

benefits for Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 3026. A bill to prohibit the use of any nuclear weapon in Southeast Asia unless Congress first approves such use; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3027. A bill to authorize an investigation and study of coastal hazards from offshore drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Atlantic Ocean; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3028. A bill to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3029. A bill to authorize the President to designate marine sanctuaries in areas of the oceans, coastal, and other waters, as far seaward as the outer edge of the Continental Shelf, for the purpose of preserving or restoring the ecological, esthetics, recreation resource, and scientific values of and related to such areas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. ADAMO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. BADILLO, and Mr. BRASCO):

H.R. 3030. A bill to provide for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,000 beds in the county of Queens, N.Y. State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.J. Res. 247. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the fourth Wednesday in January as National School Nurse Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.J. Res. 248. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to Operation Identification, a program to curb thefts and aid in the recovery of stolen property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 166. Resolution to amend the Rules

of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on the Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

16. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the decline of shipbuilding in Massachusetts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

17. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, urging the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to hold public hearings before implementing certain regulations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

18. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to legislation increasing the Federal oil import quota system to Massachusetts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

19. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, relative to import quotas on nonfat dry milk; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 3031. A bill for the relief of Dr. Hermenegildo M. Kadile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 3032. A bill for the relief of Raymond L. Wells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 3033. A bill for the relief of Guerino Allevato and Vienna Mazzei Allevato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3034. A bill for the relief of Tomaso Masella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 3035. A bill for the relief of Sister Anna Maria (Deanna Tirelli); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 3036. A bill for the relief of Giacomo DiMaio and his wife, Maria DiMaio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3037. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Gumina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3038. A bill for the relief of Theodore J. Malowicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3039. A bill for the relief of Chin Wing Teung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 3040. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Zimmerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 3041. A bill for the relief of Aurora Sulpizi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 3042. A bill to convey certain real property of the United States in California to Sierra Oaks, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 3043. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nguong Thi Tran (formerly Nguyen Thi Nguong, A13707-473D-3); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THONE:

H.R. 3044. A bill for the relief of James Evans, publisher of the Colfax County Press, and Morris Odavarka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 3045. A bill for the relief of Douglas F. Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

33. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Roland L. Morgan, Los Angeles, Calif., and others, relative to withdrawal from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

34. Also, petition of the city council, Struthers, Ohio, relative to financial assistance to the city of Struthers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO TELEVISION

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and I think television coverage of the many historic events of the past few weeks is proof of this.

The television industry truly deserves credit for the tremendous job it has done in bringing us history in the making. It was through this media that we were informed of the massive escalation of the bombing of Vietnam. It was also through television that the President announced that a cease-fire agreement had finally been reached.

Last week, all of America was invited

to witness the pageantry of the inauguration of a President of the United States. And just a few days later we were saddened to learn of the death of a President. Only the media of television has the power to make us all a part of such historic events.

I compliment the commentators for their thoughtful and enlightening presentation of these events. Their explanation, analysis, and anecdote contribute so much to the tremendous impact of television news.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleague's attention to James Reston's "Tribute to Television," in today's New York Times, and include it in the RECORD at this time:

A TRIBUTE TO TELEVISION

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.—Every once in a while the common concerns, sorrows and ideals of the Republic somehow cry out to be heard and understood, and it is then, if we watch and listen, that we understand and ap-

preciate the power and possibilities of television as a unifying force in the nation.

These last three months illustrate the point. We have had an election that will carry the victorious President down to the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1976; the death of two Presidents of the United States; the bombing of Hanoi; the inauguration of President Nixon; the announcement of the cease-fire in Vietnam, and finally the burial ceremony of President Johnson in the hill country of Texas.

Somebody has to pay tribute to our colleagues in television, now under attack for the job they have done in these last few historic weeks. For they have lifted us out of our private concerns and given us a picture of human struggle and tragedy and yearning.

It takes a poet or a prophet to explain and describe in words the deaths of Truman and Johnson, the last of the former Presidents, and we can put it down on paper that the wives of four Presidents—Eisenhower, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson—are still with us.

