

Burzak, Jay E.
Butcher, Donald R.
Carter, Brett M.
Clark, John T., III
Clark, William M. H.
Collyer, Kenneth L.
Corman, James M.
Cummings, Thomas J.
Cuny, Terrence J.
Curfiss, Daniel E.
Dahlen, Glenn E.
Dalton, Joseph F., Jr.
Deremiah, Richard E.
Dinehart, Duane A.
Dinwiddie, Brian S.
Dohring, Paul E.
Dotterrer, David G.
Dunnigan, James A.
Elliott, John R.
Ellis, Dan S.
Elwood, Hugh T.
Everman, Vincent P., Jr.
Field, Alan J.
Fleming, Ronald R.
Forney, James C.
Fraser, William B.

Freeman, Mark P.
Galati, David A.
Gapco, Brian S.
Gardner, Emerson N., Jr.
Gardner, Michael W.
Gisolo, Gary G.
Goldenstein, John P.
Good, Alvin L.
Grossman, Stanley L.
Groves, David A.
Hennebeck, Lawrence M.
Hicks, Harry H., Jr.
Hoffer, Nicholas J.
Jackson, Roger L.
Jackson, Wesley T.
Jones, Henry L.
Karnath, Michael W.
Kay, Thomas G.
Koger, Thomas H.
Leader, Charles A., III
Leavis, James M.
Lemoine, John A.
Lennox, Dyer T.
Lever, Brian P.
Lilienthal, John M.

Linnehan, William F.
Long, Jerry E.
Lotito, James C.
Lund, Daniel E.
Martinez, Arthur
McAfee, John M.
McCabe, John M.
McCormick, John
McGinnis, Edward E.
McGuigan, Edward A.
Metcalf, Michael B.
Minerich, Jon T.
Mulholland, James M.
Murphy, Daniel J.
Mutzig, Steven M.
Naster, Mark H.
Natonski, Richard F.
Naughton, James P.
Nelsen, Rex E.
O'Brien, Edward J.
O'Hara, William F., Jr.
Parlova, Erling M.
Patrick, Wayne A.
Peck, Ronald W.
Peterson, Harris-Clichy, Jr.
Peterson, Mark A.

Pickelsimer, Douglas E.
Pillifant, Cleve B.
Pollitt, Mark M.
Propst, Rodney N.
Roach, Jay W.
Roan, Richard W.
Roth, Richard R.
Schmidt, Joseph H.
Schmidt, Richard F., Jr.
Schmitt, Robert L.
Schneider, Steven L.
Schwartzel, Joseph H.
Shipman, Larry K.
Shirk, James L.
Smith, Floyd R., Jr.
Sonnenberg, Steven B.
Sorley, James M.
Stevens, Stanley W.
Stolz, Richard A.
Stone, Jacob F., Jr.
Strong, John M.
Suenaga, Jerry L.
Swanson, Clifford R.
Tatone, Don W.

Thoman, Mark C.
Thomisz, Thomas H.
Thompson, David L.
Tucker, Robert K.
Vanhaute, Edward B.
Voss, James P.
Walliser, Thomas A.
Watson, William P.
Wilson, Timothy T.
Wisner, Lance
Yoder, Billy Q.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 23, 1973:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

William W. Erwin, of Indiana, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
Clayton Yeutter, of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
John A. Knebel, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

William P. Clements, Jr., of Texas, to be a Deputy Secretary of Defense.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

James R. Schlesinger, of Virginia, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE EAST ASIATIC LIBRARY AT BERKELEY

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, the countries of the Far East are assuming greater importance in American foreign policy day by day. Interest in this area on the part of both leaders in Washington and the general public has grown accordingly. President Nixon's trip to China is only one of the many examples of growing American contact with this part of the world.

I am particularly proud that one of the finest East Asian libraries in the country is located in the State of California. The East Asiatic Library of the University of California at Berkeley is well-known for its excellent collection. As of July 1972, the library's collection had grown to 340,000 books, including 150,000 in Japanese alone.

By serving students, teachers, diplomats, corporations, and Government agencies, the East Asiatic Library contributes to the growth of knowledge and understanding between our country and the countries of East Asia.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief résumé of the history and holdings of the East Asiatic Library at Berkeley, prepared under the direction of the librarian, Mr. Raymond Tang, be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE EAST ASIATIC LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The East Asiatic Library of the University of California at Berkeley came into being in 1947 for the purposes of conserving, collecting and making readily available the materials in the university's General Library in the languages of China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet. At that time there were about 75,000 volumes in those languages in

the General Library, the largest proportion of them in Chinese. The history of this collection may be traced back to one hundred years ago, when a far-sighted regent of the University of California, Edward Tompkins, gave a gift to the University to endow the first professorship of Oriental Languages, deeming it "of the utmost consequence" to the State of California to provide instruction in the languages of East Asia. The first holder of the professorship, John Fryer, had been in the Imperial government service of China where he collected many books and materials. Later, with his bequest, his Chinese collection was left to the university. In 1916, another endowment was given by Horace Carpenter for the purchase of oriental books. Other gifts were made to the library, and there developed a steady exchange of library materials between the University of California and institutions of learning in the Far East.

Between 1948 and 1950, special grants made possible extensive acquisitions of desired titles and purchases of private collections. A book-buying expedition to China resulted in the acquisition of some 30,000 volumes in Chinese for the East Asiatic Library. In 1950, after months of negotiation and arrangements in Japan, the entire Mitsui Library of 100,000 volumes was purchased. Later, an outstanding private collection of Korean materials was acquired, and other significant acquisitions in the ensuing years have added to the library's holdings. As of July, 1972, the total number of volumes in the East Asiatic Library had reached a figure of 340,000.

The East Asiatic Library serves the departments of Oriental Languages, Linguistics, Comparative Literature, Art History, Architecture, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology and Biological Sciences, as well as the Schools of Law, Education and Business Administration. In addition, it is used by research scholars of the Center for Chinese Studies, the Center for Japanese and Korean Studies, and users from other campuses of the University of California throughout the state.

The East Asiatic Library has been designated by the National Diet Library of Japan as the second depository—after the Library of Congress—in the United States for Japanese government documents. The National Central Library of Taiwan and the National Assembly Library of Korea place it on highest priority for the receipt of government and official documents. Therefore, this library has become a vital resource for the use of private

and U.S. Government agencies in the area which are concerned with the Far East. It is also available for reference for the consulates of foreign countries located in San Francisco, the corporations and companies in the area which trade with the Far East, or are concerned with scientific and technical research developments in such countries as Japan.

Scholars, native and foreign, pursuing a wide variety of fields of study, have access to the research materials in this library. The East Asiatic Library circulates about 30,000 volumes annually among the faculty and students of the University of California, as well as to visiting scholars from other institutions here and abroad, alumni, businesses and corporations. Students from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea and elsewhere in the Far East are able to keep in touch with current events and scholarly developments in their home countries through the use of newspapers, periodicals and books on loan at this library. A total of some 2200 serials (the greater part of them Japanese) are currently received at this library.

Funds for the East Asiatic Library have traditionally been received from the State of California and budgeted through the General Library of the University. However, there has been no increase in the amounts budgeted for the East Asiatic Library during the past decade, and there is little hope at this time of there being any increase to meet today's rapidly rising costs. The library system of the university has suffered a 16% drop in book purchasing power. Since the East Asiatic Library must make most of its purchases abroad, it is particularly hard hit. If the level and rate of acquisition should continue to drop, the up-to-dateness and the excellence of this library will be permanently and irrevocably damaged. Prices of Japanese books have risen 400% since 1955. Because of the complex political situation, prices of Chinese books have soared. Korean book prices increased three-fold between 1964 and 1969.

The objective of the East Asiatic Library is to maintain the highest possible quality of acquisitions to uphold its standard of excellence as a research library, and to increase its rate of acquisition in order to keep pace with the output of scholarly works in the nations of the Far East. At present the library holds more than 150,000 volumes in Japanese, and as Japan is the third largest publisher in the world, it will be imperative to continue to build this part of the collection—the largest collection of Japanese materials among American university libraries.

With the relations between United States and Japan so crucial in our world today, a library of this magnitude plays a strategic role. The development of knowledge and understanding of the countries of the Far East has become vitally important to our national self-interest and our performance in international affairs. This East Asiatic Library is destined to play a significant part in the cultural exchange between the United States and Japan. To fulfill this destiny the excellence of the library must be maintained and sources of additional support must be found to enable it to keep a high level of acquisitions and operations.

A volunteer group, the Friends of the East Asiatic Library, is actively engaged in seeking for all possible sources of support—private, governmental and even foreign—so that this library can continue its function as a first class up-to-date research library.

THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the American Hungarian Federation, representing most American Hungarian churches, fraternal associations, and societies for more than 66 years, unanimously adopted a resolution at its quadrennial convention in Philadelphia on November 4, 1972, on European security.

The resolution, the text of which is being inserted into the RECORD by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PATTEN) contains several valuable ideas and concepts which, I am certain, will be carefully considered by our State Department.

The resolution points out that the real problems of European security as the continued stationing of Soviet military forces in Hungary and other East Central European states and suggests a partial or complete solution to this problem at the coming European security conference and MBFR talks.

Closely interrelated with these suggestions are the resolution's support of our administration's stand on reciprocal cultural exchange, free movement of persons and ideas and the insistence that present conditions cannot be considered politically normal as long as the free development of these East Central European nations is inhibited by superpower military presence.

The nucleus of the resolution is the suggestion to neutralize Hungary and the Danubian countries according to the Austrian pattern which seemed to work well for Austria in the past 17 years.

While the suggestion is sufficiently concretized in the light of present international power realities, it contains the basis for a permanent solution of the problem and takes into consideration Western European and Soviet interests as well. I am certain that our State Department will study these proposals carefully as they are presented by the major

national organization of Americans of Hungarian descent and comprise the expertise of many scholars, former diplomats, and economists.

A CRITICAL ENERGY CRISIS

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we seem to be a Nation of many crises, and at the present time, I doubt that anyone in the Congress would deny that our current energy situation reflects perhaps our most critical crisis.

Very often, it seems we do not act until the crisis is upon us. In the case of the energy problems we now face, energy experts have been warning us for several years that a crisis was building. We now have on hand the events that have proven them right. The time to act to remedy this situation is long overdue.

To this end, I have sponsored legislation to establish a Council on Energy Policy. I think it is evident that the current crisis is one of policy. There is a fuel shortage which has literally crippled hundreds of communities across the Midwestern States of this Nation. Schools and factories stand idle, truck and train fuel is cut back, homes are rationed, and some must do without the heat they need. Yet this is not an absolute shortage of the needed fuel; it is available, but our present system does not provide methods of getting and distributing it. For the citizens affected directly during this cold winter, this failure of organization here in Washington to formulate a flexible policy to meet the needs which should have been obvious means a painful, dangerous physical crisis in their daily lives.

We should delay no longer in setting up a mechanism which can take an overall, unbiased view of our energy needs, and then formulate the kinds of policies that will avert crises of this kind—in both the short run and the long run.

During hearings on the President's proposal for a Department of Natural Resources last year, virtually all the witnesses agreed that the centralization of energy functions in one agency was an important step toward a rational energy policy. At present, some 64 different Federal agencies each have a role in energy affairs. Yet there is no one council or overall point of coordination. Nowhere is the overall data on energy needs and supplies gathered; nowhere is there a government center of responsibility for looking at the "big picture" in the energy field.

The chaotic fragmentation of government organization means no agency is accountable for this crisis—and no agency is responsible for the policy needed to solve it and avoid similar problems in the future.

The Council I propose would have the following functions and responsibilities:

it would be a council of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it would serve as the principal adviser to the President and Congress on energy policy. In cooperation with the Council on Environmental Quality, it would prepare an annual energy report by the President to Congress. The Council would make recommendations for resolving conflicting policies of Federal agencies, and develop a comprehensive long-range plan for energy utilization in the United States. The energy report prepared by the Council for the President would contain estimates of energy needs and supplies, trends in the management and utilization of energy resources and the effects of those trends on social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation, an appraisal of technologies employed in energy usage, and recommendations for development and application of new technologies.

I believe this approach to the problems of energy is essential, for although there is obviously much to be gained by centralizing the energy programs of the Federal Government in one "Natural Resources" or Energy Department, there still remains the policy and evaluation function. I believe that this function can best be performed by an independent entity such as the Council on Energy Policy.

We must have within the Federal Government a place where new energy sources and possibilities are carefully considered. I fear that as in the past, the energy-oriented agency will tend to neglect all options except those to which it is committed. We have seen this happen in the case of oil shale development, coal gasification, geothermal energy, and other options which could perhaps have been in advanced stages of development by now, if they had been explored.

By the same token, "new" energy sources such as solar energy, tidal power, and others we may still discover, have received short shrift. They are not being explored even today at anything close to the extent that they should be. Each agency currently involved in energy affairs has its own concerns to take care of. They are quite busy enough handling the programs underway in the more conventional energy fields. No one speaks for and defends these other sources within the Government; and so they continue to be neglected.

This is why we need an Energy Council; a unit that does not directly operate any energy programs, but equipped and charged to evaluate all our present and future needs properly, and then take a comprehensive long view of how we can meet these needs.

I sincerely hope that we do not delay too long coming to grips with our energy problems—this is a crisis that will not wait. Brownouts await us in the summer; and we are still contending with the long, cold winter. Another winter follows next summer. It cannot be too soon to begin planning to avert another crisis like the one we are now experiencing, and I strongly urge this body to an early consideration of the legislation to establish a Council on Energy Policy.

YOUNG WINNERS OF TACKLE AMERICA'S PROBLEMS CONTEST LAUDED

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention four young people who came to Washington this past weekend for the inauguration ceremonies. They are winners of the Tackle America's Problems Contest sponsored by the Colgate-Palmolive Co. Each wrote a prizewinning version of an inaugural address.

The first prize winner and the three second prize winners are as follows:

First. Edward Lautner of Kennedy, Tex., age 14.

Second. Janis Gibbs of Depew, N.Y.; Debra Beran of Oak Park, Ill.; and Cheryl Jenkins of Culpepper, Va.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to place Edward Lautner's inaugural address in the RECORD:

EDWARD W. LAUTNER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Friends and fellow Americans, I am deeply honored to hold the office of President.

Like some other Presidents before, I feel the one most pressing topic is education. I say this because it is the coming generations that will rule this world of ours. They will be our peace makers and our politicians; therefore, we must equip them with knowledge and understanding so that they will be able to perform this great task in the best possible manner.

The students of today require a different means of education from that which my parents had. They need the chance to learn for themselves. In my parent's day, knowledge was limited and a given course could cover most of the required topics; but, in today's world, progress in every field has made this impossible.

In these next 4 years, I will set up committees to find new and more interesting ways to educate these young people of ours. If we are to help these students of America, we must keep them interested in developing their full potentials.

My first step would be to help create a Bill that would appropriate more funds to be used for government scholarships. I would do this because many potentially great minds have never been able to further their education because of lack of funds. The less fortunate people are as much a part of America as the "well-off". They need the chance to learn as much and perhaps more than everyone else.

I would ask for special committees to distribute these funds as equally as possible to elementary and secondary schools around our great country. This would be an increase to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 which improved the education of children from low income families. I also find the need to add on to the Fulbright Hays Act of 1961, for the price of financing educational studies abroad has increased.

If we are to keep an honored position in the World's Society, we must continue to study information from and about other countries. More and more specialized courses are only given in European countries. America must educate their great minds whether the schooling is here or abroad.

For those students who for some reason do not have the means or opportunity to continue their education beyond the High

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

School level, I would like to appropriate funds for Vocational Occupation Education courses in our High Schools. This would give those without benefit of a college degree a better chance in the world around us. America's foundation is built around these same people and they deserve a fair chance in life.

For the last part of my program, I would like to set up more funds for Veterans Education. These men that have fought and worked to keep this country strong, have often had their education interrupted and were later unable to continue their education. If veterans are going to get jobs, we must give them an opportunity for an education. Americans must remember that an education is a good foundation for success. When Americans have their chance for schooling they must try and remember this.

I leave all Americans with one last thought: "Never look back in anger, never look forward in fear, but look around in awareness".

TRAFFIC SAFETY DURING THE HOLIDAYS

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, throughout the calendar year, the American people look forward to our national and religious holidays for periods of rest and recreation, for visiting family and friends. On these days, many people stay home to simply relax and unwind, yet many others take to the highways. Most of our holidays are periods of joy and celebration; however, as sure as we are of having the day off, we can be just as sure that the incidence of traffic accidents and fatalities will be greater than ever. The joy is taken out of a festive season when one hears on the radio that hundreds have died on the road as a result of the increased use of our highways.

Allan A. Bass, traffic safety coordinator of the Middlesex County Bureau of Traffic Safety, has written what I consider one of the best pieces I have ever read on the importance of traffic safety. I urge all people to read and heed his suggestions for safe driving. His message was written for the Christmas season, but it is applicable for the entire year.

The message follows:

A FAMILY MESSAGE

Not many weeks from now, our Nation's highways and roads will provide the setting for holiday travel. Unfortunately, there will be automobile accidents . . . over 11,000 every day. It means pain and injury for too many, to say nothing of their loved ones.

The every day citizens (whether or not he drives a car) must face up to the incredible impact of traffic accident statistics.

Would you believe that 10 people are injured every minute, and 6 people are killed in accidents every hour, every day? It begs the question, "WHAT CAN ONE PERSON DO?" May I suggest:

First: Help stamp out the drinking driver; the cause of 50% of all accidents. Nearly 90% at night.

Second: Act out the slogan, "Courteous Driving Saves Lives."

Third: Start a "safer community citizens group" where you live.

January 23, 1973

Fourth: Many children forget the "rules of safety;" help them remember.

Fifth: Assist your police department; report defaced road signs, pot holes, any traffic hazard, and urge correction where feasible.

Finally: Promise you family that you'll drive defensively on weekends and every day.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT COST OVERRUNS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, the day the 93d Congress convened, I introduced H.R. 263 which would amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract dates.

The bill would confer additional authority on the Comptroller General of the United States in that it would authorize him to investigate contracts in which the price was increased to an amount 10 percent in excess of the price estimated by the person contracting with the United States at the time the contract was signed or was completed more than 6 months after the completion date estimated by the person contracting with the United States at the time the contract was signed.

The bill would require annual examination by the General Accounting Office of contracts of each agency in the executive department of the Government. Reports of the findings in the instances of overruns of money or time would be reported to the Congress within 90 days following the close of each fiscal year.

It is contemplated that these reports would be by way of analysis so as to show the reasons for the violations, as the Comptroller already has broad general authority to gather information regarding the powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions, and methods of business of all departments and establishments.

The term "contract of the United States" as used in the provisions of my bill means any contract executed by the United States for: (1) services, including research and development, (2) the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States, or (3) the manufacture or furnishing of any materials, supplies, articles, or equipment, in which the price estimated by the person contracting with the United States at the time the contract was signed was \$10,000 or more.

Many violations in the area covered by my bill have come to light in recent years, mostly in the area of defense, among which are the B-1 bomber, the F-111, Minuteman II, Minuteman III, Safeguard ABM, the SAM-D missile program. The cost overrun on these programs runs into the billions.

My bill would provide for annual scrutiny of contracts involving these overruns and would provide Congress with information which would enable it to appropriate wisely.

Government programs in areas other than defense under the terms of my bill are, of course, subject to the same annual review as are the defense programs.

The Congress must take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate waste and duplication in Government spending. My bill is an important and timely measure because it will provide the Congress with the information it must have if it is to legislate in the public interest. I urge its early enactment.

MENTAL HEALTH USED TO INTIMIDATE DISSENT IN MARYLAND Busing Crisis

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the use of mental health, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and mental health associates in the nearby Prince Georges County, Md., school busing crisis can be interpreted in no other way than as a direct attempt to intimidate freedom of speech and dissent by protesting parents. According to the news reports, the mental health people "will be available to check what was called a rising tide of emotional reactions to court ordered transfers."

The announced use of mental health experts to "substitute positive thinking" for "fears and anguishes" in nearby Maryland coincided with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's release of their hearings on the "Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Repression in the Soviet Union."

While the public use of psychiatry for suppression of individual expression and intimidation of dissent in the United States has not reached the sophisticated degree used so successfully in the Soviet Union, the Maryland incident may serve as the initial experiment on the American scene.

The implementation of mental health to effect so-called social reform carries with it the reminder that if psychiatry can be used to make sick minds well, it can also be misused to make well minds sick. The related newsclippings follow:

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Jan. 16, 1973]

Busing

Judge Frank A. Kaufman of the U.S. District Court in Baltimore ruled Dec. 29 that the county must put into effect by Jan. 29 a desegregation plan drawn by local school administrators. It calls for the reassignment of 32,823 pupils and the busing of 12,290 more pupils who now walk.

Meanwhile, the Prince George's Bureau of Mental Health says some 65 psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and mental health associates from the bureau will be available to check what was called a rising

tide of "emotional reactions" to court-ordered transfers.

Dr. Sanford Bienen, director of the bureau, said yesterday that members of his staff will meet with students, parents and teachers to "talk about peoples' feelings" in relation to the integration plans.

Bienen said the action was in response to a request from schools officials. He said the staff, which works under the county health department, also will meet with interested non-school related groups.

The groups will discuss means of alleviating what Bienen labeled a "crisis" now existing in the county, largely caused by parental opposition to the new desegregation orders. Such opposition has led to a feeling of emotional stress in many students, Bienen said.

Staff members said they hoped to substitute "positive thinking" for "fears and anguishes" now being expressed over sending students to unfamiliar schools.

BUILDING PLAN TO CUT Busing IS SUBMITTED
BALTIMORE.—The state has sent to the Prince Georges County School Board a construction plan designed to reduce court-ordered busing.

State officials yesterday handed the plan to Roy L. Parker, Prince Georges school construction director—a week before the county's appeal comes before the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Parker said school superintendent Karl Hassel would present the blueprint to the school board, whose ratification is assured since the state controls school building by controlling construction funds.

Mandel has pledged the state would submit its plan Jan. 22 when the appellate court considers an appeal of a lower court's busing order.

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Jan. 19, 1973]

PSYCHOSURGEON HAILS SUCCESS ON CHILDREN

(By Judith Randal)

Over the past 10 years or so, Dr. Orlando J. Andy, chief of neurosurgery at the University of Mississippi, has performed brain operations on "about 30" children to correct what he terms "their erratic hypersensitivity, aggressiveness and emotional instability."

Popularly known as psychosurgery, the procedures some performed on children as young as five years old—consist of the insertion of thin electrodes into small areas of the brain where they are used to stimulate the tissue and then destroy it.

Speaking at the National Institutes of Health here yesterday, Andy said that such surgery should be considered for both children and adults whenever what he calls "the hyper-responsive syndrome" occurs.

Andy was invited to speak at a panel discussion arranged by the National Institutes of Mental Health Ad Hoc Committee on Psychosurgery. The committee has been formed to focus attention on the social and political implications of the behavior-altering surgery and on a request made to Congress by Dr. William Sweet of Harvard University for a \$1 million grant to develop centers for the identification and treatment of violent or potentially violent persons.

Sweet, also an advocate of psychosurgery under some circumstances, was invited to participate in the discussion, but declined.

Andy described the conditions he thought justified such surgery.

These, he told an audience of several hundred, included the failure to respond to other treatments. Patients of this kind, he said "are a detriment to themselves and to society." In addition, he said, behavior-

altering surgery should be considered when a patient requires "constant attention, supervision and inordinate institutional care . . . or requires such heavy drug dosage that he is nonresponsive and noncommunicative."

Usually, he said, such patients in addition to their antisocial behavior have movement disorders such as cerebral palsy.

PERSONALITY PATTERNS

As for psychosurgery for children who chronically misbehave, he said: "It should be used in the adolescent and pediatric age group in order to allow the developing brain to mature with as normal a reaction to its environment as possible."

The reason for this, he argued, is that personality patterns formed in youth persist in the behavior of adults.

Andy's views did not go unchallenged. Dr. Peter R. Breggin, a psychiatrist at the Washington School of Psychiatry here, called the operations Andy performs "old fashioned lobotomies in a new guise." Patients become "quiet and manageable" after such operations, he conceded, but the surgery "blunts" the emotions and irreversibly "reduces vitality."

Andy had reported that he prefers to operate on both sides of the brain and said of one patient that he had operated on him variously three, five, or six times—he wasn't sure which, although he did know that the boy was "nine or ten" at the time of the first surgery.

Breggin commented: "You operate and operate until you get the blunting effect." He also noted that one of Andy's patient's intelligence quotient tested at the same level when he was 16 that it had when he was 9, thus indicating that the surgery may have impaired his learning ability.

SCIENTISTS WARNED

Other critics included Dr. David Eaton, senior minister of the All Souls Unitarian Church in Washington and Drs. P. D. MacLean and Larry Ng, both of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Eaton expressed fear that the poor, in general and blacks and other minority groups in particular, have been and will be used as guinea pigs for psychosurgery. He warned scientists that it will no longer be possible for them "to hide behind a white coat and say 'I'm being medically objective . . . and devoid of politics.'"

MacLean, said that his experience with brain surgery on animals has convinced him that psychosurgery is unjustified except when there is clearly something wrong with brain tissues. Dr. A. K. Ommaya of the NIH, however, disagreed. Ommaya, a neurosurgeon himself, said there are some rare exceptions. He cited some cases of intractable pain and chronic inability to eat because of an anxiety-producing disorder known as anorexia nervosa as examples.

Ng, a neurologist, summed up the psychosurgery dilemma.

"Compassion and curiosity", he said, "are two powerful elements in human existence. Compassion without curiosity is ineffectual but curiosity without compassion is inhuman . . . We can now ask not whether something can be done, but whether it should be done . . ."

[From the Herald of Freedom, Jan. 19, 1973]

PSYCHIATRIC REPRESSION AND PERSECUTION

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings late in September 1972 on the "Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Repression in the Soviet Union." Committee chairman, Senator James Eastland, in releasing the testimony on December 4, 1972, pointed out how Soviet intellectual dissenters and persons who criticize or oppose the actions of the Kremlin are subjected to psychiatric

persecution. Many of the facts brought out during this Senate committee investigation are applicable to conditions and situations in the United States.

An important witness who testified was Dr. Alexander Sergeyovich Yessenin-Volpin, a distinguished Soviet mathematician, described as "one of the most celebrated dissidents to emerge from a fraudulent confinement in a Soviet mental institution." Dr. Yessenin-Volpin, who had just arrived in the United States, told the Senate committee that he welcomed the opportunity to inform the Congress of the United States and the American people of the treatment inflicted by the Soviet authorities on intellectual dissidents and persons who criticize or expose the actions of the Kremlin. He stated that he believed the situation has implications for the security of the United States and the entire world.

He called attention to the fact that in the USSR it is not only the psychotic and criminally insane who are exposed to compulsory hospitalization but also committed to such hospitals are men and women whose "abnormalities" stem from their unorthodox views, their criticism of the authorities, or from the simple reason that the investigators were unable to prepare their cases for regular prosecution in court.

In order to be released from a Soviet "mental hospital" a favorable determination must be made by a medical commission which advises that the detainee has recovered his sanity. Such a favorable determination depends on the readiness of the patient to give the desired answers to certain questions, mainly recognition of the correctness of the patient's confinement, admission that his views were wrong, and the promise to conform with the established ideology in the future. It is evident that for persons free of any guilt such admissions are often impossible on a moral basis. In such cases compulsory treatment may continue indefinitely, even until the end of a patient's life. Soviet legislation provides no limit for compulsory treatment.

The Senate testimony was documented by 18 cases of persons who are or were being subjected to compulsory treatment in Soviet special psychiatric hospitals in spite of protests and testimonies of their closest relatives, friends and acquaintances and, in several cases, in defiance of public protest. They had not committed any violent criminal offenses and their behavior had never threatened the life or property of anyone. Sentence was purely on the basis of political considerations such as the alleged dissemination of falsehoods discrediting the Soviet political and social system.

Imprisoned persons are often given drugs over a period of several days which produce intense pain, fever, and severe stomach cramps. Another drug given for 10 days induces sleep and dulls the brain. Victims of this treatment awaken as human vegetables. Fortunate ones regain their senses after a couple of months; others do not.

