin Islanders are entering the library field. She thinks one reason may be the time needed to prepare for a career as a librarian. When many young people are finding remunerative employment with just a high school diploma, or with only a year or two of higher education, they are less interested in a profession that requires college, then graduate school.

It would be hard to imagine Enid Baa in any other profession. She is at home in the world of books, and she labors diligently to make others feel equally at home in that world.

Her name appears in a number of influential publications, including "Who's Who in America" and "The Two Thousand Women of Achievement." She has been the recipient of a John Hay Whitney Foundation Fellowship, and of an honorary Ph. D. from Colorado State Christian College. A gold medal was struck in her honor by the Royal Mint, London, when "International Who's Who in Community Service" named her recipient of the community service award in 1972. She has been honored by the Centro Studie Scambi Internazionali, and by the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes & Libraries. That is by no means a complete list of the honors accorded her. She has been recognized for her scholarship and cited for her contributions to library

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science by organizations in many parts of the world.

She is an articulate speaker and has participated in many national and international conferences. She has authored a number of works covering a wide range of subjects and providing, among other benefits research sources for scholars working on Caribbean themes.

Miss Baa's title is Director of Libraries, Museums and Archives for the Virgin Islands, a post she has held since 1933. As to her own career, she offers one plaintive note: "I never wanted to be an administrator," she says. "I've always wanted to be a cataloger!"

After forty years of service, Miss Baa says she is looking forward to retirement. She believes younger people should be given a chance to take over and bring new thinking and fresh ideas to the field.

"And when do you plan to retire, Miss Baa?"

"Oh, I haven't set any date yet. Or maybe I just don't want to tell you!"

A pause, then she laughed. "I guess I'd be willing to continue until we get the computer system in full operation . . ."

Her eyes sparkle and you can see she's looking towards that bright, promising future for which she has done so much to prepare the way.

MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of my colleagues a portion of a series recently published by the Institute of Industrial Gerontology of the National Council on the Aging entitled "The Impact of Middle-Aged and Older Persons in the Population and in the Labor Force." I am submitting the first two parts which include the Northeastern States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

This series was compiled from the 1970 census and details general population information and labor force data by age and sex for each State and Federal region throughout the country. While demographic data on middle-aged and older persons is often sparse, this group constitutes approximately one-third of our population and almost one-half of our civilian labor force. Surely these statistics are essential to careful and accurate consideration of employment and retirement problems of this large percentage of workers. I hope they will be useful to my colleagues in the future.

The material follows:

MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE

The Institute of Industrial Gerontology of the National Council on the Aging is concerned with the employment and retirement problems of middle-aged and older workers. In connection with the study of these problems, we have had many requests for state and regional statistics on the proportions of persons age 40-64 in both the population and the labor force. This information has recently become available from the 1970 census published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The statistics which follow have been compiled from the census data in order to provide, in convenient form, a national, regional and state-wide picture

of middle-aged and older persons and their labor force activity.

The general population information has been broken down into two specific age groups, those 40-64 years of age and those 65 years and over, for each state, the District of Columbia, the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and for each of the ten federal regions throughout the country. The labor force data has been further broken down with specific designations for men and women as well as specific age breakdowns within the broader categories. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

As can be seen from the data, those age 40 and over are a large and essential part of the work force and, although the statistics are not cited, a very large proportion of those in the labor force are employed full time. Unemployment rates are not given because the 1970 figures do not reflect current conditions. Furthermore, unemployment rates in general are not a true indicator of the problems of older workers—long-term unemployment, underemployment, and dropping out of the labor force.

This information is particularly useful to state employment agencies and planning bodies in the public and private sector concerned with the dynamics of the labor force within their states. The data present some criteria on which planning decisions can be made, resources allocated and programs initiated to meet the needs of a growing proportion of the labor force.

The regional and state data on "The Impact of Middle-Aged and Older Persons in the Population and in the Labor Force" is available in five parts from the National Council on the Aging, 1828 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Part I: The Northeast (Federal Regions I, II).

Part II: Mid-Atlantic and Southeast (Federal Regions III, IV).

Part III: Great Lakes and North Central (Federal Regions V, VII).

Part IV: Southwest and Rocky Mountains (Federal Regions VI, VIII).

Part V: The West (Federal Regions IX, X).

REGION I—NORTHEASTERN STATES (NEW ENGLAND): SELECTED STATISTICS

Population, Table 1

Over one-third (38 percent) of the 1970 population of region I were persons age 40 and over. Eleven percent of that group was over 65. The six New England states comprise this region.

The proportion of persons age 40-64 ranged from a high of 28 percent in Connecticut and Rhode Island to a low of 25 percent in Vermont. In Massachusetts, 27 percent of the population was in this age group and 26 percent in Maine and New Hampshire. Connecticut, however, had the smallest proportion of persons age 65 and over with 10 percent of the population in this age group and Maine had the highest proportion with 12 percent. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont each had approximately 11 percent of their populations age 65 and over.

In keeping with a national trend toward urbanization, five of the six states in region I had a greater number of middle-aged and older persons living in urban areas than in farm and rural nonfarm areas. Only Vermont had more persons in these age groups living in rural areas than in cities. However, persons age 40-64 living on farms made up a higher proportion of the population in rural farm areas than in urban places throughout the region. For instance, in Massachusetts 35 percent of the rural farm population was age 40-64 compared to 27 percent of its urban population while in Vermont 28 percent of the rural farm population was age 40-64 compared to 25 percent of its urban population. In Connecticut 34 percent of the rural farm population was age 40-64 compared to 33 percent in New

Hampshire and Rhode Island and 30 percent in Maine.

Labor force, table 2

In region I, middle-aged and older workers made up over half of the civilian labor force. Men and women age 40 and over comprised approximately 52 percent of the labor force. Rhode Island had the highest proportion of middle-aged and older workers in the region with 54 percent of both the male and female work force in this age group. The lowest pro-

portions were found in Vermont and New Hampshire. In Vermont 49 percent of the male and female work force was age 40 and over and in New Hampshire 49 percent of the male labor force and 51 percent of the female labor force and 51 percent of the female labor force were in this category. In Connecticut 53 percent of the male and female labor force was age 40 and over, compared to 52 percent in Massachusetts. Fifty-two percent of the male labor force in Maine

was in this age category and 53 percent of the female work force.

In absolute numbers, there were 2.5 million men and women workers age 40 and over in the region. Of these 230,037 were age 65 and over.

There was a regional total of approximately 3.2 million persons age 16 and over who were not in the labor force. More than half (59 percent) were age 40 and over; 74 percent of this group were women.

SUMMARY TABLE—MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER PERSONS IN THE POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE (1970)
REGION I—NORTHEASTERN STATES (NEW ENGLAND)

	Connecticut	Maine	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Vermont	Regional total
Total population	3,031,705	993,663	5,688,903	737,681	948,844	444,330	11,845,126
Percent 40 to 64	28.2	26.2	27.2	25.6	27.9	24.6	27.2
Percent 65 and over	9.6	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.0	10.7	10.7
Civilian labor force:							
Men, 16 and over	791,948	234,073	1,424,666	185,290	229,011	108,538	2,973,526
Women, 16 and over	506,535	147,641	964,753	119,423	158,991	66,264	1,963,607
Percent men 40 to 64 years	48.4	47.0	46.7	44.6	49.0	43.8	47.1
Percent women 40 to 64 years	48.6	48.2	47.2	46.1	49.7	43.8	47.7
Percent men 65 and over	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Percent women 65 and over	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.6
Not in labor force:							
Men, 16 and over	197,909	82,864	409,790	54,274	68,859	35,892	849,588
Women, 16 and over	605,569	210,886	1,181,549	146,097	192,658	92,821	2,429,580
Percent men 40 to 64 years	14.5	17.7	15.3	15.2	16.4	15.9	15.4
Percent women 40 to 64 years	32.1	30.4	30.4	29.3	31.4	29.3	30.8
Percent men 65 and over	42.5	44.0	42.7	43.6	44.1	39.4	42.8
Percent women 65 and over	25.1	28.2	29.1	27.9	29.2	26.7	27.9

REGION II—NORTHEASTERN STATES, PUERTO RICO,
VIRGIN ISLANDS: SELECTED STATISTICS

Population, table 1

Over one-third (38 percent) of the 1970 population of region II were persons age 40 and over. Ten percent of that group were over 65. This region includes New York and New Jersey, as well as the United States territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

New Jersey and New York had a similar proportion of persons aged 40-64 and 65+. In New Jersey, 29 percent of the population was 40-64; in New York the figure was 28 percent. Persons aged 65 and over comprised 10 percent of the population in New Jersey and 11 percent in New York. However, the proportion of persons in these age groups in both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was far lower. In Puerto Rico 20 percent of the total population was 40-64 and 7 percent was 65 and over, whereas in the Virgin Islands 18 percent of the population was 40-64 and only 4 percent was over 65.

In keeping with a national trend toward urbanization, both New Jersey and New York had a greater number of middle-aged and older persons living in urban areas than in farm and rural nonfarm areas. However, persons age 40-64 made up a higher propor-

tion of the population in rural farm areas than in urban places. In New Jersey, those age 40-64 comprised 34 percent of the farm population compared to 29 percent of the urban population, whereas in New York the difference was much less, with those age 40-64 comprising 30 percent of the farm population and 29 percent of the urban population.

Puerto Rico, however, had not only a greater number of persons age 40-64 living in urban areas but also a greater proportion of this age group living in these areas. Persons age 40-64 comprised 21 percent of the urban population and 19 percent of the farm population. In the Virgin Islands, a far greater number of persons aged 40-64 lived in rural areas but proportionately this age group comprised approximately 18 percent of both the urban and rural populations.

Labor force, table 2

In New Jersey and New York, middle-aged and older workers made up over half of the work force. Men and women aged 40 and over in these two states comprised approximately 53 percent of the civilian labor force.

In absolute numbers, there were 5.5 million men and women workers age 40 and over in New Jersey and New York. Of these, 473,739 were age 65 and over.

Approximately 7.5 million persons age 16

and over were not in the labor force in these two states. More than half (58 percent) were age 40 and over; 75 percent of this group were women.

Due to different age breakdowns for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by the Census Bureau, the data for these two territories includes workers 45-64 instead of 40-64, as in the states. Puerto Rico is further distinguished since the data on the labor force includes men and women 14 and over instead of 16 and over.

In Puerto Rico, men age 45 and over comprise 33 percent of the civilian labor force, whereas women comprise only 19 percent. In absolute numbers there were 193,494 men and women workers age 45 and over in Puerto Rico. Of these, 20,298 were age 65 and over. No age breakdown was available for those 1,104,602 men and women age 14 and over not in the labor force.

In the Virgin Islands, men age 45 and over comprise 24 percent of the civilian labor force and women make up 21 percent. In absolute numbers there were 5,846 men and women workers age 45 and over in the Virgin Islands and of these 373 were 65 years and over. As in Puerto Rico, no age breakdown was available for the 13,310 men and women age 16 and over who were not in the labor force.

SUMMARY TABLE—MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER PERSONS IN THE POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE (1970)
REGION II—NORTHEASTERN STATES

	New Jersey	New York	Puerto Rico ¹	Virgin Islands ¹	Regional total		New Jersey	New York	Puerto Rico ¹	Virgin Islands ¹	Regional total
Total population	7,168,143	18,236,882	2,712,033	62,468	28,179,526						
Percent 40 to 64	29.0	28.3	19.6	17.9	27.6						
Percent 65 and over	9.7	10.8	6.6	3.8	10.1						
Civilian labor force:											
Men, 16 and over	1,843,957	4,543,552	—	6,387,509	—						
Women, 16 and over	1,128,604	2,878,027	—	4,006,631	—						
Percent men 40 to 64 years	49.9	48.1	—	48.7	—						
Percent women 40 to 64 years	49.1	48.1	—	48.4	—						
Percent men 65 and over	4.3	4.9	—	4.8	—						
Percent women 65 and over	3.7	4.4	—	4.2	—						

¹ Labor force data not included due to different age breakdowns.