But the television shows us Bess Truman walking in dignity with her daughter Margaret in the quiet streets of Independ-

ence, Mo. It shows us Lady Bird Johnson, that wonderful and wise woman still smiling and holding her tribe together. And it shows us Mamie Eisenhower, on the arm of the President's daughter Julie, wife of her own grandson, David Eisenhower. How could we possibly put this into words?

Here, in a flash on the screen, we see the fragility but continuity of human life, and the things that bind us together. The television can do this at great moments, when it is compelled to skip the ads, and it has seldom been more professional or sensitive than in these last few weeks.

The AP flash on Lyndon Johnson's death came over the wires the other night right in the middle of N.B.C.'s half-hour evening news program. John Chancellor, my next door neighbor, was away on a brief vacation, but Garrick Utley, his pinch-hitter, scarcely blinked, and then put on a 15-minute picture obituary of Mr. Johnson, as if he had known that President Johnson was dying.

We are now told, and it is probably right, that most people in America take their news from the television, and that they complain in the process about Walter Cronkite, and Eric Sevareid, John Chancellor and David Brinkley, Howard K. Smith and Harry Reasoner. But these six men, who would be the first to insist that they are merely the front men for a vast network of reporters, cameramen, producers, technicians, and intelligent women, who organize their confusion, make a contribution to this country which even the most competitive newspapermen respect and even envy.

Television was very late in reporting the civil rights struggle in America, and the developing American tragedies in Vietnam. Newspaper reporters like Ralph McGill in Atlanta, Harry Ashmore in Little Rock, and Claude Sitton in Raleigh, N.C., and many others were well ahead of the TV reporters at home. And Neil Sheehan, David Halberstam, Horst Eas of The Associated Press and many other inky wretches were reporting the impending tragedy in Vietnam before television arrived.

But, such is the power of television, that it was not until Ed Murrow of CBS challenged Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin on the screen, or until the television networks put their cameras on the racial demonstrations in the South, and on the battlefields and villages of Vietnam, that America began to insist on civil and voting equality at home, and peace in Vietnam.

Nobody understands this power of television more than President Nixon and his principal aides. Most of the men closest to the President have been in or close to the advertising business.

They see men like Eric Sevareid, Walter Cronkite, Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd, Martin Agronsky, Edward P. Morgan and many others in television who have come out of the old skeptical newspaper tradition, as problems, if not enemies, who are somehow tearing down the old values.

But that is not precisely the way it is. Television, these last weeks, has just been reporting the news and in the process, celebrating and dramatizing the old values more effectively with more people than the politicians or the press.

It has been doing what it always does best on great occasions: It has been recording the great scenes, at the graves in Independence, Mo., and Johnson City, Tex., in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, and in the President's office at the end of the Vietnam war.

It would be hard to overestimate what television does for the nation at a time like this. Like all other institutions, it has its problems and its weaknesses, but at times of national decision, crisis, or tragedy, it is magnificent—and so it has been for the last ten or twelve weeks.

UTILITIES SPEND 3.3 TIMES MORE ON ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION THAN ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, one of the reasons for the energy shortage is that our dwindling supplies are oversold by energy companies, through advertising and sales promotion. Another reason for the energy shortage is the lack of research and development, by both energy companies and the Government, on non-nuclear methods of energy production.

For several years I have made annual reports to the Senate on comparative expenditures by major electric utilities on advertising and sales promotion and research and development. The 1971 data is now available, from reports filed by the companies last year with the Federal Power Commission. The data shows that the industry spent three and a third times as much on advertising and sales promotion as it did on research and development. The figures are:

Research and development—\$94,389,884.

Advertising and sales promotion—\$314,228,349.

The advertising and sales promotion total includes \$22,802,357 in institutional advertising and \$291,425,992 in sales promotion. The advertising and sales promotion total is understated in that spending for certain types of promotion and the salaries of persons involved are not included.

Mr. President, this data provides further documentation of resource waste and shortsighted policies of the largest component of the energy industry. Research and development expenditures are included among the allowed, customer-financed operating expenses of the utilities.