Imprisoned persons may be sentenced in absentia, and in such cases the question of guilt or innocence does not arise; this is immaterial in a case where a person is not responsible for his actions. The courts automatically apply the concept of obvious falsity to all statements contradicting the official views or the official propaganda line.

Dr. Yessenin-Volpin testified that he had been arrested in 1949 for having engaged in anti-Soviet agitation. For several weeks he was kept in jail and then sent to the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. This is a KGB facility just as the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri is a facility of the U.S. Department of Justice. At Serbsky Institute he was declared not responsible for his actions and

interned in a Leningrad prison-hospital where he was kept for a year. In 1957 he was again arrested by the secret police for talking to a foreigner and as a result was incarcerated for three weeks in the Ganushkin Psychiatric Hospital in Moscow. In 1959 he was again arrested by the KGB because he refused to denounce and report a person on false charges. He insisted on a trial and the opportunity to defend himself in court. An examining psychiatrist interpreted this insistence as a symptom of a paranoid form of schizophrenia. On the basis of this diagnosis he was sent to a Leningrad hospital and kept a year. In 1968, on the recommendation of the KGB, he was again confined to a psychiatric hospital on false charges.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the courageous writer-scientist, smuggled a letter out of Russia which became an exhibit in the Senate hearing and which states in part: "This is how we live: without any arrest warrant or medical justification four policemen and two doctors come to a healthy man's house. The doctors declare that he is crazy, the police Major shouts: 'We are an Organ of Coercion! Get up!' They twist his arms and drive him off to the madhouse. . . . It is time to think clearly: the incarceration of free-thinking healthy people in madhouses is Spiritual Murder, it is a variation of the Gas Chamber, but is even more cruel: the torture of the people being killed is more malicious and more prolonged. Like the gas chambers these crimes will never be forgotten, and all those involved in them will be condemned for all time. . . ."

In addition to regular and special mental hospitals in the Soviet Union, there are psychiatric colonies for patients who are considered incurable and socially dangerous because of their opposition to government policies. Imprisonment in such cases is ordered without trials or hearings. Those confined have not committed any violent crimes or offenses or threatened anyone's life or property. All of the prisoners were sentenced and committed on the basis of purely political considerations. Many of the Soviet political prisoners are used as human guinea pigs while confined in mental hospitals.

As columnist Paul Scott recently noted: "A government that uses terror against its own people will sooner or later use it against other nations that do not bend to its will. All the trade and credit and other types of aid will not change this. It will only make the U.S. a silent partner in destruction of those whose voices could some day free the Russian people."

The standards of psychiatry and "mental health" have been influenced by the World Health Organization, an affiliate of the U.N. For many years the director of the W.H.O. was Dr. Brock Chisholm, who urged the creation of a world police force with power to crush any uprising anywhere at any time and the redistribution of material wealth so all the people of the world can live comfortably. Through the W.H.O. with enormous funds supplied by the U.N. Dr. Chisholm issued bulletins and recommendations, propaganda which was distributed throughout the world and believed to have considerable influence in the field of psychiatry. Belief in the conviction of sin, according to Dr. Chisholm, makes it impossible to enjoy living, "prevents free thinking, imposes local and familial and national loyalties and with which to blind children to their glorious intellectual heritage."

Misguided by authoritarian dogma, bound by exclusive faith, stunted by inculcated loyalty, torn by frantic heresy, bedeviled by insistent schism, drugged by ecstatic experience, confused by conflicting certainty, bewildered by invented mystery and loaded down by the weight of guilt and fear engendered by its own original promises, the

unfortunate human race, deprived by these incubi of its only defenses and its only reasons for striving, its reasoning power and its natural capacity to enjoy the satisfaction of its natural urges, struggles along under its ghastly self-imposed burden. The results, the inevitable results, are frustration, inferiority, neurosis and inability to enjoy living, to reason clearly or to make a world fit to live in."

The World Health Organization is headquartered in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland and the present director general is Dr. Marcelino Gomes Candau. Dr. Candau, who was educated in Brazil and the United States, holds honorary degrees given to him by the Charles University in Communist Czechoslovakia in 1967 and the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy of Bucharest in Communist Rumania in 1970. Dr. Candau served as an assistant to Dr. Brock Chisholm for many years and became director general upon Chisholm's retirement in 1953. W.H.O. maintains a regional office for the Americas at 525—23rd St. Washington, D.C., which is directed by Dr. Abraham Horowitz-Barak who was born in Chile, educated in Chile and the U.S. and who is a former Rockefeller Foundation fellow.

One of the psychiatric abuses prevalent in the United States is compulsory pre-trial psychiatric examination. The original intent of the Federal statute which allows this operation was to aid defendants who were incompetent to stand trial. It was not intended to be used by the prosecution as a tool to avoid embarrassment of a trial that would either fail for lack of evidence or cause political repercussions. The weapon of pre-trial psychiatric examination was instituted to aid the accused—not the accuser. It is indicated in cases where the defendant cannot comprehend the elements of a trial.

If, on the other hand, he knows there is a judge, a jury, a prosecution and their functions and has the capacity to recollect events surrounding the alleged commission of crime, he is then permitted to stand trial. Overzealous psychiatrists and prosecutors abuse the practice of involuntary psychiatric diagnosis and confinement, an extremely dangerous practice since there are no generally accepted standards of psychiatric behavior or mental health.

As Dr. Robert Morris, former Chief Counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, pointed out in an article some time ago, what makes this already dangerous practice even more serious is that Communists are moving into the field of psychiatry to seize power over human beings. One wonders how many people Dr. Robert Soblon, psychiatrist and convicted Soviet agent, caused to be committed and what were his norms. Dr. Morris stated: "I have seen not only among practicing psychiatrists but, even more serious, on the councils of some psychiatric groups that are trying to set up norms of behavior, the names of psychiatrists who could not deny the evidence of their participation in the Communist Conspiracy before the Senate Committee I served and instead invoked the Fifth Amendment, lest they incriminate themselves."

John F. Graham, of 2022 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington, D.C., a former Major in the U.S. Army, a journalist and researcher, has spent several years probing the misuse of psychiatry and improper commitment and confinement of individuals who have never been tried in a court and the cruel mistreatment of patients in federal mental institutions. In a resulting case pending in the U.S. Court of Claims, it is alleged that Dr. Carol Jacob was a psychiatrist on the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C.

According to a motion filed in the case, Dr. Jacob was born in Germany in 1921, came to the U.S. at the age of 18, graduated from Women's Medical College of Pennsyl-

vania in 1961, interned at Montefiore Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, and was a resident at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic in Pittsburgh. She was a senior psychiatric resident at St. Elizabeth's Hospital from 1966 to 1967. In the motion it was alleged that Dr. Jacob was an admitted lesbian, spoke in obscenities and used hospital attendants as goons to beat up patients who displeased her, that she was present only four out of five mornings—on the fifth she was with her own psychoanalyst.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital now functions under the National Institute of Mental Health. In 1961 the N.I.M.H. expenditures were approximately \$92 million. In 1971 the figure had risen to over \$420 million, an increase of over 357%. Community health centers were supposed to replace the public mental hospitals but the number of public health hospitals has increased from 286 in 1961 to 321 in 1971. As Major Graham noted, of the \$430 million allocated to N.I.M.H. in 1961, \$4 million was to be used for various types of self-serving publicity to promote the belief that more than 20 million Americans are mentally ill.

This estimate was recently pushed to 60 million by a N.I.M.H. psychologist, an estimate that got a big play on television network broadcasts. To the author of the estimate, Dr. David Rosenthal, chief of the laboratory of psychology of N.I.M.H., "mental illness" includes schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis, psychoneurosis, psychosomatic disorders, sexual disabilities, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, minimal brain dysfunction, reading disability, stuttering and senility. Rosenthal said he had made some studies in Denmark and concluded that "if the same ratio were to apply in this country, we would find more than sixty million people in the United States with some form of what we call schizophrenic spectrum disorder."

According to Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of N.I.M.H. at the time he testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations in May of 1968, there are about 1/2 million children in the U.S. suffering from frank, open or borderline psychosis and another million children who are suffering from severe emotional problems. He estimated that about 1/2 million need psychiatric care right now and about only 1% of the mentally ill children in the U.S. are receiving care. Major Graham states: "If Yolles' estimates are to be believed, they are terrifying to those who are familiar with mental hospitals. These hospitals provide little or no schooling for adults or children; work therapy is menial, and recreation, other than watching television or card-playing, is practically nonexistent. Children are not assigned to children's wards; they are caged with adults of every known perversion and aberration."

"As mental patients children are preferable to adults because they can be kept in a mental hospital longer, and they are more tractable. A child committed to a mental hospital at, say, age 15, will not even be considered for discharge until he's 21 and by that time he should be so 'anti-social' there's no purpose in releasing him at all. By picking off the young, mental hospitals can be assured of a stable number of permanent guests (and a steady income from the taxpayers)."

"Children are also an advantage to mental hospitals in that psychiatric experimentation with drugs and electric convulsion therapy can be imposed on children with less protest than they can be imposed on adults. The medical literature describes not only experimentation on children with electric convulsion therapy but with lobotomies, too. Under treatment as it is defined in state and county mental hospitals, a child does not even have a fighting chance for recovery. If he is schizophrenic, he is at the mercy of psychiatrists who admittedly do not know what causes

schizophrenia. If he sees a psychiatrist at all the psychiatrist is likely to be an unlicensed, foreign-born doctor with a limited knowledge of English."

Major Graham, who was an intelligence officer under General Douglas MacArthur and had studied psychological warfare and "brainwashing," came to the conclusion that "It is self-delusion to believe that the primary mission of public mental hospitals is—or ever was—to treat the mentally ill. Their purpose is to remove those who are a nuisance to somebody from circulation."

"To provide legal as well as medical justification for depriving a person of his liberty and property without the courtesy of due process," Graham continues, "a new medical specialty has been developed—forensic psychiatry. Practitioners of this specialty are those psychiatrists on the mental hospital staffs who go into court to persuade the judge that a certain person is 'mentally ill' and a fit subject for commitment. Lawabiding citizens though they may be, forensic psychiatrists are dedicated, under color of law, to pervert the law; they visualize a society where non-conformity is mental illness and where the psychiatrist is judge, jury, and jailer. Unfortunately, some courts in the United States have agreed with them."

While there undoubtedly are many psychiatrists and psychologists who are completely ethical and pro-American, it is a fact that this profession has been infiltrated by Communists, Socialists, and one-worlders. A study made some years ago revealed that over 50% of the practicing psychiatrists admitted to being atheists. It is only recently that detailed information concerning political repression through psychiatry in the Soviet Union has been documented, although it has been going on for many years.

There have been cases in the U.S. but, unfortunately, few of them have been revealed. A case in point was that of General Edwin A. Walker who was arrested in Oxford, Mississippi October 1, 1962 on false charges, committed to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri on the basis of a report issued by a psychiatrist who had never even met Gen. Walker. He was released on October 5, 1962 and no indictment was ever returned against him.

There is also the case of Fred Seelig, investigative reporter and journalist, who had uncovered evidence of homosexuality among high government and state officials and also wound up in the Federal hospital-prison in Springfield, where he was kept for months but never brought to trial. The charges against him were dropped but his health was completely ruined and he did not live long after his release.

A report by Dr. Peter R. Breggin, M.D., a practicing psychiatrist, documented the widespread use of lobotomies in mental hospitals in the U.S. The report inserted in the Congressional Record of March 30, 1972 showed that Dr. Orlando J. Andy of the University of Mississippi School of Medicine had operated on several dozen children, most of them only five years old. The study also brought out the fact that over 50,000 Americans have had lobotomy operations performed on them and virtually every state hospital still harbors the pitiful remnants of the results.

Dr. Thomas S. Szasz, a professor of psychiatry, has correctly stated: "The right to a public trial and to decent limits on methods permitted the prosecution for incriminating the accused are among the most important features of a free society. The more these liberties are compromised, the more tyrannical is the government's hold over the people."

"The expanding use of psychiatric intervention in the enforcement of the criminal law has, in my opinion, steadily diminished our constitutional liberties. The recent practice of pre-trial psychiatric examination of

defendants, on the order of the court and against the wishes of the accused, promises to effectively nullify some of our most important constitutional rights . . ."

While the use of psychiatry for repression and persecution in the United States has not reached the degree found in the Soviet Union, it is a serious matter and is a weapon that can and probably will be used to remove opposition here as it is in the USSR.

THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues, ably led by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PATTEN), in discussing the proposals of the American Hungarian Federation and the Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America in regard to the forthcoming Conference on European Security and the mutual and balanced force reduction negotiations. We are fortunate to have these groups explain their proposals and comments on the new ventures in diplomacy. Among them is the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation, of which I am a proud honorary member.

While we all agree that negotiations are necessary and a European Security Conference inevitable, we must insure that they do not inadvertently serve an expansive and aggressive Soviet policy in Europe. We must also try positively to foster the free political development of East Central Europe. Otherwise we will only witness the recognition of the territorial and political status quo and the Brezhnev doctrine as well. Raising new ideas like neutralization of the region between Germany and Russia and complete Soviet withdrawal from Hungary at the upcoming MBFR talks would be well in line with these goals, as would promoting the expansion of the free movement of men, ideas and goods between the two halves of Europe.

Since my colleague has already submitted the text of the memorandum of the American Hungarian Federation, I am inserting the text of the resolution of the Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America at this point:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

December 1, 1972.

The Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America, meeting in New York City, discussed reports on preparations for the coming Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and the proposed negotiations on a Mutual Balanced Force Reduction. The representatives of the member organizations expressed the opinion that both conferences will affect the future of Central Europe. Bearing in mind the present situation in Hungary, the Committee accepted the following recommendations to be submitted for consideration to the representatives of the western participants at the Conference of European Security and Cooperation:

1. Complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

2. *Internationally guaranteed neutralization of Hungary—a similar status to that of Austria*; possibly within a Central European neutralized zone separating Germany from Russia.

3. *Correct implementation of some of the ambiguous terms of the Moscow Joint U.S.-Soviet Communiqué of May 29, 1972.*

4. *Practical application of individual human rights and national self-determination in the present Soviet orbit in Europe.*

The above recommendations are supported by the following:

1. Soviet troops have been stationed in Hungary for more than twenty-seven years notwithstanding the Peace Treaty signed with the Allied and Associated Powers in Paris on February 10, 1947, and ratified by all participants including the four great powers. Part IV, paragraph 22 of the treaty established the right of the U.S.S.R. to maintain armed forces on Hungarian territory as long as Soviet forces are maintained in Austria (see text under Appendix A).

The Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna on May 15, 1955. Ninety days after this date, in accordance with the Peace Treaty, Soviet troops should have left Hungary. In open violation of this international treaty, the Soviet Union has kept its troops in Hungary until the present time. A partial reduction of Soviet forces would be unacceptable because it would give the right to the Soviet Union to maintain the remainder of its troops in Hungary. The full evacuation of the troops of the U.S.S.R. from Hungary should be a primary aim of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces. At the present, Hungary is the neighbor of a neutralized Austria, non-aligned Yugoslavia and Warsaw Pact member states. It is, therefore, not endangered by any outside military aggression.

2. The Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America came to the conclusion to recommend the *neutralization of Hungary* under international guarantees similar to the status enjoyed by Austria. Being an immediate neighbor of a nuclear superpower, no other solution could fully satisfy Hungary's need for independence, sovereign equality, and non-interference in her internal affairs. Neutrality would lead to a maximum of security possible under the present balance of power. In the name of the people of Hungary and its government, Prime Minister Imre Nagy demanded on November 1, 1956, the neutralization of Hungary guaranteed by the Great Powers (see text under Appendix B).

3. The words contained in the Moscow U.S.-Soviet Joint Communiqué on May 29, 1972, i.e., "non-interference in internal affairs, sovereign equality, independence and renunciation of the use or threat of force" should be the targets of the coming conferences creating a new situation in Europe, in the opinion of the member organizations. By no means can these expressions refer to the existing conditions in Hungary and Central Europe where the Soviet Union practices interference in internal affairs and negates sovereign equality of states and constrains their independence. The U.S.S.R. also used, and several times threatened the use of force and defended such steps in the "Brezhnev Doctrine". The Soviet interpretation of these terms as acceptance of the *status quo* is erroneous and is in direct contrast to the accepted Western interpretation of these words. Secretary of State William Rogers repeatedly declared that the planned conferences cannot result in an acceptance of the political and military *status quo* in Europe. The North American Hungarian organizations herewith reaffirm their fervent support of the necessity to change the present *status quo* by peaceful international negotiations and agreements.

While at Harvard, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

also wrote favorably on a neutralization of Hungary in his article "The Search for Stability" in *Foreign Affairs*, (July 1959) (see Appendix C).

The quarterly, *Studies for a New Central Europe*, (published by the Mid-European Institute in New York) sent out a questionnaire in the summer of 1972 to Hungarian and Central European experts, former diplomats, university professors and leaders of ethnic associations in regard to the *neutralization of Hungary and the region between the Soviet Union and Germany*. The results (see Appendix D) show that the overwhelming majority voted in favor of guaranteed neutralization and the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the coming Conference.

4. The desired goal of a genuine detente and the expansion of peaceful cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe cannot be achieved without an improved implementation of human rights, national self-determination and a freer intercourse of ideas, freedom of the press and travel in Soviet-dominated Europe.

10 million signatures collected in the United States, Canada and Western Europe in favor of independence of Hungary with political amnesty and free elections have been submitted to the United Nations (in 1962).

The representatives of North American Hungarian Organizations expressed their utmost concern about conditions in Yugoslavia. The possibility of an imminent war on the borders of Hungary could, however, be eliminated by the proposed guaranteed neutralization following the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Yugoslav border.

These considerations make the recommendations vital in attaining lasting peace, with security, in Central Europe and could lead to fruitful cooperation between East and West.

On behalf of the member organizations.

THE MAIL COMES THROUGH

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, recently the largest circulation daily newspaper in Arizona, the Arizona Republic, had an editorial praising the intent of the U.S. Postal Service in its efforts to provide good service while at the same time improving its efficiency.

Nowadays, it is unusual to hear about the good work being done by the Postal Service so I wanted to take this occasion to share the following editorial with my colleagues:

[From the Arizona Republic, Jan. 8, 1973]

THE MAIL COMES THROUGH

On July 1, 1971, the United States took that ancient omnibus of political patronage, the Post Office Department, out of the government and made it an independent agency with authority to provide mail service to all Americans.

The final report for the first year of operations has now been made public by Postmaster General E. T. Klassen.

From all appearances, the change from political to independent control has borne fruit.

First, the average time required to deliver 49 billion first class letters was cut from 1.7 to 1.6 days. In the final quarter of the first fiscal year, the time required to deliver a package sent parcel post dropped to 4.3 days

from 4.9 days for the same quarter in the previous year.

Second, the fees and income of the postal service paid 84 per cent of the cost of operations, compared with 80 per cent during the three-year period from 1969 through 1971.

The employment level was reduced through attrition, by 33,000 people. In the summer of 1972 the service was able to announce that it would not put into effect a previously budgeted \$450 million postal rate increase scheduled for Jan. 1, 1973.

Rome wasn't built in a day, and the postal service won't emerge as a shining example of efficiency for some time to come. It may never do so if it is required to subsidize the mailing of county newspapers, educational materials and non-profit publications.

But the first annual report of the U.S. Postal Service makes pleasant reading. That's one corporation every American has a vested interest in, whether he wants to or not.

THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION AND THE HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman PATTEN, for setting aside this time to give the Members an opportunity to state their views with regard to the coming European Security Conference. A number of organizations have ratified the movement calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and also supporting the MBFR setting out proposals of a neutral zone in East Central Europe. I commend them for the submission of these ideas and ask that our delegations to these talks give indepth study and the consideration to these suggestions which they so richly deserve in order to restore the diplomatic initiative to support the resolution.

I feel that it is the unanimous consensus of the U.S. Congress that every support be given toward eventually restoring to the Hungarian nation a free and independent government—free from outside denomination. A resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON NOVEMBER 26, 1972

1. Lasting European peace and security can hardly be achieved without a just settlement in East Central Europe.

2. The basic requirement for a just settlement in East Central Europe includes the restoration of sovereign independence of the countries and territories involved and the termination of foreign military presence dating back to World War II.

3. Insistence upon the status quo precludes the possibility of a just order in East Central Europe and, therefore the status quo is unacceptable to the majority of Hungarians.

4. The settlement of the East Central European question as well as European security and lasting peace would be greatly fostered by the creation of a neutral zone from about the 11th Longitude East to the 24th Longitude East inclusive.

5. The great majority of citizens of Hungarian descent in the West is supporting the cause of a just and lasting peace and is

asking the Western Governments to place on the agenda of the CSCE the proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone in East Central Europe as one of the fundamental requirements for European security and co-operation.

NEW ENGLAND FUEL CRISIS CONTINUES

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I rise again to speak of the continuing fuel crisis, not only in New England, but across the Nation. Last week, I filed legislation which would authorize emergency importation of oil into the United States: The suspension for crude oil would extend through the current winter season or 90 days while the suspension for heating oil would remain in effect through next year's winter season or April 1, 1974. I am pleased to join my esteemed colleague and senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY and Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON from Illinois as well as my colleague Congressman DAN ROSTENKOWSKI of Illinois in pressing for this urgently needed legislation.

The administration, through its Office of Emergency Preparedness, has again failed to listen to the warnings of Congress. Last summer, my fellow colleagues of the Massachusetts congressional delegation warned the President and General Lincoln of the Office of Emergency Preparedness that if the Federal Government waits too long, it may be too late to avoid a supply crisis. The OEP promised an adequate fuel supply yet here we are faced with another fuel crisis—I can only ask how the Office of Emergency Preparedness can claim to be preparing for such emergencies?

The latest Presidential action to temporarily suspend import quotas on heating oils for the next 4 months is merely another stopgap measure—like putting a bandaid on a terminal cancer patient. As it is, New England homeowners will all shiver more through the month of January until the effect of lifting the import quota is felt.

To relieve the immediate situation, I have joined with Congressman MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON and other Members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation in urging the President to declare New England a disaster area in order to release 400,000 barrels of heating oil stored by the Navy in Newport, R.I. This would help alleviate the threats of loss of heat to New England homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses.

These stopgap measures may temporarily ease the fuel crisis we are now facing but they will not prevent similar crises from occurring. It is necessary to act now to prevent the recurrence of such emergency situations. The year-long moratorium on import quotas for

heating oil, featured in the Burke-Kennedy joint resolution would aid in this goal. It would allow the oil distribution industry to plan in advance instead of simply reacting to emergency situations as they arise. For the first time, these companies would be able to anticipate shortages and be prepared for the cold winter season ahead.

All of this is, of course, in lieu of abolition of the entire import quota system which limits the necessary supply of fuel and causes the consumer to suffer high prices and uncomfortable living conditions particularly in the Northeast section of the country.

The following editorial appeared in the Boston Globe, January 16, 1973.

I feel that this editorial points out the lack of foresight on the part of the administration with regard to the oil import policy and wish to include it with my remarks. The editorial follows:

OIL SHORTAGES AND IMPORTS

Reports of petroleum shortages around the country have served to focus attention again on a persistent problem felt most acutely in New England but now being shared with the Midwest—the unfair restrictiveness of oil import quotas.

The recent shortages are localized in nature. A few distributors find themselves unable to meet their customers' demands. A school system closes its doors for several weeks. A big oil company runs low on jet fuel at Kennedy International Airport. Talk begins of setting up a rationing system.

Such developments are beginning to seem commonplace when the temperature drops toward or below 20 degrees. They somehow omit mentioning that there are more than 63 million barrels of oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products in storage on the East Coast and that US refineries operating at less than 90 percent of capacity are turning out more than 12 million barrels of distillate daily.

Indeed, a suspicious person might think in these early hours of Phase 3 that the talk of shortages could somehow be linked with a desire to increase prices to a public that has been conditioned to fear that the oil truck won't pull up on its regular rounds because the tanks have run dry.

But the larger question of public policy goes back to the matter of imports. This country is going to have to import increasingly large quantities of oil in the years ahead, barring some totally unexpected and spectacular energy breakthrough to eliminate our dependence on fossil fuels.

The Administration is not wholly blind to this fact. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, told Congress the other day that by 1985 the US will have to import four times as much oil and gas as it does today.

But that recognition by Morton still has not translated itself into a realistic petroleum import policy. The Administration has, to be sure, expanded or eliminated quotas in response to reports of shortages. But reacting to problems is far less useful than anticipating them.

It seems preposterous that in November the Administration could not realize that there would be cold weather in January and February. But it acts that way, holding back imports so that reserves are not built up to optimal levels. Those 63 million barrels are comforting, but a year before there were 74.6 million barrels—and that would have been a still better cushion.

It's long past time that our oil import policy faced facts.

REDUCED FARES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would permit the airlines to institute reduced fares on a standby basis for our senior citizens. The bill would also permit the continuation of the present youth fares on a standby basis.

I believe there are compelling reasons for adoption of this legislation, and it is my fervent hope that Congress will take action on this measure early in the first session.

Anticipating the numerous questions which may arise on this bill, I would like to have what are perhaps the most frequently asked questions, and the appropriate responses, printed in the RECORD:

1. *If the Congress acts to offer reduced fares for youth or senior citizens on the airlines isn't this shifting rate making from the CAB to the Congress?*

No. The amendment has nothing to do with rate setting, it is a simple question of policy. The Congress has full power to authorize reduced rate transportation for any group if it provides a "rational basis" for treating this group differently from the rest of society. The CAB would still set the rates and fare structure after considering economic and transportation factors.

2. *Would the reduced fare proposal compel or require airlines to institute special rates?*

No. The amendment is permissive. It would authorize reduced rate transportation. Airlines could institute such fares or not as they chose.

3. *Aren't there plenty of promotional fares now to encourage people to fly more and to fly during the Tuesday through Thursday slack period?*

True, there are a great many promotional fares and some airlines have used them to take passengers away from each other rather than to attract new passengers into the marketplace. However, airline load factors over the last four years still averaged less than 50 percent—this means our airlines continue to fly half empty. Further, senior citizens don't fly now (they make up about 5% of airline passengers) because they can't afford it. If reduced fares were offered a great many more seniors would fly. In this instance promotional fares would work the way they are supposed to—by attracting new people into the marketplace.

With regard to "youth fare" the principal problem is caused by so-called "student fares" or fares which offer a guaranteed seat. Under these circumstances there is no incentive for the youth to pay full fare. Under the old system, some would rather have a guaranteed seat and pay more than go through the hassle of "stand-by."

4. *In authorizing reduced fares for senior citizens on a space available basis, won't this mean that the elderly will be flying "stand-by" and is "stand-by" really suitable for senior citizens?*

First, in this society we paternalistically tend to think of anybody over 65 as helpless and incompetent. This simply isn't true. Age 65 is young today with more and more people living into their 70's and 80's. Second, the

recent White House Conference on Aging—experts on aging and almost 5,000 senior citizen delegates considered this question and asked for reduced rate transportation "on a space available basis". Third, in terms of the inconvenience, seniors can plan their time to use the airlines when they are least busy. With load factors of less than 50 percent overall, their chances of getting a stand-by flight are very good. Further, the possible inconvenience of waiting at the airline terminal for several hours to catch a 2 hour non-stop flight to Chicago does not compare to the strain of a 16 to 18 trip to Chicago by bus. Fourth, in recognition of their low incomes, if senior citizens are to be encouraged to fly the fares must be cut as deep as possible. Fare cuts of 40 to 50 percent would not be economically feasible on a positive space (guaranteed seat) basis. Last, Hawaiian Airlines, which has "stand-by" senior citizen fares, has shown great success. From 1968 to 1971 total air passengers have increased 38%. Senior citizens fares started in 1968 and over the same period passengers aged 65 and over increased 400%. Senior citizens stand-by revenues over the period increased by more than 400%.

5. *Discount fares are designed to stimulate travel by people who do not ordinarily fly. Won't the effect of senior citizens discounts be self-diversion of scheduled passengers from full to discount fares with an accompanying loss to the airlines?*

First, few senior citizens now fly. According to best data they constitute 5 percent or less of airline passengers. Those who are wealthy enough to fly would continue to do so and pay full fares, particularly if the alternative was a fare reduction accompanied by the necessity of flying "stand-by". The "stand-by" fares on the other hand would attract new passengers who could under no circumstances afford full fare.