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PLANNING FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, on July 11, 1973, I introduced H.R. 9215 with Congressman Don Fuqua of Florida as a co-sponsor. The bill is designed to amend the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, and is for other purposes. The bill is intended, with some modification, to implement the Nelsen Commission recommendation's concerning planning for the District of Columbia.

I have recently received two letters endorsing H.R. 9215 dealing with the National Capital Planning Commission. The Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, Ben Reifel, former Member of this body, addressed to the chairman of the House District Committee, endorses this bill wholeheartedly, and the Washington Avenue Corridor Committee, in a letter dated July 17, 1973, has endorsed H.R. 9215. I understand the Washington Avenue Corridor Committee represents some 40,000 citizens who are members of the citizen associations affiliated with the Corridor Committee.

I am inserting a copy of these letters in the Record, because I believe that this is an important piece of legislation, and I think it is important that the Congress know that H.R. 9215 is receiving strong support in the community:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.

Washington, D.C., July 16, 1973.

Hon. CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr.
Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHARLES: Thank you for your letter of July 6 enclosing a copy of H.R. 9056 and requesting my recommendations thereon.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I have reviewed carefully those sections of the bill dealing with the National Capital Planning Commission and related matters, as well as H.R. 9215, introduced by Congressman Nelsen, relating to the same subject.

H.R. 9215 is entirely consistent with the views in my statement of June 8 to the Government Operations Subcommittee and I strongly recommend that it be substituted for Section 203 of H.R. 9056 in any bill on this subject reported out by the Committee or separately enacted by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

BEN REIFEL,
Chairman.

WISCONSIN AVENUE
CORRIDOR COMMITTEE,
July 17, 1973.

HON. ANCHER NELSEN,
Member, The District of Columbia Committee, The House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN NELSEN: The Wisconsin Avenue Corridor Committee (WACC) at its meeting of July 16th, unanimously reaffirmed its previously stated position that Sections 203 and 423 be deleted from H.R. 9056.

Upon consideration of the just released H.R. 9215 "A Bill to amend the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended . . ." introduced by yourself and Congressman Fuqua, WACC recommends that this bill be favorably considered by the D.C. Committee. The constituent organizations of WACC reserve the right to separately propose only minor changes in the language of some of the sections of H.R. 9215.

WACC further approved the specific proposal that H.R. 9215 be amended as follows: Section 4, paragraph (d), lines 19 thru 21, on page 11 should be changed from ". . ." and may, in consultation with the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, encourage the formation of one or more citizen advisory councils." to read ". . . and shall, in consultation with the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, establish one or more citizen advisory councils."

The position and recommendation, as stated above, has been endorsed by all the citizen organizations of Northwest Washington, and at this meeting was further approved by the Northeast Citizens Coordinating Committee (representing over 15 associations in Northeast Washington) and by the Capitol Hill Restoration Society.

The Wisconsin Avenue Corridor Committee urges all members of The District of Columbia Committee to seriously consider these proposals while they are in the process of "marking up" Title II and Title IV of H.R. 9056.

Yours truly,

JOHN P. BARRY, Chairman.

PLEDGES TO THE U.N. ENVIRONMENT FUND

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most promising and most significant of the new activities of the United Nations is the U.N. environment program. This program is now getting underway after being launched at the Stockholm Environment Conference last year. The special voluntary fund for the program has a target of \$100 million. Full subscription to the fund looks very promising as a number of countries have made firm pledges to contribute. As of June 26, 30 countries other than the United States have made pledges to the U.N. Environment Fund totaling more than \$55 million for the 4-year period, 1973-77. Together with the \$40 million contribution expected from the United States, the fund is near full subscription.

During the floor debate in the House on May 15, on the U.N. Environment Program Participation Act, some of our colleagues expressed concern that other countries were not contributing their fair share to the Environment Fund. However, as the information below shows, other U.N. members are, indeed, doing their part to make the U.N. environment program a success.

The list of pledges and contributions as of June 26, 1973 made by other nations is as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS OR PLEDGES MADE BY OTHER NATIONS TO THE U.N. ENVIRONMENT FUND

Country	Total pledged for 1973-77	1973	1974	Actual cash transferred	Country	Total pledged for 1973-77	1973	1974	Actual cash transferred
Austria	\$200,000		\$200,000		Jordan	\$1,000	\$1,000		
Australia	2,500,000	\$500,000	500,000		Kenya	\$20,000	20,000		
Belgium	500,000	250,000	250,000		Liberia	1,500	1,500		
Botswana	2,834	1,417	1,417		Malta	2,700	1,350		\$1,350
Canada	15,000,000	900,000	1,625,000	\$100,000	Mexico	\$200,000	200,000		
China	220,000	220,000			Netherlands	1,500,000	50,000	300,000	\$250,000
Cuba	24,540	24,540			New Zealand	320,000	64,000	64,000	
Denmark	1,500,000		400,000		Norway	2,000,000	402,700	402,700	
Finland	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	Philippines	10,000		10,000	
FRG	10,600,000		2,120,000	31,446	Sweden	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
France	6,500,000	1,324,500	1,324,500		Sudan	1,000	1,000		
Iceland	4,000	2,000	2,000		Swaziland	2,900	2,900		
Indonesia	10,000		10,000		Switzerland	1,500,000		309,600	
Iran	40,000	40,000			United Kingdom	4,800,000	980,000	980,000	46,900
Italy	2,000,000	400,000	400,000		Total	55,310,474	7,536,907	12,300,567	
Japan	10,000,000	1,000,000	2,250,000						

¹ Canadian contribution reportedly may go as high as \$7,500,000.

² Half in convertible currency.

³ Equivalent of \$20,000 Cuban pesos.

⁴ Finland recently announced a contribution of \$150,000 for 1973 and informed the Governing Council that it hoped to keep its annual pledge at the same level in the future.

⁵ Described as 1st installment.

⁶ \$2,500,000 pesos.

⁷ At the recent meeting of the Governing Council the United Kingdom also announced its intention to contribute 5 percent of the total pledged in any 1 year.

Note: In addition to the above, the following countries have expressed an intent to contribute to the Fund without specifying the amount or when: India, Iraq, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The U.S.S.R. and Ghana also publicly stated at the recent Governing Council meeting that the possibility of their each making a contribution was under consideration in their respective capitals.

PRISONERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a very disturbing report on the treatment of civilian and political prisoners in South Vietnam since the ceasefire agreement of January 27, 1973.

The report, dated June 18, 1973, was prepared by David and Jane Barton, a dedicated young couple that spent 2 years of service in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam, as field directors of the American Friends Service Committee's rehabilitation project.

Their report makes for unpleasant, but enlightening, reading and I would urge my colleagues to give it their attention.

The report follows:

REPORT ON QUANG NGAI PROVINCE SINCE THE JANUARY CEASE-FIRE

(By Jane and David Barton)

JUNE 18, 1973.

Since the ceasefire accords the Saigon government has continued to detain, arrest, interrogate, torture, and imprison a large number of civilians in Quang Ngai Province. There are approximately 2,500 civilians currently imprisoned for political reasons in Quang Ngai Province. At the Province Interrogation Center there are over 1,000 people, at the Quang Ngai Prison another 1,000 people, and at the eight districts detention centers several hundred more. During our two years of work in Quang Ngai we met and spoke with several hundred prisoners at these various prison facilities. Not once did we ever meet a prisoner who had been arrested for criminal reasons. The prisoners in Quang Ngai wore tags which gave their name, number, and frequently had the words "political prisoner" written underneath. A conservative estimate would be that ninety percent of these people were clearly political prisoners and not prisoners of war, not people arrested committing an act of war.

Since the January accords the Quang Ngai prisoner population has remained constant. Most of the prisoners who were in prison at the time of the accords were not released. In our daily contact with prisoners we continued to see the same prisoners after the ceasefire agreement who were held before the accords. One particular example is that of a 67 year old woman prisoner, Phan thi Thi. She was picked up on November 17th, 1972 in Mo Duc district of Quang Ngai Province while she was carrying two pounds of rice on a road that was considered "insecure". She was brought to the police headquarters in Mo Duc where she was interrogated, beaten and tortured. During the beating she suffered injuries to her brain which caused her to be paralyzed on one side of her body.

When we first saw her in the prison ward of the hospital she was lying on cardboard with a hole cut in it through which she defecated and she wore no clothes. Besides being paralyzed she was in such an emaciated and weakened state, weighing about 70 pounds, that she was unable to care for herself and the other prisoners had to feed her. After the signing of the ceasefire accords, the police brought the women back to Mo Duc district for further interrogating. Even though the paralysis prevented Phan thi Thi from walking and even speaking audibly the Mo Duc police continued to question her and hold her as a prisoner. After repeated requests we were able to have the woman

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"temporarily transferred" to the Quang Ngai hospital, but even on April 14th when Phan thi Thi's health was in such a critical state that she had to be transferred into the intensive care ward of the hospital, the police refused to release her so that her family might bring her home to die. Phan thi Thi still remains a prisoner.

Other prisoners who have been held much longer than Phan thi Thi have also not been released, such as in the case of Huynh thi Tuyet, a 36 year old woman who was imprisoned in March, 1967. Huynh thi Tuyet said she was rounded up with other villagers during military operations near her village in Son Tinh district. Many of the other villagers were released when the soldiers became tired of watching their groups of "prisoners", but Huynh thi Tuyet claims she and eighteen other villagers ranging from a seven year old boy to a 59 year old man were brought to the Quang Ngai Prison where she has been held since that time without a trial or knowing exactly of what she is being accused. An American doctor, Margory Nelson, examined this prisoner on several occasions in 1968 yet on May 5, 1973 we gave medical treatment to Huynh thi Tuyet she is still jailed in the Quang Ngai Prison. Huynh thi Tuyet feels she was mistakenly imprisoned and continues to be a forgotten prisoner for she still has never been told how much longer she will remain a prisoner.

Some of the more than two thousand political prisoners who are still being held in Quang Ngai at the present time include: Ho thi Nhungh, a 32 year old mother with a seven week old baby suffering from a respiratory problem, Phan Suong, a 49 year old man with an advanced case of tuberculosis and pneumonia, Trinh thi Cung, an 18 year old girl who has venereal disease after being raped six times when she was picked up by ARVN soldiers, and Nguyen thi Nuoi, a 42 year old woman with cancer of the lymph glands. All of these people are labeled as "suspects" but although they have remained in prison for periods ranging from six years to four months none of them have had a trial and still remain in prison in spite of the accords.

The routine practice by the Saigon government of bringing "suspects" being held in the Quang Ngai Detention Center to the Interrogation Center, a building in the middle of the Detention Center complex, where they are questioned and often tortured, continued without abatement after the ceasefire accords. We were able to gather evidence of torturing both before and after the ceasefire accords through the physical examination of those people tortured, interviews and personal accounts by the prisoners themselves, and from X-rays and photographs. Phan Thi Nguyet, a 19 year old woman, had been in the Quang Ngai Interrogation Center and Prison for six months before the ceasefire accords. The police were trying to find out if Nguyet's father, who had gone to North Vietnam when Nguyet was only 9 years old, had any communication with Nguyet recently since it was rumored that her father had returned to the Quang Ngai area.

Before the ceasefire accords Nguyet was tortured 8 times and then after the accords she was brought from the Prison back to the Interrogation Center where she was given electrical shocks, forced to drink soapy water, and was beaten with clubs on four different occasions between February 2d and March 23d. As a result, she had severe nerve damage and had paralysis of her left leg. In addition, she now suffers from as many as five convulsive seizures a day. These seizures are a phenomenon which we have witnessed with at least 25 other prisoners. American doctors who have observed these seizures have found it difficult to determine if such seizures are a result of medical causes or psychiatric disorders, but the doctors are cer-

tain there is a direct link between those people who are the most severely tortured and those who suffer the most severe seizures.

Another example of torturing since the ceasefire is that of a Montagnard man who was put in a oil drum filled with water which was then beaten on the sides. When an American Medical Association doctor examined this man the doctor stated that the prisoner had "internal injuries and bleeding as a result of his being tortured". Four days later the patient prisoner died.