In some instances R. & D. expenditures are included in the rate base, which means the utility earns money on the expenditure.

Regulatory commissions usually permit similar customer financing of advertising and sales promotion. However, in recent months several State commissions have limited or denied allowance of advertising and sales promotion as customer-financed operating costs. Thus, if the utilities want to advertise and promote, they will be required to do it at the expense of the stockholders, rather than the customers. This trend among State commissions is heartening indeed to those of us who believe that they will provide restraints upon energy companies that Federal regulators are now reluctant to impose.

Mr. President, although the electric utilities' spending priorities in these two areas are out of balance, some companies are making significant investments in R. & D. Seven companies at last are spending more on research and development than they are on advertising and sales. These companies are:

New England Power Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—California.
Illinois Power Co.
Duquesne Light Co.—Pennsylvania.
Arizona Public Service Co.
Commonwealth Edison Co.—Illinois.
San Diego Gas & Electric Co.

I commend these companies for having crashed through the 1-to-1 barrier. Efforts such as theirs have at least decreased the industry's advertising and sales promotion—R. & D. ratio from the dismal 7 to 1 in 1969 and 1970 to 3.3 to 1 in 1971. Especially noteworthy was the effort of New England Power, which spent more than 12 times as much on R. & D. as it did on advertising and sales promotion.

Six utilities reported R. & D. expenditures and no advertising and sales promotion expenses. However, most if not all of them are utility subsidiaries which generate power for their parents and have no retail customers.

Mr. President, I believe that a company-by-company comparison of advertising and sales with R. & D. expenditures will be useful to members of regulatory commissions and the Congress. The Library of Congress, at my request, has compiled such a comparison, using the data supplied to the FPC by the utilities themselves. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the table prepared by the Library of Congress.

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

PRIVATELY OWNED CLASS A AND B ELECTRIC UTILITIES—ADVERTISING AND SALES EXPENSES COMPARED TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES FOR YEAR 1971

	Research and development expenses	Total advertising and sales expenses ¹	Research and development—Percent of total advertising and sales		Research and development expenses	Total advertising and sales expenses ¹	Research and development—Percent of total advertising and sales
New England Power Co.	\$987,414	\$79,766	1,237.9	Holyoke Water Power Co.	31,236	37,029	84.4
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	12,300,269	6,976,692	175.3	Detroit Edison Co., the	\$4,169,613	\$5,363,556	77.7
Illinois Power Co.	2,016,575	1,568,136	128.8	Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.	513,723	671,652	76.5
Duquesne Light Co.	5,293,997	4,238,373	124.9	Long Island Lighting Co.	993,217	1,303,359	76.2
Arizona Public Service Co.	2,289,129	1,846,445	124.0	Boston Edison Co.	1,965,676	2,980,843	65.9
Commonwealth Edison Co.	13,022,276	10,616,981	122.7	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	207,865	414,934	50.1
San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1,086,116	1,066,732	101.8	Hawaiian Electric Co., Inc.	677,318	1,384,814	48.9
Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc.	2,028,405	2,330,118	94.78	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	1,032,073	2,184,479	47.2