6. *Won't these fare reductions for senior citizens result in losses to the airlines and won't the airlines have to come to the government for subsidy money?*

Under the current proposal which authorizes reduced fares on a stand-by basis the airlines are receiving revenue where they would have had an empty seat. It would be very difficult to see how the airlines could lose money. No subsidy is contained with the current proposal. However, Local Service Carriers, Air West, North Central Airlines, etc.—those that serve certain areas of the country over short-hauls—currently do receive Federal subsidy. Some people argue that if the reduced fare proposal on a "stand-by" basis reached its true potential that these subsidies can actually be reduced. Local service carriers have a load factor of 43 percent—they are flying 57 percent empty.

7. *Isn't the CAB conducting an investigation on the subject of promotional fares—primarily "youth fares" which are allegedly discriminatory. Won't this decision have an impact on proposals for reduced fares for senior citizens? If so, why is the Congress intervening?*

Yes, the CAB has had youth fare under investigation since 1967 when the Fifth Circuit asked it to take another look at youth fare and the possibility of its being discriminating against other aged groups. The CAB issued a preliminary ruling in 1969 that the fare was not discriminatory but the investigation continued. In July of 1971 hearings on reduced fare proposals before the Aviation Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee were postponed because the CAB was not ready to issue its decision. On June 14, 1972, the General Counsel of the CAB promised a decision by the first week of July, noting that the decision was complete and was in final clearing. The decision is important because of CAB's ruling that if youth fares are discriminatory and prohibited, then

senior citizen fares would be similarly prohibited. The Congress has waited and waited for the Board to act. The first week in September, the Staff of the Senate Committee on Aging heard from one airline spokesman that it was common knowledge in the trade that the Board's decision would strike down "youth fare" and that airlines were preparing to cope with the consequences. The staff polled 10 of the major airlines whose spokesmen 9 out of 10 stated that they had positive knowledge that the Board would strike down youth fare.

It appears clear the board will overrule youth and senior citizen fares, and if they are to be continued the Congress must act. Even if the Board should do a 180 degree turnabout, youth fare or reduced fares for senior citizens could be challenged again in court since they are not expressly authorized under the statute. Clearly, Congress should act and keep faith with the White House Conference on Aging who made this proposal one of their priority resolutions.

8. *Rather than give special treatment to selected groups, shouldn't fares be dropped as low as possible for all members of the traveling public?*

In offering "stand-by" fare reductions, the airlines are picking up extra revenue from what would be empty seats. This hardly constitutes "special treatment". Further, anyone who thinks that elimination of "youth" fare will result in lower fares for all airline passengers is naive. Some airlines are asking for fare increases. Further, the most important cost factor in air travel is: How full is the aircraft? Charter airlines achieve economies by spreading costs over a full aircraft, 146 people in the case of a Boeing 707 and 362 seats on a 747. With airline load factors averaging at less than 50 percent, the airlines are spreading their costs over 73 or 181 people, depending on the size of aircraft. "Stand-by" fares result in fuller aircraft and reduced operating costs. According to Senator Montoya, whose staff researched the proposal, 5 million youths used "youth fare" in 1968, saving themselves \$112 million, but at the same time, the airlines still made \$21 million profit on youth fare in the same year.

9. *Don't reduced fares for the youth and for senior citizens discriminate against members of the traveling public not falling within these age groups?*

On its face, a reduced fare for senior citizens or the youth does discriminate against other age groups. However, Congress every day passes legislation which designates a particular beneficiary class. Such legislation can be challenged in the Courts under the "Equal Protection" clause of the Constitution. The current role in Constitutional law is that if the Congress provides a "rational basis" for treating one group differently from another or the rest of society, then the legislation is allowed to stand.

Once again, the current proposal is offered on a "stand-by" basis and so the discrimination against other age groups is slight. However, there is a rational basis for treating senior citizens and the youth differently from the rest of America. The argument can be made on social policy issues which are reserved to the Congress and on the transportation and economic factors that are the province of the CAB.

"Youth fare" on a stand-by basis can be defended because of its financial success as related previously. It is in part a recognition of the limited incomes of the 21 and under population and the fare reduction serves to increase the number of passengers from this age group and to foster in them the flying habit.

The "youth fare" proposal got into trouble when some airlines offered a reserved seat at a reduced rate. Some offered fare reductions to students and not to individuals 21 and

under generally. The question of discrimination is much stronger here and there is no incentive for the youth to fly at full fare. These positive space fares should not be continued.

Reduced fares for senior citizens should be implemented because there is empty space on airlines at present; senior citizens are precisely the group that could plan to use the flights when travel is lightest; senior citizens constitute only 5 percent of airline passengers and don't fly because they can't afford it. Accordingly, a reduction in fares will mean an increase in ridership. Examples: New York reduced buses and subway 50 percent for senior citizens during off-peak hours and ridership increased 26.7%. Chicago's experiment showed similar results with their mass transit system. Over 50 cities now offer such reductions. Further, Hawaiian Airlines which has the only on-going program of reduced fares for senior citizens has shown a growth rate of 32 percent for all passengers between 1968 and 1971. Reduced fares for senior citizens on a stand-by basis were instituted in 1968 and during this same time period, 1968-1971, Hawaiian experienced a 400 percent increase in over 65 passengers and a 400 percent increase in senior citizen stand-by revenues.

Arguing the social policy questions, one out of four senior citizens has an income placing him below the poverty line; Medicare covers only 42 percent of his health needs, and 6 million senior citizens or 30 percent live in substandard housing. The enactment of reduced fares proposals would be an important psychological victory for the elderly—many of whom feel lost and forgotten in society.

Last, many middle aged people who cry "discrimination" are businessmen who claim air travel as a business expense and write it off on their income tax. All of us age. In some sense we may be the victims of fare discrimination today but the beneficiaries tomorrow.

10. *Is legislation necessary to grant reduced fares for the elderly and for the youth?*

Youth fare was being allowed by the CAB absent statutory authority which occasioned the whole "youth" fare controversy. Congress should act to clear the air and prevent additional suits which will surely result if the CAB allows youth and senior citizen fare (current information is to the contrary).

11. *Are there any other reasons why senior citizens should be reduced fares?*

The elderly today have the feeling of being cut off from society—of forced isolation. The extended family concept is gone—grandmother and grandfather no longer live with the family in our society. Parents often live hundreds or thousands of miles from their loved ones and the only feasible way to travel is by air. Yet, few seniors can afford to do so. Younger and Middle-aged Americans fly but older Americans take the bus. Traveling by bus over great distances is a great inconvenience and very taxing physically. Medical assistance for the needs of the elderly would be more available if air travel was feasible.

12. *Since the offered legislation is only "permissive", would the airlines offer reduced fares for senior citizens?*

No airline would be required to offer the fare which would be strictly "stand-by" but some would. Najeef Halaby, President of Pan American Airways recently stated, "Why not fill those empty flights with oldsters as well? They are seeking a bargain and are willing to contract 3 to 6 months in advance."

13. *Wouldn't reduced fares for senior citizens mean a lot of trouble for the airlines, particularly if the handicapped elderly, the sick and the disabled flooded the airports?*

The airlines can and have required medical evidence that an individual is competent to fly or that he be accompanied by a respon-

sible person. These same requirements could be made applicable to the senior citizen fare.

14. What types of senior citizens discounts exist at the present time?

Discounts on prescriptions and other products of drug stores, are offered in a great many cities. Some banks offer free checking accounts or other banking services. San Francisco, Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul have discounts on meals in restaurants outside regular meal hours. Entertainment such as movies and ballgames also is reduced in some cities. More than 50 cities offer reduced rates on mass transit.

15. Under the present law what groups are authorized to receive reduced rate transportation of the airlines?

Armed forces, those blind and disabled as a result of an airline accident, families of airline employees and ministers of religion on a space available basis.

Youth fare and other promotional fares have been allowed by the Board under its general authority "to promote adequate economical and efficient service by air carriers at reasonable charges without unjust discrimination. . . ."

HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. DOUGLAS W. OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, in 1948 when I was 11 years old, I found my first national hero in the form of the tough-minded, fighting man from Missouri then facing an apparently impossible campaign. It was in that year that I made my first political commitment by writing on the sidewalks in chalk in my hometown of Panguitch, Utah, "Vote for Harry Truman."

In 1952 I traveled 250 miles for the opportunity for an introduction and brief conversation with President Truman. I found him gracious, yet awesome, and it has been my opportunity over the years to meet him on two other occasions and in that way, to touch as it were, contemporary world history.

He taught that politics was an honorable profession. He proved that a politician could be independent, strong, personally straightforward, yet also win high office. I believe that history will judge him, after the 50 years' interim period he requested, as one of the greatest and strongest leaders of our time. At this point, 20 years past his departure from office, as a very amateur American politician, I place him among the all-time great American Presidents.

President Truman refused to be bullied about by political opponents at home or abroad and effected more than any other person, the reconstruction of Europe and saved them from external domination.

The name of Harry Truman will not be forgotten in the Owens household, just as it will live on in millions of homes where stories of unusual men are retold. My repertory of Harry Truman stories is extensive and illustrative of all that is good about the American political system. I am proud, indeed, of having been alive to watch the formation of the Truman heritage.

HALE BOGGS

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time to attempt to express the deep and sincere sense of mourning I feel at the loss of Hale Boggs.

Although we were of opposite parties, I very much appreciated his obvious display of friendship toward me. He was always ready to listen to constructive suggestions.

While he is widely recognized as a fierce partisan advocate for his party, I found him to be a very warm, responsive, and respected friend and leader I could always go to with a special request.

One of the more enjoyable and rewarding events, in which I participated with Congressman and Mrs. Boggs, was the historic dedication of the "Lady Bird Johnson Redwood Grove" in the Redwood National Park located in my congressional district.

Those in attendance represented a kind of "Who's Who in America." President Nixon, former President Johnson and their families along with many other public officials. Hale and Lindy Boggs, of course, were among those invited to the platform. Hale mentioned to me many times how genuinely pleased and impressed he was with the ceremony, the setting and the recognition we gave to his close friends, the Johnson family, through President Nixon's proclamation naming this very select grove of redwoods for Mrs. Johnson.

During his service in the leadership he made a substantial contribution toward the advancement of five major national conservation projects in our redwood empire—the Redwood National Park; Point Reyes National Seashore; King Range National Conservation Area; Golden Gate National Recreation Area and expansion of the John Muir Woods National Monument. Each will stand forever as examples of his legislative expertise, his dedication to conservation, and his willingness to cooperate with his colleagues.

My wife Ollie and I join the rest of the Nation in expressing sympathy to Mrs. Boggs who is a very close friend and one of the most gracious ladies we have been privileged to know. Being the wife of a Member of Congress is difficult at best but being the wife of one in a leadership position requires a very understanding and patient marital partner.

I believe anyone would agree that any reference or comment relating to Congressman Hale Boggs would be incomplete unless one recognizes the very beautiful partnership which existed between Hale and Mrs. Boggs.

Along with his many friends in and out of Congress, I shall miss Hale very much but I do take consolation in the fact that we were able to do so much together in a personal and legislative sense, working to advance legislative proposals for a better America.

My life is much the richer, as is the case of all Americans, for having been associated with this courageous, considerate, and congenial southern gentleman, Hale Boggs of Louisiana.

THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this promises to be a decisive year in American-European relations and European-Soviet relations alike. The coming conference on security, cooperation, and mutual balanced force reductions, the issues raised economically by the nine-member European Economic Community and other powers, will determine for decades the directions Europe and the entire free world will take.

As our President said in 1971, we can as little detach ourselves from Europe as we could from Alaska. American and European interest are intertwined.

The present political atmosphere in Europe is cause for both hope and concern. For the present the outlook is hopeful, but there are several disturbing questions.

We all applaud decreasing tensions and the temporary settlement of issues created by Soviet-enforced partition of Germany between the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.S.R. and its East European allies. We still cannot help but feel concern about the leftward shift in continental politics which could ultimately undermine the hitherto invulnerable political systems of Western Europe while euphoric expectations constrain the will to spend the necessary funds for defense among NATO members.

In this era of transition we must find new methods and ideas in order to express our unaltered objectives; that is, to foster free political and national development and self-determination of other peoples, including those living in East Central Europe which share their culture and history with the other nations of Western Europe.

One such concept is being espoused by reputable experts who call for the neutralization of East Central Europe, or at least of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania along with neutral Austria and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

The American Hungarian Federation, together with the Hungarian Freedom-Fighters Association of America and the Federation of Free Hungarian Jurists, in 1969, submitted a detailed memorandum on this subject to the President and the Department of State. The American Hungarian Federation uses every suitable occasion to repeat its plea in the light of further international developments. Most recently it has done so at its quadrennial convention in Philadelphia, last November 3 and 4.

Its action was paralleled by a memo-

random of the Coordinating Council of North American Hungarian organizations which include groups in Canada. The Council adopted a substantially identical resolution, which it sent not only to the President and State Department but to the foreign Ministers of the NATO and neutral countries as well. In addition, a similar resolution also was accepted by the Board of Directors of the Polish-Hungarian World Federation in Chicago last November 26 calling for neutralization of the region.

I wish to commend the excellent work and zeal of these organizations and I am sure that our administration will be responsive to them within the given framework of the international balance of power and diplomatic rules.

I would like to submit for the RECORD the text of the resolution:

RESOLUTION

(Unanimously passed by the national convention of the American Hungarian Federation meeting on November 4, 1972 at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., a quorum being present.)

The American Hungarian Federation is addressing the President of the United States about the suggestions of the American Hungarian community and its needs as follows:

1. At the MBFR talks priority should be awarded to the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary without, however, interfering unfavorably with the security interests of NATO.

2. As the small states living in the immediate vicinity of the nuclear superpower, i.e., the U.S.S.R., would even then remain in a defenseless position, Hungary and other countries of East Central Europe should be neutralized in accordance with the Austrian patterns, and their neutral status should be guaranteed by the major powers and the United Nations.

3. The principles agreed upon in the Moscow Agreements of 1972 i.e., non-interference with domestic affairs, sovereign equality, independence, abstention from the use or the threat of force" were not kept in the past and therefore, they can only be applied in the future to such state of affairs in which they have already become realities.

4. The American Hungarian Federation does not recognize the final permanence of European frontiers.

5. The common goal: normalization of life, general security and cooperation may not be attained without a replacement of present constraints by respect for human rights and civil liberties, free communications, mutual and free cultural relations and religious and press freedoms. These liberties should also extend to the national minorities of the various European states.

THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, recent events in Europe make us refocus our attention on our relationship with our NATO allies and east central Europe and the U.S.S.R. Both hope and danger permeate the coming negotiations about MBFR in central Europe, the Helsinki

talks on CSCE and the West German Ostpolitik.

Hope that the development of detente may base our relations with east central Europe upon an ideologically competitive, but politically friendly coexistence, and by reducing tensions enable the still unfree nations of the region to regain control of their own political and foreign affairs in east-central Europe.

Danger is that detente might lead to inadequately prepared or secured concessions and to a euphoric atmosphere which would have adverse effect on NATO and its defense efforts. Soviet diplomatic influence might thus be greatly increased and may even obstruct western Europe's progress toward a political and economic confederation. Danger that our relationship with Europe will begin to cool and domestic pressures for withdrawal might increase.

I would like to commend the leadership of the American Hungarian Federation for their diligent work in the fight for human freedom and dignity and pray that through their concerted efforts one of the major causes of European tensions can be removed—the continued presence of large Red army units in the east-central European region.

THE VOLUNTARY MILITARY SPECIAL PAY ACT OF 1973

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, we are within several months of eliminating our reliance on the draft and of achieving an all-volunteer force composed of 2.3 million active duty and 1 million Selected Reserve members. It is important for us to recognize that incentives are a necessary ingredient in raising and maintaining an all-volunteer force. A career in the military must be reasonably competitive with civilian employment in terms of pay if it is to attract and retain able and dedicated personnel. For this reason, I regard the Voluntary Military Special Pay Act of 1973 as a highly significant piece of legislation. Its provisions establish a special incentive authority for military enlistment programs and refine present law to improve career reenlistment rates. Both President Nixon and former Secretary of Defense Laird have urged passage of the bill as presented during the previous 92d Congress. The House of Representatives approved it by the overwhelming margin of 337 to 35, but the Senate was unable to take up the legislation prior to adjournment.

As a cosponsor of the Voluntary Military Special Pay Act of 1973, I am pleased to recommend prompt approval of this important bill. The security and welfare of our Nation depend on an all-volunteer force composed of individuals who are highly motivated and qualified. If enacted, the Voluntary Military Special Pay Act of 1973 will help the country to attain this objective.

PROF. VENIAMIN G. LEVICH: FOR SOVIET SCIENTISTS' FREEDOM

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, it appears that Richard Nixon was not the only leader who used the occasion of our Christmas festivities to cover up bad news. At the same time that he was ordering massive bombing raids on North Vietnam, Soviet leaders were apparently intensifying their harassment of Jewish activists in the U.S.S.R. Last December, at an unauthorized news conference in Moscow, Jewish leaders documented a new wave of arrests and new obstacles to free emigration.

One of the many victims of the Soviets' prohibitive emigration policies is Prof. Veniamin "Benjamin" Levich of Moscow University.

Professor Levich is an outstanding electrochemist who has been trying to leave the Soviet Union since the spring of 1972. To date, his visa has been refused, and he and his family live under a growing fear of arrest.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences, of which Professor Levich is a corresponding member, will do nothing to help him. It is up to us to exert whatever public pressure we can to help him win his fight to emigrate.

In support of his case, a group of scientists and engineers in electrochemistry and allied fields recently signed a petition to the Soviet Government urging freedom for Professor Levich. Meanwhile, I have received from Dr. Yuval Ne'eman, president of Tel Aviv University, a list of Soviet Jewish scientists who are currently seeking to emigrate to Israel. I ask unanimous consent that both of these documents be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETITION

We, the undersigned, scientists and engineers in electrochemistry and allied fields, hereby protest to the Soviet Government on account of its refusal to allow Professor Veniamin G. Levich, the Vice President of the International Society of Electrochemistry (ISE) to attend its September 1972 meeting in Stockholm and to present his scheduled invited lecture. This represents Government interference with scientific freedom which the international community cannot condone.

We further urge the Soviet authorities to grant Professor Levich his request for an emigration visa to enable him to pursue his preferred personal and scientific career in accordance with his conscience and judgment.

We further protest the recently announced system of ransom payments for exit visas of Soviet scientists. Such a system would convert Soviet scientists into virtual 20th century slaves of the State. This is abhorrent to civilized men and a violation of the basic standards of international morality.

The future of cultural, scientific, and economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and the western world may well depend on

the Soviet responsiveness in this and similar cases.

(Partial list of signatories in alphabetical order.)

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Harold A. Tucker, Shaker Heights, Ohio, USA.
Reidar Tunold, Technical University, Trondheim, Norway.
S. J. Turchen, Research Institute for Advanced Studies, USA.
Clem Turner, Passaic, New Jersey, USA.
D. R. Turner, Chatham, New Jersey, USA.
Jan van Lier, Cleveland, Ohio, USA.
H. Vardyanathan, University of Missouri-Rolla, USA.
Dirk Veenstra, Paterson, New Jersey, USA.
Norman Vorkheimer, Buckingham, Pennsylvania, USA.
Paul Voynow, Harvard University, USA.
Charles Walk, Skippack, Pennsylvania, USA.
B. Warszawski, Massy, France.
Eugene Weissman, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA.
Aaron Weisstuch, Yardley, Pennsylvania, USA.
Roy Werl, West Orange, New Jersey, USA.
E. M. Wroblewski, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, USA.
H. Yamaoka (Prof.), Technical University of Denmark, Denmark.
S. Zaromb, Passaic, New Jersey, USA.
Peter Zinkelem, East Setauket, New York, USA.
Walter Zloczower, Glen Cove, New York, USA.
Odd Corneliussen (Prof.), Hovlandon, 30 Norway.
Arne Hansen (Prof.), Sandefjord, Norway.
Pinn Hansen (Prof.), N.S.F.I., Oslo, Norway.
R. J. Madix (Prof.), Stanford University, CA, USA.
Douglas Wilde (Prof.), Stanford University, CA, USA.
Karel Wong, Mountain View, CA, USA.
Richard Wright, Mountain View, CA, USA.

LIST OF SOVIET JEWISH SCIENTISTS FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHT TO GO TO ISRAEL AS OF NOVEMBER 20, 1972

SURNAME, NAME, ADDRESS, AND DATA

Ainbinder, Boris, Klimashkina St. 22-86, Moscow, Tel. 255-56-16, Uncle in Haifa, Tel. 04-537-547: Born in 1940, married with one child, physicist; was employed at the Chemistry-Physics Institute of the U.S.S.R., first applied for emigration in December, 1971.
Azbel, David, Leningradskoye Shosse 104, cor. 3, apt. 328, Moscow, Tel. 4574424: Born in 1911, married with one child and one parent, Professor of Physics, applied for emigration in May, 1972.
Begun, Josif, Melnikova St. 14-14, Moscow, Zh-44, Tel. 2763233: Born in 1932, Candidate of Technical Sciences, was employed at the Radio-Technical Institute, applied for emigration in September, 1970.
Braun, Sergai, 15 Lenin Street, Apt. 46, Tel. 282494, Riga, Otrana: Age 31, chemical engineer, married with two children, Alexander age 1, Elena age 10. Worked as a chemist in the Riga Chemical Institute. Was dismissed from work and now works as a porter.
Braun, Lilia, wife of S. Braun, address—see

above: Teacher of Russian, age 34, dismissed from work. They first applied for emigration in October, 1971. Second application now.

V. M. Ginzburg: Publications include—Automatic control and economics with Trapeznikov—Autom. and Remote Control vol. 27 p. 2143, 1966. Dokl. An. USSR vol 134 p. 300, 1960, *Automatika i Telemekhanika* vol. 27, p. 154, 1966.

Karpovsky, Marc, Leningrad: Doctor of Mathematics. Institute of Electric Engineering. Married, wife in Israel (Bolotina).

Kogan, Joseph, Moscow: Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering. More than 100 publications, 60 patents, books now in Technion library.

Lerner, Alexander, Dmitry Ulyanova St. 4, corp. 2, apt. 322, Moscow—B-333, Tel. 1375396: Born in 1919, married with two children, Dr. of Technical Sciences, was employed at Institute of Control Science of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, applied for emigration in July, 1971.

Levich, Benjamin, Leninsky Pr. 11-5, Moscow M-4a, Tel. 2324116: Born in 1917, married, physicist, Corr. Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was employed at the Moscow University, applied for emigration in April, 1972.

Levitin, Lev. B., Storochevaya ul. D. 30, KOR 2 KV 26: Born in 1935, working at the Academy of Sciences in Moscow with Professor Lerner, published approximately 30 papers.

Libov, Lev, Trubnaya St. 25-37, Moscow, Tel. 2943899: Born in 1932, married with one child, physicist, was employed at the STAR plant, applied for emigration on May 20, 1971.

Lobinsky, Lenoid, Moskovskaya St. 9, apt. 23, Dnepropetrovsk: Candidate of Technical Sciences, was employed as Senior Scientific Worker of the Calculating Centre of the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Engineering Transport, applied for emigration Feb., 1972.

Mandeltsvelg, Viktor, Lavochkina St. 48, corp. 3, apt. 591, Moscow A-414, Tel. 4540814: Born in 1939, Candidate of Physics & Technical Sciences, was employed as senior worker at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, applied for emigration in Feb., 1972.

Polsky, Viktor, Krasnokazarmennaya St. 23-62, Moscow, Tel. 2741631: Born in 1930, married with two children, Candidate of Technical Sciences, applied for emigration in November, 1968.

Poltinnikov, Issak, Novosibirsk 63, Tolstoy St. 243/18: Doctor of Medicine.

Ratner, Yevsey, Vavilova St. 48-329, Moscow V-33, Tel. 1375572: Born in 1900, Doctor of Biological Sciences, married, pensioner, applied for emigration in Nov., 1966.

Roginsky, Vladimir, Lobachevskovo St. 48/87-16, Moscow, Tel. 1316257: Born in 1939, married, Candidate of Physics & Mathematics, applied for emigration in July, 1971.

Rubinstein, Boris, Leningrad, Gavzskaja, 11, KV 88, Tel. 447255: Doctor of Physics, Ferrit Institute.

Shapiro, Benjamin, Frunze St. 21, apt. 37, Belgorod Oblastnov, Tel. 33597: Born in 1933, married with two children, Candidate of Chemistry, was employed as director of a factory for medical preparations, applied for emigration in June, 1972.

Shifrin, Eduard, Brspetk Mira 99, apt. 105, Moscow: Born in 1932, married with two children, Candidate of Medical Sciences, was employed at the Institute of Transplantation of Organs, applied for emigration in February, 1972.

Tarassuk, Leonid, Nevskv Prospekt 28/6, Leningrad, Tel. 116676: Born in 1925, married with two children and one parent, Doctor's Degree, was employed at the Hermitage, applied for emigration in December, 1971.

Temkin, Aleksandr, Smolensky Blvd. 7, apt. 91, Moscow, G-117: Born in 1930, divorced with one child, Candidate of Technical

Sciences, was employed at the Institute of Petroleum-Chemical Synthesis, applied for emigration in February, 1972.

Varnavitskaja, Ludmila, Leningrad, prospect M. Tozeza 102, KOZ, p. 2 KV1: Chemist. Institute of Synthetic Rubber. Married with one son.

Voronel, Alexander, Narodno Opolchenia St., 45/103, Moscow, D-60: Born in 1931, married, Professor of Physics, was employed as Department Head in the Institute of Radio-Physics & Physics-Technical Measurements, applied for emigration in January, 1972.

Yakhot, Viktor, Festivalnaya St., 53, corp. 4, apt. 26, Moscow, Tel. 4543852: Born in 1944, physicist, was employed at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, applied for emigration in July, 1971.

Fairmark, Viktor, Moscow: Physicist. Brailovosky, Viktor, Prospekt Vernadskogo, house 99, campus 1 apt. 128: Doctor of Physics and Mathematics.

Libgobor, Anatoli, Tel. 1673406: Mathematician, studied at University of Moscow, worked at Moscow Aviation Institute.

Skoblinksky, Constantine, Pereulok Krauzova, house 17, apt. 45, Charkov 3: Mathematician, studied at the University of Moscow.

Tchernavsky, Valdamir, Garibaldi St., house 15, campus 2, apt. 107, Moscow: Doctor of Physics and Mathematics—Applied Mathematician.

Karpis, Alexander, Tzumrudnaya St., house 14, apt. 79, Moscow: Mathematician, studied at University of Moscow.

Belfor, Molsey, Novo Lesnaja Street 18, apt. 66, Moscow, Tel. 253-18-45: Radio engineer, married wife Nina, son Zvi.

Babchin, Alexander, Tel. 131-75-95, Moscow: Candidate for Chemistry, worked at the United Institute for Industrial Print.

(NOTE: Upon application for emigration to Israel all of the above lost their jobs.)

THE LATE HONORABLE LEO E. ALLEN

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 22, 1973

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, when I became a Member of this body in the 85th Congress, Leo E. Allen was the dean of the Illinois delegation and ranking member of the House Rules Committee. In the years that followed I, like other Members of the House before me, developed a deep sense of respect and affection for him.

Not only was he a man of great compassion and understanding, but he served his State and Nation well as an outstanding legislator. He was the type of level-headed legislator who was practical and knowledgeable and never yielded to the pressures which so often result in hastily conceived legislation.

A couple of years after his retirement from the Congress in 1961, I visited him in Galena, Ill. It was evident that his years of service had gained him the admiration and respect of the people in his district with whom I conversed during my visit in his community.

Leo Allen left a rich heritage for other Members of Congress who can only become better public servants by pursuing the ideals and principles which marked his long service in this body.

I extend my condolences to the members of his family who survive him, including two sons, three daughters, and 12 grandchildren.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, the death of Lyndon B. Johnson marks the end of the trail of one of America's greatest Presidents. This man who came from the heart of Texas has left his L. B. J. brand on American history.