We met several prisoners who had been arrested since the ceasefire and they related their stories. One woman named Nguyen thi Sanh we first met at the prison ward of the Quang Ngai Hospital on March 6th. Her body was swollen all over with huge black and blue welts; she lay immobile in her bed, her eyes almost swollen shut. Nguyen Thi Sanh explained to us that she was 36 years old and from Duc My village in Mo Duc district. Four days ago she had left her home early in the morning to work in the fields. The village chief saw her walking alone early in the morning and arrested her, accusing her of planning to communicate with local PRG soldiers. She replied that she, her four small children, and her husband who was a lieutenant in the ARVN had refugee six times to escape from communists, but the village chief ordered the police to interrogate and beat Nguyen Thi Sanh anyway.

After being severely beaten at the district detention center, she was then sent to the Province Interrogation Center but arrived in such a bad condition that she was transferred to the prison ward of the hospital. At the present time she is still being held at the Quang Ngai Province Interrogation Center.

Another person we knew, Huynh thi Gia, a former patient at the hospital was also arrested after the ceasefire. She was living in an insecure area in Binh Son district. Before the ceasefire the PRG controlled the area in which she lived. After the ceasefire the ARVN launched operations and regained control around her home and arrested her for "collaborating" with the PRG. She explained that because she was an amputee she was unable to flee and transport her sewing machine, her only means of livelihood, when the PRG gained control of her village several months ago. She was arrested and sent to the Interrogation Center on February 16th.

A twelve year old boy named Lam was also arrested after the ceasefire and sent to the Interrogation Center. The police arrested this young boy because he had two vials of penicillin in his pocket and they accused him of carrying medicine for the PRG. This boy remains in the Province Interrogation center at the present time despite the fact that the authorities know his father is a nurse at the Quang Ngai Hospital; the father has told the police that his son was taking the medicine to a sick aunt.

A seventeen year old student named Loc was arrested by the Military Police and jailed in the Province Interrogation Center even though his identification papers are in order and he is under-age for military service. The police have given him the choice of enlisting in the ARVN now or remaining in the Province Interrogation Center for a year until he is legally eligible for the Army. All this occurred after the ceasefire.

Since the ceasefire accords were signed in January there has been little if any evidence in Quang Ngai of any spirit of reconciliation on the part of the Saigon government. The traditional Tet holidays followed soon after the accords. The Saigon government authorities in Quang Ngai were quite clear in their instructions to the people concerning family reunions over the holidays. Propaganda trucks with loudspeakers announced to the people that if relatives who had gone off to work for the PRG or for the North Viet-

names should try to return during the Tet holidays to visit their families the neighbors had a responsibility to beat these people to death.

Strict measures have been taken by the police and military in order to tightly control and limit the movement of people in Quang Ngai Province. Loudspeaker trucks again instructed the tens of thousands of refugees in and around the province capital not to try to return to their ancestral lands and homes, if they did try they would be shot to death. Since the accords the Saigon government in Quang Ngai has not allowed people to move freely between areas under their control and areas under the control of the PRG.

On March 1st Nguyen Quy, a 74 year old grandfather who is hard of hearing and partially blind, was arrested and imprisoned in the Son Tinh district detention center. We learned of this old man's arrest because he was related to a hospital worker we knew. Nguyen Quy's home was in the My Lai area and nearly one year ago there was fighting nearby so he sought refuge with his 10 year old granddaughter on Ly Son Island. After one year there he decided to come back to the mainland and visit friends at the refugee camp for people from the My Lai area. The refugee camp consists of tents on a sandspit of the Tra Khuc River just outside Quang Ngai city. Upon arriving at the camp he was arrested by the police who would not believe his story. The police took him away leaving the granddaughter alone and crying in the refugee camp. Friends came to us for help. The commander of the Son Tinh district special police said that this old man was potentially dangerous since he may have remained in an area which had come under the control of the PRG, and that even though this old man had the proper identification papers and had in fact been an official for the Saigon government in the past they would have to hold him for questioning. After four weeks of constant effort we were able to secure his release.

Another example is that of a 50 year old woman who was arrested while returning from market. This woman lived in a hamlet controlled by the PRG and on March 27th she had gone to a market in a Saigon government controlled area west of the Quang Ngai airport to buy fish. Major Hoang van Kiem had her arrested and brought in for questioning. Major Kiem wanted information about North Vietnamese soldiers in her hamlet. When she answered that she was simply a peasant farmer and knew nothing, the Major confiscated her fish, had her beaten, and ordered his men to shave her "communist head".

At the Rehabilitation Center on the grounds of the Quang Ngai Province Hospital there have been more patients arriving who have been injured since the ceasefire than during the same period last year. Most of these injuries have been attributed to ARVN artillery, gunfire, and mines. Almost every evening since the ceasefire we heard the sound of "out-going" artillery. An American Embassy official commented to us that in Hue the ARVNs were firing off thousands of artillery shells per week because "the more they shoot the more the Americans will replace".

Two young paraplegic patients, Liem, a 12 year old girl from Mo Duc, and Phuong, a 10 year old boy from Son Tinh, were both injured in the spine by shrapnel from artillery shells which landed near their homes at night during the month of February. A 50 year old man named Le Nam had to have his right leg amputated above the knee because of gunshot wounds. On February 24th he was working in his ricefields several hundred yards away from a PRG flag when an ARVN helicopter swooped down over him and shot him several times. On the fifth day of TET,

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February 7th, a 60 year old man named Vinh set out early from his refugee camp in Binh Son district to work in the sweet potato fields. He had both his legs blown off by an ARVN mine which had not yet been deactivated from the night before. A fourteen year old boy, Buoi, lost his left leg below the knee due to a grenade injury suffered on February 15th. He was walking with his family and several other families to Mo Duc from Bo To in order to escape the fighting there. They had been walking all evening and it was four o'clock in the morning. They were passing an ARVN outpost when the soldiers shouted, asking them who they were and where they were going. As they answered that they were civilians, a grenade exploded. Buoi's father and sister were killed and his mother was severely injured.

We have also heard first-hand accounts from people out on the Satangan Peninsula who were forced at gunpoint by ARVN soldiers to take down a PRG flag. Fortunately, in this case, the field around the flag was not mined but the ARVN soldiers had clearly indicated to the people that they were using them as human mine-sweepers. This story was related to us by Tran Lam a 57 year old man from Phu Quy. He said that the incident occurred on March 27th as he was on his way to the Binh Son market from Binh Duc. He didn't want to die, but the soldiers laughed, told the soldiers that he was old and that he saying that they were young and he would have to die for them.

The United States must assume responsibility for these post ceasefire injuries, for these prisoners, and for the repressive refugee system since for many years now the United States has been financing and advising the Vietnamese institutions and personnel, running the prison and refugee systems for the Saigon government. It is our hope that a true ceasefire will soon take effect, that all prisoners will be released soon, and that the Vietnamese people will be allowed to move freely back to their ancestral lands and homes. We feel that when the killing and maiming ceases, when prisoners are released, and when people return to their homes, the Vietnamese will then have the freedom to decide for themselves the future of their own country.

NATO AID EYED

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the June 25 edition of the McKeesport, Pa., News included an interesting editorial on the subject of the contributions by the United States and her NATO allies to the costs of the alliance.

I feel that the United States has long carried a very heavy burden, both in cost and in number of troops, to sustain the strength of NATO in Western Europe.

This is a most difficult issue for the Congress. On the one hand, the United States cannot indefinitely carry so heavy a burden as it has in the past; but on the other hand, we must avoid handing the Russians a major advantage or shattering the morale of our NATO allies.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the editorial, "NATO Aid Eyed," be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATO AID EYED

The United States in recent years has been pleading with its NATO allies to share a larger burden of the alliance's defense costs.

And each year the result is virtually the same—a token increase by some of our partners, but not enough to seriously change our balance of payments deficit.

There was a time during the dark days of the Cold War that a need for a large and strong NATO force was apparent. But with the United States' new rapport with the Soviet Union, plus a huge nuclear deterrent, there is a growing school of thought in this country that the time has arrived to cut back on our forces in Europe.

There were reports circulating that President Nixon and Soviet Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev would discuss cutbacks during their current summit meeting and this apparently caused some concern among our European allies who are suspicious of a possible bilateral agreement between these two superpowers.

Much of Secretary of State William P. Rogers' time at the recently-concluded NATO Foreign Ministers' conference in Copenhagen was taken in assuring our allies that the U.S. will never make any separate deals with the Soviets but instead will promote talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations on mutual and balanced force reduction.

One of the most influential lawmakers in Congress on troops strength is Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia, a member of the Armed Services Committee who recently returned from a tour of NATO installations in Europe.

He pointed out the merits of a defensive alliance in Europe, saying a free and peaceful Europe is vital to America, but questioned the need for 200,000 ground troops 28 years after the end of World War II. Byrd pointed out that we now have 300,000 military personnel in Europe, including the Sixth Fleet. In addition, there are 225,000 dependents, plus 25,000 U.S. civilian employees. Thus, the U.S. government has 550,000 Americans in Europe and the drain on our balance of payments, he said, is substantial. The Senator reported that during the first three months of this year our total balance of payments deficit was a smashing \$10 billion. "The U.S. cannot indefinitely carry so heavy a European burden," he added.

Such alarm soundings undoubtedly ring out in European capitals and perhaps have had some effect on leaders of allied nations. At least their ministers went further than they usually do in saying that the wealthier West European nations will pitch in soon and help pay for keeping the 300,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen in Europe.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said the matter is under intense discussion in NATO's Permanent Council, and a West German source in the 15-nation alliance said something concrete is expected "this summer."

Secretary Rogers was so enthusiastic over the results of the NATO conference that he described it "as the best we've had" in the almost five years he has been Secretary of State.

He described the results as "a very positive response to President Nixon's initiative on the 'Year of Europe,'" and said he thought it would result in "our getting to a statement of common views as the basis for negotiations on the specific problems confronting us."

The patience of many Americans, including lawmakers, is growing thin on the issue of troops in Europe. President Nixon will visit Europe this Fall and unless there is some concrete evidence that our allies are more considerate of American efforts there might be a drastic change in official American attitude toward the western alliance.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD CARLSON

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the witnesses appearing before the Elections Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee today in its hearings on post card registration was Mr. Richard Carlson, director of the election systems project of the National Municipal League.

Mr. Carlson's testimony was unusual in that it was critical of the post card registration concept not on the usual bases of, first, fraud potential; second, cost effectiveness; or third, devastation of State system. Instead, his testimony indicated that the post office registration bill will not help the disadvantaged people who its authors claim will be benefited.

Mr. Carlson indicated that his group's research showed that the beneficiaries of a post card registration system would be the highly educated, affluent suburban types rather than the new citizens, the very poor, the illiterate, or students. Even worse, he pointed out that the bill might be counterproductive and prevent these kinds of people who are now registered from casting votes in local elections.

Because this testimony challenges the whole concept of post card registration, I thought it might be of particular interest to the Members of the House. Mr. Carlson's testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF RICHARD CARLSON

My name is Richard Carlson. I am Director of the Election Systems Project of the National Municipal League, a non-partisan nonprofit citizens organization concerned with effective self-government at the state and local levels. Since its founding in 1894, the League's program has been based on the proposition that informed citizens, actively participating in public affairs in their own communities, are the key to good government. The League promotes its goals through conferences, research reports, a monthly magazine, the *National Civic Review*, and the publication of model laws and systems such as the Model State Constitution, the Model City Charter and the Model County Charter.

The League's interest in elections goes back to 1920 when it first published a model election system. We subsequently published a Model Voter Registration System in 1927 and a Model Election Administration System in 1930. Both models have undergone various revisions since then. In 1971 the League began an intensive evaluation of its earlier proposals on election reform under a grant from The Ford Foundation. This Election Systems Project developed out of our concern for the consistently poor rate of turnout in American elections. During the course of the project, we were fortunate in having as advisers a distinguished committee of election administrator, political leaders, civic reformers and others with a long experience in electoral problems.

The recommendations of the Election Systems Project will be published this fall as a Model Election System. The provision of the Model will cover state administration of elections and the conduct of voter registration. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would

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like to submit a pre-publication copy of the Model to the committee for inclusion in the record.