	Research and development expenses	Total advertising and sales expenses ¹	Research and development—Percent of total advertising and sales		Research and development expenses	Total advertising and sales expenses ¹	Research and development—Percent of total advertising and sales
Northern States Power Co. (Minnesota)	1,401,108	3,331,010	42.1	South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.	87,413	1,367,836	6.4
United Illuminating Co., the	\$761,926	\$1,862,834	40.9	Kentucky Utilities Co.	\$114,306	\$1,807,262	6.3
Southern California Edison Co.	4,137,287	10,811,920	38.3	Tampa Electric Co.	105,265	1,666,683	6.3
Madison Gas & Electric Co.	32,642	85,686	38.1	Carolina Power & Light Co.	157,865	2,609,302	6.1
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	1,584,299	4,220,585	37.5	El Paso Electric Co.	31,818	522,585	6.1
Virginia Electric Power Co.	2,227,917	6,075,313	36.7	Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	81,371	1,343,364	6.1
Nevada Power Co.	138,104	380,708	36.3	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	36,632	600,265	6.1
Idaho Power Co.	507,262	1,397,633	36.3	Northwestern Public Service Co.	13,450	219,572	6.1
Philadelphia Electric Co.	2,371,360	6,968,142	34.0	Gulf Power Co.	69,910	1,177,003	5.9
Consumers Power Co.	1,524,250	4,566,858	33.4	Gulf States Utilities Co.	193,431	3,349,074	5.8
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	93,706	284,689	32.9	Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	122,347	2,104,630	5.8
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire	368,867	1,132,317	32.6	Massachusetts Electric Co.	191,908	3,306,244	5.8
Hartford Electric Light Co., the	493,821	1,521,975	32.4	Central Illinois Public Service Co.	131,817	2,348,253	5.6
Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.	63,746	212,992	29.9	Ohio Edison Co.	337,539	6,011,035	5.6
Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc.	137,948	467,588	29.5	Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc.	223,067	3,983,280	5.6
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.	412,404	1,503,021	27.4	Texas Electric Service Co.	311,076	5,570,208	5.6
Connecticut Light & Power Co., the	782,643	3,034,912	25.8	New Orleans Public Service, Inc.	82,342	1,486,775	5.5
Kansas City Power & Light Co.	505,278	2,074,549	24.4	Iowa Southern Utilities Co.	17,888	336,094	5.3
Western Massachusetts Electric Co.	325,912	1,333,076	24.4	Texas Power & Light Co.	325,406	6,354,799	5.1
Narragansett Electric Co., the	224,156	923,347	24.3	Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	29,831	1,487,968	4.9
Duke Power Co.	858,935	3,711,478	23.1	Kansas Gas & Electric Co.	72,256	3,046,483	4.9
Florida Power Corp.	731,909	3,211,869	22.8	Portland General Electric Co.	147,938	880,435	4.8
Potomac Electric Power Co.	686,291	3,087,404	22.2	Pennsylvania Power Co.	42,034	90,785	4.8
Metropolitan Edison Co.	312,668	1,423,186	22.0	Newport Electric Corp.	4,353	4,354,777	4.6
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.	898,148	4,156,100	21.6	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	201,362	561,841	4.5
Ohio Power Co.	998,451	4,641,402	21.5	Northern States Power Co. (Wisconsin)	25,272	8,606,654	4.4
Montana Power Co., the	116,221	548,605	21.2	Georgia Power Co.	377,891	7,390,494	4.3
Appalachian Power Co.	808,209	3,825,912	21.1	Alabama Power Co.	321,056	884,249	4.2
Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co.	97,101	480,530	20.2	West Texas Utilities Co.	37,611	38,045	4.1
Mississippi Power Co.	232,294	1,154,616	20.1	Missouri Utilities Co.	1,598	823,056	4.0
Tucson Gas & Electric Co.	35,589	177,301	20.1	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	131,958	302,814	4.0
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	862,195	4,493,736	19.2	Community Public Service Co.	33,000	302,814	3.9