Whether you were for or against Lyndon B. Johnson, you were bound to admire him. And I am one who admired this man of action.

Back in 1948, we only had one party in Texas and Lyndon Johnson was making a bid for the U.S. Senate. As the runoff headed to election day, he looked like a hopeless second. I remember as we worked in Dallas on that campaign, and I remember his drive and enthusiasm. In an uphill fight his tremendous energy led the way as he came through the winner.

The untiring energy was the Johnson trademark. He worked hard and he expected everyone around him to work hard. He was in action every minute of the day.

He understood Congress. He came up through the ranks. He knew how the wheels turned. But even more he knew every wheel in Congress. As the Senate leader, as the President, he kept the wheels rolling. He talked, he listened, and one of L. B. J.'s greatest statements was "Come and reason together."

But I remember President Johnson most as a friendly man. He loved people. He had a warm handshake. The Johnson smile was always a friendly smile. And the warm pat he gave you on the back was a sincere friendly greeting.

Just a short time ago, Dee and I attended the opening of the great Lyndon B. Johnson Library at the University of Texas in Austin. This was undoubtedly the best organized and most impressive dedication of any building in this country. With all the dignitaries, with all the precision of the program, with all the pomp and ceremony, the thing that stood out above all else was the friendly hospitality of the Lyndon B. Johnson family.

Dee and I extend our deepest sympathy to Lady Bird Johnson. She has spent her life with President Johnson through turbulent politics. And in all those years, I have never heard an unkind word raised about this lovely lady. The Nation admires her, Texas loves her, and we all share in her sorrow at the loss of our great President.

Texas has raised many great leaders for the Democratic Party. From my position on the other side of the aisle, I can objectively state that Lyndon B. Johnson will go down in history as the greatest Democrat of them all.

Texas will always be proud of her great

traditions and her sons and daughters. And none will stand higher or prouder than the legend of the son Texas gave to the United States as its President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

**SUNLIGHT IS THE FINEST
DISINFECTANT**

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, a nation is only as strong as the best and most vital of its institutions. No institution is more basic or vital to the survival of a republic than its most representative body. Such an entity is the Congress of the United States.

Every Member of this Congress must feel keenly, as I do, that those news stories over the loss of faith on the part of the overwhelming majority of the American people in the Congress, have a ring of truth to them. It seems that wherever I have turned, there has been some thought-provoking story on such a loss of belief on the part of the people in those who supposedly are their closest and theoretically most responsive elected national officials.

These are not sensation-seeking yellow journalists putting these tales to print. Rather, they are sober estimates based upon public opinion polls taken across the Nation.

In the past, the response on the part of the majority in the Congress has been to shrug off such reporting. The attitude has been, "It will blow away," and "the majority of my constituents don't read such tales."

Such attitudes are in themselves one of the reasons why this body stands in such low national public esteem.

If the people begin to lose faith in such a body as the one we are privileged to be a part of, then the Nation is truly in peril. As our body loses public standing, the already acknowledged imbalance between the various branches of government becomes far more pronounced. And once that delicate system of checks and balances gets too far out of whack, it cannot be restored.

It is incumbent upon this Congress to act to reform the system itself, here in the Congress, which is where the evils have become so pronounced. At the core of this morass of nonperformance is the root cause; secrecy on the part of the people's representatives in the daily conduct of the people's business.

The overwhelming majority of certain vital committee meetings on Capitol Hill are still secrets to the press, to the people, and even to the elected Members of this body who might have some concern with them. For several years, this condition has commanded growing attention in the public prints. Much ado has centered around previous promises on the part of the powers-that-be to lift the curtain of congressional secrecy and let the public, the Congress, and the press peek in occasionally.

That is literally all we have been granted; an occasional glimpse. The Congress appropriates close to \$250 billion of the people's money every year. How many Members of the House have any say, much less any knowledge, of how these moneys are allotted in the House?

Why are the meetings of many committees held behind closed doors consistently, when there is no possible consideration of national security or personal privacy?

What is so sacred or secret about a highway bill?

Why can we not know what is being done in the holy name of space?

How come we are not allowed the privilege of knowing what is being done with national park lands and mining?

The list is endless. All this is the people's business. Most assuredly, there is no reason to expose the inner workings of committee deliberations on secret military hardware or on the intelligence establishment. But these are the only barriers to public knowledge, as far as I can ascertain, except perhaps the occasional rare exception.

Yet approximately half, according to what figures you consult, of all committee meetings on Capitol Hill are closed, totally closed, to the people whose business is being conducted within. And this, my dear colleagues, is one basic reason why the masses of Americans no longer repose major trust in this body and the men and women who make it up.

A "sunshine in the Government" bill is the first step toward reform. First advanced in the Senate by Senator CHILES of Florida, it has aroused considerable interest here as well. It is being introduced here in the House, and I am honored and privileged not only to join in sponsoring it, but in urgently advocating its passage by this body.

It requires that all meetings of Government agencies at which official action is taken, considered, or discussed, be open to the public, with certain exceptions. It requires that most meetings of congressional committees be open to the public. It requires that a transcript of all meetings described be made available to the public. It finally provides for court enforcement of the open meetings requirement for Federal agencies.

It is vital to note that the habit of governmental secrecy has become so ingrained in various Federal departments as to work solidly against the best interests of the majority of the people of the Nation.

Who can get any sense out of many of the great governmental departments? Does the Department of Agriculture operate on behalf of the small man who lives on the land? I think not. Rather, it works on behalf of agribusiness, as the recent scandals over the Russian grain deal indicate.

Do any of the Federal regulatory agencies actually regulate on behalf of the people, or do they operate as a fourth arm of Government on behalf of those major business industries they are supposed to regulate? We all know how sad the tale is in agency after agency. The people come last.

How is this accomplished? By use of secrecy, bureaucratic delay, and governmental gobbledegook. Tell them nothing. Delay as long as possible. And when finally trapped, regurgitate some untranslatable garbage that would make a linguist go mad.

In effect, Washington, from Congress down to the smallest Government agency, has become a no-man's land for the average person seeking assistance or knowledge. That is why many congressional offices are becoming mere ombudsmen for constituent complaints rather than legislative centers. Cutting through the veil of secrecy is vital, and must be accomplished before any effective business is transacted in this Congress.

**COMMISSIONER FRED FRIEND ON
THE WELFARE PROGRAM**

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, during the extended debate on welfare reform in the last session of Congress, a great deal was said about placing the responsibility for the welfare program within the Federal bureaucracy.

A State official who disagrees with that approach, and knows whereof he speaks, is Fred Friend, commissioner of welfare for the State of Tennessee.

Commissioner Friend has had wide experience in administering the welfare program in our State and he recently set forth his views on where the responsibility should lie when he wrote his "Comments from the Commissioner" column for the December 1972, issue of the Tennessee Public Welfare Record.

Commissioner Friend makes a strong case for keeping the major responsibility for the welfare program in State hands, and I am sure his comments will be welcomed by many who have to deal with the complexities of the program.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that these comments by Commissioner Fred Friend appear in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD. His comments follow:

**WHERE RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD LIE
(By Fred Friend)**

A long period of controversy and uncertainty about so-called "welfare reform" was brought to a close on October 30 when President Nixon signed into law the much debated Social Security Amendments of 1972. While the new legislation makes far-reaching changes in provisions governing Social Security payments, Medicare and Medicaid benefits, and the administration of assistance payments for the needy aged, blind and disabled, the proposal for reforming the welfare system for families with dependent children was not included. This I consider to be of major importance. The Congress finally realized that the American people are not in favor of any such drastic measure.

My experience in working with Tennessee's welfare programs has convinced me that the responsibility of administration of public assistance as well as social services should be vested in the states rather than the federal

government. By this, I mean that the states plan, implement, and control all programs. The federal portion of the cost should be provided through block grants to the states. The precedent for this has already been established by the Revenue Sharing Act, itself a landmark piece of legislation.

If we at the state level want more responsibility of policy-making as well as administration, we must prove ourselves accountable for our actions. We owe the taxpayer the same careful management that the stockholders of a business or industrial corporation demand of their executive officers. Only through sound fiscal management can we earn the right to make decisions.

We in Tennessee are earning that right through careful budgeting, emphasis on quality control, the establishment of additional fiscal controls, including an internal audit unit, strict monitoring of our contracts for the purchase of social services, and special attention to staff training and safeguards against fraud and overpayment. During the coming year we will continue to stress efficiency and economy in administration of the welfare program in order to ensure that tax funds are conserved for the benefit of people who are truly in need. These we will undertake to help with all the resources of this Department.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF LITHUANIAN SEAMAN

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again call to the attention of my colleagues the plight of the brave Lithuanian seaman, Simas Kudirka. The third anniversary of his capture by Soviet authorities occurred in November 1972 after my election but prior to my seating as a Member of the 93d Congress.

I feel it is vitally important that Congress strongly urge the President of the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations to make every effort possible to secure the release of Simas Kudirka. I should like to emphasize my firm commitment to freeing this brave patriot by including the following two letters written by me in the RECORD.

HOMWOOD, ILL.,
November 20, 1972.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
The President of the United States of America, the White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This month the Lithuanian community of America is commemorating the third anniversary of the Simas Kudirka incident. I am sure that you will recall that episode in which a seaman of Lithuanian nationality attempted to defect from the U.S.S.R. while on duty with a fishing fleet. He sought sanctuary on the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Vigilant, several miles off the coast of Massachusetts, but was denied the protection of the United States.

In an incredible sequence of events, contrary to the best traditions of our Nation, Simas Kudirka was brutalized in the presence of American seamen and literally dragged from the Vigilant by a Soviet boarding party. A sense of outrage and shame pervaded the World as a result of this incident.

Your pronouncements following the occurrence did much to assuage the feelings of bitterness and humiliation experienced by all Americans. Especially, your words gave a

measure of comfort to Lithuanian-Americans, a large number of whom I am proud to represent as their United States Representative-Elect from the Third Congressional District, Illinois.

The purpose of this letter is a. to call upon you to join with me and my constituents, in the name of Simas Kudirka, in a reaffirmation of the United States support of the policy of self-determination and freedom for all peoples, and b. to request any and all efforts on your part to assist Simas Kudirka and his poor family who have been so severely punished for his attempted escape to our shores.

We are confident that with a dedication to this principle we shall secure peace and dignity for all mankind.

Respectfully,
ROBERT P. HANRAHAN,
Representative-Elect, U.S. Congress.

HOMWOOD, ILL.,
November 20, 1972.

His Excellency KURT WALDHEIM,
Secretary General of the United Nations,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: As United States Representative-Elect for the Third Congressional District, Illinois, I am privileged to address this letter to you on behalf of my constituency and notably those Americans of Lithuanian heritage that I represent in the greater metropolitan area of the City of Chicago, Illinois.

This month we are commemorating the gallantry of Simas Kudirka, a Lithuanian now imprisoned in the Soviet Union because he dared to be free. His attempt to escape from Soviet domination drew international attention. He has become a symbol of the Lithuanian spirit of freedom.

The people of Lithuania will never submit to the oppression of their state and religious institutions by foreign authority. Recently their indomitable will to maintain their independence was illustrated by public demonstrations against their oppressors, self-immolations, and the courageous acts of 17,000 Lithuanians who signed petitions of protest delivered to you at great peril to themselves and their families.

I call these events to your attention to remind the United Nations that the people of this great Nation are ever mindful of their responsibilities to the international community. We join with you in the search for a better world in which men may live side by side in freedom and security. To this end we request that the United Nations undertake to vouchsafe the rights of men such as Simas Kudirka. We call upon you to bend every effort in this respect. An anxious world awaits your deliberations, both as to Simas Kudirka's fate and your response to the petition of 17,000 Lithuanians.

Respectfully,
ROBERT P. HANRAHAN,
Representative-Elect, U.S. Congress.

LEGISLATION TO PERMIT PRAYER IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I offer for consideration by the House a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would permit prayer in public buildings. The language of the proposed amend-

ment is simple and direct. Here is what it says:

Nothing contained in this Constitution shall abridge the right of persons lawfully assembled, in any public building which is supported in whole or in part through the expenditure of public funds, to participate in non-denominational prayer.

During most of the existence of the Republic, many schools opened each day's session with prayer. When citizens gathered for meetings in county court-houses and city halls, prayers were frequently offered. In this body, the House chaplain precedes our sessions with prayer.

Prayer in schools was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court some 10 years ago. It is the right of the people to make their own decision on a matter of such fundamental importance to many of them. My proposed amendment to the Constitution would give them an opportunity to exercise that right.

TRIBUTE TO J. C. PHILLIPS, EDITOR OF BORGER NEWS HERALD

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the history of our great Nation is punctuated throughout with names which are synonymous with courage, foresight, and ingenuity. Giants such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas A. Edison, Abraham Lincoln, Alexander Hamilton, Douglas MacArthur are universally known and revered.

But this is also a land of unsung heroes. How many thousands and even millions of our countrymen have sacrificed and given a labor of love for America, without compensation or the praise of men? It is not always easy to be a patriot, nor are those who are willing to be visible immune from assault or criticism.

Fortunately, there are those who view principle above self; it is with their faithful support that we are able to forge on. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay respect to just such a man. I am privileged to represent him in the U.S. Congress, and am fortunate to have the counsel of his wisdom. Mr. J. C. Phillips is not an average man; he is extraordinary. The editor of a smalltown newspaper in the Texas Panhandle, Mr. Phillips has a constituency and following that is nationwide. He has come to symbolize that which is wholesome, sacred, and good about America, and his pen has moved the thoughts and hearts of many whose eyes have crossed the pages of his newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, for many years J. C. Phillips has worked tirelessly for a cause to which he is fully dedicated, our Nation. Recently he wrote a letter to a friend which I have been privileged to share. I believe he offers a message worthy of our consideration; certainly he is deserving of our thanks:

BORGER NEWS-HERALD,
Borger, Texas, January 20, 1973.

Dr. GEORGE S. BENSON,
National Education Program,
Searcy, Arkansas

DEAR DR. BENSON: Thank you for your thoughtful letter of January 15, 1973, with which you enclosed a check for \$25 for the Americanism Fund. You are one of a very few who have ever thought to do this. Usually there is a little left over from National Newspaper Week advertising to help keep alive the Americanism Fund, and in no time at all this is exhausted.

When Ruth and I observed our 50th wedding anniversary, September 22, 1970, all of a sudden the realization came to me that up until that time, I always took it for granted that only old people had golden wedding anniversaries.

Having reached the enviable status of middle age, when on December 23, 1972, I observed my 73rd birthday, I feel that it is proper that I should take time to reflect on whatever contribution my being here might be worthy of note.

Although I have friendly and pleasant contact by mail with many dedicated patriots throughout our beloved country, I am forced to recognize the obvious, which is, "The poet is honored save in his own home community, and a man only becomes an expert when discussing controversial matters when he is far away from home."

To be sure, having lived here in Borger since July 27, 1931, as manager of the Borger News-Herald, Ruth and I have many friends in the immediate community of our home surroundings. Strangely enough, Hutchinson County votes about 65 percent Republican (presumably conservative) and at least four or five people in the city of Borger have, of their own volition, extended more than just a slap on the back or verbal compliments for what I consider my service to God and Country.

You can understand what I am talking about, and I am sure the same applies to others who dare to expose names and faces of our enemies, when I say that it takes a somewhat different kind of courage or the simplicity of naivety, to fight subversion and treason continually in the local newspaper of which they happen to be an editor.

Imagine the home town football team, for example the Borger Bulldogs, playing a conference team in their own football stadium, opposed by a strong team either from Amarillo or Lubbock, and there are only four or five Borger people present to view the game in the cheering section set aside for what should be the loyal home town supporters of the team.

This will give you some understanding of the strain under which an editor works when sincerely down through the years, he has attempted to give to his readership vital information not otherwise obtainable in the national news media, either in print or over the air, or voiced by elected representatives who are the ones who should be defending our country instead of fighting and shaming the handful of patriots who dare to defend our national sovereignty and demand that our representative Republic be completely free of alien control or influence.

Such a letter as you wrote, with which you sent the check for \$25, is like a candle burning in a dark room where a friendly light is greatly needed.

As you probably know, I have never solicited contributions; although, I have spent considerable time and money sending out pertinent data to equally concerned patriots.

During the 1964 effort to elect Goldwater Republicans really thought I was a great guy. You live and learn. Most of them could care less whether I was fighting Communism; but just so long as it helped to put Republicans in office, it satisfied their political

whims for me to blast off as I have been doing.

Just why I have been prompted to write this letter is not quite clear to me. I am not asking for sympathy. I would like for those who are doing what I am doing to be better understood by the people who believe in them but do nothing to help them.

Because you are truly a great dedicated patriot, it means a great deal for you to recognize my humble efforts as you have done.

Continuing with you in the service of God and Country, and may God bless you and keep you, I am,

Sincerely,

J. C. PHILLIPS.

FIRE SAFETY IN NURSING HOMES

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, on January 26 of last year, tragedy struck in my congressional district. The Green Nursing Home burned to the ground during the early morning hours, and all 10 persons inside the home were killed.

Unfortunately, this tragedy was not the first of its kind in the United States. National Fire Protection Association records show that since 1961, there have been 34 multiple fire deaths in nursing homes in which three or more lives were lost, with an overall total of 283 deaths. This is an average of more than eight persons per fire and an average of more than three fires per year.

Moreover, even though there seem to be few reliable statistics on the number of fires in nursing homes in which one or two persons have lost their lives, the American Nursing Home Association has estimated that there may be as many as 500 single death fires in nursing homes each year.

Accordingly, regardless of the causes of any of these fires, there is one aspect about fire safety in our country's nursing homes which remains abundantly clear: The record is appalling.

In an effort to assure that Federal responsibilities in these matters are met, I am today reintroducing three bills which were presented to Congress in the aftermath of the Green Nursing Home fire in my district. This legislative program would, in essence, accomplish the following objectives:

First, it would require that intermediate care facilities, by far the most fire prone of any class of nursing homes, meet the same standards of safety now required of extended care facilities and skilled nursing homes certified under the medicare and medicaid programs;

Second, it would authorize the Federal Housing Administration to guarantee the loan of funds to any nursing home facility for the expressed purpose of purchasing fire safety equipment; and

Third, it would require, as a condition of eligibility for the receipt of funds under section 232 of the National Housing act and title VI of the Public Health Service Act, that nursing home facilities be in conformity with the provisions

of the life safety code, or that they be striving to meet the code's fire safety standards.

Now is the time to act on these proposals. We cannot sit back idly and wait for tragedy to strike again. Our older Americans have been victimized by neglect for too long, and nothing less than a total commitment to their safety and well-being is needed to confront the problems of fire safety in America's nursing homes.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be worthwhile at this point to recall the words of Mr. Richard E. Stevens, director of engineering services of the National Fire Protection Association, when testifying before the special studies subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations:

Why do facilities for the care and housing of the elderly have such a poor fire record? Fire experience in places where the elderly are housed and cared for indicates that the elderly present a special and unique fire problem. They are responsible for a significant number of fires due to the physical and mental circumstances which accompany old age. In addition, their reaction to the discovery of fire does not necessarily suggest to them the need to alert other occupants of the buildings or to save themselves. In a fire, the elderly are not only more helpless than the average person trapped by fire but they are often transfixed by the emergency, even refusing to leave their quarters and refusing efforts to remove them from the building. Having been taken out of the building, the elderly are apt to return to the burning structure.

The characteristics, which I believe are the most applicable to the discussion here, have occurred time after time in fire emergencies where patients are nonambulatory or are heavily sedated or strapped in their beds.

Mr. Speaker, while the above-mentioned program is not intended to constitute a comprehensive approach to problems of the aging, this program will correct the most glaring deficiencies in Federal law which permit the existence of nursing homes with substandard fire safety devices.

It is my strong conviction that enactment of this program should be one of the first orders of business during the 93d Congress. It would be the right thing to do for our older Americans.

HEROIN MAINTENANCE

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, there has been much controversy lately over the issue of heroin maintenance programs. As one who vigorously opposes this concept, and has introduced legislation to prohibit such a program in this country, I was pleased to see the following item appear in the Jack Anderson column of the Washington Post, January 19, 1973:

On a confidential mission to Britain, the federal government's top "narc doctor" investigated the British system of permitting heroin addicts to receive legal "fixes". In theory, this cuts the profit motive from illicit narcotics, and some Americans are eager

to try it here. But Dr. Edward Lewis, medical officer for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, concluded the British system would be of dubious value in the United States. He found that even the British clinics are leaning away from heroin and toward intravenous doses of methadone. Lewis also noted that Britain has less than 3,000 addicts far more controllable than the estimated 500,000 in the United States. Providing legal heroin for American addicts, Lewis believes, would create new addicts without curing old ones.

THE 1972 SYNERGY AWARD

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House Committee on Public Works, I have enjoyed a close and constructive working relationship with the General Services Administration and its Public Buildings Service. It was, therefore, with special pleasure that I learned that GSA Acting Administrator Arthur F. Sampson had received a very high honor in recognition of his outstanding leadership as both Acting Administrator and as Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service.

On November 19, 1972, the Society of American Registered Architects presented Art Sampson with its Synergy III Award, given annually to the individual who has contributed most, in its opinion, to the advancement of architecture, environment, and the fine arts. Mr. Sampson was the unanimous selection of the society for this award, previous recipients of which have included Buckminster Fuller, Luigi Nervi, and J. Irwin Miller, chairman of the board of the Cummins Engine Co.

With your permission, I insert in the RECORD at this point the text of the remarks made at the time of the presentation, since I feel they reflect quite accurately on the high quality of Art Sampson's leadership and dedication to public service, as well as the respect with which he is viewed by the private sector:

THE 1972 SYNERGY AWARD

(Remarks made by Blake Hughes, publisher of Architectural Record)

The Synergy Award of the Society of American Registered Architects is given each year to an individual who has made a significant contribution towards the advancement of the profession.

I shall remind you of just two recent distinguished recipients of this award.

In 1970, Buckminster Fuller was honored for his tireless efforts to make us understand that we live in a spaceship—Earth—with an exhaustible supply of energy and resources that must be husbanded.

And in 1971, the award was given to J. Irwin Miller, Chairman of the Board of the Cummins Engine Company for fostering the highest quality of architectural design not only in the corporate buildings of his far-flung company, but in the public buildings of Columbus, Indiana, where his firm is headquartered.

This year's recipient has made—and continues with each passing month to make—

new, significant, and often unique contributions to the advancement of the architectural profession, from his very powerful position in the high councils of our Federal government.

He makes these contributions from not one but two major offices: He is at one and the same time Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service and Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration. Arthur Sampson has been the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service for three years—and as such is (if you think about it) surely the largest client for architecture and building in the history of the world—and I do not except the Pyramid-building Pharaohs or the Caesars who built Rome.

Here are some numbers:

As PBS Commissioner, Arthur Sampson manages (and when I say "manages" I do not just mean is titular head of, I mean manages) 25,000 employees including nearly 1,000 professionals. He is the landlord of nearly one quarter of a billion square feet of building space in 10,000 buildings owned or leased. At this moment he has 1,500 (give or take a few) building projects underway—accounting for three-quarters of a billion dollars worth of building contracts (give or take ten or twenty million). His annual budget is about one billion dollars!

Mr. Sampson has new ideas and new concepts—many of them revolutionary, most of them well accepted by the building industry—bouncing off all four sides of that billion dollar framework.

For example: He devised—and got through Congress with, as they say, "a little help from his friends"—a totally new financing technique for Federal construction. In brief, it establishes a revolving Federal buildings fund, made up from unexpended balances of GSA appropriations, and income from all Federal agencies who occupy space provided by GSA. The income from these rental charges will provide for GSA's operation and maintenance of all buildings, rental payments for its leased space, with enough left over to fund future construction.

In addition, Administrator Sampson charted and championed legislation authorizing GSA's Public Buildings Service to enter into lease-purchase and lease-construction contracts making possible the rapid liquidation of a large backlog of authorized buildings without huge current Congressional appropriations.

In simplest terms, the buildings would be privately-financed giving the Federal government valuable new options either to use available funds for higher priority programs or to reduce appropriations.

This is all very complicated, and it took the Administrator two pages of fine print to explain it to the readers of Architectural Record.

These new techniques—the revolving fund plus the leasing methods—are indeed innovative—they make sense, they get buildings built, they put the financial responsibility clearly where it belongs, they keep the new buildings and their land on the local tax roles, they could boost the GNP by no less than \$1.5 billion in 1973—and they might even help hold down our taxes, and that's revolutionary!

But this is just the beginning: Consider also these accomplishments of our honoree: He has created a whole new management information system to keep his agency and all professionals and builders involved up-to-date on all developments affecting jobs—in short, he has in large measure converted the loopy red tape in his agency into a straight and direct route from conception of a job need to a Certificate of Occupancy.

He has, as everyone in the industry knows by now, issued construction management contracts on a wide variety of jobs—from the huge multi-building Social Security project

to some really quite modest jobs; and he is working with all kinds of professionals—contractors, consultants, and architects—to see who will do the best job of managing. He is, in the best sense of the word—experimenting with ways to bring a new standard of efficiency to the building process.

Also he has, without getting caught up as so many have in the Buck-Rogers aspects, or on the other hand, with the dubious proprietary technology so many are peddling, effectively experimented with systems building.

And he has introduced to the Federal building program the concept of life-cycle costing—demanding of architects and engineers not lowest first cost, (that tragic concept which has brought us so many bad buildings) but the concept of lowest cost for the life of the building.

This interest in life-cycle costing catalyzed his interest in energy conservation long before it became the "popular" subject it is today. He took time out of his tight schedule to contribute thoughtfully to Architectural Record's Roundtable on Energy Conservation last fall, and has since held a similar Roundtable on ways to conserve energy in build-within the Federal agencies.

Moreover, he has initiated major studies in the area of building fire safety, including recently a \$600,000, three-year study of combustibility of building materials to be conducted by BRAB.

It is not possible here to more than hint at the scope of Arthur Sampson's achievements. But we must provide a balanced picture. Yes, he is an outstanding innovator—and surely we can already deduce his energy and enthusiasm, his salesmanship and showmanship, his expertise in administration and finance.

Already we see that he is a man who knows how to root out waste, motivate people; breakthrough the rusty barricades of custom, get things done.

But that's not all. For, let's face it, it is possible to organize ordinariness, mass produce mediocrity and finance cut-rate solutions. So I want to emphasize here tonight that Administrator Sampson's persistent pursuit of excellence—of quality—is the counterpart of his genius for efficiency and financial reform. Indeed he views the latter as merely instrumental to the former.

He has stated categorically that GSA will no longer tolerate shoddy construction and design. At the same time he has recognized that, in a period of rising costs and stiff competition for capital, waste and inefficiency are killers of quality. Good architecture doesn't come cheap; therefore, cost must be reduced by their initial costs or life-cycle costs.

Again and again we are made aware of Arthur Sampson's concern with quality—his ethic of excellence.

He said recently, "Environmental, social and quality concerns are a luxury in a primitive industry but an essential part in the civilization of construction."

Evidence of his search for excellence is abundant. For example . . .

His eagerness not only to contribute, but to listen and learn—be it from dedicated experts: (witness "the GSA-Sponsored International Environmental Conference on Building Construction and Use" and the already mentioned GSA-National Bureau of Standards Roundtable on Energy Conservation in Public Buildings)—or be it in the classroom where he, who could teach the subject, studies for a master's degree in Public Administration.

More evidence—his ardent support of the Presidential program to strengthen the relationship between the government and the arts by placing works of art in new Federal buildings and allotting a percentage of a building's cost for works of art.

His championing of excellence in office design because, as he put it, "that means hap-

pier people and happier people turn out more and better work."

His leadership in GSA's positive moves on building preservation—not just in terms of giving new life to old buildings (as in the designation last month of the St. Paul, Minnesota Federal Courts Building as an Historic Monument, but also in terms of rehabilitation and restoration (as with the major mural restoration project at the Department of Justice Building).

Since June 2nd, Arthur Sampson has been the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, which puts him in charge of nearly 40,000 employees and assets of nearly 12 billion dollars and it is no special secret that when he emerges from his protocol retirement, he'd like President Nixon to remove the adjective in front of Administrator. We'd like that, too, and I doubt if he'd mind if you felt moved on this occasion to write your Congressmen along those lines.