Today I would like to share with you some of our experiences over the past two years that have particular relevance to the national system of mail registration now being considered by the committee.

Since 1971 we have had the opportunity to examine closely the systems of permanent personal registration now used in all but one of the 50 states, as well as the government-initiated registration systems of six foreign countries. As you know, in other democracies an agency of government has responsibility for locating and identifying eligible voters and then making up the voters list, whereas in this country it is the responsibility of each individual citizen to track down the local registrar and enter his or her claim to vote. The difference between the two approaches is more than philosophical. It is the difference between registering about 95 percent of the population eligible to vote, as in Canada and Great Britain, or 65-70 percent, as in the United States. In our case, the percentage translates into 42 million unregistered voters in 1972, or about two-thirds of the people who failed to vote last year.

We concluded very early in the project that registration had to be initiated by state and local governments in this country if registration were to be eliminated as an obstacle to voting. Our research revealed only two practical ways to do this that were compatible with our political traditions. First, government could distribute registration forms through the mail to each household, or, second, it could send people around to canvass door to door. After a careful examination of the practical application of these two techniques in Canada and Great Britain, and after an extensive analysis of the cost of voter registration in this country conducted by Richard Smolka of the Institute for Election Administration at the American University, we came to the firm conclusion that door-to-door canvassing, when properly conducted, is by far the most effective and economical way to register voters. This is the central recommendation of the voter registration section of our Model Election System.

With these remarks in mind, I would like to comment directly on H.R. 8053.

Although we agree completely with the intentions behind this bill, we seriously doubt that in its present form it will be a significant reform. The reasons for this conclusion relate to the inherent limitations of the mail registration technique and the current structure of election administration among the 50 states.

(1) H.R. 8053 may appear to be an improvement over present practices, but it will not significantly increase registration levels. This bill would mandate mail registration for federal elections to the unfortunate exclusion of more effective methods of registration. Our analysis of registration practices has shown that door-to-door canvassing is consistently more successful in registering voters than mail registration. The experience in Great Britain is illustrative. There, the town clerks in 630 parliamentary constituencies mail registration forms to every household each year for the purpose of creating an annual list of eligible voters. Invariably the clerks must supplement this mailing with door-to-door canvassing because of poor response rates. Another problem is illegible or incomplete forms which must then be corrected. In fact, in some areas the clerks may not mail them out initially, but instead have them delivered by hand, in effect, making a door-to-door canvass. The British experience indicates, at least to us, the limited returns that could reasonably be expected from a mail registration effort alone.

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We feel that the primary benefit of a mail system will accrue to the mobile and educated sectors of our society who have the social skills necessary to make full use of mail registration opportunities. We doubt that a significant proportion of presently unregistered population—the poor, minority groups and those with limited educational backgrounds—will benefit from the system outlined in H.R. 8053. In short, it mandates a procedure that should not have great impact among habitually unregistered voters and should not, by itself, significantly increase registration and voting.

I might also add that a mail system will require more processing steps than a door-to-door canvassing system, thereby increasing both costs and the possibility of administrative error. The distribution and receipt of a mail form is only the beginning of the administrator's responsibility. Many returned forms will be illegible, incorrect or incomplete, and this information must be subsequently obtained from the prospective registrant. Each registration must also be sorted by election district and precinct at a central office, another administrative step that could be avoided if a trained canvasser obtained complete information at the point of contact.

(2) We seriously question whether or not a federally coordinated registration system could be effectively implemented throughout the nation at the present time. I doubt if the drafters of H.R. 8053 fully appreciate the problems of administering a national registration system.

Although the 50 states are regarded at the units of government with responsibility for administering elections, few have established agencies at the state level with effective control over the conduct of elections. As a practical matter, control now rests with units of local government. Even states that have made formal provision for strong state administration often defer to local officials. Under these circumstances a national voter registration agency would not only have to deal with 50 state agencies, it would also need to exercise some degree of control over the more than 7,000 cities, counties and other units of local government that now conduct federal elections. We feel that the effort required at the federal level to make a national system work is clearly out of proportion to the limited gains that might be achieved. Moreover, a poorly coordinated program would mean that any additional registration opportunities created might not be uniformly available to the public. Indeed, it is possible that administrative confusion would negate any benefits of the mail system.

(3) H.R. 8053 would allow for a confusing system of dual registration. A national mail registration system, operative only for federal elections, may encourage states to separate registration for state and local elections from that for federal elections. The existence of a dual registration system will add more complexity to the 50 election systems that are already the most complicated in the free world. Voters could register by mail for federal elections and later find to their surprise that they are ineligible to vote in state and local elections.

Election administrators would have to process a large number of federal registration forms every two years. A majority of the people returning the forms will already be registered to vote in state and local elections. Nevertheless, each form will have to be processed locally and a notification sent to the voter. This seems to be an unnecessary duplication of effort at the local level.

An even more unfortunate situation may develop if a state takes full advantage of H.R. 8053 and accepts federal post card forms for registration in state and local elections. It is quite possible that a state would then abandon other registration techniques and

rely primarily on a federally subsidized mail registration system that produces a list that is current only once every two years. If some states do rely only on a mail canvas every two years, with limited central registration in between canvasses, we feel that the registration opportunities open to a highly mobile society would be even more limited than they are now.

In conclusion let me emphasize that my remarks this morning should not be taken as a general opposition to congressional involvement in the conduct of elections. Quite the contrary. We feel the Congress has a positive responsibility to cooperate with the states in creating an election system that allows citizens the greatest opportunity to participate in the making of meaningful decisions at the polls. We do feel that this responsibility could be most effectively discharged at this point in time by providing states with voluntary grants in aid for the improvement of registration and voting, along the lines of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Kennedy. We feel that real registration reform can come only as part of a general upgrading of state election administration, and we also feel that many states would be quite receptive to the idea of financial assistance from the federal government.

SUPPORT FOR AUDIOVISUAL LEGISLATION

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, just recently former Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty issued an outstanding statement in behalf of a bill I introduced with my colleagues, Mr. BELL and Mr. CORMAN. The bill is H.R. 2675. Entitled the Federal Audio-Visual Act of 1973, it is designed to eliminate unnecessary Government competition with private industry in the production of audiovisual materials. I welcome this support from the distinguished former mayor of Los Angeles. His statement deserves to be read by everyone who subscribes to our free enterprise system, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues as follows:

STATEMENT BY SAM YORTY IN SUPPORT
OF H.R. 2675

On behalf of the City of Los Angeles, within whose boundaries the film industry was initially developed to a high art and grew to enjoy worldwide acceptance, I wish to register my strong support of H.R. 2675.

As you know, this measure, known as the Federal Audio-Visual Act of 1973, would take steps to eliminate tax-financed and unnecessary government competition with private industry. Nobody can say, with any degree of exactness, as to how many millions of dollars are being spent by the United States Government throughout its 45 major departments and agencies for audio-visual materials, too often in senseless duplication of effort and rarely achieving professional results.

We do know in fiscal year 1972, the Department of Defense spent \$27.8 million for the salaries of 1,530 audio-visual employees. This averages out to \$18,122.16 per person, much more than far too many skilled film technicians in Hollywood have seen as an annual salary for a long time through no fault of their own. Here we have the government pre-

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empting a private industry sector while unemployment rates of Hollywood film unions soar, and untold millions of dollars of private equipment and valuable sound stages stand empty and unused.

A gross example of government intrusion is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where six of the seven major agencies within the Department maintain their own film-making facilities and equipment. It is little wonder the Federal Government's film-making activities have mushroomed out of control, until today the government is the nation's single largest producer.

In the Los Angeles area, we have more than 30,000 of the finest union working craftsmen and technicians in the world. One of their unions has a current unemployment factor of about 80 percent.

If the Administration would cut unessential expenditures to the bone, I strongly suggest the government should get out of the film production business. Such audio-visual materials, as may be essential, can be produced far less expensively and far more professionally by private industry.

Congressman Barry Goldwater, Jr., is to be commended for his detailed study of government filming activities and such disclosures as a Labor Department film with music for the film recorded in London, England. I assure you, the production "runaway" problem is serious enough without being aggravated by federal tax money financing.

I would also like to make an observation about HR 1090, the provisions of which I feel should have been enacted into law years ago. As you know, HR 1090 specifically, would correct a glaring omission in the pattern of prevailing wage statutes administered by the United States Department of Labor, pertaining to employees working on government contracts, by extending similar protection to workers engaged in the production and processing of motion picture films by private contractors for federal departments and agencies.

Let me at this point reiterate my basic position, which is that our City opposes Federal Government's film-making activities of any sort in competition with private industry. My primary concern is the continued erosion and decline of the Hollywood film industry, once but no longer, one of California's ten most important industries. As long as federal agencies do make films, however, and as an essential measure to protect the private sector film industry employees, I feel HR 1090 should become a part of permanent Federal law.

The American motion picture industry, impaired as it has been by various discriminatory practices working to the serious disadvantage of domestic production, still represents an important segment of the national economy in the United States, employing several hundred thousand workers in its various branches. There are nearly 45,000 well-trained, highly skilled and specialized craftsmen, technicians, professional employees (including actors, extras, writers, musicians, etc.) and related or supporting personnel directly involved in film production activities in the Los Angeles area alone.

With the exception of the United States, almost every significant film-producing country in the world subsidizes the domestic production of motion pictures within its borders in one way or another. The superior wage rates and favorable conditions of employment that prevail for American film production employees have been successfully achieved without government subsidies through many decades of strike-free, good faith collective bargaining.

In recent years, the economic stability of our domestic motion picture industry has been jeopardized because of so-called "runaway" foreign film production by American producers in other countries overseas where

the advantages of cheaper labor costs and cash subsidies, or other forms of state aid, are available. At the same time, the leverage of the Federal Government's immense purchasing power to affect film production and processing locally has created an additional handicap to the maintenance of fair labor standards in this field. Millions of dollars are spent annually in this country to make films for departments and agencies of the United States with contractors who compete unfairly for such government business by paying substandard wages and denying the usual fringe benefits such as health, welfare and pensions to their employees.

Ever since the 1930's, the passage of laws discouraging sub-standard labor conditions as an element in competition among business enterprises seeking to obtain government contracts has been an integral part of our national economic policy. The first major prevailing wage legislation for government contractors was initiated back in 1931 when the Congress adopted the Davis-Bacon Act. That legislation provided prevailing wage protection for the Public Works employees whose hours of labor had long been regulated by the so-called Eight-Hour Law made up of statutes enacted in 1892 and 1912, and amended in 1913 and 1917. The Davis-Bacon Act, itself, was amended in 1964 to prescribe fringe benefits also for laborers and mechanics employed on federal Public Works construction contracts.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, enacted five years after the Davis-Bacon Act on June 30, 1936, represents the broadest exercise of Congressional power in this field. Walsh-Healey prescribed prevailing wages, overtime pay and other labor standards for employees working on all government contracts in excess of \$10,000 for manufacturing or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, or equipment.

Following the development of appropriate machinery and procedures within the United States Department of Labor to make reasonable determinations of prevailing minimum wage rates for specific classes of work in given localities, and to enforce these and other labor standards prescribed by Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey, various other federal laws regulating employment conditions for employees working on projects performed for, or financed by, the United States government were adopted during the 1960's.

The Contract Work Hours Standards Act, as Title I of the Work Hours Act of 1962 is known, established weekly, as well as daily, overtime pay requirements for laborers and mechanics on federal Public Works, and on work financed in whole or in part by the Federal government.

The McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act of 1965 fixed prevailing minimum wage rate and fringe benefit requirements for craftsmen, manual laborers, guards, watchmen and supervisors in positions having predominantly trade, craft, or laboring experience who are engaged in work under government contracts to furnish services to federal agencies.

The National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 applied this same prevailing wage principle to projects or productions assisted by grants from the National Endowment for the Arts. Under Section 5 (k) of that Act, the Secretary of Labor is empowered to establish minimum compensation and other specified labor standards for professional performers and related or supporting professional personnel employed on such assisted projects or productions. Laborers and mechanics employed on assisted construction projects are afforded the protection of Davis-Bacon prevailing minimum rates and fringe benefits under Section 5 (i) of that Act.