Kentucky Power Co.	129,592	747,576	17.3	Missouri Public Service Co.	12,000	1,089,371	3.8
Delmarva Power & Light Co.	104,999	647,598	16.2	Central Vermont Public Service Corp.	13,002	2,052,119	3.8
Central Illinois Light Co.	84,084	542,009	15.5	Southwestern Public Service Co.	79,211	341,122	3.6
Pacific Power & Light Co.	569,642	3,730,733	15.3	Minnesota Power & Light Co.	41,420	506,031	3.5
Florida Power & Light Co.	1,285,124	8,462,139	15.2	St. Joseph Light & Power Co.	12,986	949,229	3.2
Lake Superior District Power Co.	6,342	44,992	14.1	Empire District Electric Co., the	18,107	2,334,486	3.1
Home Light & Power Co.	2,663	20,361	13.1	Interstate Power Co.	33,484	3,088,903	3.0
Wisconsin-Michigan Power Co.	38,509	298,493	12.9	Monongahela Power Co.	75,164	666,621	3.0
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	456,129	3,679,039	12.4	Central Power & Light Co.	94,324	3,653,530	2.9
Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	177,385	1,459,881	12.2	Kansas Power & Light Co., the	16,773	208,364	2.9
Utah Power & Light Co.	340,208	2,881,080	11.8	Louisiana Power & Light Co.	110,050	2,860,532	2.7
Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	142,986	1,247,716	11.5	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	109,134	476,988	2.6
Wisconsin Power & Light Co.	154,377	1,350,173	11.4	Fall River Electric Light Co.	5,998	168,587	2.1
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	236,435	2,118,920	11.2	Southwestern Electric Power Co.	78,055	119,718	1.8
Kingsport Power Co.	17,124	161,907	10.6	Brookton Edison Co.	12,357	498,742	1.7
West Penn Power Co.	363,057	3,522,056	10.3	Old Dominion Power Co.	2,630	296,006	1.6
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., the	230,722	2,252,812	10.2	UGI Corp.	6,673	116,096	1.6
Iowa Power & Light Co.	69,341	707,519	9.8	Blackstone Valley Electric Co.	11,180	63,534	1.3
Union Electric Co.	411,919	4,285,681	9.6	Central Maine Power Co.	42,417	93,204	1.3
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.	169,170	1,847,655	9.2	New Mexico Electric Service Co.	3,570	2,014,823	1.1
New York State Electric & Gas Corp.	176,320	1,927,726	9.1	Cheyenne Light, Fuel & Power Co.	2,343	337,472	1.0
Sierra Pacific Power Co.	34,445	387,753	8.9	Potomac Edison Co. of Virginia, the	5,426	234,703	.8
Dallas Power & Light Co.	293,111	3,361,699	8.7	Savannah Electric & Power Co.	8,796	1,167,310	.5
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	453,754	5,347,376	8.5	Delmarva Power & Light Co. of Maryland	5,090	303,803	.1
Union Light, Heat & Power Co., the	31,739	379,255	8.4	Arkansas-Missouri Power Co.	1,873		
Public Service Co. of New Mexico	64,586	769,749	8.4	Toledo Edison Co., the	36,729		
Wheeling Electric Co.	27,195	325,473	8.4	Delmarva Power & Light Co. of Virginia	879		
Dayton Power & Light Co., the	217,667	2,674,904	8.1	Granite State Electric Co.	1,187		
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., the	558,773	7,334,953	7.6	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	25,905		
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	156,879	2,067,589	7.6	Potomac Edison Co. of West Virginia, the	3,331		
Cambridge Electric Light Co.	19,872	362,243	7.5	Potomac Edison Co. of Pennsylvania, the	2,520		
Michigan Power Co.	144,032	1,654,089	7.3	New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.	12,222		
Public Service Co. of Colorado	96,928	2,017,735	7.1	Iowa Electric Light & Power Co.	9,193		
Atlantic City Electric Co.	56,364	1,405,531	6.9	Upper Peninsula Power Co.	1,600		
Otter Tail Power Co.	61,431	835,307	6.7	Washington Water Power Co., the	2,743		
Potomac Edison Co., the	8,393	128,119	6.6	Exeter & Hampton Electric Co.	74		
Green Mountain Power Corp.							