I would remind you that since taking on that post, he has appointed a top-level staff to participate in a Presidential Task Force that is now reviewing Civil Service procedures for examining, testing and employing architects (among others) in the Federal agencies, and . . .

Working with the National Public Advisory panel, Administrator Sampson and the GSA have strengthened the GSA design policy as originally formulated in the excellent document, "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture."

And that's a move in the right direction . . . For that move in the right direction—along with so many others over these past three years—it is my pleasure, Administrator Sampson, on behalf of the members of the Society of American Registered Architects, to present to you that organization's highest award—for service to the profession—the 1972 Synergy Award.

HAIL TO THE REDSKINS

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post on this past Tuesday said it well for all of us in hailing the Redskins home from Super Bowl VII. Our Nation's Capital has all too often been divided, full of suspicion, distrust, and lack of knowledge about fellow citizens.

But as the Post noted,

When losers become winners something almost mystical begins to happen. At the stadium, people from Prince George's exchange exhilarated shouts with people from Shaw, people from Anacostia buy beer for people from Fairfax and the governor of Virginia starts to call the team "The Virginia Redskins."

People who were perpetual losers take on new life and their spirits begin to swell as do their human capacities. Race, class, geography, income and status diminish as dividers between people in the wash of euphoria that a winning team engenders. For a little while, thanks to the Redskins, this area became more of a community and was given a glimpse of what people can be when they are just being people and have a common thing to care about—even when that common thing is as frivolous as football or as important as not being a loser any more.

Mr. Speaker, the Redskins have done so much for this town, even in losing they deserve a pat on the back.

OPENING NIGHT U.S.A.

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am sure many of my colleagues had the opportunity over the holidays to view an unprecedented creative marriage of entertainment and public service in the December 25, 1972, television special "Opening Night U.S.A." I am prompted to commend this effort that brought several firsts to television.

The special was brought to viewers in select prime time in a holiday period that usually offers a wide selection of perennial repeats. CBS-TV and its sponsor, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, are to be congratulated for meeting a public need with outstanding entertainment during the holidays. Further, the host Mr. Ed McMahon, noted for quality programs, provided a vital link in presenting superstar talent with family appeal in a unique first time on television format.

It served the public by bringing brilliant Broadway and night club "Opening Night" performances of Sammy Davis, Jr., Milton Berle, 5th Dimension, and Debbie Reynolds to the free medium of television that only select upper-income families could normally afford to attend.

Further, this new thinking program is notable because it was presented in an uncluttered institutional atmosphere by the Teamsters who are the first labor group to tell of their little known community activities to a mass audience.

Astronaut/environmentalist, Wally Schirra, spokesman for the Teamsters, told with confident ease of the "America on the Move" van which is traveling to more than 80 cities expressing the Teamsters' concern for unsolved problems in America by contributing to drug abuse prevention and the improvement of our environment.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of a 24-page authoritative free booklet on the drug tragedy are being distributed through educators and law enforcement officers by the touring van. It is available free by writing "America on the Move Productions" 1041 North Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., 90046.

As its contribution to ecology, the project has joined with the Boy Scouts of America to distribute millions of litter bags, an additional step to the planting of miles of red, white, and blue flowers.

Further, the Teamsters are sponsoring a national essay contest designed to get our young people thinking about what America on the move means to them, with prizes of \$15,000 in scholarships and U.S. savings bonds.

The Teamsters are focusing on major national problems and I am convinced that the start of the cure begins with public understanding which is being accomplished by this project's unique use of effective sponsor messages in the mass medium of television.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate CBS-TV, the producers of the program, Mr. Ed McMahon and Mr. Nicholas Torzeski, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its general president Mr. Frank E. Fitzsimmons that brought this inspirational, entertaining, and much needed "first" to television and I wish to call it to the attention of the FCC and the many committees that have an interest in television service to the Nation.

POLICEMAN'S "BILL OF RIGHTS" AND POLICE COURT COSTS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, I reintroduced two bills, H.R. 266 and H.R. 269, which would provide benefits for the rank and file officer who is fighting crime on the "front lines."

H.R. 266 would authorize the Attorney General to make grants to every law enforcement official who is a defendant in any civil action arising out of the performance of his official duties. These grants would include the reasonable costs of investigation and legal fees.

Many times an officer has had to defend himself for actions he has had to take while simply doing his job, yet he has been forced to pay such expenses out of his own pocket. It has been shown that these complaints are usually nothing more than nuisance suits. Such lawsuits are even more frivolous when one realizes police departments across the Nation have disciplinary procedures for processing complaints against officers to which citizens can appeal if there is an actual offense.

H.R. 269, the law enforcement officers bill of rights, is identical to legislation cosponsored by 125 colleagues in the 92d Congress. It would provide for the right of a police officer to engage in political activity during his off-duty time; guarantee police officers the same civil rights enjoyed by all other citizens; set up a grievance panel to hear the grievances of police officers who claim their civil rights had been violated; and would deny LEAA funds to any community that did not conform to the provisions of this bill.

It is regrettable that legislation of this nature is needed at all. Law enforcement officers should be entitled to the same protection of the laws they are required to enforce. Policemen should be as free of intimidation and harassment during the process of a hearing as is the average citizen, and my bill would accomplish this objective.

The job of a policeman has never been easy. In spite of the additional demands, dangers, and harassment that today's officer has to cope with, the caliber of policemen willing to serve our communities is admirably high. We have increased the rights of the defendant with little regard for the civil rights of the policeman, making his job more difficult

and at the same time we have failed to understand the problems of the officer on the street.

We owe this bill of rights to our police. It is a visible symbol that we in the Congress can offer, as Representatives of the people of the United States, to demonstrate that we do indeed give full support to our law enforcement personnel. This policeman's bill of rights is merely a formal statement of that fundamental fact.

I urge the continued support of my colleagues to assist in the passage of these timely and important bills.

MASSACHUSETTS RESOLUTION

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, it has been over 2½ months since we were informed that "peace was at hand." Yet, the bombing and killing continues. The time has indeed come for the Congress to reassert its constitutional powers and take action to end the war unless a peace treaty is signed immediately.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit to the House a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives calling upon the Congress of the United States to pass legislation for the complete and immediate withdrawal of all American Forces from Southeast Asia.

The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTIONS MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO ENACT LEGISLATION FOR COMPLETE U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

Whereas, the bombing of the people and territory of Vietnam and Southeast Asia is a wrongful and immoral escalation of our role in the Indochina war; and

Whereas, continued bombing in Vietnam and Southeast Asia is a flagrant and direct violation of the declared policy of the Nixon Administration to end the war; and

Whereas, the national interest would be best served by a negotiated agreement for prisoner release and by the immediate and complete withdrawal of all material and armed forces—land, sea and air—in and over all of Southeast Asia; and

Whereas, it is within the scope and authority of Congressional power and responsibility to cut all funds from the military budget for military expenditures in Southeast Asia; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Massachusetts House of Representatives respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to prepare at once legislation designated to accomplish the aforesaid objective and requests the President of the United States to expedite the implementation of such action; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and to each member thereof from the Commonwealth.

House of Representatives, adopted, January 10, 1973.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the United States of America has lost one of its greatest citizens and one of the most courageous leaders of its history, through the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson.

And through the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, many of us—and I am proud to count myself among them—have lost a loyal and devoted friend.

It is ironic that our two surviving former Presidents—Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson—should have died within a few weeks of each other. They had so much in common. Both were men of the people, rising from the most discouraging poverty to the highest office in the Nation. Both were suddenly catapulted into the Presidency to succeed men almost totally different from them in style of thought and action.

Through circumstances beyond their control, neither man was totally popular in the White House. But both men had the integrity and courage to scorn easy popularity in search of more lasting and worthwhile goals.

Harry S. Truman lived to see much of his record vindicated and to hear men who once scorned him, call him great. And I am convinced that history, eventually, will take a generous and approving backward look at the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Certainly no man can doubt Lyndon Johnson's courage in office. No man can doubt his burning desire to serve the American people as well, if not better, than any man who ever occupied the White House. Nobody can doubt his sincere passion to build a truly great society in which all men would be at peace, and hunger, poverty and ignorance would be banished from the earth.

He wanted desperately to be remembered as a great President.

Some of us—including myself—disagreed with the methods he chose or with particular segments of the future society that he envisaged.

On many occasions I found it necessary to disagree with his philosophy—sometimes quite vigorously. But I did so always with great respect for his courage and his intentions. I am proud to say I never lost his friendship or his trust.

Mr. Speaker, Lyndon Johnson was a child of Capitol Hill. He was a distinguished Member of this House and an even more distinguished leader of the other body. I do not think he was ever as happy in any other capacity as he was while serving in the Congress of the United States. And few men have served here as effectively as he served.

With the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, every citizen is diminished a little. Indeed, the entire Nation is diminished a little, for he served us well and

he served his country well. With our sorrow today we should mingle both gratitude and pride that we produced from our soil a citizen of his magnitude, a leader of his stature and vision.

I would like to extend the most sincere sympathy of Mrs. Teague and myself to his wonderful widow, Lady Bird, and to his two fine daughters, Luci and Lynda.

NCC EXPLOITS ITS CHRISTIAN MEMBERSHIP

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the National Council of Churches, under its new leadership of Rev. W. Sterling Cary, has lost little time in attacking the profit incentive of free enterprise.

Strangely, Reverend Cary and his voiceless membership make no demands against monopolistic operations of Communist nations or some black majority-ruled countries in Africa, nor do they demand to know why the Soviet Union or Red China chooses to make "investments" in "developing" nations.

Perhaps the U.S. corporations should ask the National Council of Churches to explain some of the tax dodges of that quasi-religious lobbying organization including guaranteeing lecture fees to non-Christians like Imamu Baraka to deliver hate American and hate white lectures.

I insert in the RECORD related news clippings:

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times, January 17, 1973]

FIRMS QUESTIONED ON INVESTMENTS IN AFRICAN STATES

NEW YORK.—Six Protestant church groups said today they have asked 12 U.S. corporations in which they own stock to explain their involvement in the Republic of South Africa and Angola.

"For decades, U.S. companies have invested in South Africa, where apartheid is the law of the land. These operations have been virtually unscrutinized. They have made huge profits there, while paying their black workers pitifully inadequate wages," said the Rev. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches, at a news conference.

Cary said the churches have asked the corporations to include the request on annual stockholder proxy statements.

The corporations are Caterpillar, Chrysler, Eastman Kodak, First National City Bank, General Electric, International Business Machines, International Telephone & Telegraph, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Texaco, Xerox, Phillips Petroleum and Exxon.

The churches, besides the National Council are American Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, United Methodist, United Presbyterian and Unitarian Universalist. They claim 41 million members.

[From the Evening Star and Daily News, Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1972]

CAN THE NCC SURVIVE MR. CARY?

(By Lester Kinsolving)

DALLAS.—The National Council of Churches possibly may survive the three-year presi-

dency of the Rev. W. Sterling Cary—but not if his administration is anything like the General Assembly which met here.

Cary, a United Church of Christ official from New York City, spent nine months as chairman of planning for the triennial meeting.

The result was disastrous from the very first day, when the NCC invited black militant poet Imamu Amiri Baraka (formerly LeRoi Jones of Newark) as one of its featured lecturers.

Baraka, a playwright and porn poet, delivered a 90-minute, obviously ill-prepared, rambling hate-America-and-whitey war dance with the flatulence of a poison gas bag. It virtually could have been duplicated by using old tape recordings of anachronistic people such as Stokely Carmichael.

Baraka's ranting was devoid of the frequent and vicious anti-Semitism ("cracking steel knuckles in a Jew lady's mouth") which has been so recurrent in his writing that his invitation by the NCC evoked strong protest from the leaders of the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

During a press conference Baraka declined to repudiate such sentiments.

It took newsmen two days to pry loose the fact that the NCC had guaranteed payment of \$1,500 to meet Baraka's lecture fee.

"His fee is of no concern to the press!" Cary loftily informed numerous reporters from national and church media.

And Dr. David Hunter, the NCC's deputy general secretary, reacted with: "It's nobody's damned business! And you can quote me!"

It subsequently became apparent why there was such a fervent attempt to conceal expenditures of money contributed by the estimated 42 million members of 33 denominations who comprise the NCC.

It was learned that San Antonio's Catholic auxiliary Bishop Patrick Flores—who was put on the same platform as the \$1,500 Baraka, but who by contrast, had his lecture prepared—was not paid a dime.

When asked how he thought this astounding financial discrimination will appear to the nation's Catholics, including Chicanos, Cary laughed and replied, "I think they will celebrate the fact that the bishop was close enough and had enough of a budget to be with us."

Flores two years ago pawned his bishop's ring so he could help the poor.

Commented Orthodox Bishop Mark Lipa of Massachusetts after hearing Baraka's demand for revolution and the destruction of capitalism: "This is the end of the NCC."

And Houston's Methodist Bishop Kenneth Copeland added: "I'm critical of a program which does not provide someone to answer a man of this sort."

Cary, a generally soft-spoken and affable 44-year-old who bears something of a physical resemblance to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, also disclosed, when asked, that he was a signer of the notorious Black Manifesto.

When asked during a press conference if he had ever repudiated this violent, bigoted and hate-filled document, he replied instead: "Conditions in America made the Black Manifesto a necessity. And those conditions are worse now."

[From the Dallas Morning News, Dec. 8, 1972]
DRUGS, LETTUCE: VARIED RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY NCC

(By Helen Parmley)

In the final hours of the ninth triennial meeting of the General Assembly of the National Council of Churches, delegates debated and adopted 12 resolutions ranging from the rights of children and the drug

OXIX—130—Part 2

traffic to a boycott on lettuce picked by non-United Farm Workers at hotels where the council meets in the future.

In a "rump session" of the Assembly, which will be eliminated in favor of a smaller, more representative board in the future, the 800 denominational representatives passed a resolution on Indochina that urged all parties in conflict to conclude the announced peace agreement "including a cease-fire without further delay."

An approved amendment added, "and until such a cease-fire is possible, the United States immediately cease its bombing attacks."

One of those opposing the resolution was the Rev. Douglas Oyan, United Presbyterian minister from Peoria, Ill., and former pastor to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. Declaring that the resolution was too judgmental, the Rev. Mr. Oyan said, "They (Laird and other government officials) struggle for peace as much as you and I in seeking the will of God."

Other resolutions adopted included: "The Rights of Children" which urged "quality developmental child care services" rather than "custodial child care" and opposed legislation that forces children of welfare mothers into custodial day care.

"An Appeal for Concern for Fellow Christians in the Middle East" which urged all member churches of NCC to "develop contacts by which they may reach a more compassionate understanding of the plight of all people in the Middle East."

"The Drug Traffic," which expressed concern for the education of all persons regarding abuse of drugs, tobacco and alcoholic beverages and encouraged churches to "more vigorously lift the religious values which under gird the sanctity of human life"

"Human Rights," which urged all denominations as well as individual Christians to consider implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as one of their highest priorities.

"Funding of Higher Education," which encouraged support for legislation to appropriate "Basic Opportunity Grants" to disadvantaged persons living below the poverty level. This resolution was referred to the council's governing board.

During the plenary session Wednesday night, delegates adopted a resolution to demilitarize American society, encourage defense industries to engage in production for peaceful purposes, urge Congress to reassert its powers concerning U.S. commitments abroad and to eliminate war.

In introducing the resolution, Dr. William P. Thompson of New York, stated clerk of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and chairman of a national inquiry group on war crimes, said, "War crimes are not only war crimes, but sins."

"They are not limited to the Lieutenant Calleys. They are a corporate sin . . . of the body politic of which you and I are part . . . If the NCC has anything to say about the situation, it has to say something about that sin."

DAVID VAN VACTOR

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, after enriching the lives of many Tennesseans for 25 years with the sound of symphonic music, David Van Vactor has retired as conductor and musical director of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Van Vactor's retirement clearly represents a great loss to the musical arts in our community. All of us will miss hearing the sound of David Van Vactor's special musical genius.

Mr. Van Vactor joined the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra in 1947 after distinguishing himself with the Chicago and Kansas City Symphony Orchestras. On the international scene, David Van Vactor guest conducted such famous orchestras as the London Philharmonic, the Frankfurt Jugend Symphonie, the Palmengarten Symphony, and the State Symphony Orchestra of Chile.

Musical composition also filled the career of David Van Vactor as witness the many commissions which he fulfilled for symphony societies both in the United States and abroad.

David Van Vactor may have taken his final bow as the conductor of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra, but the applause for his work will follow him into retirement.

The enclosed editorial from the Knoxville News Sentinel sums up the admiration and appreciation we all share for David Van Vactor.

GOOD LUCK, DAVID

David Van Vactor, for 25 years the conductor and musical director of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra, has decided to hang up his baton. His resignation leaves a void in the cultural life of the community which will be difficult to fill. Music is his life—composing, arranging, teaching, conducting—as it also is for thousands of Knoxville music lovers and others elsewhere where his impact is felt.

Music will continue to dominate as he remains a professor of music at the University of Tennessee where he has taught since 1947. Music has brought him many rewards both here and abroad and we are more culturally aware because of his devotion to the art.

We wish David and his wife, Ginger, the very best.

BILL FOR TAXPAYERS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a bill I am introducing today to give all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns. In application, this means that the single and head of household taxpayers would be able to use the "joint return" schedule.

The current discrimination against single taxpayers is the result of an historical quirk. In the 1940's many States adopted community property laws which provided that one-half of a couple's income had been earned by the spouse, whether or not the spouse was working. Congress then changed the Federal tax laws to conform to this situation, thereby lowering the Federal tax burden on married people in all States, but neglecting to take into account the economic hardship imposed on the unmarried.

This bill would not discriminate against married persons filing joint returns, but would simply remove the unfair and inequitable rates now paid by single taxpayers. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 attempted to mitigate the discrimination against the single taxpayer, but unfortunately it did not go far enough. A single taxpayer can still pay as much as 20 percent more in taxes than the married taxpayer, and a head of household taxpayer, 10 percent more. Approximately 25 million taxpayers would be affected by this legislation. I believe that taxes should reflect the differences in the taxpayer's responsibilities for dependent support, but the way to do this is through exemptions for dependents, not through different tax rate schedules.

This legislation presently has bipartisan support from 77 Members of Congress. Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate by ROBERT PACKWOOD, Republican of Oregon. I also am pleased to report that this measure will be considered with the tax reform legislation by the House Ways and Means Committee later this year.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the members of the minority party of the House of Representatives, my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) and my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ARENDS) have dispatched a telegram which I believe is of serious concern to every Member of the House whether Democrat or Republican.

The deliberations which my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are undergoing on this subject will, I sincerely hope, lead to a correction of this unfair and inequitable situation. I include the text of the telegram in the RECORD at this point:

TELEGRAM

January 19, 1973.

HON. JOHN W. GARDNER,
Common Cause,
Washington, D.C.
MR. RALPH NADER,
Center for Study of Responsive Law,
Washington, D.C.

Because of your continued public expression of interest in the whole matter of Congressional reform, the 191 Republican Members of the House of Representatives hope you will take a public position in support of that provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which calls for a full one-third of the Committee staffs to be allocated to the minority party.

You will recall that in their January 1971 caucus, the Democratic Members of the House voted to negate the effectiveness of this provision of law in an arbitrary and capricious manner.

We firmly believe that full minority staffing as it was supported on a broad bipartisan basis in debate and in the voting on the Legislative Reorganization Act is a prere-

quisite to the effective functioning of the minority in the House and a vital step in restoring strength and vigor to the Federal System.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience on this matter and may we schedule a joint press conference to air this matter publicly?

Cordially,

GERALD R. FORD,
Minority Leader.
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
Minority Whip.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS FOR HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. ESHLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues and others who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I wish to include in the RECORD the remarks of Dr. Wallace E. Fisher, senior pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa., when the citizens of our community paid tribute to the life and service of the late President Harry S. Truman at a memorial service held on December 28, 1972.

Dr. Fisher's remarks follow:

MEMORIAL ADDRESS FOR HARRY S TRUMAN

Dean Acheson in his enlightening volume of memoirs, "Present At The Creation," wrote of the seven years from 1945 to 1952 (the years of Mr. Truman's Presidency): "Only slowly did it dawn on us that the whole world structure and order that we had inherited was gone . . ." And it was. It had begun to crumble in 1914.

For the first time in America's national history the British Empire fell apart; Stalinist Russia emerged as one of two competitive power centers in the world; the birth of Communist China was imminent; nuclear weapons were first used and then developed competitively to frightful potential; the speed and load of fighter planes and bombers increased radically; the Third World took shape; the dispossessed in America and throughout the world began to demand their place in the sun. In that chaotic decade after World War II, Harry S. Truman served as the thirty-third President of the United States.

Never in the history of American government had any president, more untrained and inexperienced, faced so many awesome changes on so many domestic and international fronts. George Washington presided over the establishment of our national government, but that government embraced only several millions of people and the geographic isolation of the new nation was almost absolute. Abraham Lincoln came to office as eleven Southern states seceded and formed a rival government. But states' rights and secession had been debated philosophically and probed pragmatically in the North and South for fifty years. And the explosive socio-economic issue—slavery—had been argued pro and con in households North and South since 1787. Franklin Roosevelt came to office when the economy and spirit of America had drooped to its bootstraps. But Mr. Roosevelt was relatively free to concentrate on domestic issues until 1938.

Harry S. Truman—untrained for the President's office, lacking any first-hand knowledge of secret international agreements, and unaware until he took office that the atomic bomb was almost operable—was called to

guide the nation in a period of cataclysmic political, economic, technological, and social change.

Those unprecedented changes required President Truman to make a series of far-reaching decisions that ranged from using the atomic bomb to the firing of a military leader who had become a legend in his own time. Mr. Truman, during his almost eight years in office, was criticized, caricatured, ridiculed, vilified. He was also respected, appreciated, trusted, and followed, first by ordinary citizens, and then by urbane intellectuals like Dean Acheson who called him, "the captain with the mighty heart."

Mr. Truman, stepping down from the Presidency in January, 1953, declared that he would like the epitaph he had found on a particular grave marker in Tombstone, Arizona, to be applied descriptively to his administration: "Here lies Jack Williams. He done his damnest." Millions of Americans agreed to that epitaph the day Harry Truman left office. Twenty years later, knowledgeable students of American government were suggesting that Mr. Truman would win a place alongside Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt; some, without equivocation, had already given him that place.

What sort of person and president was this man who, entering office so humbly, carved so boldly such a distinguished niche in American history?

Harry S. Truman was a gentle family man. Unlike Franklin Roosevelt who first broke his marital vow when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and apparently cherished that relationship to the day he died, Harry Truman was devoted to the childhood sweetheart who eventually became his wife. His meanest critics never intimated that he was untrue to the woman he married. The worst they suggested was that he was gauche in speaking publicly of Mrs. Truman as his "Sweetheart" and as "The Boss."

Mr. Truman's life-long devotion to his daughter, Mary Margaret, flashed into world view when he wrote a petty letter to a music critic who had suggested that Mary Margaret was not overly talented musically! Margaret Truman's recent book about her father is not especially helpful to the critical historian when she talks about him as a public figure. It is invaluable to the historian, however, when she writes insightfully about the father she loved and who loved her.

From first to last, Harry Truman—in spite of heavy public responsibilities—enjoyed a meaningful relationship with his wife, daughter, sister, and mother. When he retired from office twenty years ago, Harry and Bess Truman went eagerly to their unpretentious home in Independence, Missouri. After her marriage to Clifton Daniel, Margaret and her family visited Independence regularly and happily. Her father's relationship with his grandchildren was proud and warm. Harry S. Truman was a gentle, responsible family man.

Harry S. Truman was a tough-minded, stout-hearted politician. When he came to the Senate at fifty-one, he was referred to disdainfully as "the man from Pendergast." Indeed, without that particular political boss, Mr. Truman would not have gained a place in the United States Senate. He never pretended otherwise. Refreshingly, he acknowledged his personal debt. Boss Tom Pendergast, imprisoned for graft during Truman's first term as a Senator, came home to Missouri to die. Senator Truman was the only national figure present at Pendergast's funeral. The Hagues, the Pendergasts, the Daleys, and other political bosses have had a large hand in bringing hundreds of effective politicians to state and national power in our American system, but I can recall no national figure who was more candid about his political origins than Harry S. Truman.

When Senator Truman ran for reelection

to the United States Senate, President Roosevelt endorsed Truman's opposition in the primaries. But Senator Truman, a rugged political in-fighter, slugged it out in a mean campaign in the primaries, winning the state election with the slim majority of eight thousand votes.

During Mr. Truman's second term in the Senate, he served as the Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate war contracts. He proceeded without regard for party or person, saving the United States thousands of lives and millions of dollars by keeping government contractors reasonably reliable and honest.

Everyone remembers Mr. Truman's courageous uphill fight for the Presidency in his own right. Certain members in his own party, most Republicans, the political opinion polls, and the majority of newspapers named Thomas Dewey a hands-down winner. But all these had underestimated Harry Truman and the rank and file voter. Truman whistle-stopped thirty thousand miles around the country, speaking extemporaneously. When the ballots were tallied, he had over-matched the platitudinous Thomas Dewey, the reactionary Strom Thurmond, and the starry-eyed Henry Wallace.

That same politician's skill served Mr. Truman and the nation well during his years at Blair House and in the White House. In the American political system, a president without political know-how is severely handicapped. Harry Truman—like Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt—was a master politician. He also loved rough-and-tumble politics, stating bluntly that public figures "who couldn't stand the heat should get out of the kitchen."

Harry S. Truman was a stout-hearted, tough-minded politician.

Harry S. Truman was a bold, imaginative, decisive statesman. Ethicists will debate for centuries the rightness of his decision to drop two atomic bombs on Japan. But judging President Truman's decision in historical context—the evident possibility of saving several million American and Japanese lives; his newly gained knowledge of the weapon; the uncertainty of its potential; and the national psychological conditioning effected by the Allies' insistence on unconditional surrender—one accepts that he did his duty as President.

Nonetheless, I have wished since August, 1945—and expressed that wish publicly on occasion—that the American government had first demonstrated the effectiveness of its new weapon to Japanese observers before dropping it on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I have also said publicly that one bomb was certainly enough; Nagasaki need not have been hit. But neither then nor since have I been a self-righteous critic of Mr. Truman on this issue. My remembrance of the historical situation in 1945 has restrained me. And from that day to this, I have admired Mr. Truman for not shifting the responsibility for that decision on other members of his government.

But that was only his first unprecedented decision! History asked Harry S. Truman to make scores of other far-reaching decisions. He made them with caution, insight, and boldness: support for the United Nations, aid to Greece and Turkey, the rebuilding of Western Europe, the fashioning of NATO, a firm but reasoned resistance to Communism, the Korean War, the firing of Douglas MacArthur, a firm if modest fight for civil rights legislation, a continuing plea for Medicare—and more.

Decisions—Decisions—Decisions. The farmer from Missouri, the politician from Pendergast, the ordinary citizen from Independence, "the captain with the mighty heart"—Harry S. Truman, thirty-third President of the United States—decided so boldly and so wisely that before he died this week at eighty-eight, he knew that most of his

fellow-citizens had rated him a near-great President and that some had rated him a great President.

Harry S. Truman, the ordinary citizen from Independence, Missouri, was an extraordinary President of the United States.

HEATING OIL IMPORTS FOR MIDWEST STATES

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Minnesota, BILL FRENZEL, and I are introducing legislation today which would lift import controls on home heating oil coming into the Midwest. The suspension last week by the President of heating oil import quotas for the first 4 months of 1973 neither totally solves the crisis this year nor will it prevent a similar crisis from occurring next year. Moreover, it is hard to understand why this action was so long in coming. Disaster signals could be clearly read many months ago.

The people of the Midwest States should not have to depend on 11th-hour emergency measures. Advance time is needed to contract abroad for fuel. We should be able to plan this year for the next, in order to insure an adequate fuel supply. Furthermore, distribution problems arising out of the geography and climate of the Midwest region deserve special consideration.