This Bill, to repeat, would provide that prevailing minimum wage rates and fringe ben-

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efits for workers employed in the performance of any contract or subcontract entered into with the Federal government for the production or processing of motion picture films shall be determined and enforced by the Labor Department in the same manner as for service employees under the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act of 1965.

I urge its adoption.

LEGISLATIVE STATUS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, in the 92d Congress, I made a practice of reprinting for the benefit of my constituents, and other interested persons, a detailed legislative status report on the measures I have introduced or cosponsored in the House.

Continuing this practice, I now want to place in the RECORD my first such status report for the 93d Congress:

LEGISLATIVE STATUS

AGRICULTURE

H.R. 5683. (Denholm): Funds REA Emergency Loan Program (Enacted as PL 93-32).

H.R. 3077 (Dellums): Limits procurement of lettuce by the Department of Defense.

ANTITRUST

H.R. 5234 (Kastenmeier): Prevents coal companies from owning all energy sources.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

H.R. 8770 (Nedzi): Establish Folklife Center in Library of Congress.

ASIAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

H.R. 3086 (Dellums): Japanese-American Friendship Act.

BUDGET

H.R. 8897 (Rangel): Make full appropriations for OEO.

CHILD WELFARE

H.R. 3081 (Dellums): Comprehensive Child Care Services.

H.R. 2573 (Dellums): Requires child-care facilities in low rent housing projects.

H.R. 6379 (6818) (Schroeder): Establish National Center on Child Development and abuse prevention within HEW.

H.R. 8270 (Daniels): Youth Camp Safety Act.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

H.R. 1263 (Waldie): Protects confidential sources of news media similar bill H.R. 5928 to be reported in lieu by Judic. Sub. No. 3.

H.R. 2572 (Dellums): Defines the authority of armed forces to gather intelligence.

H.R. 2577 (Dellums): Government must notify individuals of records kept by government agencies.

H.R. 2578 (Dellums): Limits the sale of mailing lists by federal agencies.

H.R. 2579 (Dellums): Amends the Hatch Act.

H.R. 2581 (Dellums): Lowers juror age from 21 to 18 in federal courts/Legal Services.

H.R. 2582 (Dellums): Gun control.

H.R. 2584 (Dellums): Newsmen privilege (Similar bill, H.R. 5928 to be reported in lieu).

H.R. 3100 (Dellums) Amnesty.

H.R. 3520 (Waldie): Protects confidential sources of news media—Similar bill H.R. 5928 to be reported in lieu.

H.R. 4209 (Diggs): Safeguards Americans abroad from discrimination.

H.R. 5592 (Drinan): Abolishes capital punishment.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 7796 (Dellums): Better Voting Act (Postcard registration passed Senate, pending in House).

H.J. Res. 217 (Dellums): Lowers age requirement for membership in Congress.

H.J. Res. 242 (Brown): Gives Members of Congress the right to sue for impoundment of funds.

H.J. Res. 291 (Delugo): Allow citizens of Guam and Virgin Islands to vote for President and Vice-President.

H. Res. 556 (Dellums): Constitutional amendment giving Congress power to change election laws.

COMMERCE

H.R. 8288 (Stark): Allow coops to receive SBA assistance.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

H.R. 3385 (Dellums): All Congressional and agency meetings open to public.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

H.R. 2412 (Rosenthal): Establishes Office of Consumer Affairs.

H.R. 2580 (Dellums): Requires licensing of food manufacturers and processors.

H.R. 3093 (Dellums): Consumers class action rights.

H.R. 3096 (Dellums): Bans war toys.

H.R. 4879 (Udall): Full disclosure on land sales (Included in Senate bill now pending in House).

H.R. 8436 (O'Hara): Prohibit weaker State meat inspection standards.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

H.R. 6316 (Danielson): Create Federal Disaster Insurance Corporation.

H.R. 7545 (Dellums): Eucalyptus tree fire danger assistance. (Reported by Agriculture Committee).

H.R. 7926 (Stark): Disaster Relief Act Assistance for Seventh District.

DRUGS

H.R. 3103 (Dellums): Prohibits the mailing of unsolicited sample drug products.

H.R. 3382 (Dellums): Regulates interstate sale and trafficking of hypodermic needles.

H.R. 7051 (Dellums): Prohibits aid to foreign countries who produce drugs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

H.R. 2574 (Dellums): Statehood—Similar bill—H.R. 9056 reported in lieu by the District of Columbia Committee—Subcommittee on Government Operations.

H.R. 5598 (Fauntroy): Rent control for the District of Columbia. (Passed House).

ECONOMY

H.R. 8068 (Aspin): Continued gas sales to independent retailers.

H.R. 8802 (Burton): Percentage of oil imports must carried on U.S. ships.

EDUCATION

H.R. 3082 (Dellums): Grants to Deganwidah-Quetzalcoatl University.

H.R. 3085 (Dellums): Encourages States to increase proportion of expenditures to public education.

H.R. 3378 (Dellums): Provides instructional services for homebound children.

EMPLOYMENT

H.R. 1490 (Eckhardt): Amends Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

H.R. 2585 (Dellums): Unemployment insurance for agricultural workers.

H.R. 2586 (Dellums): Extends unemployment insurance for agricultural workers.

H.R. 3083 (Dellums): Day laborer's rights.

H.R. 3110 (Dellums): Assigns unused lab space to unemployed scientists.

H.R. 3112 (Dellums): Pension Rights.

H.R. 3986 (Hawkins): Public Service employment programs.

H.R. 5401 (Corman): Unemployment insurance for agricultural workers.

H.R. 5706 (Hawkins): Aid for OIC programs.

H.R. 6161 (McFall): Establishes price wage board and guidelines.

H.R. 7224 (Harrington): Federal Security of Employment Benefits.

H.R. 7225 (Harrington): Improve extended unemployment and compensation program.

H.R. 7964 (Mink): Equalize compensation of overseas teachers.

H.R. 8372 (Heniz): Reallocation of vocational rehabilitation funds.

H.R. 8420 (Harrington): Public Service Employment Act.

H.J. Res. 243 (Harrington): Increases House intern programs.

ENVIRONMENT

H.R. 2677 (Hechler): Strip Mining Act (Subcommittee mark up underway).

H.R. 3076 (Dellums): Safe Pesticide Act.

H.R. 3092 (Dellums): Smogless Vehicles Development Act.

H.R. 3095 (Dellums): Emissions Control Act.

H.R. 3097 (Dellums): Amends National Emission Standards Act to require most stringent standards.

H.R. 3101 (Dellums): Regulates dumping in oceans and other waters.

H.R. 3102 (Dellums): Provides for environmental action suits.

H.R. 3104 (Dellums): Increases penalties under 1899 Refuse Act.

H.R. 3105 (Dellums): Amends Refuse Act of 1899 relating to issuance of certain permits.

H.R. 3106 (Dellums): Provides for assistance in enforcing clean air and water standards.

H.R. 3107 (Dellums): Synthetic Detergent Study.

H.R. 3388 (Dellums): Establishes Desert Pupfish National Monument.

H.R. 5325 (Dellums): Establishes a National Environmental Trust Fund.

H.R. 8530 (Udall): Alaskan Petroleum Transportation Act. (Similar bill H.R. 9130 reported in lieu.)

H.R. 8889 (Koch): Spaying and neutering clinics.

FOOD STAMPS

H.R. 2571 (Dellums): Allows food stamps to be used for purchase of imported meats. (Similar bill H.R. 8860 reported in lieu by Agriculture Committee.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

H.R. 179 (Dellums): Halt bombing and withdrawal from Vietnam.

H.R. 3911 (Mills): Prohibits most-favored nation treatment for denial of right to emigrate. (Included in trade bill now pending in Ways and Means Committee.)

H.R. 4987 (Roybal): Increases immigration.

H.R. 5741 (Roybal): Increases immigration from western hemisphere.

H.R. 8005 (Fraser): Re-institution of Rhodesian chrome ore boycott sanctions. (Pending before Foreign Affairs Committee.)

H.R. 8177 (Harrington): Cut off war in Cambodia/Laos.

H.R. 8573 (Rangel): Herbicide Export Control Act.

H.R. 8574 (Rangel): Prohibit exports of herbicide to Portugal and S. Africa.

H.R. 441 (Harrington): Test Ban Treaty Negotiations.

H.R. 516 (Bingham): End war in Indo-China. (Mark up session schedule by for Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.)

H.R. 522 (Diggs): Fair employment in S. Africa.

H.R. 268 (Diggs): Fair employment in S. African enterprises.

H.R. 8965 (Steiger): Citizenship and adoption for S. Vietnamese children.

H.R. 9214 (Kastenmeier): Accountability and liability for government officials involved in national security policy.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION

H.R. 2576 (Dellums): Amends Age Discrimination Act to include state employees.
H.R. 3296 (Pickle): Impoundment limits (similar bill, H.R. 8480, reported in lieu by Rules Com.).

H.R. 3379 (Dellums): Expands the Advisory Committee on Intergovernment Relations to include school board officials.

H.R. 5398 (Conyers): Prevent dismantling of OEO.

H.R. 5587 (Conyers): Prevent dismantling of OEO.

H.R. 5626 (Reid): Eliminates restrictions on social service regulations.

H.R. 5722 (Melcher): Consent needed for OMB director (vetoed by President).

H.R. 6223 (Dellums): Bureaucratic Accountability Act.

H.R. 6261 (Mink): Amends Freedom of Information Act.

H.R. 7266 (Mitchell): Put protective police under GSA.

H.R. 7696 (Dellums): Federal Employee benefits/retirement amendments.

H.R. 7697 (Dellums): Postal Reorganization Act Amendments.

H.R. 7698 (Dellums): Postal Service Labor relations amendment.

H.R. 148 (Dellums): Abolishes Committee on Internal Security.

H.J. Res. 432 (Reid): Social Service program regulations.

HEALTH

H.R. 6041 (Hastings): Health Programs Extension (signed) into laws as PL 93-45).

H.R. 6622 (Waldie): Extension of Migrant Health Act.

H.R. 8539 (Murphy): Continuation of Public Health Service Hospitals.

HOLIDAYS

H.R. 2265 (Conyers): Designates Martin Luther King's birthday as legal holiday.

HOUSING

H.R. 3080 (Dellums): Authorizes loans to pay mortgages of persons temporarily unemployed.

LEGAL SERVICES/COURT REFORMS

H.R. 3099 (Dellums): Provides compensation for victims of violent crimes.

H.R. 4263 (Meeds): Establishes the National Legal Services Corporation (weaker bill passed House).

H.R. 8349 (Roybal): Provide bi-lingual court proceedings.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

H.R. 3111 (Dellums): Increases servicemen's group life insurance coverage.

H.R. 3224 (Benitez): Terminates weapons range activities near Culebra.

H.R. 3386 (Dellums): Provides veterans with up to nine months of educational assistance and refresher courses (subcommittee hearings held).

H.R. 4751 (Danielson): Social Security benefit increases disregard for purposes of determining eligibility for veterans benefits.

H.R. 7695 (Dellums): Establishes Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity.

H.R. 7794 (Dellums): Bans bounties paid civilian police forces.

H.R. 8490 (Koch): Changes in military discharge information released to public.

H.R. 8491 (Koch): Independent Review Boards for discharges.

H.R. 8492 (Koch): Increased veterans educational benefits.

H.R. 8494 (Koch): Additional educational benefits for Vietnam vets.

H.R. 8496 (Koch): Establishes Vietnam era veterans task force.

H.R. 8687 (Leggett): Special pay incentives for physicians, dentists, veterinarians and optometrists.

H.R. 8719 (Dellums): Overseas troop reduction limitation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H. Res. 220 (Kyros): Troop reduction in western Europe.

H. Con. Res. 253 (Dellums): Overseas troop reduction limitation.

H.J. Res. 267 (Dellums): Clarifies presidential powers relating to the use of nuclear weapons in declared or undeclared wars. Similar H.J. Res. 542 to be reported in lieu For. Affairs Subc. Ntl. Sec. Policy and Scientific Development.

H.R. 8960 (Robinson): Establish within Peace Corps Vietnam Assistance Volunteers Program.