¹ Total advertising and sales expense equals institutional advertising expenses and total sales expenses.

Electric utilities having only research and development expenses in 1971

[Research and Development Expenses]	
Canal Electric Co.	\$3,387,331
Commonwealth Edison Co. of Indiana, Inc.	4,333,343
Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Co.	251,477
Millstone Point Co.	197,656
Susquehanna Power Co.	513,050
Vermont Electric Power Co., Inc.	4,500

Electric utilities having only advertising and sales expenses in 1971

[Total Advertising and Sales Expenses]	
Alpena Power Co.	\$22,115
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.	53,028
Black Hills Power & Light Co.	330,106
Boston Gas Co.	1,835
California-Pacific Utilities Co.	125,564
Central Kansas Power Co.	43,358
Central Louisiana Electric Co.	618,048
Central Telephone & Utilities Corp.	359,429
Citizens Utilities Co.	82,852
Concord Electric Co.	29,767
Conowingo Power Co.	66,059

Conn. Valley Electric Co., Inc.	\$29,932
Edison Sault Electric Co.	82,359
Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Co.	143,083
Florida Public Utilities Co.	85,819
Hershey Electric Co.	2,204
Hilo Electric Light Co., Ltd.	174,493
Holyoke Power & Electric Co.	415
Lockhart Power Co.	1,910
Maine Public Service Co.	190,245
Maul Electric Co., Ltd.	137,489
Missouri Edison Co.	132,240
Mount Carmel Public Utility Co.	13,121
Mantahala Power & Light Co.	2,263
Nantucket Gas & Electric Co.	8,723
Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Co.	8,874
Rockland Electric Co.	143,191
Sherrard Power System	1,471
South Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co.	41,501
Southwestern Electric Service Co.	162,660
Superior Water, Light & Power Co.	122,656
Western Colorado Power Co.	134,034

Wisconsin River Power Co.	1,111
Yankee Atomic Electric Co.	4,422

Electric utilities having neither research and development expenses nor advertising and sales expenses in 1971

Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.	
Alcoa Generating Corp.	
Arkadelphia Corp.	
Consolidated Water Power Co.	
Electric Energy, Inc.	
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp.	
Long Sault, Inc.	
Maine Electric Power Co.	
Montaup Electric Co.	
Ohio Valley Electric Corp.	
Philadelphia Electric Power Co.	
Rumford Falls Power Co.	
Safe Harbor Water Power Corp.	
Southern Electric Generating Co.	
Susquehanna Electric Co.	
Tapoco, Inc.	
Upper Peninsula Generating Co.	
Yadkin, Inc.	
SOURCE: Federal Power Commission.	

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION BY
SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL AS-
SEMBLY REGARDING MYRTLE
BEACH AIR FORCE BASE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) and myself, I bring to the attention of the Senate, a concurrent resolution passed by the South Carolina General Assembly.

On January 17, 1973, the South Carolina General Assembly passed a concurrent resolution supporting the continued operation of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, S.C., as a vital defense facility of the Nation and the free world. Senator HOLLINGS and I jointly endorse this concurrent resolution.

Mr. President, there has been some press speculation that the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base is being considered for closure. The Department of the Air Force has given assurance that such reports have no merit. This reassurance is gratifying, as Senator HOLLINGS and I both feel that this important base continues to fill an essential role in our national defense. The concurrent resolution reinforces the Department of Air Force view and reflects the strong support of South Carolina of our national security and our Armed Forces.

Mr. President, on behalf of Senator HOLLINGS and myself, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

(Introduced by the Horry Delegation)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE
CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE MYRTLE
BEACH AIR FORCE BASE AT MYRTLE BEACH,
S.C.

Whereas, the men and women stationed at the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base are fulfilling their missions in an outstanding manner and are thus effectively contributing to the vital role played by the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing and the United States Air Force in the defense of the Nation and the Free World; and

Whereas, Myrtle Beach Air Force is a relatively new installation with a complete jet-age airfield, all-weather approach and landing facilities, permanent housing and other modern support facilities; and

Whereas, the strategic location of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base provides an optimum launch site for fighters deploying to Europe; and

Whereas, the Grand Strand location of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base provides all-year good weather for flying training and offers a variety of seashore recreational opportunities for its assigned personnel; and

Whereas, Myrtle Beach Air Force supports the Grand Strand economy with a total annual payroll of more than thirty-two million dollars and through purchases of supplies, construction and other services in the local area and throughout the State; and

Whereas, Myrtle Beach Air Force Base accounts for a total population of nearly ten thousand people, including three hundred

forty-five officers, three thousand three hundred fifty enlisted men, four hundred fifty civilians and dependent members of their families; and