The fuel crisis this year clearly shows that our present oil quota system cannot assure sufficient supplies. I hope that the Congress will end the current restrictive policy, one of the effects of which has been to safeguard the profits of the oil industry at the expense of the American consumer. The bill we are introducing would make a small but important contribution toward permanent liberalization of our oil import program.

Title I of the Midwest States Fuel Oil Act would permit unrestricted imports of home heating oil into the following nine Midwestern States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. A separate oil district has been established for the west coast States because of their special problems. In the same way, in this bill, the special problems of the Midwest States would be recognized. This title would enable independent dealers to obtain fuel supplies overseas. They would no longer have to rely primarily upon the major oil companies and could be sure of an ample supply of fuel for themselves and their customers.

Title II of the bill would eliminate the tariff on all oil imports from non-Communist countries, thereby freeing consumers from a \$90 million charge they have paid each year.

Title III would direct the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with Canada to establish a "North-central Regional Oil Area," a free trade area in petroleum and petroleum products for

the Midwestern States and their northern neighboring Provinces.

Temporary measures, like those taken last week, are not sufficient. What is needed is the creation and execution of a national energy plan. The current heating oil crisis has proved that a national energy policy is now an immediate necessity and not a long-term convenience.

At the least, the lifting of restrictions on imports of heating oil should be made part of a continuing program. The bill we propose would do this for an area of the country where cold winters, frozen rivers, and insufficient local production make supplementary sources of supplies a necessity.

BORIS SMOLAR AWARD

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to congratulate Mr. Philip Slomovitz, editor of the Detroit Jewish News, who has been awarded the first annual Smolar Award for Excellence in American Jewish Journalism. It has been my pleasure to know Phil Slomovitz for many years and as such I can personally attest to the contribution that this one individual has made to American and Jewish letters. It should be noted that Phil was selected to receive this award, given in honor of Boris Smolar, editor in chief emeritus of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and a distinguished journalist and author, from among 75 other nominees.

Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I am less than surprised that Phil Slomovitz has been chosen to receive this coveted award. As one who has for years admired his work, which spans every facet of journalism, from editorials, straight report, book reviews to columns, I know Phil as a distinguished and accomplished journalist with few equals. I, too, have been struck by the clarity and depth of his writing and from time to time I have inserted his work in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is good to know that others have taken note of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Phil Slomovitz is truly one of the deans of American Jewish journalism and there is no greater proof of this than the Smolar Award given to him by his peers. Before I include the following news articles concerning this award in the RECORD, I would like to note one more aspect of Phil Slomovitz's character.

Presented with a \$500 check which accompanied the Smolar prize, he immediately announced that he would donate the money to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's journalism internship program which he helped to institute 2 years ago. It is characteristic of Phil Slomovitz that he, who has devoted so much of his own life to the development of the Jewish press, should also be devoted to its continued growth and excellence in the future.

Mr. Speaker, two articles describing the award and its presentation follow:

TEXT OF JEROLD C. HOFFBERGER'S ADDRESS
PRESENTING FIRST CJF BORIS SMOLAR AWARD

(In his address to the 2,000 U.S. and Canadian Jewish leaders at the banquet session of the 41st general assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Saturday evening, to mark the presentation of the Boris Smolar Award to Philip Slomovitz, editor of The Detroit Jewish News, Jerold C. Hoffberger, Baltimore, said:)

Woven into the fabric of this general assembly and constantly a subject of discussion at meetings in every level of Jewish life is the importance of the Jewish press. All of us in this room would admit that we cannot even come close to absorbing the huge mass of information which comes to our attention.

It is simply too overwhelming.

We have to pick and choose the areas we want to know about. And, we obtain that information in a variety of ways. It can come from traveling, from watching television, from talking with leaders and experts, and, most importantly, from reading.

"Of all of our experiences that lead to learning, reading is the foundation. What we see, what we hear and what we say are important, but they serve to reinforce or enlarge the perspective and insight we gain by what we read.

"This is particularly true when our interest is as specialized as the many faceted world of Jewish affairs. In this field, we essentially have rather limited sources of information on which to rely. Primary among them are the American Jewish newspapers that serve Jewish communities, large and small, in both Canada and the United States.

"Apart from events of critical national or international significance, for most of us, the regular medium for news and commentary on Jewish affairs and issues is the weekly, biweekly or monthly Jewish newspaper.

"This is why the Council of Jewish Federations, motivated by Boris Smolar, established the Smolar Award for excellence in American Jewish journalism a little over a year ago. I was given the honor of serving as chairman of a distinguished award committee which was responsible for developing the guidelines, publicizing the award, screening the entries and determining the first winner of what will be an annual prize.

"Boris Smolar has spent his life writing about Jewish affairs. He is vitally aware of the importance to the Jewish community of a vibrant and constantly improving Jewish press. Like many others he despaired at the demise of many publications which reported and interpreted Jewish news.

"Boris Smolar, as he reached the pinnacle of a long and productive career, did not look back to see a large number of young people following in his journalistic footsteps.

"He knew that important journalism appeared on the pages of the Jewish press, and his aim was to bring it to the fore and focus public attention on the high caliber of writing and reporting.

"By virtue of this award, Mr. Smolar and the Council of federations are hoping to elevate the esteem in which Jewish journalism is held throughout North America and to encourage promising reporters and editors to enter the field.

"The response we have had in this inaugural year has been gratifying. There were 75 entries for the journalistic award. The level of excellence in the articles and publications submitted to the committee encouraged us.

The applicants were narrowed to a field of six, and because of the uniformly high quality of the entries, it was decided to cite five of them for honorable mention in addition to the first prize winner.

"These whose work warranted special mention are: Anad Ages, editor of the Toronto Chronicle Review; Esther Blaustein, editor of the Jewish Community News of Union City, N. J.; Jack I. Fishbein, editor-publisher of the Chicago Sentinel; Earl Lefkowitz, a reporter for the Boston Jewish Advocate; and Joseph G. Weisberg, executive editor-publisher of the Boston Jewish Advocate.

"As the first recipient of the Smolar Award, the committee has selected Mr. Philip Slomovitz, editor-publisher of The Detroit Jewish News.

"Mr. Slomovitz is a veteran newspaperman and editor. He is a journalist of considerable range and scope. His reporting and commentary touched on a host of local, national and international issues affecting the American Jewish community. He is as adept in straight reporting as he is in writing editorials, book reviews or columns.

"He did his job with style and clarity. His reporting was fair and creditable. His commentary, his interpretative writing expressed a point of view in understandable and persuasive terms.

"Mr. Slomovitz brought to the entries we reviewed—(covering a period between June 1, 1971, and May 31, 1972)—the experience of many years in the newspaper business. He began as a student editor of the University of Michigan Daily, continuing in journalism with the Detroit News and now The Detroit Jewish News.

"As a diplomatic correspondent, Mr. Slomovitz covered the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945, and the United Nations itself from 1946 to 1949.

"He personally reported the Eichmann Trial and the Six-Day War in 1967 among other ventures abroad.

His is a distinguished career. He richly deserves the Smolar Award.

"Presenting this award to Phil Slomovitz is a distinct pleasure for me. It is a Council first—it goes to a dedicated Jew. It recognizes excellence in a profession which is aware as never before of the need for excellence."

JEWISH NEWS EDITOR HONORED AT CJF ASSEMBLY; PRESENTED WITH SMOLAR AWARD BY HOFFBERGER

TORONTO.—Philip Slomovitz, editor of The Detroit Jewish News, has been named first recipient of the Smolar Award for Excellence in American Jewish Journalism.

Jerold C. Hoffberger, chairman of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds' Smolar Award committee, made the presentation of a \$500 prize and a citation recognizing Slomovitz's "outstanding reportage and writing on Jewish communal developments" during the contest period, June 1, 1971, to May 31, 1972, at the Saturday evening banquet, a highlight of CJF's 41st general assembly, at the Royal York Hotel here.

In his response, accepting the plaque and check from Hoffberger, Slomovitz announced that he was presenting the \$500 award money for expansion of the internship program for the training of prospective Jewish journalists conducted by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The award was established by the CJF in honor of Boris Smolar, editor-in-chief emeritus of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and a distinguished journalist of long standing in both the general and Jewish newspaper fields, as well as an author on Jewish affairs.

In discussing the selection of Slomovitz by the award committee, Hoffberger said that the award has been earned by the Detroit newspaperman for "his comprehensive coverage of the main currents and concerns before the American Jewish community; and for the consistently high quality of his reportage and writing which ranged during the year from book reviews to straight reporting, from pertinent commentary on scholarly, historical research to critical editorial opinion on the topical Jewish issues and stories of the day."

A total of 75 journalists—men and women, newcomers to the field and veterans, appearing in American-Jewish newspapers in the United States and Canada, submitted entries for the 1972 Smolar Award.

"The keen interest and competition, while both a widespread and gratifying response to this first award, also gives promise of a revitalized American-Jewish press, alert to the growing needs of the community," Hoffberger said.

In its review, the committee narrowed the field of 75 to six newsmen and women and was "impressed by the journalistic standards, competence and vigor they manifested."

The finalists are listed in Hoffberger's address.

During his career, Slomovitz served as both foreign and diplomatic correspondent. He covered the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 and the United Nations from 1946 to 1949. His foreign assignments included 16 trips to Israel as correspondent for the Jewish News, other American Jewish newspapers as well as for the Detroit Free Press. Slomovitz also covered both the Eichmann trial and the Six-Day War of 1967.

The Smolar Award winner is a vice president of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and a founder of the American Jewish Press Association, which he served as president for 10 years. He has held a score of national and Michigan posts in communal services and Zionism. He is a contributor to the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Judaica and to numerous magazines and has long been active in many Jewish organizations.

Nominations for the 1973 Smolar Award are now open and will cover reporting and writing published in the American-Jewish press between June 1, 1972, and May 31, 1973.

The Smolar Award committee, chaired by Hoffberger, who also serves as chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, includes representatives of the Jewish and general press, of the arts and letters, the field of public relations, community leadership and the CFJ board of directors. They are: Elie Abel, New York; Robert H. Arnow, New York; Lavy M. Becker, Montreal; Mrs. Louis A. Bernhard, Milwaukee; Alfred Fleishman, St. Louis; Irving R. Isaacs, Pittsburgh; Max Jacobs, Buffalo; Elmer Louis, Rochester, Dr. John Slawson, New York; Isidore Sobeloff, Los Angeles; David Starr, New York; Saul Viener, Richmond; Elie Wiesel, New York; Jimmy Wisch, Fort Worth; and Max M. Fisher, Detroit, ex-officio.

HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 9, 1973

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the memory of former President Harry S Truman. His passing is truly a great loss to all Americans. Harry Truman was a man who assumed the responsibilities of the Presidency in a difficult and critical time in our history, and went on to prove that he was a man who could act decisively and shoulder the responsibility for the decisions he made.

Harry Truman brought World War II to an end with the decision to bomb Hiroshima. He set up the Marshall plan to assist war-torn nations abroad, and gave vital support during the establishment of

the United Nations. He fought Communist takeover wherever it threatened, with such actions as the Truman doctrine in Turkey and Greece, and the Berlin airlift. Harry S. Truman gave our Nation courageous leadership in a time when such leadership was essential.

He was also a man who was not self-impressed with his role as President. He knew his shortcomings and never thought of himself as infallible. He always considered himself "just a simple man from Missouri." His courage and integrity, his compassion and common-sense, and his ability to reach the people of this Nation and gain their trust, should stand as shining examples to all of us in government today.

Mrs. Shriver joins with me in extending deepest sympathy to Mr. Truman's family.

LEE HAMILTON'S JANUARY 8, 1973, WASHINGTON REPORT ON THE MAJOR ISSUES FACING THE 93D CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I include my January 8, 1973, Washington report on the major issues facing the 93d Congress in the RECORD at this point: WASHINGTON REPORT BY CONGRESSMAN LEE HAMILTON

The dominant theme of the opening days of the 93d Congress is the urgent necessity for the Congress to regain some of the authority surrendered to the President in recent years. A mood of anxiety about the expansion of Presidential power at the expense of the Congress dominates the speeches and the conversations of the lawmakers. This theme is present in practically every legislative issue before the Congress, but it is most obvious in two paramount issues: Vietnam and federal spending.

Concern about continued U.S. military involvement in Vietnam is the most hotly discussed issue as the Congressmen reassemble, and, if a cease-fire is not negotiated soon, renewed Congressional efforts to end the war are certain. Foremost among the domestic issues, and cutting across a great variety of specific legislative issues, will be the fight over where and how many federal dollars are spent and whether a firm spending ceiling should be enacted. Among the major issues on the staggering agenda to be faced by the 93d Congress are:

AGRICULTURE

The 1970 Agriculture act expires Dec. 31, 1973, and a major battle can be expected on the controversial farm price support program, and on the limit on the amount a farmer can be paid.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Prospects for no-fault automobile insurance, the creation of an independent consumer protection agency, minimum warranty standards, and truth-in-advertising will be the consumer issues of the 93d Congress.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Federal spending, tax reform, extension of wage and price controls, the way the Congress handles the federal budget, and trade policy will easily make the economy the most lively domestic issue before the Congress.

EDUCATION

Since most aid to elementary and secondary education programs expires in 1973, the federal role in education will be reviewed by the Congress. Tax credits for children attending non-public schools and anti-busing legislation also will be considered.

ENVIRONMENT

Department of an energy policy will emerge as a major issue in the 93rd Congress. Priority attention will be given to a federal policy on the use of the nation's public and private lands, the regulation of strip mining, and how to handle the rapidly increasing volume of solid wastes.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Vietnam, the unsolved problem of what to do with foreign aid, and efforts to limit the President's war powers will be the major foreign policy issues of the session.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

No new civil rights proposals are expected in 1973. The President may concentrate much of his attention on reorganization of the federal bureaucracy and the seven existing departments of government. In law enforcement, substantial proposals are underway to reform the entire federal criminal code, federal judiciary, the bankruptcy system, and the program of assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies.

HEALTH

Comprehensive health insurance proposals will headline major clashes over health legislation in the 93rd Congress. Health Maintenance Organizations, to provide comprehensive health services to voluntarily enrolled membership groups on a prepaid basis, the extension of present legislation for hospital construction, community mental health centers, regional medical assistance and health professions will make the health issue a major focus of this Congress.

LABOR AND MANPOWER

Although no legislation is presently being proposed, Congress may be forced to grapple with a series of major labor disputes since several major contracts are open for negotiation this year. Attempts to regulate pension plans, an increase in the minimum wage, improvements in the Occupational Health and Safety law, reform of the federal manpower programs, and extension of public service jobs are certain to be considered by the Congress.

TRANSPORTATION

Extension of the federal highway program is the priority program in transportation, and that will bring up the controversial issue of whether to open the highway trust fund for mass transit systems. Review of Amtrak (the national railroad passenger corporation) and the supersonic transport can also be expected.

URBAN AFFAIRS

Passage of legislation to restructure the massive federal housing and community development programs is open to doubt because issues are so complex and contentious.

WELFARE

Although most everyone acknowledges the need for change, welfare reform remains a major question mark in 1973 since the President's approach is not clear, and Congressional leaders are not in agreement on the approach to it.

TRIBUTE TO JIM SMITH

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in this warm tribute

to my good friend Jim Smith who is leaving his position as Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

It has been my great personal pleasure to have worked closely with Jim for many years and I am grateful for the opportunity.

Jim always exhibited a keen interest in our efforts to bring about economic diversification and stability to the Redwood Empire and rural America. His interest and diligence have allowed us to advance a number of FHA projects that have improved the standard of living and enhanced the quality of life in the small communities all along the north coast of California.

You have heard me here many times, Mr. Speaker, urging a full-scale program of rural revitalization and diversification in order to ease much of the population and ecological pressures on our already overcrowded and polluted major metropolitan centers.

Jim Smith has done as much as anyone to help advance this goal. I look forward to his continuing efforts in this regard even though he is leaving Government service. In fact, I suppose his return to his hometown of Chickasa, Okla., demonstrates his personal commitment to reversing the trend of migration to urban centers.

A public servant in the finest sense of the word, Jim Smith will be missed by all Members of the Congress for both our personal and professional relationships with him. I wish him the very best.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CONGRESSMAN LEO E. ALLEN

HON. ROBERT MCCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 22, 1973

Mr. MCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it is some years now since I last saw former Representative Leo E. Allen, who retired from Congress as Representative of the 15th Illinois District just 2 years before my election to this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding this absence of recent contact, I recall vividly the many years of congressional leadership of Leo Allen, principally during a period when I was serving in the Illinois House of Representatives and State Senate. Leo Allen's district adjoined my senatorial district at that time, and I followed his career, and embraced in a general way, his philosophy which he articulated so eloquently and earnestly in this House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the 15th District of Illinois benefited from Representative Leo Allen's 28 years of service in this body. His capable service, including 4 years as chairman of the House Rules Committee, attests to the successful leadership role which he enjoyed during that time.

Mr. Speaker, I feel privileged today to pay tribute to Leo Allen, and to his career of distinguished service. I extend to his children and other members of the family my respect and deep sympathy.

NEW SECTION ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST IN SETTLING INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, recently, the World Peace Through Law Center announced the formation of a new section on International Legal Education. The citizens of Philadelphia are proud that a distinguished member of the common pleas bench, senior Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, was named chairman of the new section. As chairman, Judge Alexander will work closely with prominent legal scholars and jurists from throughout the world to define a flexible basis and a common ground upon which to strengthen the facility international law and legal institutions for settling international disputes.

Judge Alexander is one of the most able jurists on the Philadelphia bench, and widely respected as an eminent legal scholar. His cochairmen on this new section will be Dean Peter J. Liacouras of Temple University Law School and Dean Bernard Wolfman of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, both eminent legal scholars and distinguished Philadelphians.

I include, for my colleagues information and convenience, a copy of the news release announcing the creation of this section and Judge Alexander's statement regarding the purpose of this new section.

The material follows:

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL EDUCATION SECTION CREATED

Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center, announces the formation of a new and important Section of the Center, the Section on International Legal Education. Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, Senior Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., has been named Chairman of the Section. Dean Peter J. Liacouras of Temple University Law School, Philadelphia, and Dean Bernard Wolfman of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Pennsylvania, have been designated co-chairmen of this newly formed Section.

The Section will also have a working Executive Committee of 30 prominent legal scholars and jurists from throughout the world. A membership drive is in the process of being conducted to obtain active support from prominent lawyers, judges and legal scholars from all nations.

The Section on International Legal Education provides the first opportunity for the deans, professors, alumni, and, indeed, students of Law School from all nations in the world to work together in common to strengthen existing international laws and legal institutions. The Chairman, Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, will work closely with these legal scholars throughout the world in defining a flexible basis and a common ground upon which international disputes can be settled. The Section will seek to instill a greater respect for the United Nations and the International Court of Justice. In Judge Alexander's words:

"We should cause the scholars of the world to recognize that the controlling ethic of the legal profession and the judiciary is a

profound respect for the dignity of the personality of the individual. In directing our efforts toward the educational process, we will be equipping future lawyers with the all important ethic with which to approach international problems and disputes by means of the Law."

The Section of International Legal Education will be represented at the Sixth World Conference of the World Peace Through Law Center, to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Africa on August 26-31, 1973. The Section will formulate a program for the Conference that is aimed at attracting lawyers, legal experts and jurists, as well as representatives from the law schools of the world to present their views and provide a firm starting point for the Section.

It is the hope of the Chairman of this new Section, Senior Judge Raymond Pace Alexander of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia to attract not only the graduate legal scholars, teachers, and writers of law, but also those who are in law schools or who expect to study law and, in addition, college and graduate students whose future will be in the field of Diplomacy. The Abidjan Conference expects to have on its agenda such subjects as "The Need for Legal Minds in a Changing Diplomatic World," "New Dimensions in International Law," "Law Students, Their Potential and Service to the Community," "Modern Trends in Legal Education," "How Tourism and International Athletic Competition Can Promote Better International Law and Understanding," "The Need for a World Charter for the Rules of Law" and "The Alienation & Polarization of Races as Serious Threats to the Rule of Law."

In the words of Mr. Rhyne, "No area of legal development is in more need of modernization, reform, and expansion so as to attune it to the needs of today than that of legal education. Change through research and co-operative exchange of information and experience is required. Much can be gained by the exchange of experience through new activities of law schools such as research on law of developing nations, law students assistance to those unable to afford lawyers, new types of law courses, legal materials and text books, courses for para-professionals, court managers, judges, and seminars in the nature of continuing legal education to bring to lawyers new ideas and experience from throughout the world. No worldwide organization to supply these needs exists in the field of international legal education. That is the purpose of the new Section on International Education."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1972.

I take pleasure in enclosing an article just released by Honorable Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center, headquartered in Washington and Geneva, announcing the creation of the new International Legal Education Section over which I have been named Chairman. The article goes into some detail on the purposes of this new Section in the field of International Law.

It would give me great pleasure if your valued publication would kindly let its readers know not only of the creation of this new Section which is quite a departure from the traditional field of International Law. The purpose of this Section will be to restructure this field of legal education and widen the scope of international legal studies in order to keep pace with the rapidly changing laws under which we now live and the complexities faced in the field of international law, comparative law and particularly the laws of the new emerging nations on the Continent of Africa and Middle East as well as other sections of the world. We must face the realization that at this time, international cooperation has become the dominant factor in international law.

If I may enlarge further on the enclosed release from the Washington Office of WPIL, I would add that one of the most important studies we are undertaking and expect to present for thorough debate and resolution at our World Conference to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast (West Africa), August 26-31, 1973, will be how to restore respect for and confidence in the United Nations as a Peace Making Body with real power to prevent the outbreak of the all too frequent brush wars that have threatened the peace of the entire world since the end of World War II.

We must recognize that we are dealing with new and ever more complex problems in the field of international law. We are seeking new solutions to the old and emerging problems. We must create new laws, new legal institutions. These problems are as new and difficult as those that challenge the law enforcement officials of the world, the jurists, the pilots of the world, the scientists of the world, now studying the horrendous and alarming number of national and international skyjackings which stagger the imagination and the skills of the entire world. Therefore, the obsolete and defective machinery for handling these crimes must be updated from the "4 cylinder Ford buggy" age to the Moon Age in which we now live.

America's hopes, indeed the hopes of the world, at the time of the creation of the United Nations were amazingly high. But, a few years later, even at this very moment, that great worldwide body is in a state of near paralysis. However, since the recent rapport by President Nixon with two of the world's great powers, China and the Soviet Union, the United Nations may become more than a sounding board of unilateral acts of the formerly three great nations of the world, now increased to four since the acceptance of China.

Our International Legal Education Section recognizes that the movement of law reform is sweeping the world and we in the United States must lend positive, organized leadership to that movement.

We urge, as one example, that the jurisdiction of the World Court should be enlarged by the creation of one or more inferior courts having jurisdiction in matters arising between citizens of different states or between residents of one nation-state and that state which refuses to recognize long term residence or even birth therein, or between citizens of one state and another state not claiming immunity, and that such decision shall have the same effect as a judgment therein, with a right of appeal to the World Court by either party.

We hope in this way that there shall never be another Bangladesh-Pakistan crisis that caused the death of hundreds of thousands of innocent people.

We hope there shall never again be the ejection of 40,000 persons from one of the newly formed nation-states in Africa, some of whom were born in that country but whose parents held British citizenship.

And, indeed, we hope again that in this way the cruel and utterly frightening and unjust religious war in Northern Ireland may be forced into compulsory arbitration before the high tribunal of the World Court for the earliest possible solution and an end to the needless bloodshed in that country.

Finally, with the aid of the world's great jurists, law deans, lawyers and the legal scholars in the Middle East, the United Arab Republic and in Israel who will participate in this Section of the Conference and who will appear at the Abidjan Conference, hopefully, en masse in August, 1973, it is our fervent hope that there may come from this Conference, an agreement between all the countries of the Middle East, which will bring to a permanent end the bitter, senseless and long standing differences that have existed ever since the founding of the new State

of Israel in the year 1947. We pray and hope that our new Section on International Legal Education will help Israel and the surrounding countries as well as the United Arab Republic celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the new State of Israel with an honorable peace to all countries concerned.

Very truly yours,

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER,
Senior Judge, Chairman, Section on International Legal Education.

THE FUTURE OF THE MARITIME INDUSTRY—DOES IT HAVE A FUTURE?

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, as the majority member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries with the longest record of continuous service, and therefore as its prospective chairman, I was invited recently to speak today to the Propeller Club of Washington, an outstanding organization of men and women deeply interested in maritime matters. When I was invited and accepted, it was assumed that House committee chairmanships would be decided upon and formalized by now, but since the final determinations have not yet been made by the House, my remarks to the Propeller Club reflect the views I would bring to the chairmanship if seniority is followed in the selection of the committee chairman.

These views are consistent with those I have expressed on many, many occasions during my 20 year service on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and which I have voiced during many debates on the House floor on legislation originating in our committee. Thus, while there are hardly any surprises in these remarks to those who have followed the work of the committee over the years, they may be of interest to the Members in contemplating some of the problems which the 93d Congress will face in a major area of our national economy.

The jobs of thousands of Americans, the status of our balance-of-payments situation, and the cost to consumers of innumerable products made from imported materials depend on the health of the American-flag merchant marine.

Therefore, I submit my remarks to the Propeller Club today for inclusion in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FUTURE OF THE MARITIME INDUSTRY—DOES IT HAVE A FUTURE?

(Address by Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN Democrat, of Missouri, before the Propeller Club of Washington, Tuesday, January 23, 1973, in room B340, Rayburn House Office Building)

I am delighted to be with you today and to be introduced by one whom I greatly admire. I have known and admired Helen Bentley both as an able and hard working maritime reporter for the Baltimore Sun and as a completely competent Chairman of a Commission charged with highly intricate regulatory responsibilities. In both of these capacities Mrs. Bentley has been a real in-

spiration to women and has earned the respect of everyone for her energy, forthrightness, and ability to get the job done.

The Propeller Club shares with the Congress a commitment to the promotion of the American Merchant Marine. That is why I consider your organization a particularly appropriate forum in which to discuss a subject of mutual and vital concern, and that is the future of the maritime industry; or put more accurately, whether the maritime industry in this country has a future.

As we are all aware, the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 set as a goal the building of three hundred ships by 1980 in phases of thirty ships each year for a period of ten years. While this goal is not currently being met, at least in terms of numbers of ships, over the past two years about thirty-six new ships and sixteen conversions have been contracted for. This represents not only the largest merchant shipbuilding financial outlay in this nation's peacetime history, but an act of faith by the American people in the ability of this industry to become viable and profitable.

Present indications are that shipbuilding in this country is on the threshold of a boom period, especially in tanker building. In spite of these glimmers of hope, the task of putting this industry on its feet is far from accomplished. The outcome is far from certain.

As we enter the ninety-third Congress, I think one of the fundamental issues before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is whether our maritime capability can be successfully increased to meet the present and future needs of our trade and economy in peacetime in a way which is fair and equitable to the largest single investor in our merchant marine, the American taxpayer. Can we make what is good for the merchant marine good for the country?

A NEW CHAPTER IN OUR MARITIME HISTORY

I am confident that, just as the Congress has lent its support to the effort to rejuvenate and modernize our merchant fleet, it is the desire of the maritime industry that this undertaking translate into significant benefits to the public.

We have begun a new chapter in our maritime history. In the past it has been war which has provided the impetus for resuscitating our shipbuilding industry. Today the needs of peace are becoming urgent.

The United States has seriously depleted its gas reserves in each of the last four years just to meet current consumer needs. Certain parts of the country have required emergency imports of liquefied gas during the past several winters. At least twenty-one states have been forced to place limits on consumers' demands for gas. Experts have estimated that by 1985 the gap between our natural gas demand and new gas discoveries will be as large as the entire American gas consumption in 1969.

Our energy requirements between 1960 and 1970 rose some 41% or three and one-half times the rate of our population.

The trend in these markets of increasing dependence on foreign sources is but part of a general pattern. In 1972 we suffered a record six billion dollar trade deficit, triple the amount of 1971, when the United States suffered its first trade deficit since 1888. Another deficit looms for this year.

On the other hand, the rise of developing nations, the recent bilateral accord with the Soviet Union, the expansion of the Common Market, and other worldwide commercial growth all point to the continued acceleration of international trade.