MOTOR VEHICLES

H.R. 3091 (Dellums): Bans the use of internal combustion engines in motor vehicles after Jan. 1, 1975.

H.R. 3094 (Dellums): Speed Controls in cars.

H.R. 3108 (Dellums): Color coded traffic signs and signals.

NATIVE AMERICANS

H.R. 3090 (Dellums): Enforces Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

H. Con. Res. 115 (Meeds): American and Alaskan Native Act.

PENAL REFORM

H.R. 2583 (Dellums): Omnibus Penal Reform Act.

H.R. 5202 (Badillo): Provides rules for treatment of prisoners in federal prisons.

H.R. 6852 (Dellums): Prohibits psychosurgery in federal facilities.

POPULATION POLICY

H.R. 3381 (Dellums): Expands family planning services and population research.

H.R. 6021 (Dellums): Extension of Family Planning Act.

H.R. 8114 (Brown): Establish National Institute of Population Sciences.

PUBLIC LANDS

H.R. 3087 (Dellums): 160 acre limit enactment.

H.R. 7458 (Dellums): Channel Islands National Park.

H.R. 3088 (Dellums): Open Beach Act.

H.R. 3089 (Dellums): Mineral King: enlarges Sequoia National Park.

H.R. 4012 (Leggett): Snow Mountain Wilderness Bill.

H.R. 4568 (Waldie): San Joaquin Wilderness and Sierra and Inyo National Forests.

H.R. 5288 (Mathias): Establishes California Desert National Conservation Area.

H.J. Res. 204 (Dingell): Establishes Tule Elk Wildlife Refuge.

SENIOR CITIZENS

H.R. 3084 (Dellums): Establishes older worker community service program.

H.R. 3098 (Dellums): Free or reduced rail transportation to handicapped or 65 and over.

H.R. 3377 (Dellums): Strengthens Older Americans Act (Enacted as P.L. 93-17).

H.R. 3388 (Dellums): Widow, Widower benefits bill.

H.R. 7052 (Dellums): Tax credit for senior citizen homeowners and renters.

H.R. 8595 (Lehman): Experimental program of elderly home care.

SOCIAL SECURITY

H.R. 3116 (Dellums): Include qualified drugs under Hospital Insurance Program.

H.R. 3117 (Dellums): Individuals may qualify regardless of quarters when earned.

H.R. 3118 (Dellums): Liberalizes eligibility for blind persons.

H.R. 5258 (Stokes): Disability insurance benefits.

H.R. 8546 (Abzug): Minimum annual incomes.

SPORTS

H.R. 2575 (Dellums): Athletic Safety Act.

H.R. 7083 (Badillo): Roberto Clemente Memorial Foundation.

H.R. 7795 (Dellums): Athletic Care Act.

TAXES

H.R. 3113 (Dellums): Expenses for care of certain dependents.

H.R. 3114 (Dellums): Excise tax on fuels containing sulphur.

H.R. 3115 (Dellums): Increases personal exemptions after 1974.

H.A. 1041 (Corman): Tax equity.

H.R. 3120 (Dellums): Extends to unmarried persons tax benefits of splitting income.

H.R. 3387 (Dellums): Residents of Philippines can be claimed as tax-deductible dependents.

H.R. 6030 (Fraser): Puts \$1 campaign tax check-off on front page of tax form.

H.R. 7053 (Dellums): World Peace Tax Fund.

TRANSPORTATION

H.R. 3078 (Dellums): Urban mass transit fund.

H.R. 3079 (Dellums): Oakland-Chinatown project.

H.R. 8570 (Moss): Defining inclusive tour air charters.

URBAN AFFAIRS

H.R. 3109 (Dellums): Construction of bicycle lanes.

H.R. 3985 (Hawkins): Year round recreational program for youth.

H.R. 4820 (McFall): Extends Public Works Act authorization for one year (similar bill H.R. 2246 to be reported in lieu Com. Public Works.)

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

H.R. 3374 (Dellums): Prohibits discrimination by sex or marital status for extension of credit (Enacted by Senate; House action pending.)

H.R. 3375 (Dellums): Prohibits discrimination by sex or marital status for any dealings with any federally insured banks.

H.R. 3376 (Dellums): Prohibits discrimination by sex or marital status regarding federally related mortgage transactions.

H.R. 3383 (Dellums): Prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex.

H.R. 3384 (Dellums): The Ms. prefix bill.

IMPORTED DAIRY PRODUCTS SHOULD MEET MINIMUM QUALITY STANDARDS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill in the House today which will provide for the inspection of imported dairy products, require that such products meet certain minimum standards for quality and wholesomeness and require that the establishments in which these products are manufactured meet certain minimum standards of sanitation.

I am doing so both to protect the consumer from foreign food products which have not been manufactured with the same care as that taken by American producers of similar products, and to make foreign producers share the burden of American dairy producers who must comply with tough domestic sanitation standards.

Mr. Speaker, the introduction of this legislation is not meant as a swipe at windmills. The problems addressed by this legislation are real.

Figures from the Food and Drug Administration indicate that of the 15 percent of all imported dairy products that are examined by American inspectors, about 10 percent are rejected because they are contaminated or otherwise unfit for consumption. What is even more disturbing is the fact that 85 percent of all imported dairy products enter this country without any inspection whatsoever, and represent a great quantity of potentially inferior or dangerous products which are available to the American consumer.

As the following table shows, this pattern has been clear and fairly constant over the past 7 years:

Fiscal year	Number of lots entered	Number of lots inspected	Percent of lots inspected	Number of lots rejected	Percent of inspected lots rejected
1966--	12,415	468	3.8	38	8.1
1967--	14,401	549	3.8	52	9.5
1968--	12,814	451	3.5	53	13.0
1969--	13,417	800	6.0	144	18.0
1970--	15,486	2,198	14.0	527	24.0
1971--	16,313	2,685	16.5	212	8.0
1972--	11,045	1,659	14.4	133	8.1

These figures clearly reveal the magnitude of the problem: At no time in the last 7 years have less than 8 percent of the inspected dairy products been rejected because it is moldy or contaminated with insect larvae, unsafe chemical substances such as dieldrin or benzene hexachloride and other assorted junk.

I am sure that none of us relish the thought of finding such unappetizing products on our dinner table, yet the figures which I have just cited show that this is a disturbingly real possibility. What it all means is that unless this country imposes sanitation standards on imported dairy products that are at least as stringent as those imposed on American products, the American consumer can have no assurance that the imported dairy products he buys are safe and free of contamination.

The wholesomeness of American produced dairy products is insured by a two-stage inspection process: First, the farms and plants in which dairy products are produced must meet strict State and local sanitation standards. Second, the final products are subject to inspection by the Food and Drug Administration. The first phase of this two-part guarantee is necessary because it simply is not practical to inspect all finished dairy products.

Since only a small portion of all products can be examined directly, the only effective guarantee that the uninspected products also will be pure and wholesome is the knowledge that strict standards of sanitation have been observed on the farms and in every phase of their production.

The bill I am proposing today will establish this same two-part inspection system for foreign dairy products entering the United States. These products will be subject to random inspection upon entry into the United States, as they are today. In addition, the plants where these dairy products are manufactured and the farms on which the milk for these products is produced will be re-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

quired to meet the same strict sanitation standards required of American farmers and processors. Without these new standards we cannot protect the health of the American people from the threat of contaminated and otherwise unacceptable dairy products from abroad, a threat which has grown and will continue to grow as increased amounts of imported dairy products enter this country.

Mr. Speaker, it is also important that we enact legislation to alleviate the unfair competitive burden now on our farmers and processors because they are required to spend and invest many thousands of dollars for equipment and buildings in order to meet the rigid requirements of Federal, State and local health standards.

Dairy farmers, for example, make investments worth thousands of dollars in pipeline milkers, bulk tanks, coolers, and milkhouses. In addition to this large investment in their milking systems, farmers and processors pay thousands of dollars annually for inspections of these systems to make sure they meet State, local and Federal sanitation standards. In fact, the American inspection system is so thorough that American dairy producers are often regularly inspected by several Government agencies. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated a few years ago that the extra cost to the dairy industry of these multiple inspections is over \$700,000 a year.

If this tremendous investment of time and money is needed to insure the purity and wholesomeness of American products, it is certainly just as important that foreign farmers and processors observe the same precautions. Clearly, maintenance of the present double standard not only poses a potentially serious threat to the health of the American consumer, but also places an unfair competitive burden on the American dairy industry.

Under the provisions of this bill imported dairy products will be required to meet all existing Federal standards, and the Secretary of Agriculture will have the power to set standards for imported products for which no Federal standards have been established. Primary responsibility for enforcing these regulations will fall on the health officials of the countries in which the dairy products are produced. Each country exporting dairy products to the United States will be expected to set up its own system for farm and plant inspections, and these systems will in turn be monitored by American officials to insure compliance with American regulations. A similar inspection program for imported meats, administered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been operating successfully for a number of years and provides an effective working model for the dairy inspection system proposed in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is time for this country to strengthen its protection of the American consumer and the American dairy producer by strengthening its regulations on foreign dairy products. This action is not unreasonable in light of stringent sanitation requirements for domestic manufacturers, and it will be-

come even more important if we are going to have substantially increased dairy imports as the Flanigan report recommends.

In addition to regulations for domestic trade, our country has kept stringent quality control programs for all American dairy products, designated for export under governmental supported export programs. This Nation then, in its various food aid programs, has been protecting the health of the Nation to which these products have been sent. Unfortunately, other countries have not been applying the same safeguards to the products which they send to this country. And this has to change.

I submit a copy of the bill to be placed in the RECORD which I am introducing:

A bill to protect the public health and welfare by providing for the inspection of imported dairy products and by requiring that such products comply with certain minimum standards for quality and wholesomeness and that the dairy farms on which milk is produced and the plants in which such products are produced meet certain minimum standards of sanitation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Foreign Dairy Quality Act of 1973".

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(2) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any other business unit.

(3) The terms "dairy products" and "milk products" mean those food products derived from milk, including milk, such as butter; cheese (whether natural or processed); dry, evaporated, stabilized, condensed, or otherwise processed milk, cream, whey, and buttermilk; edible casein; frozen desserts; and any other food product which is prepared in whole or in part from any of the aforesaid products as the Secretary may hereafter designate.

(4) The term "wholesome" means sound, healthful, clean, and otherwise fit for human food.

(5) The term "labeling" means labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter on or attached to the container of any dairy product.

(6) The term "purity" means free from poisonous or deleterious substances which may render the product injurious to health.

(7) The term "quality" means the minimum quality standards defined by the Secretary in accordance with this Act.

(8) The term "administration and supervision" means the administrative review of foreign country laws, regulations, and enforcement procedures offered as being comparable to United States laws, regulations, and enforcement procedures, under the provisions of this Act, and the supervision of inspection personnel both here and abroad.

(9) The term "inspection" means the official service rendered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the administration and supervision of the Secretary, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. (a) No dairy product shall be imported into the United States unless it has been inspected and found to be wholesome and unless the foreign farms and plants in which such products were produced, manufactured, or processed comply with all the inspection, grading, and other standards prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The standards prescribed by the Secretary shall include standards for sanitation procedures in the production, cooling, storage, transportation, and

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handling of milk, and in the manufacture of dairy products, as well as standards concerning the quality and purity of the final product.

(b) The standards established by the Secretary for any imported dairy product, for the farms on which the milk used in such product is produced, and for the establishments in which such imported dairy product is produced, manufactured, or processed shall be comparable to those standards prescribed by the Secretary for the same kind of dairy product produced, manufactured, or processed in the United States and for establishments in the United States in which the same kind of product is produced, manufactured, or processed whenever the Secretary, in connection with any dairy product program carried out by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has established standards for such product and for the establishments in which such product is produced, manufactured, or processed. The Secretary shall establish standards with respect to those kinds of imported dairy products (and the establishments in which they are produced, manufactured, or processed) for which no Federal standards have been established, and such standards shall be equivalent to those standards heretofore established for other kinds of dairy products and the establishments in which such other kinds of dairy products are produced, manufactured, or processed.

(c) The labeling of imported dairy products shall comply with the requirements of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and shall be otherwise marked as the Secretary may require.

SEC. 4. (a) For the purpose of establishing comparable inspection requirements and preventing the importation of dairy products produced, manufactured, or processed in foreign dairy farms or plants not meeting the minimum standards prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall, where and to the extent necessary, require such products to be accompanied by a certificate of compliance issued by the exporting country in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary establishing minimum standards as to the quality of the milk, farm and plant facilities, equipment, and procedures used in the production and transportation of milk, and the production, manufacture, and processing of such imported dairy products. Further, the Secretary shall, where and to the extent necessary, establish inspection procedures to insure that the certificates of compliance issued by foreign governments signify full compliance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Secretary shall cause to be inspected, in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, all dairy products imported into the United States.

SEC. 5. (a) All imported dairy products shall, after entry into the United States, be subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and other Acts providing for the inspection, testing, or grading of dairy products to insure their purity and to insure that they are wholesome in the same manner and to the same extent as if such products were produced in the United States.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act, and such rules and regulations shall provide for the destruction of dairy products offered for entry and refused admission into the United States, unless such dairy products are reexported or brought into compliance within the time fixed therefor in such rules and regulations.

(c) All charges for storage, cartage, and labor with respect to any article which is imported contrary to this Act shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against

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such article and any other article thereafter imported under this Act by or for such owner or consignee.

SEC. 6. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary may cooperate with foreign governments, other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and with appropriate State agencies, and may conduct such examinations, investigations, and inspections as he determines necessary or appropriate through any officer or employee of the United States, of any State, or of any foreign government, who is licensed by the Secretary for such purpose.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary may prescribe such assessments and collect such fees as he determines necessary to cover the cost of the inspection services rendered under the provisions of this Act.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the cost of administering and supervising the provisions of this Act shall be borne by the United States.

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the administration and supervision of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 10. If any provisions of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect one hundred and eighty days after enactment.

PROGRAMMING FREEDOM FOR THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

HON. FRANK E. EVANS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, since its inception, the Public Broadcasting Service has made an invaluable contribution by offering a wide variety of high quality programs to the American people. These have run the gamut from educational entertainment for children to lessons in French cooking, from political forums to the finest in theater productions. It is critical that both adequate funding and unhampered freedom of choice in programming enable PBS to maintain its high standards.

As one who believes so firmly that public television must be free from governmental interference in its range and choice of programs, I should like to share with my colleagues an excellent editorial which appeared in the Colorado Springs Sun of June 25. I believe the views set forth in this editorial reflect the hope of all Americans that we have witnessed the last of the unwarranted pressures to which PBS has been subject and that innovation and diversity will continue to be the hallmarks of public television. I am pleased to insert this article in the RECORD at this time:

CEASE-FIRE IN PUBLIC TV WAR

It was a bitter internal conflict that many Americans found hard to understand, but at last the battle over control of the nation's public television network has ended with a

negotiated settlement. If the peace holds, the network will have won significant safeguards against undue interference from the White House in decisions about which programs should be shown to the tax-paying, sponsoring public.

PBS, the Public Broadcasting Service network of 234 stations, has preserved its authority to air whatever privately-funded programs it may select—a practice that had been seriously challenged by the presidentially appointed Corporation for Public Broadcasting board. Under the agreement, viewers won't be denied "controversial" public affairs programs merely because the government doesn't like them.

For months, the CPB board had been fighting to take over all programming and scheduling duties from PBS, in the wake of loud White House displeasure at the way public television had been run, and at the content of the network's public affairs programs. Through various spokesmen, the Nixon administration had lashed into PBS, claiming that it wasn't "local" enough to satisfy network affiliates and that its programming had a left-wing slant.

If the White House message wasn't perfectly clear at first, it got across last year when President Nixon vetoed a bill that would have authorized \$155 million for CPB over a two-year period. The President called for more program emphasis on "localism" and urged only a one-year, \$45-million authorization. Meanwhile, changes in the makeup of the bipartisan CPB board eventually gave the President a majority—and the CPB attempt to take over the public television network went into high gear.

While stoutly asserting its independence from the administration, the CPB board refused federal funding to continue a number of public affairs programs that had been approved by PBS for the coming season. As it turned out, however, the "localism" argument boomeranged on CPB and the White House: PBS is run by 234 local station managers who were determined to preserve their control of programs underwritten by means other than congressional appropriations, such as foundations, corporations and individual contributors—which finance 80 per cent of what is shown in the first place.

Dallas industrialist Ralph Rogers, board chairman of PBS, went to bat for the network and, together with certain members of the CPB board, hammered out a plan for a partnership, with procedures for settling policy disputes. PBS accepted it and Republican Thomas Curtis, who was the CPB board chairman, said he had the votes to win approval from his group.

But CPB voted down the compromise and Mr. Curtis quit—charging that political pressure from the Nixon administration had turned his members around. CPB members claimed that the White House had nothing to do with the vote, that they just didn't like the way Mr. Curtis was taking credit for the compromise. At any rate, Mr. Curtis was replaced by Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.—former president of MIT, one-time science adviser at the White House, political independent, and a leader in the creation of public broadcasting in the United States.

Pressures increased on both groups to reach a settlement quickly, and to keep public TV independent from White House interference. There was Watergate to keep the administration preoccupied, and to give CPB plenty of reason to show some independence from the White House. There was Dr. Killian's personal interest in a prompt end to the dispute. Finally, there was the dilapidated state of public television itself—only months from the fall season, with incomplete financing and only a handful of programs to feed to the network.

In support of PBS, the Ford Foundation was withholding more than \$8 million in grants; and Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald

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(D-Mass.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Communications and Power, warned that unless there were quick assurances against administration control of public TV, Congress might well cut off all federal money for the industry.

The settlement, finally reached last week (and resembling the plan rejected in April), should go a long way in shielding public broadcasting from attempts at control by any administration. CPB will underwrite whatever programs it chooses with federal funds, and will consult PBS in the process; if PBS disapproves of a program, appeals may be made first to the chief executives of the two groups and then to the two board chairmen. If there is still no agreement, the chairmen will choose a third person from outside the two organizations.

In turn, all other programs selected by PBS or its stations for national airing will have access to the network. Questions of "balance" or "objectivity" of any program can be appealed to a monitoring committee consisting of three trustees from each group, and it will take a 4-to-2 vote to keep a program off the network.

To be sure, none of this guarantees viewers a fall season of high quality, stimulating, controversial and innovative programming on their local PBS stations. That is a challenge still facing public broadcasting—one that will require talented, imaginative professionals, more equipment for local stations and enough money to allow for long-range planning. Now that the political fighting for control has been suspended, Congress should approve a Senate-passed bill authorizing \$140 million for public broadcasting over the next two fiscal years. At this point, there is no time to lose: the fiscal year begins July 1, and the television "year" is not that many weeks beyond.

WILLIAM R. MASON, HUMANITARIAN—SCHOLAR—LEADER

HON. ANDREW J. HINSHAW

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, July 14, 1973, was a sad day in my home district in Orange County, Calif.

On that day William R. Mason, one of the most respected, genial, and accomplished business leaders in the country died prematurely at the age of 53 at his home in Newport Beach.

William Ralph Mason stood at the peak of a distinguished career of service. He was a big man, six-foot-three, a solid 230 pounds. His hair silver-gray. His heavy, dark brows, arched. His eyes, steel blue. As chief executive of one of the Nation's biggest land development companies and one of California's oldest and most productive ranches, Bill Mason's responsibilities were immense: 82,000 acres wide and then some. He was a city builder, a newsmaker, a dreamer and doer of things on a vast scale.

He was a youth leader: Chairman of the long-range planning committee of the Boy Scouts of America and a founder of Orange County's junior achievement program.

He was a lay leader in education: Member of the Chapman College President's Council, the Claremont College

Board of Fellows and other college and university boards and committees.

He was a humanitarian: Chairman of the Orange County Red Cross fund drive and active participant in City of Hope, YMCA, and United Fund campaigns.

William Ralph Mason had a deep and effective commitment to civic causes, social responsibility, and the practical solution of man's needs.

A civil engineer, Mason was graduated from the University of Washington. He received his master's degree from M.I.T. He returned to the University of Washington in Seattle to teach engineering. He also worked with civilian engineering firms and held posts at Government facilities such as Point Hueneme, where he assisted in the design and construction of amphibious equipment for the Navy.

In December of 1959, Mason was asked to join the Irvine Co. With his wife and friends waiting in unabashed curiosity to learn what in the world a civil engineer would be asked to do on a ranch. Bill Mason soon found out. He was one of the first nonagriculturalists to be hired by the century-old ranch company, which had realized it had better begin preparing for the urbanization then sloshing up against its gates. Mason became deeply involved in helping build a new organization out of planners, engineers, architects, and builders.

In 1965, William Ralph Mason was named president of the Irvine Co. He followed a distinguished line: Charles S. Thomas, Arthur J. McFadden, Myford Irvine, and James Irvine II, who succeeded James Irvine I, founder of what is now known simply as Irvine.

It is no secret that Mason guided the Irvine ship on a hazardous course between the rocks and shoals of opposing public opinion on many issues. The list is a long one: freeways, Upper Bay use, airports, ecology, low-income housing, conservation, coastal development, incorporation, agricultural preserves. In fact, just about everything in the alphabet from annexation to zoning. When asked for his reaction to all the controversy, Mason once said:

Running a candy shop would be easier; but it comes with the job.

He explained:

It's the business we're in, the time, the place and the circumstances. There are many larger companies, with bigger expenditures, bigger payrolls, right here in Orange County. But most people could name but a few of them, and they seldom read about them in the newspapers. It's because these other companies aren't involved in a business that touches people's lives as directly as ours does. If we owned a candy company, the business would survive or fall based on the quality of the product. With our product—land and the way we plan its use—it's different. People look at our hills, our shoreline properties, our orange groves, our bayfront and island properties, with a special proprietary interest. I appreciate, I understand that interest.

When once asked what pleases him the most about his company accomplishments, Mason responded:

I think we're proving that man can make a better living environment for himself. Planning on a broad scale can work. I'm proud of the management team we've put

together, the team that's proving it. And I'm proud of the way the people who live here are participating in what we're trying to do. That's probably the most important aspect of it all—the people; not the houses, the greenbelts, the parks or any of the visible things on the land. Not them alone. It's how all of them together, the environment, in other words, has motivated the people. In any case, and in the end, the best in man will triumph. I'm convinced of that.

Mr. Speaker, I think Bill Mason's own words as quoted above are now a tribute to the man himself. Those of us who knew and loved Bill for the person and inspiration he was will sorely miss him in our own personal ways.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, the loss is truly one that will be felt by the entire country.

His accomplishments, both inspirational and real in the sense that he was a builder of cities, will continue to live and to influence the lives of untold thousands of persons for decades to come.

Bill Mason was a man for the time—and for the future.

ZAUBER ON WATERGATE

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Ray Zauber, editor of the Oak Cliff Tribune, wrote about Watergate in the issue of July 12. Oak Cliff Tribune is probably the largest and best read suburban newspaper in the South.

With everyone giving their viewpoint on Watergate, you will be interested in the way it read to Ray Zauber. Here is Zauber's story in the Oak Cliff Tribune.

ZAUBER ON WATERGATE

Almost lost in the tide of words on Watergate is a point which obviously the Eastern liberal press prefers to overlook.

Daniel Ellsberg, who was being tried for an offense which bordered on treason, has been turned scot free. Seven men whose biggest crime was incredible stupidity have drawn long prison terms for burglarizing Democrat headquarters at Watergate during the last national election. Many others will probably be sentenced for perjury and coverup, reaching the highest echelons of executive government.

Those Watergate burglars did not kill anyone, they didn't rob anyone, they didn't threaten anyone, they didn't rape anyone and they didn't intimidate anyone. They weren't even seeking money or goods for gain in their crime.

This newspaper does not condone burglary for any reason whatsoever, even if it is only a clumsy attempt at political eavesdropping and espionage.