KNOWING WHAT KIND OF SHIPS TO BUILD

If the maritime industry of the United States is to survive and prosper in such a climate, we must recognize that intelligent planning is as essential as modern shipbuilding. We know only too well the saying "ships

do not move cargo; cargo moves ships." But are sufficiently intense efforts being made to locate new markets for our exports? Are we matching projected cargo, available tonnage and port facilities with the same precision with which we plan series production of ships, so that we know what kind of ships to build? Are we exploring all of the possibilities opened to us by new shipping technology both in our ocean commerce and on our inland waterways? Are we taking meaningful steps to educate our citizens concerning the contributions which our merchant marine is capable of making to our labor markets, balance of payments and defense needs? Is there a sufficiently free flow of information concerning our present and future needs? If this industry is to develop an economic and service advantage over its foreign flag competition, its attitude must be aggressive, its leadership determined, its sights high. I know that industry does not expect the Government to supply its cargo so it must find ways to compete for world shipping so that ships under the U.S. Flag get their rightful share of the trade.

Recent estimates reveal that our gas import needs by 1985 will require more than one hundred liquefied natural gas tankers. How can this need be met in a manner which is compatible with the preservation of our environment and marine life? If we are to look to our own industry to supply this fleet, our future course must be carefully charted. What kinds of comprehensive and long range programs should be undertaken to coordinate such shipbuilding with the building of gas liquefaction plants, pipelines and storage facilities? What types of trained personnel will be needed? How should the financial burden be apportioned?

SETTING THE INDUSTRY'S HOUSE IN ORDER

If super tankers are to be used, what is the best way of planning and constructing the complex of ports needed to accommodate these vessels? Should they all be off-shore? What would be a proper geographical distribution of off-shore terminals?

If this industry is to assume its rightful role in developing solutions to these and countless other problems with which we will find ourselves grappling in the coming years, it must first set its own house in order. A house divided against itself cannot stand much less flourish. I have always believed that the workingman has a legitimate stake in this industry. But I also believe that the public has a stake in the maritime worker, and in the quality of his services and product. Labor must be willing to demonstrate its realization that a short term gain in wages which far exceeds productivity and results in a long term loss of jobs is as detrimental to its interests as to the future of this industry. Management must be willing to demonstrate its realization that the worries and frustrations of workers in an increasingly automated and capital intensive industry result in low productivity, bad morale and economic loss.

I cannot accept the proposition that the industry which gave birth to the container revolution in ocean shipping is incapable of developing effective machinery to reach settlements which avoid strikes, lockouts and work stoppages. Reliable service is mandatory if our merchant marine is to carry an increased share of our cargo. Reliable service means assurance that the cargoes will move on schedule.

Woodrow Wilson once said that "the best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people."

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME COUNCIL

If this history is to continue to claim public subsidy in reliance upon its ability to grow more efficient and productive, it cannot remain exposed to possible devastation by labor-management disputes. Labor and management must once and for all, in the

form of concrete and effective measures, prove that they know they need each other. Some efforts have been made in this direction. As one who has long advocated the coalescence of the diverse maritime interests, I am delighted with the establishment of the National Maritime Council. I think it can go a long way in helping to plan for the future of the industry. New approaches must be tried and no stone left unturned until diversion of cargo traffic to foreign shipping resulting from long and costly strikes and unconscionable delays are rendered phenomena of purely historical interest.

This country is not unique in including its merchant marine among its national priorities.

Although the costs of constructing and operating a merchant fleet vary greatly throughout the world, most, if not all, countries with commercial fleets provide some direct or indirect subsidies. The methods may vary but the objective of building a merchant marine capable of serving the military, strategic and essential commercial needs of the country is the same.

ASSURING CARGO FOR OUR SHIPS— AND SHIPS FOR OUR CARGO

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has fought for years—and has persuaded the Congress to insist upon—a 50-50 cargo allocation of Government-aided shipments abroad. Whenever this issue comes up, it is highly controversial and leads to a bitter battle. The American flag merchant marine—both management and labor—cheers us on in this fight, but when the time comes to provide the ships to meet this requirement, they are not always available. Right now, for instance, U.S. flag ships are not even utilizing their one-third allocation of the shipments of grain to Russia under the arrangement worked out with the Soviets, that 33% would go in Russian ships, 33% in other foreign flag vessels, and 33% in U.S. ships. If the principle of a fair share for American ships is worth fighting for in the legislation we pass, it seems to me that we should be able to count on American ships being made available to carry the cargoes for which special preference is provided. It may not always be the most profitable business available at any given time, but it is business the shipping lines should make sure they are able and willing to carry in order to maintain the franchise, so to speak, for keeping this preference in the future.

Was the Maritime Administration in on the negotiations for the Soviet wheat deal when it was first being discussed, or was the whole thing worked without regard to any shipping aspects until after the deal was made? Does Maritime know what Agriculture is up to? Does Maritime know what its own Department of Commerce is doing in connection with the development of new trade programs which might entail opportunities for American shipping?

LOOKING TO FUTURE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Are we looking ahead to 1975 and 1985 in terms of international trade to know what kind of cargoes will be leaving the United States and what types of cargoes will be coming in, and what kind of ships will be needed to carry those cargoes so that we can have those ships coming off the ways and going into commission in time to compete for this business? How many tankers, or LASH ships, or bulk carriers, or container vessels will we need? Who can build them? Will there be discussions and agreements in advance between management and labor as to the manning of those ships and the handling of the cargoes? I was amazed several years ago to find that the containerized revolution was progressing without firm understandings with the unions involved that they would load and unload the containers.

These are the kinds of questions which are uppermost in my mind as I prepare to take over the responsibility of chairing a Commit-

tee geared to assist American industry to compete for maritime business with the ships of other nations. It will be my intention to set up hearings of the Committee delving into these overall policy questions and to bring into them not only the industry leaders and labor spokesmen and government officials in the maritime fields but those of other agencies of government whose programs and policies can affect—one way or another—the opportunities in foreign trade for the American merchant marine.

As I think all of you know I am a great believer in the revival of American flag passenger service. The resort and travel pages of the Sunday New York Times and of other newspapers and magazines are full of enticing ads of foreign flag ships luring Americans to the delights of cruising and ocean travel. It is a booming business dependent on American tourists. Yet one by one our own few remaining passenger ships are giving up. This to me is a national disgrace and a heavy national economic loss. We are losing hundreds of millions of dollars to foreign cruise ships carrying American passengers on vacation jaunts tailored to American tastes. Don't tell me we can't compete if we set our minds to do so. What I would like this audience to tell me instead, is how we can revitalize this segment of our economy, and bring these dollars back to the U.S. where they belong.

MARITIME INDUSTRY REFLECTS HEALTH OF OUR ECONOMY

In the months to come, we in the Congress will have the difficult job of assessing the adequacy, fairness and results of many of our existing maritime laws. Where forward-looking legislation is needed, I promise you my best efforts to see that it is forthcoming. Where more effective administration of existing statutory provisions is necessary, the Committee intends to meet its responsibilities. I know that I speak for all the members of the Committee when I tell you that we want our role to be one of complete cooperation with all segments of the maritime community to improve the maritime industry. We are looking forward to a continuous and fruitful dialogue with every element of this diverse industry.

It is my hope that the Committee will be able to make a constructive contribution to the future success of this industry in the form of a good and complete oversight study of our maritime legislation and its implementation.

It has been said that what distinguishes an optimist from a pessimist is that pessimists make difficulties out of their opportunities; optimists turn their difficulties into opportunities. Let us move ahead as a team of optimists with the challenging work of building a merchant marine that we know can meet the needs of a dynamic American economy in a world of stiff competition. In the past this country has always found the way to do that when it had to. It has to do so now or the inflation that plagues us, the unemployment which persists and the underuse of facilities which contributes to our balance of payments problem will not be solved. The maritime industry is a basic gauge of the health of the entire economy. Let us prove to the doubters that we can each do our part.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

THE CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH ACT OF 1973

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 11, 1973

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining my colleagues Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ROY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. HASTINGS, in introducing the Children's Dental Health Act of 1973. This measure is designed to permit the Federal Government to begin giving coordinated and positive attention to a health need it has neglected for too many years.

The sections of the bill have one coordinated aim: to improve the dental health of America's children. To that end the measure authorizes two related programs. One would mount a 3-year series of grants to establish preventive and therapeutic dental care services for poor children and other children who, for reasons beyond their control, lack reasonable access to such care. Second, the bill would permit greater Federal support for programs training various kinds of dental auxiliaries, now in desperately short supply, in order to give our dental care system the productivity muscle it needs.

One need not be a dental public health expert to be aware of the unsatisfactory level of dental health of today's American child. The average American boy or girl, at the time he or she begins school, is already suffering from a significant amount of dental disease. Nearly half of our children suffer to some extent from gum diseases which are, in adult Americans, a major cause of tooth loss. The average 15-year-old American has 11 decayed, missing, or filled teeth and nearly half of all our children reach that age without having been to a dentist.

Among children of poor families, the statistics are not merely unsatisfactory, they are shocking. It is estimated that as many as seven out of 10 had not seen a dentist by the time they are 15 years of age. Data from various national health surveys indicates that poor children, when they are seen by a dentist, need extractions at a rate seven times higher than do children for well-to-do families. A 1967 survey of some 4,000 children of 5 years of age in one California county indicated that while only 14 percent of the children from median income levels had not been to a dentist before, some 52 percent of poor children were in that category.

In reviewing such statistics, what must be kept in mind is that most manifestations of dental disease are quite preventable. A carefully designed, vigorously implemented program of preventive services for children would pay vast divi-

dends in reversing the present situation. A major section of this Children's Dental Health Act of 1973 would take the first step toward such a program.

The section does not merely provide care for needy children, important as that is. It is so designed as to permit experimentation with various methods of administering and delivering the care to help discover which methods work most effectively and economically in differing rural, suburban, and innercity sites. With the weighty decisions respecting health care delivery facing this body, the vital importance of such information is obvious.

Some may ask if activities of this kind are not already being undertaken, and thus rendering new legislation unnecessary. I can tell you that there is no such Federal activity at present and there never has been. It is worthy of note, in this regard, that while Americans generally allocate about 10 percent of their personal health care expenditures to dentists' services, less than 1 percent of public funds used to support personal health care expenditures were for dentists' services. These contrasting percentages indicate both the high priority that Americans place on good dental health and also show how far behind the Federal Government lags in helping our citizens achieve this goal.

Under the maternal and child health programs, a section does exist, though it now nears expiration, that would have permitted activities similar to those I am proposing. That section came into being in 1968, but nothing was done that year nor in the following year nor in the year after that. During the entire existence of that section, barely \$3 million has been expended in total under that section. Moreover, no shred of evidence exists that even that small amount of money was spent in such a way as to fulfill the vital co-purpose of my measure, to engage in innovating experimentation with respect to administration and delivery. If, at long last, something is to be done, then Congress must take the initiative with early passage of the Children's Dental Health Act of 1973.

If we are going to do something, however, we need not only a program but the trained personnel to carry out that program. We need not only dentists but well qualified dental auxiliaries. Without sufficient auxiliary personnel, passage of a program would merely express good intentions rather than being a blueprint for action.

For this reason, the measure I introduce contains a section that will stimulate greater Federal support for programs training dental hygienists, dental assistants, and dental laboratory technicians.

Beyond merely training greater numbers of people, we must train them properly by taking advantage of new knowledge and applying it in the most appropriate ways. Accordingly, this section respecting auxiliaries would help establish experimentation and demonstration programs to investigate the most efficient and effective ways in which auxiliaries can be employed. It would help teach the dental student how to work with auxil-

aries so that when he graduates and enters practice he will be skilled in this approach. And it will help achieve this training not just inside the walls of the school but out in the community where his work will benefit not only the dental and dental auxiliary students but, as well, people who need that help.

Let me say as clearly as I can that I believe this section is of such importance and the need has been so neglected that the categorical approach I recommend is not only justified but is mandatory. A review of the funding history of the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act, which more accurately is a history of nonfunding, will I believe, bear out my view.

These, then, are the major thrusts of the Children's Dental Health Act of 1973. It seems to me to be a measure that can attract the positive support of nearly every Member of this body. I have every hope that the bill will have the benefit of early hearings and be the recipient of an overwhelmingly favorable vote during the early months of this 93d Congress.

TAX CREDITS FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on December 29, 1972, a three-judge Federal district court panel declared an Ohio statute granting cost of education tax credits to parents of children attending nonpublic elementary and secondary schools—unconstitutional. This court decision will close some and endanger many of Cleveland's private and parochial schools.

It has been reported that this decision will deprive the parents of 276,991 children of the relief provided for them by the Ohio Legislature. These parents were to receive \$24,929,190 in tax credits in 1972. These credits have been budgeted and expected. Without this relief 40 nonpublic schools will be forced to close in Cleveland. The Cleveland public school system will not be able to absorb the children from those schools. In the State of Ohio, the public schools will not receive any more tax revenue than they now receive yet they will be expected to handle about 300,000 more children. If the private and parochial schools are not kept open the educational future of our children is headed for a disastrous crunch.

The decision of the court will mean that Ohio taxpayers will have to come up with another \$200 million to support the "would be" needed expansion of the public school system. The tax credit law is clearly intended to provide partial tax relief to parents who at their own expense are providing a private or parochial education, therefore, relieving the State of an obligation that it would otherwise be required to perform.

Although the public schools constitute the backbone of our educational system, the private and parochial schools of

America have played a vital role in providing an alternate choice which has served to improve the American educational systems. In many communities, the private and parochial schools offer accommodation in school systems of quality and low cost per capita to all who apply. This kind of competitive endeavor in education serves to make the public school system more effective and more productive.

Instead of penalizing parents for exercising their constitutional right to send their children to nonpublic schools, the Ohio Legislature gave these parents partial tax relief. The purpose was to encourage continued private interest in education.

We must maintain the quality of the public school system and avoid the increased tax burden which would be incurred if the nonpublic schools were to close. It would cost American taxpayers \$8 billion a year if all parochial and private schoolchildren poured into public schools. The tax credit approach will cost \$362 million. The vitality of both the public and nonpublic education could then be maintained.

The decision of the Federal district court in Ohio is presently on appeal to the Supreme Court, because it conflicts with a Federal court decision in New York which found a similar tax credit approach to be constitutional. It should also be noted that in 1971, a Minnesota State court held the tax credit approach to be constitutional. As a result the parents of New York and Minnesota children in private and parochial schools now enjoy the credit while the parents in Ohio are denied the credit.

On the Federal level, I am reintroducing legislation that will provide a tax credit to the taxpayer for tuition paid to a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school. The credit provided by this legislation would be equal to one-half of the tuition paid up to an overall limit of \$400 per dependent. This credit will be gradually reduced for taxpayers in higher income brackets.

This straightforward and needed approach improves the equity of the situation and provides the needed financial relief within the framework of administrative simplicity. My bill will strengthen our entire elementary and secondary educational systems, both public and private. This legislation will provide direct tax relief to those with dependents in private or parochial schools. It will provide indirect tax relief to those taxpayers with children in public schools who would face increased tax burdens in educating an additional 5.2 million students.

Recent court decisions have overturned the "Ohio" plan for private educational support; notwithstanding the fact that considerable support for Ohio's increased taxes was developed on the promise that considerable support would be given to sustain these vital alternative educational systems.

This tax credit approach can overcome constitutional barriers. The tax credit is provided to parents of children and not the schools. This tax proposal will give parents of nonpublic schoolchildren a credit for part of their tuition costs.

There are more than 18,600 elementary and secondary nonpublic schools in this country, many of which are soon to run out of funds.

We cannot allow these school system to die. We will be inviting chaos in our educational systems at a massive added expense to the taxpayers.

INDIANA AND FOREIGN TRADE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an article in the January 15, 1973, issue of the *Journal of Commerce*. The article describes Indiana's active program to attract foreign investment and to enlarge foreign markets for its exports.

Like most States, Indiana has a vital stake in foreign trade and I am pleased that State officials are trying to improve its trade position.

The article follows:

INDIANA TO EXPAND OVERSEAS DRIVE BASED ON STUDY OF STATE'S POTENTIAL

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indiana has completed a comprehensive study of its international trade and foreign investment potential, and the legislature will be asked later this month to approve the most far-reaching international program ever undertaken by the Hoosier State.

"We feel that we are on the threshold of a major expansion of the state's international economy," said Indiana's Commerce Department industrial and international director, V. Basil Kafiris.

STATE-SPONSORED DRIVE

The program includes: seeking approval to open three, and possibly four, trade offices in cities in Western Europe, Japan and Central America; a state-sponsored drive to encourage more foreign investment in the state; and a multi-million dollar program to develop the state's ports for the use of shippers seeking low-cost transportation to move their raw materials into the state and their manufactured goods to other markets outside the state.

Mr. Kafiris, who is widely regarded as an expert in international trade matters and who has played a major role in prior development of the state's international programs, predicts that Indiana will improve both its trade and investment economy during the coming months.

The Indiana Port Commission, a state agency, is seeking legislative approval of a \$2 million plus appropriation to begin work on the proposed Ohio River port, between Mount Vernon and Evansville, to go with the deepwater port at Burns Harbor on Lake Michigan, at Portage.

BURNS HARBOR POTENTIAL

The state is pinning a lot of its future planning on these ports, because of their ability to move large quantities of bulk and manufactured goods, and because of their diversified facilities, which can handle a large flow of raw materials.

Burns Harbor is presently operating, and promises to become one of the major ports on the Great Lakes for the handling of export farm goods, an item which the state is determined to move into foreign markets on a bigger scale.

Mr. Kafiris feels that location will mean a lot in developing the state's new international program, pointing out that almost

every heavily populated area in the country can be reached from Indiana within a very short time.

HIGHLY TRAINED WORKERS

Another factor is the state's plan to provide highly trained workers for any incoming plant operator, Mr. Kafiris notes, pointing to the many schools and other institutions geared to train and develop labor forces in almost any capacity.

Indiana hopes to encourage some manufacturing plants to move into the state. Exportwise, Indiana stands 11th in the nation in manufactured exports, and stands equally high in farm exports.

Speaking of investment opportunities in Indiana, Mr. Kafiris said: "Indiana truly is in the center of things, and our geographic location is a key attraction of our state."

Its central U.S. location, he added, offers excellent distributional opportunities for all types of products and services.

"The locational desirability is completed by outstanding transportation facilities," Mr. Kafiris said. "These facilities are important attributes for access to markets in several ways through sales centers, distribution centers, and service centers, including manufacturing and assembly facilities."

Among other advantages that Indiana has to offer the foreign investor, he listed as the state's water transportation network, both via the Great Lakes to the north, and via the planned Ohio River outlet in the South. He also noted that railroads operating in the state give exporters and importers service to all the major Great Lakes ports.

EYEING JOINT VENTURES

"There is also a need for capital financing of new foreign investment, which is, of course, vital, and we feel that this matter can best be carried out by the banks in our state, many of which are providing this kind of international activity," said Mr. Kafiris. "They also can provide access to the bond markets and equity outlets."

SALLY WARD CLIMBS MOUNT KILIMANJARO

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, last year an intrepid young lady from the Sixth District, Miss Sally Ward, fulfilled a lifetime ambition. Traveling alone to Africa, she met several other climbers and took on the challenge of climbing Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

Miss Ward is no stranger to challenges. She is an active athlete who has participated in the Women's Olympic Trials in Frederick, Md., as well as in international competition in the period 1965-1967. She is presently a physical education teacher at the high school level. On August 10, 1972, Sally accomplished her dream of reaching the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro. Although she had never done any climbing before she reached the summit at Gilman's Point at 18,635 feet, the highest point in Africa.

I would like to commend Sally Ward for her determination and courage and her interest in physical fitness. As Libbie Powell said in her article in the *Hagerstown Daily Mail*:

This accomplishment that sent seasoned Alpine climbers to the base after they reached 17,000 feet . . . was the fulfillment of Sally Ward's dream from childhood. . .

TIMES RECOGNIZES FARM PROBLEMS

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, recently the New York Times published a special national economic survey and in it reviewed the present business situation in each section of the country. I would like to bring the article pertaining to our Midwestern States to the attention of my colleagues, particularly since this is a major, urban oriented paper. Even it is able to recognize some of the acute needs and problems of our rural areas.

The statistics and examples on farm income versus the cost of doing business are particularly instructive and deserve special attention. What is most telling, however, is the impact of families leaving the farm not only on the locality they leave, but also on the one to which they migrate. While the article fails to mention the farmers of Minnesota, it tells a tale of difficulty which we also face in our State.

We in the Congress and the Government can and must do more to make the rural areas of our country better places for our people, and particularly our young people, to live and work.

The article follows:

THE MIDWEST: GOLDEN HARVEST IS BROUGHT BY RAIN AND SURGING DEMAND

(By B. Drummond Ayres, Jr.)

KANSAS CITY.—Agriculture is the economic lifeblood of mid-America, and things on the farm are looking up for 1973.

Fall rains and winter snows have thoroughly saturated the black earth that stretches all the way from the western slopes of the Appalachians into the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. Demand for beef, pork and grain is steadily rising, particularly foreign demand.

The economic outlook for the roaring manufacturing centers of the Middle West also seems bright, provided that recovery from the recent recession continues and provided that auto workers in Detroit, rubber workers in Akron and teamsters in Chicago can be induced to sign new wage contracts without walkouts.

"Over-all, the year 1973 looks pretty good," said Raymond Dahl, a Federal Reserve Bank economist in Kansas City.

Citing a personal example of optimism, Mr. Dahl added: "I own part of a wheat farm near Dodge City, out where drought can ruin you. But we've had more rain in the past few months than we normally get in a year, and you can't beat that for starting a new growing season."

A North Dakota grain farmer, Ken Spitzer of Kensal, said he was "greatly encouraged" about 1973 because of record American agricultural exports.

He continued: "We made a lot of money selling wheat to Russia last year, and every indication is that 1973 will be OK, too."

The industrial picture for mid-America in the coming year is summed up by Roger Roth, who manages the Owens-Corning Fiberglass factory in Kansas City. He said: "Things are looking good because of the increase in construction. Our gross increased 20 per cent in 1972, and we're looking for another good year in 1973."

Some problems remain, however.

The flight from rural America to urban America continues. Small towns struggle for survival as the farmers who support them

leave. Cities reel under the impact of more and more rural and small-town refugees.

The flight from the farm is traceable directly to a choking cost-price squeeze.

Twenty years ago, the average farmers in mid-America tilled about 250 acres. Production expenses ate up about 65 cents of every dollar he made. At the start of 1973 the average Midwest farmer tills about 400 acres, a much more costly investment but the only way to produce volume that beats the cost-price squeeze. However, production expenses now eat up about 75 cents of every dollar taken in.

Jack Hackethorne, an official of the Missouri Farmers Association, estimated that a young man needed about \$100,000 to start a "viable" farming operation today.

He added: "The only alternative is a rich daddy."

Land costs \$300 or more an acre. Tractors start selling at about \$8,000, roughly a dollar a pound, or \$100 per horsepower.

The people of mid-America want to stay down on the farm these days, particularly after they've seen the hassle that makes everything up to date in Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago. But who can afford to stay?

Newspapers in small towns like Dyersville, Iowa, and Kinsley, Kan., and Fulton, Ky., are sprinkled with farm-sale advertisements.

In June, most of the graduates from the high schools in those quiet, pleasant hamlets will head for more hectic, more robust places—Des Moines, Louisville, Topeka, even New York. It is simply a matter of jobs.

Rural sociologists and demographers say that whenever half a dozen or so farm families move out of a particular area a feed store or implement dealer or general merchant in a nearby town goes bankrupt.

The rural towns that remain economically healthy do so by attracting industry. Take Marshall, a central Missouri town of 12,000 people.

Aware of the damage that rural exodus had wreaked elsewhere, Marshall's leaders got together and aggressively began seeking small, clean industry. Today, the town has a meat-packaging plant, a shoe factory and a TV-dinner producer.

Peter V. McCoy, editor of The Marshall Democrat-News, says: "We're a perfect example of what can be done if a town will really get together and go after industry. Now we have a sound, stable economic base, and people are moving in instead of out."

The larger towns and cities of the Midwest carry roughly the same problems into 1973 as other metropolitan areas in the United States. There is smog in Chicago, unemployment in Detroit, poverty in St. Louis and urban sprawl in Indianapolis.

Still, despite smog and other urban problems, a number of sunny economic spots are showing up in Midwestern cities as the new year begins.

The aerospace industry is making a comeback in Wichita. Oklahoma City is rebuilding its downtown area. Cleveland is springing back from a slump in machine-tool orders. Kansas City is in the middle of a construction boom.

In fact, a new Kansas City slogan, "Prime Time," seems to sum up the over-all economic outlook for rural and urban mid-America.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1863 POLISH INSURRECTION

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the anniversary of the 1863

Polish Insurrection. I feel that on such a historic occasion a few words should be mentioned in commemoration.

The insurrection stemmed from abuses in carrying out educational and political reforms ordered by Czar Alexander II as concessions to the Poles. For almost 2 years, bands of youthful guerrillas fought from forest hideouts as their movement succeeded in establishing a secret national government in Warsaw which spread to Lithuania.

The uprising was followed by a wave of repression and, with the movement crushed, Poland became a Russian province.

The anniversary serves as a reminder that freedom-loving Poles have battled against Russian dominance, whether czarist or Communist, right up to the time of the 1956 Pozan worker's uprising.

RAISING THE DOUBLE STANDARD OVER GREECE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a column by James J. Kilpatrick in the Star-News of January 14, 1973, commenting on a House subcommittee report, reflects the views that I have concerning that document.

I believe Mr. Kilpatrick is absolutely correct when he points out the inconsistency which is the standard behavior of the ultraliberals responsible for the report.

The article follows:

RAISING THE DOUBLE STANDARD OVER GREECE (By James J. Kilpatrick)

A House subcommittee filed a bitchy little report two weeks ago, complaining petulantly of the Navy's decision to homeport a part of the Sixth Fleet in Greece. But the thrust of the report wasn't directed at American admirals; it was directed at Greek colonels instead.

The authors of this report agreed that the United States has legitimate military and security interests in Greece, relating both to NATO and to the Middle East. They could not convincingly challenge the Navy's choice of Athens in terms of the city's housing facilities and the like. This was their point:

"The circumstances of that choice indicate that our government is more concerned about obtaining the minor advantages and conveniences of homeporting in Greece (instead of Italy, for example) than about expressing our opposition to the Greek dictatorship through a policy of minimal and cool relations until democracy is restored in that country. The world looks to the United States to stand up for democratic principles and if we shirk that responsibility, we are negating the most important principle on which this country stands."

Members of the subcommittee, headed by Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, took a lugubrious view of the present government in Greece. It is not, they believe, "stable." There may be some short-term advantage in the homeporting decision, but "our long-term need is for a stable Greek government which will come through a democratic restoration." The Navy, they insist, should have chosen Naples, Livorno or Taranto instead.

The authors' conclusions, viewed on their

merits, have no merit. Whatever else may be said of the government in Greece, like it or not, it is stable. The colonels have been firmly in power for nearly six years. Their opposition is divided, disorganized, and impotent. Restoration of what is euphemistically known as "democratic rule" would invite a return of the chaotic conditions that obtained prior to 1967. If forces of the extreme left wing should gain power, it could well mean a swift end not only to democratic rule, but also to Greek participation in NATO.

By contrast, if "stability" is the desideratum, one may recall that Italy has had 34 governments since World War II.

Never mind the merits. What is baffling to the observer of foreign affairs is the double standard one constantly encounters. Indeed, when it comes to our relations with the rest of the world, we seem to have double standards for double standards.

Surely this is true in the matter of Communist regimes. This past year saw the President of the United States toasting the Communists of China and Russia, and bombing the Communists of North Vietnam. It is equally true of dictatorships. Rosenthal and his colleagues despise the dictatorship in Greece. They never cease to mourn the absence of democracy in Portugal, Rhodesia, and South Africa. But you will not see them standing up for democratic principles in Zambia, Tanzania, and the Sudan.

We see the same double standard in the matter of moral outrage. When U.S. bombs fall on Hanoi, it is barbarism; when Soviet missiles fall on Quang Tri, it is no more than the fortunes of war. The history of the bloody conflict in Vietnam is in part a history of the torture, mutilation and murder imposed by terrorists from the North upon peasants of the South. This part of the history seems to affect congressional liberals not at all.