However, we deplore Ellsberg's arrogance and breach of faith. Answering only his own conscience, the former Rand Corporation "thinker" copied secrets of the United States government which he was sworn to keep.

Still on his own initiative, Ellsberg released copies of the Pentagon papers to certain powerful news media because Ellsberg had a change in heart about the morality of the Indochinese war.

There has even been some speculation that Russian sources obtained unedited copies of the military documents. The Soviets are very clever about taking small bits of information

from widely disparate sources and developing accurate intelligence from this painstaking, never-ending effort.

When investigators found that the files of a psychiatrist had been rifled in attempt to find Ellsberg's case history, the judge dismissed the charges against Ellsberg and co-defendant Anthony Russo.

There are newspaper columnists and radio commentators who advocate the elimination of all government secrecy in the United States, even that which affects national security. Ellsberg has become a new hero of the radical liberals.

They preach that Communism has sufficiently mellowed to allow peaceful coexistence. Especially since both sides have enough nuclear armament deployed to eliminate one another.

Still at this newspaper we cannot trust the leaderships of those great classless societies. First-strike nuclear capability concerns us deeply because the Communist manifesto demands enslaving the entire world.

In being objective as possible about Watergate, we do feel that there will be some positive legislation which will result from the findings. We also would acknowledge that executive arrogance and privilege will be almost impossible to justify in the future.

Congress will certainly reassert some of its authority and perhaps curb the excesses from executive decrees. Presidential authority, growing profusely with each new Chief Executive since F. D. Roosevelt, will be under constant legislative scrutiny. President Nixon is already mending fences with key legislative leaders in both parties.

We think Watergate has been blown all out of proportion although the overkill investigation may result in some justifiable reform.

Politics has always been a tough game in any kind of government. In a democracy many tactics are taboo which are taken for granted within totalitarian societies.

That is why neither the Russians nor Chinese seem to be disturbed by the administration's dirty linen advertised on the front pages of all the leading liberal news media and hawked zealously on television.

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of Policy Development Division, U.S. Civil Service Commission, and who served last year as chairman of a water protection workshop at the Environment Forum in Stockholm. This article appeared in last Sunday's Washington Post. I am calling it to the serious attention of my colleagues. Because of its length, I have divided it into two parts, and will offer the last half in tomorrow's RECORD.

The article follows:

THE TERRIBLE TOILET

(By Harold H. Leich)

The environmental movement in this country devotes much effort to campaigns for picking up old bottles and putting bricks in toilet tanks to save a little water, yet neglects a festering environmental problem of modern society—the fact that we flush our body wastes into the public water supply and then spend billions in futile attempts to restore the water to its original condition.

The antiquated Victorian "water closet" in modern dress—there it sits, still gurgling, hissing and polluting almost a century after immortalizing its British creator, Thomas Crapper. In its day the very symbol of modern sanitation and progress, today it accounts for some 45 per cent of domestic water use and its output befools waterways from the muddy Potomac to the blue Mediterranean.

In the United States as a whole, a task force headed by Ralph Nader found that after \$3.5 billion were spent over the last 15 years, the level of filth has not been reduced in a single major body of water.

Furthermore, even though a large number of U.S. communities have sewer systems and treatment plants, their water still is not being purified as it should.

It is scientifically possible but just not practical to restore drinking water to its original condition once it has been used to transport body wastes.

Even well-managed treatment plants are subject to power failures, equipment breakdowns, employee strikes, and bypassing during high water, any of which may send millions of gallons of raw sewage downstream.

Sludge disposal from sewage treatment plants is becoming an almost unmanageable problem, since rural residents near large cities do not look with favor on receiving this growing waste load. (The Blue Plains plant in Washington produces one million pounds of sludge each day.)

The construction of homes, office buildings and factories is coming to a halt in the Washington area and elsewhere because sanitation authorities are refusing to extend sewer lines that drain into already over-burdened treatment plants.

The cost of water cleanup for all U.S. communities is estimated by a top Environmental Protection Agency official at \$38 billion and even then the eutrophication problem will remain, not to stress the esthetic point of quaffing water that has already passed through three or four toilets upstream.

Water works, with present technology, successfully kill the bacteria that flow into their intakes from cities higher on the watershed but have less certainty in killing viruses, and so the danger of hepatitis and other waterborne diseases will remain after the billions are spent. And with recent discoveries of a connection between viruses and human cancers, the implications of a small amount of sewage in our water supply may be more ominous than anyone had suspected.

Most toilet flushes use from 5 to 7 gallons of drinking water, and flushing thus adds up to nearly half of domestic water consumption. Unlike the use of water for sprinkling lawns and washing clothes and cars, this part of domestic water use cannot be reduced much in time of severe drought.

(During the New York City water shortage of the mid-1960s, authorities posted signs with the discreet message: "You don't have to flush for everything"—but after all you do, once in a while, have to flush for something.)

A widespread drought of several years duration, if it occurred now, would be far more serious than the great drought of the 1930s which restricted domestic water consumption in the Southwest, because of our increased population and greater per capita water use.

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

All these factors clearly point to a conclusion that present methods of human waste disposal are approaching a dead end. Yet, some professionals claim there is no insurmountable water shortage and there is no substitute for the convenient and relatively inexpensive system of gravity sewers which transport body wastes.

But more sewers for more people, more billions for more treatment plants, more expensive treatment methods do not prevent the effluent from damaging water quality downstream. And with waste loads from municipal systems expected to nearly quadruple over the next 50 years, there is an immediate need to examine alternative approaches to pollution control.

The basic question before us is: Can modern technology devise a better method of sewage disposal than using scarce and expensive drinking water to transport human waste from the bathroom to the river or the treatment plant?

The answer is "yes."

LaMere Industries of Walworth, Wis., makes and sells the "Destrollet" dry toilet for about \$400. A combined toilet and incinerator fired by gas—either piped in or bottled—some 30,000 have already been installed in summer cottages, houseboats and other places where sewer connections are not possible. (Unusual examples are the watch tower of a penitentiary and a basement rumpus room where the sewer line is above floor level.) But this is not just a vacationtime device; an increasing number are being installed in year-round dwellings, especially in Australia and Japan.

The "Destrollet" incinerators are adjusted to burn the wastes to an inorganic ash, and inevitably there is some release of gas to the air, but not so much as to reduce water pollution at the expense of increased air pollution. As air pollution regulation becomes more stringent, further technical progress may result; LaMere is working on a unit that will discharge nothing but carbon dioxide and water vapor to the air.

Another unit, this one self-contained and called "Aqua-Sans," has been developed by the Space Division of Chrysler Corporation in New Orleans and is designed to dispose of body wastes from a ship's crew of 200 men, without dumping anything overboard.

"AQUA-SANS"

The "Aqua-Sans" device is a closed-loop system which operates by using a light oil as a flushing fluid instead of water. A central unit provides for gravity separation of the body wastes from the oil, purifies the oil, and recirculates it to the flush toilets. Wastes are burned in a special two-stage incinerator that is smokeless and odorless, and only a sterile ash remains. One advantage of the system is that it uses existing toilet equipment. Four models are now available to serve the daily requirements of from 12 to 400 people, and one project in Florida is designed to serve 1,000 men during the three-year construction period of a power plant.

Another EPA grant provides for a coordinated approach to water supply and waste disposal in an Eskimo village. (The contractor is Economic Control Corporation of Washington, D.C.) Because of sanitation problems resulting from frozen soil and streams, the Alaskan village—Emmonak, population 432,

THE TERRIBLE TOILET

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the water supply problem in the United States, and indeed in the world, has long been of primary concern to me. As the world population continues to increase, the problem comes closer and closer to the critical stage.

While the water supply is of great concern, another problem has been developing which has the potential of almost as much concern. It involves the disposition of the solids left now as by-products from our sewage disposal efforts.

The latter problem is staggering even now because of the costs projected for completing the jobs just in our country. It appears that even if we spend these astronomical sums, we may be creating more problems than we solve, and that we may not even be solving what we set out to undertake.

One of the most penetrating analyses of these and related problems was made by Harold H. Leich, who has retired as chief

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situated on a branch of the Yukon—offers a unique laboratory for developing new approaches that might later prove useful in a milder climate.

The contract calls for design and construction of a central building in the village to house water purification, laundry, toilet, bathing, and waste disposal facilities for the entire population. Trash as well as human wastes will be burned in an oil-fired catalytic incinerator, which will contribute to the heating of the building and the hot water supply, and will not cause air pollution.

The Bionomic firm also has plans for a series of modular sanitation units to serve populations of different sizes, from a cluster of about 10 dwellings down to a single-household unit, that would remove body wastes from the toilet lines and incinerate them without the need for a sewer connection.

THE "MULTRUM" UNIT

Finally, one of the most promising devices for waterless disposal of human wastes comes from Sweden. Rikard Lindstrom installed a self-designed composting unit about 20 years ago, to prevent sewage from draining onto his bathing beach on the Baltic Sea. When the unit proved successful, neighbors asked to have the devices installed and then more units were made until about 1,000 are now in use in Scandinavia, chiefly in vacation homes.

Lindstrom and his son Carl have arranged for a concern in Oslo, the Andstor Company, to make and sell the units. A thousand units will be installed this year under the name of "Multrum" and plans are going forward for larger-scale manufacture.

The Multrum unit consists of a large fiber-glass container, about 10 feet long, which is installed on a slant in the basement of a single-family dwelling. From the floor above, two vertical chutes go down into the container. One of these, in the bathroom, holds the toilet seat and lid; the second chute, in the kitchen, is for garbage. At the time of installation a layer of garden soil and grass clippings is placed on the slanting floor of the container. As the wastes accumulate under the two chutes composting begins and a temperature of body heat is attained. This moderate warmth causes water in the material to evaporate and to rise into a vent pipe which goes up through the roof or into a chimney.

The unit needs no attention for the first two years while the composting wastes are slowly drying out and moving down the slanting bottom. Then the householder opens a hatch at the lower end and finds a pile of dry, black, odorless humus which represents only 5 per cent by volume of the wastes that were deposited many months before. Tests by health authorities have found no harmful bacteria or viruses in the humus, which is safe to use as a garden fertilizer. Humus output is about 70 pounds per person per year.

To combat odors in a house keeping an accumulation of wastes in its basement, Multrum employs a natural ventilation system, without fans. Air is introduced into the container at several points to insure a composting process which operates only on oxygen, thus avoiding the generation of foul-smelling gas which occurs in a septic tank. The vent leads the water vapor and carbon dioxide—the only gaseous products coming from the unit—up above the roof into the atmosphere.

For cold climates an electrical heating unit is placed under the container to keep the composting going during the winter, and when a unit is required to serve many people an electric fan is used to speed up the natural ventilation. Carl Lindstrom is adapting the unit for multiple-family dwellings and this may require special flush toilets using only a fraction of a gallon of water per flush.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill that would authorize the transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia.

This hospital's long and commendable history stretches back to 1855 when it was established, by act of Congress, as

the Government Hospital for the Insane. Its mission then was to provide care and treatment for the insane of the Army and Navy and of the populace of the District of Columbia. Throughout the years its essential purpose of providing therapeutic services for the mentally and emotionally disturbed has remained the same, even though it has undergone a change of name and transfers between Federal departments.

Because of the shift in the patient population over the course of its 118-year history, St. Elizabeths Hospital no longer retains its unique character as a facility primarily for Federal beneficiaries. More than 85 percent of its inpatients and virtually all of its outpatients are now residents of the District of Columbia, and their care and treatment is supported in part by the District of Columbia government. The District should, rightfully, assume direction and control of the hospital, which represents their principal resource for the mentally ill. This legislation would effectuate this purpose.

The bill also contains adequate assurances that the hospital would be reimbursed for costs incurred in providing continuing care to the small number of Federal beneficiaries who would remain there.

In addition, this legislation would continue the support provided the hospital by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, subject to certain limitations, for a transitional period of 10 years. After the initial 5-year period, HEW support would gradually decrease for the remainder of the transitional period. Thereafter, the hospital would be operated and financed completely by the District.

This bill would enable the District of Columbia to assume rightful control of a health care facility which provides invaluable services to the District's mentally ill. I urge my colleagues to join in helping make this possible.