We ought to weep for the dead of war, whoever they are, however they die. And when it comes to dealing with governments we find distasteful, we ought in charity to give some account to the taste of others.

In some millennium, all nations will be as democratic as the Eighth Congressional District of New York; meanwhile we ought to work with governments as they are. We ought to tolerate Greek colonels, Spanish generals, African despots, and everyone else. After all, they tolerate us—or most nations do—and that in itself is no easy job.

TRIBUTE TO WILLARD EDWARDS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Willard Edwards on the occasion of his retirement from the Chicago Tribune.

Shortly after coming to Congress in 1969, I had the opportunity to chat with Mr. Edwards and I learned at that time that he was truly one of the most informed reporters covering Capitol Hill. In his 47-year career with the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Edwards not only won the respect and admiration of his colleagues, but also that of his many news sources and contacts. And more importantly, he earned the trust and confidence of his many readers in Chicago and elsewhere.

I would like to thank Mr. Edwards for his dedicated service to the public by keeping them informed on events in Congress and I wish him happiness in his retirement.

REAP FUNDING SHOULD BE CONTINUED

HON. K. GUNN MCKAY

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Joe Francis, the commissioner of agriculture in the State of Utah. I have known Commissioner Francis for many years, and I know him to be a wise and sensitive administrator. Because of the faith I have in Mr. Francis, his assessment of the curtailment of REAP funding was especially discouraging. He recognizes this as a serious loss to farmers and rural homeowners, and I include his very pertinent remarks for the benefit of my colleagues:

STATEMENT SETTING FORTH THE REASONS FOR
CONTINUATION OF THE RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

I am deeply concerned with the recent announcement eliminating the Rural Environmental Assistance Program. This program has had a tremendous impact in Utah. It has provided the greatest incentive there is—Federal cost-share—to get farmers and ranchers to take care of erosion, sediment, and pollution abatement problems on land under their control. These problems just don't get taken care of without some incentive. I have always felt that the public as well as the private landowner has a responsibility to help preserve our natural resources for future generations.

Many years ago, a soil and water conservation "team" was organized in Utah. This team was made up of:

Soil Conservation Service, Technical service;

Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service, Cost-share;

Extension Service, Education and Information;

Soil Conservation District, Conservation planning;

State Division of Water Resources, Interest-free loans; and

Farmers Home Administration, Loans.

It is through the success of this program, with the farmer providing 60 percent plus of the actual cost, that agriculture has been able to maintain a high level of production, that dust no longer clouds the atmosphere, that our streams are not completely polluted with sediment, that our privately owned rangelands are not denuded and have been able to withstand the pressure of private and public use, and that our wildlife resource has been able to survive.

The conservation of our soil and water resources should be the goal of every American. Private landowners cannot be expected to stand the total cost of erosion control, sediment retention, and salt balance in the substrate. To think that the job is now complete or that this effort should be temporarily shelved in preference to other programs is, in my judgment, false economy.

The elimination of the Rural Environmental Assistance Program is particularly disturbing at a time when the public is demanding a so-called "Cleanup of the environment," and when the Environmental Protection Agency is invoking new regulations daily on discharge into livestreams. It is beyond comprehension to expect farmers and ranchers to fully finance the cost of structures and land treatment measures necessary to comply with these new demands. Many will be forced out of business.

Maybe Utah has problems which are not prevalent in other areas. The pioneers, in settling the mountain west, concentrated as a matter of necessity on alluvial fans created

by mountain streams. The increased concentration of humans and animals along these streams has created a pollution problem of substantial proportion.

We recognize the need for corrective action and feel that some very successful coordinated programs have been developed during the past two years. For example, an action committee consisting of the State Division of Environmental Health, State Department of Agriculture, State Extension Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Soil Conservation Service, was formulated and a plan of action established to abate pollution of livestreams by animal waste. This program was just getting a good start, with 276 projects initiated.

Without the cost-share incentive, this plan will come to a halt, as farmers will not (cannot) voluntarily perform these expensive measures without assistance.

One outstanding feature in the Utah program has been the fact that 100 percent of the Federal funds provided were used in the application of enduring-type conservation measures having a lifespan varying from 8 to 50 years.

In light of these facts, I sincerely hope that some appropriate action will be taken to re-evaluate and reinstate the Rural Environmental Assistance Program.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, today the country mourns the death of a great leader and a great American President.

In this hour of Lyndon Johnson's passing, let us put aside the disagreement that many of us had with him over Vietnam. He was a man with great courage and fortitude, a man who did what he thought was right, misguided though some of his decisions may have been.

At home Lyndon Johnson had the courage and compassion to grapple with some of the most difficult problems of our times: poverty and racial discrimination. He did not retreat from these challenges; indeed, he pursued them with great vision and determination. History will most fondly remember Lyndon Johnson for his civil rights legislation and for the commitment the Federal Government made under his leadership to improving the quality of life for all Americans.

Lyndon Johnson was a big man in every regard: in stature, in energy, in vision, in capacity, and in compassion. He was a man who embodied almost every human quality in such magnitude that he will be remembered not only for what he did but for the man he was and the dimensions of his leadership.

We all remember the many pictures of the man in the Oval Office who often looked tired and haggard. But, that craggy face reassured us that a man was in the White House who knew and cared about what was going on in the Federal Government and in the country.

It is tragic that Lyndon Johnson should have died before the signing of a peace accord settling the Vietnam conflict that through the months of his ad-

ministration had become so personally consuming and finally his political nemesis.

Within the past month we have lost two great men our country has known. Let this be a period in which we reaffirm our resolve to meet the ideals on which our country was founded.

Mr. Speaker, in remembering President Johnson today, my sympathy goes to Lady Bird, Lynda and Luci and the rest of the Johnson family who gave him such support and comfort during his years in Washington and in his retirement.

COMMUNIST USE OF GUN CONTROL LAWS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Communist Party line on disarming the individual citizen is noteworthy. Certainly not all promoters of antigun legislation are Communists, but every Communist wants firearms registered or confiscated, except those that belong to party members and are essential to Communist domination or the "Revolution."

An editorial which appeared in the August 1970 American Rifleman and was reprinted in the January 1973 issue of that magazine sets forth some interesting quotes of Communist Party bosses on firearm control and purpose. Unfortunately, we do not have the text of the SALT talks, or disarmament hearings, which would confirm the party line on disarmament today.

I insert the two editorials and a report on the Dusseldorf rules at this point:

COMMUNISM VERSUS GUN OWNERSHIP

"Lenin has indicated that the Communist strategy is deeply concerned with two objectives: (1) the arming of the 'right' people, and (2) the disarming of those 'reactionaries' who might meet violence with violence. Communists, like holdup men, have no overweening desire to be shot. Both the Communist and the thug prefer to deal with a disarmed citizenry. Both the Communist and the criminal have proven through the years that they can and will obtain the arms and explosives that they want."

The foregoing is quoted from an American Rifleman editorial of Nov., 1949, entitled "Simple Arithmetic." The last paragraph of the editorial explains what the title means:

"Only when the loyal majority has been legally disarmed do we need fear the violence of the illegally armed, disloyal minority. This is not ideology. It is simple arithmetic."

Quite obviously it appears from Trud, Izvestia (See American Rifleman, June 1968, p. 16-17) and some other publications issued closer to home that the Communists would like to see private citizens in the United States deprived of firearms. There is hardly any secret about this. Certainly it is communist policy wherever in the world Communism has been felt.

When a Lutheran church in Oregon sponsored 28 Latvian and Estonian immigrant refugees from Communism, one of them with a doctor's degree and command of seven languages told NRA member Henry L. Bottemiller that only about 5% of the Russians are Communists. "When I asked how 5%

could control the rest," Bottemiller wrote, "my friend answered with a remark that I will never forget. He said: 'They have all of the guns.'"

Some Americans still aren't capable of believing that the Communists, abroad and at home, are among those who eagerly want to see Americans disarmed. They dismiss this as a silly notion and lecture anyone who suggests it as if he were a stupid child.

So The American Rifleman went directly to the authenticated declarations of Communist leaders in the Library of Congress to determine their attitude toward private ownership of firearms. Assistant Editor John M. Snyder, who holds a master's degree in political science, was assigned to research the writings of the so-called fathers of the Communist Russian Revolution of 1917: Lenin (nearly assassinated in 1918 by a disillusioned woman radical with a pistol), Trotsky (assassinated in 1940 with an ax) and Stalin (supposedly victim of a medical plot in 1953). Here is just a part of what he found:

From Lenin:

"... one of the basic conditions for the victory of socialism—the arming of the workers and the disarming of the bourgeoisie." (From Lenin's Collected Works, The Basic Tasks of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Russia, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1965, Vol. 29, p. 108. U.S. Library of Congress reference: English DK254.L3A2323.)

"Make mass searches and hold executions for found arms." (From Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. 35, 4th edition, p. 286. Congressional Record, vol. 116, pt. 10, p. 13309.)

"Only the Soviets can effectively arm the proletariat and disarm the bourgeoisie. Unless this is done, the victory of socialism is impossible." (From Lenin's Collected Works, Theses and Report on Bourgeois Democracy and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, March 4, 1919, Vol. 28, p. 466. U.S. Library of Congress Reference: English DK254.L3A2323.)

From Trotsky:

To insure quick Communist victory in civil warfare, there "arises the necessity of disarming the bourgeoisie and arming the workers, of creating a Communist army. . . ." (From Manifesto of the Communist International to the Proletariat of the entire World in A Documentary History of Communism, ed. by Robert V. Daniels, New York, Random House, 1960, Vol. 2, p. 90. U.S. Library of Congress Reference: HX40.D3.)

From Stalin:

"If the opposition disarms, well and good. If it refuses to disarm, we shall disarm it ourselves." (J. V. Stalin, Reply to the discussion on the Political Reports of the Central Committee, Dec. 7, 1927. Stalin's Works, Vol. 10, p. 378. U.S. Library of Congress Reference: English DK268.S75A267.)

The word bourgeoisie which crops up so often in the remarks of Lenin and Trotsky is French for middle class. The Communists twisted it into an epithet or dirty word for anyone who disagreed with them. Nowadays the bourgeoisie who are to be disarmed include everyone who would oppose a Communist takeover of any country including the United States. The thrust of current Soviet propaganda makes that clear.

WILL REVOLUTIONARIES WITH GUNS HEED THE 1968 GUN CONTROL ACT?

While Communist leaders and their henchmen or unwitting tools continue to demand that U.S. citizens give up their guns, a Communist organization that favors shooting its way to power has expanded and quietly armed its members.

The FBI's annual report, released this winter, reveals that the "Revolutionary Union (RU) has now spread to 10 States. . . . RU members have been accumulating weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training."

The RU was formed in San Francisco five years ago by young radicals who split away

from the older Communist Party, USA, and the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), a newer Marxist-Leninist group.

"Although still operating in a semicovert fashion," the FBI reported, "the RU does not conceal its objectives 'to smash the existing state apparatus' (U.S. Government) through organized armed struggle and to establish a new revolutionary organization based upon Marxist-Leninism as developed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung." (FBI Annual Report, Dec. 12, 1972, p. 27.)

The RU developed after some younger radicals grew impatient with the oldline Communist Party, USA, which still quaintly nominates Communist candidates for the U.S. Presidency and Vice Presidency and says little or nothing these days about overthrowing the government by violence.

But some still farther left in the RU want to speed up movements for violent revolution. A minority faction in this frame of mind broke away from the RU to form the Castro-labelled Venceremos ("We will win") organization. By early 1971, many RU members enrolled in this group with the avowed goal of eliminating "U.S. imperialism" by force of arms.

"Every member (of Venceremos) is required to learn to operate and service weapons, to have arms available, and to teach the 'oppressed' methods of armed and organized self-defense," the FBI report said. "While still consolidating in northern California, Venceremos is making efforts to expand to the East Coast. . . ."

Naturally, the Revolutionary Union, Venceremos and the rest—there are other Communist or Marxist movements afoot in the land—would like to disarm as many American gun owners as possible.

That, in fact, is just what additional gun laws directed at law-abiding citizens do. They do not seem to disarm criminals or radicals. But they do very often affect good Americans who obey the law.

More and more sincere American lawmakers have come to recognize the alarming element of national suicide inherent in gun laws that disarm good citizens. That is why such measures often get rejected these days.

ENDING THE MYSTERY OF THE "RULES"

(By Ashley Halsey, Jr.)

(NOTE.—In Aug. 1946 and again in Sept., 1970, The American Rifleman published a controversial document variously known as the "Rules for Revolution" or "Dusseldorf Rules." The document is controversial partly because some Americans persist in doubting that Communism seeks world domination by disarming the populace everywhere. The most recent warning on the "rules" appeared in a column by E. B. Mann in Gun World for Dec., 1972. Mann stated as The American Rifleman had done previously, that he was not in position to vouch for the rules. However, continued research has produced fresh evidence pointing to the authenticity of the rules. It is presented for the first time in this report.)

This is a factual account of how an anti-gun policy of world Communism was revealed, published, verified to the Library of Congress and later "unverified" by a branch of the Library of Congress while anti-gun spokesmen and others attempted to bury it by scoffing at it as a hoax.

The story begins with a raid of Allied intelligence officers in 1919 on the headquarters of a Communist action group, the Spartacist League, in Dusseldorf, Germany. There they seized the "rules", a handy blueprint for the overthrow of anti-Communist countries.

Brief enough to go on a single sheet of paper, the rules concluded: "Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless."

By no coincidence at all, this conforms with the avowed policies of Communist world leaders as stated in the editorial reprinted on the previous page.

By no coincidence at all, it is exactly what Communists did do in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia (remember them?), Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, China, North Korea, and other areas to fall under their domination.

Yet some U.S. Senators, Congressmen, officials and newspapers, notably including, of course, The New York Times and Washington Post, have examined the rules and their background and pronounced them nothing more than pro-gun or rightwing propaganda.

For those who honestly wonder about the rules, there can now be offered the following:

The rules were originally in German, as the Spartacist League, named after the Roman slave Spartacus who led an ancient uprising, was a German Communist organization.

A Capt. Thomas H. Barber, U.S. Army, translated them soon after their seizure and subsequently furnished a copy to New World News, periodical of the Moral Rearmament movement, which in Feb., 1946, published the version reprinted later that year in The American Rifleman.

This was confirmed by Editor John U. Sturdevant of New World News, who wrote The American Rifleman (see letter, reproduced) that "Captain Barber had access to the safe after the raid described in the article."

Editor Sturdevant said that Barber was, at the time in 1919, "Aide to the Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs in the American-occupied zone headquartered at Coblenz, Germany."

This description agrees with data in official Government records. There is a detailed history of Capt. Barber in the files of the National Personnel Center, 9700 Page Blvd, St. Louis, Mo.

According to this documentation, Thomas Hunter Barber, service number XXXX was born in New York City Jan. 20, 1889, commissioned a captain June 24, 1916, and stationed for a period of months beginning in May, 1919, the month of the raid, in the Civil Affairs Office of the US Army Occupied Zone headquarters at Coblenz.

After his World War I service, Capt. Barber became a major, infantry reserve, and received a Silver Star citation in 1961, he was living at 1170 Fifth Ave., New York, and apparently confirming to all questions the authenticity of the rules. He died in 1962 on Nov. 11—the Armistice Day anniversary of World War I.

A set of the rules in what purports to be Capt. Barber's own handwriting accompanies this report. Except for placing the time of the raid as "mid-summer" instead of May, the penned version appears to be identical with the ones published in the 1940's. It was made available to The American Rifleman by NRA Member Dwayne G. Nelson, of Monticello, Ill., who said he got it from a friend who corresponded with Capt. Barber some years ago.

So there was a Capt. Barber, he did serve in the occupied zone during the period when the raid took place, he later vouched for the rules, and he apparently sat around ready and willing to answer questions on the subject until his demise just over 10 years ago.

Although he certainly never intended it and probably never realized it, Capt. Barber now stands out as one of the most elusive minor figures in American history. Among those whom he unknowingly eluded were the FBI, the Library of Congress, and newsmen of several large metropolitan dailies. All of them searched for the source of the rules, but there is nothing to indicate that they ever learned of his existence.

Part of the confusion was caused by the way that the rules surfaced periodically in patriotic, civic and other publications. They

bobbed up in *The American Legion* magazine for Nov. 1954, attributed to State's Attorney George A. Brautigam, of Dade County, Fla., an anti-Communism campaign. Brautigam supposedly seized them with other Communist literature in Miami, or so he informed a Dade County grand jury in 1954. He died in 1957.

When the issue of authenticity flared up in 1969, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, himself known as a foe of Communism, testified April 17 before a House subcommittee that, "significantly, our (FBI) files reflect no other information (than Brautigam's) regarding those 'rules', and, therefore, we can logically speculate that that the document is spurious."

Soon anti-gun spokesmen were claiming that J. Edgar Hoover had "branded the document as spurious." Branded, of course, is far more definite than speculated. So Mr. Hoover's guess, based on some weak leg work by someone in the FBI, became misrepresented as an official rejection of the rules—at least to those who wanted to reject them.

The Hoover reply was correctly quoted in a 5½ page letter from the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, to Rep. Joe L. Evins (4th Dist., Tenn.), who asked for available data to substantiate the rules. The letter, signed Michael Renshaw, revealed considerable research and effort. According to it, among those questioned who could not authenticate the rules were:

The Slavic and Central European Division, Library of Congress.

The Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army.

Florida State Attorney Richard D. Gerstein, except to the extent brought out by Brautigam.

News Commentator Fulton Lewis, III, who quoted the rules but said he quoted from a copy somebody sent him.

What made this strenuous but inconclusive effort by the Library of Congress seem all the stranger was the fact that, according to *New World News* Editor John Sturdevant in 1970, the information concerning Capt. Barber and the rules was furnished in Jan., 1962, to the History and Government Division, Library of Congress.

While Library of Congress researchers later went in circles, and apparently not in the right circles, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* both published lengthy articles in which they looked everywhere but the right place for the answer and, lacking it, trumpeted that the rules were false.

The *Times* article July 10, 1970, by Donald Janson, was headlined: "Communist 'Rules' for Revolt Viewed as Durable Fraud." The writer sought to link them to rightwing organizations including the John Birch Society, the Network of Patriotic Letter Writers, and the Association to Preserve Our Right to Keep and Bear Arms. The *Post* article, published about the same time, was inserted in the *Congressional Record* (vol. 116, pt. 19, p. 26296) by Sen. Gale McGee (Wyo.) It was headlined "Rightwing Hoax Survives Exposure."

In the 1970 American Rifleman editorial, republished by request in this issue, we quoted the Russian leaders of world Communism as being opposed to permitting private citizens in general to own guns. Only Communists, they felt, should be entrusted with guns.

American leaders of Communism have expressed a similar view. Earl R. Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and Communist candidate for President of the United States in 1936 and 1940, before the party threw him out, declared that "all revolutions have been made with weapons which the overthrown rulers had relied on for their protection." (Browder, *What Is Communism?*, Vanguard Press, New York, 1936, p. 1665).

William Z. Foster, longtime National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and

a perennial candidate for President before Browder, outlined a seizure of the United States by armed Communists, later to be "developed into a firmly-knit, well disciplined Red Army," while the "class enemies of the revolution" would be unable to fight back. (William Z. Foster, *Toward Soviet America*, Elgin Publications, 1961, p. 274-275, etc.)

Foster died Sept. 1, 1961, while under indictment with 11 other Communist leaders for criminal conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. Government by violence. The others were convicted and sentenced to prison.

Not everyone who wants guns registered or confiscated is a Communist, of course, but there can be little question that nearly every Communist wants guns registered and confiscated—your guns and mine. Why? Recent history gives a solemn answer.

ANNUNZIO URGES FULL DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIVES AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF FOOD

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, before the 93d Congress are a number of proposals to make it easier for consumers to judge for themselves the nutritional value of the food they eat and see exactly what this food consists of. There are bills requiring food processors, packers, and manufacturers to list additives and preservatives in addition to provisions for third-party testing of these various chemicals to insure their safety for general use.

Along with other House Members, I have cosponsored the Truth in Food Labeling Act, the Nutritional Labeling Act, and the Open Dating Perishable Food Act.

It has been estimated that as many as 80 million Americans have to know what they are eating, because of allergies, dietary problems, religious reasons, or their general interest in good health. Because of conflicting regulations, it is difficult or impossible to tell what is in a food product. In most food items, even if the ingredients are listed, the list is often incomplete and the percentages of the ingredients contained are not included at all.

I urge my colleagues in the Congress to accord these vital consumer proposals the earliest possible consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I include two editorials on this subject from the Washington Post of January 17 and January 23, 1973, at this point in the Record.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 17, 1973]

CONTROLLING ADDITIVES

It is no secret that large numbers of Americans live on food that does little nutritionally for their physical health. It is not so much poverty of income that causes this disruption as poverty of interest in healthy food. It has been reported that in 1970, for the first time, we spent more money for processed, convenience, snack and franchised foods than for fresh foods. It is small wonder that the Department of Agriculture recently rated only 50 per cent of family diets as good, compared with 60 per cent of families who were rated as having a good diet 10 years earlier.

As dismal as the American table may be, there is still the fact that healthy food can-

not be forced on consumers; the right to eat empty calories and junk food is an inalienable one. For those, however, who care about the quality of their food—another inalienable right—Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin has recently offered useful legislation. It seeks the elimination of unsafe, poorly tested and unnecessary chemicals in the food supply. Senator Nelson cited industry and government figures that showed some 3,000 chemicals used in food processing, with roughly 1,000 of these used directly as additives. Already, the average American spoons in five pounds of additives a year.

The argument made by Senator Nelson and others is not that additives are automatically dangerous but that they are not automatically safe—merely because a food company says so. Dr. Michael Jacobson notes in "Eater's Digest" (Doubleday), a valuable guide for consumer's questions on additives: "At present, most testing of food additives is done by the food industry itself. The company that wishes to market a new additive, and to profit from its use, is in charge of the testing program to evaluate its safety." In recent years the list has grown of chemical additives once served to the public as "safe" but now known to be hazardous: cyclamate, agene, dulcin, butter yellow, oil of calamus, safrole, DES.

The Nelson legislation has the excellent provision that would require third-party testing of additives; approval would thus be based on facts gathered independently of the additive's owner. In addition, the substances would need to show a demonstrable benefit before receiving federal approval. These provisions are certainly not the whole answer—a nutritional revolution is needed for that—but they go a long way towards controlling a problem that should have been controlled long ago.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 23, 1973]

LABELS FOR NUTRITION

First steps are important, even though the whole journey is a long one. Essentially, this is what the Food and Drug Administration's new rules in food labeling represent. The state of the American diet is so bleak—and the processed food industry's contribution to that bleakness so large—that any reforms must necessarily be, as Dr. Charles C. Edwards of the FDA said, "just a beginning." There is also the question of how large a part of the public really cares about the kind of nutritional education that the new labeling will create. Countless tons of empty foods are consumed annually by Americans, in full awareness that they are getting little nutritionally for their muscles or bones. Yet, sales soar and food company chemists strive to create new concoctions of junk foods.

Presumably, the FDA did not have this group of consumers in mind. Instead, the new labeling is meant to provide specific information for those who do care about the quality of food, as measured by such contents as vitamins, calories, cholesterol and ascorbic acid. It is regrettable that compliance with the rules will not be mandatory, but instead will only be voluntary. The FDA claims that competitive pressures will bring food companies into compliance. Perhaps. There is still a suspicion, however, and Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) expressed it: the new "program is built on the quicksand of those two oft-discredited concepts—voluntary compliance and self-regulation. . . . If the FDA truly believes these new programs are necessary, then it should make them mandatory."

For now, consumers can be grateful the FDA has at least taken this first step. The agency's past record of frequent indifference to consumer problems is well known. If anything, the new labeling suggests that the FDA now knows that parts of the public are demanding more knowledge about food. This should have been the transaction all along:

paying your money and knowing exactly what was put into the food product. Somehow, concealing the facts from the public has been going on so long that now, when nutritional labeling comes along, it looks revolutionary. It isn't. It is only a long-needed move toward fairness in the marketplace.

PRICE CALLS FOR THE REINSTATEMENT OF REAP

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the existing law providing for the authorization and funding of the rural environmental assistance program. While I agree in principle with and applaud the President's efforts to keep Federal expenditures within reasonable limits, I feel that the

effects brought about through the discontinuance of this important program would be detrimental to the long-range preservation of our most vital human resources—namely our soil, water, and air.

Begun during the 1930's, the rural environmental assistance program has worked effectively as a Federal cost-sharing program for conservation programs installed by farmers. Through this program, our farmers have done more to clean up and preserve our environment than any other federally sponsored program. This program has enabled our farmers to protect our soil through the establishment and improvement of vegetative cover, stripcropping systems, terracing, the reseeding of marginal land, and cross-fencing for grazing. REAP has also provided for strides to be made in the areas of sediment retention and chemical runoff control, drainage, irrigation and related practices and livestock water utilization and distribution on ranches. Through this program our farmers have also been able to embark

upon activities which have slowed the spread of noxious brush and weeds, accounted for a major portion of our reforestation program on private lands, helped aid wildlife conservation and increased the development of recreational areas. It is evident that REAP has benefited not only rural America, but our Nation as a whole. Not only would it be unfair of us at this time to demand America's farmers to take on the burden of the conservation of our natural resources single-handed, it is not feasible for family farmers to initiate and continue these long-range programs without the aid of cost-sharing initiatives provided by the Federal Government. This is especially true if we are to continue to feed our own Nation while helping to feed the starving millions abroad.

I am looking forward to the hearings which will soon be held on this matter by the Committee on Agriculture of which I am a member and I am hopeful that the administration will reconsider its action with regard to this important program.

SENATE—Wednesday, January 24, 1973

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by Hon. DICK CLARK, a Senator from the State of Iowa.

PRAYER

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

Eternal Father, we lift our hearts to Thee in thanksgiving for the tidings of peace and reconciliation. Guide us through this day by Thy Holy Spirit that the tributes of affection and gratitude for Thy servant Lyndon Baines Johnson may be to Thy glory and the honor of this Nation. May the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., January 24, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. DICK CLARK, a Senator from the State of Iowa, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.
JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CLARK thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of

Tuesday, January 23, 1973, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that time for the eulogies today be under the control of the distinguished majority leader or his designee and the distinguished Republican leader or his designee, and that the eulogies begin with the distinguished Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT) desire to be heard?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas is being recognized in my place.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) is recognized.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON—IN MEMORIAM

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, today is a somber day for all Americans.

With the death of Lyndon Johnson, the country has lost one of its strongest leaders, the disadvantaged one of their greatest champions, and I have lost a dear friend. Lyndon Johnson's humanity will, in my opinion, be his greatest legacy. His humanity encompassed all men and it included the flaws that we all share. But it was a humanity that carried him through a life of political power without allowing him to forget those who had no power. It was a humanity that enabled him to enjoy the ultimate ambition of American political life while remembering those who never shared in the abun-

dance and success that we know as Americans.

In the terms of the Texas hill country—"He never forgot his beginnings," and the memory of those beginnings provided us with a legacy of social programs that cover the entire spectrum of life in our society.

Lyndon Johnson translated the dreams of a generation of political leaders into an administration of action that will be remembered in history as one of our most exciting eras of domestic achievements.

Lyndon Johnson felt that the poor, the black, the aged, the Mexican American, and the Indian were Americans, who continued to face severe handicaps in language, jobs, education, health, and housing opportunities.

For they had sought, but too often had been denied, the dignity of well-paid labor. They had sought, but often had been denied, the proper tools of education for their children. They had sought—but had suffered often because of it—to maintain their own proud traditions in a free society where differences should be respected and cultural diversity honored.

Lyndon Johnson was well acquainted with the problems of the poor and the disadvantaged, for he had taught Mexican-American children in the public schools of south Texas. It was here and then that he developed a deep compassion and understanding for the Spanish speaking, who, like many other minority groups, have often had to turn to government to protect their rights and encourage their advancement.

When he became President, Lyndon Johnson said:

Government has an obligation to match the promise of American opportunity with action—in employment, a decent wage, better education, improved housing, improved community facilities, and the guarantee of civil rights which every American expects.