Whereas, the entire Air Force family living and working at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base is a vital part of the religious, civic, educational, social and economic life of the Grand Strand area and the State of South Carolina; and

Whereas, an excellent Base-Community relationship between various groups of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base and the community, county, and State provide extensive benefits to the Air Force and the Base as well as to the community, county and State; and

Whereas, an active Grand Strand Chapter of the Air Force Association, and Air Force Committee within the Chamber of Commerce and other local groups and governmental bodies are instrumental in support Myrtle Beach Air Force Base and the over-all Air Force mission; and

Whereas, the degree of local public support for Myrtle Beach Air Force Base is evidenced by the fact that all six mayors of the Grand Strand area issued proclamations commending the Base and many organizations and individuals participated in the Chamber of Commerce-sponsored Air Force Appreciation Days that honored the men and women of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing and the United States Air Force on November 12-18, 1972; and

Whereas, the degree of citizens' interest and support is further evidenced by the fact that nearly eight thousand people from the Grand Strand area attended a Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Open House during Air Force Appreciation Days; and

Whereas, a local citizens group has been informally constituted to solicit support from citizens of the Grand Strand area and Horry County, resulting in the procurement of over fifteen thousand signatures on a petition to be sent to elected representatives in the United States Congress asking their support to insure continued operation of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina is strongly in favor of the continued operation of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base and support necessary actions to maintain the installation as a vital facility of the United States Air Force and its mission in the defense of the Nation and the Free World and requests and urges, by this resolution, The President of the United States, The Secretary of the United States Department of Defense, The Secretary of the United States Air Force, each United States Senator and Congressman from South Carolina, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina to take such action as may be required to insure the continued operation of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to each of the above named officials.

LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE
CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERN-
MENT TO THE COSTS OF HEALTH
BENEFITS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the majority of American workers have the full

cost of their family's health insurance premiums paid for by their employer.

President Nixon has called upon private employers to provide at least 75 percent of the total cost of health insurance by 1976.

Many lower wage level Federal employees now have a greater payroll deduction for health insurance than for income taxes.

Presently, the Federal Government's contribution toward its employees' health program amounts to approximately 40 percent of its total cost. That is simply not enough, if the Federal Government is to be a fair employer.

Members of Congress have a special duty to see that Federal employees are treated equitably. If we insist that they not strike, a proposition with which I strongly disagree, then we must in all fairness at least give them benefits for which they might justifiably strike, if permitted.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I introduce this bill to increase the Government's contribution for health insurance to meet the President's guidelines for private industry. I propose an increase to 55 percent immediately, and then an additional 5 percent increases until the Government's share reaches 75 percent in 1977.

Another section of this bill would allow those employees who retired previous to July 1, 1960—approximately 150,000 annuitants—to enroll in the program. Finally, this bill would extend coverage to unmarried children over the age of 22 who are enrolled in school on a full-time basis.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance and Health Benefits, I can assure all interested parties that this matter will have our great and immediate concern in this session of Congress.

I include the full text of this bill in the RECORD:

H.R. 3025

A bill to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employee, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subsections (a) and (b) of section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Commission shall determine the average of the subscription charges in effect on the beginning date of each contract year with respect to self alone or self and family enrollments under this chapter, as applicable, for the highest level of benefits offered by—

"(1) the service benefit plan;

"(2) the indemnity benefit plan;

"(3) the two employee organization plans with the largest number of enrollments, as determined by the Commission.

"(4) the two comprehensive medical plans with the largest number of enrollments, as determined by the Commission.

"(b) (1) Except as provided by paragraph (2) of this subsection, the biweekly Government contribution for health benefits for an employee or annuitant enrolled in a health benefits plan under this chapter shall

be adjusted, beginning on the first day of the first pay period of each year, to an amount equal to the following percentage, as applicable, of the average subscription charge determined under subsection (a) of this section: 55 percent commencing in 1973; 60 percent commencing in 1974; 65 percent commencing in 1975; 70 percent commencing in 1976; and 75 percent commencing in 1977 and each year thereafter.

"(2) The biweekly Government contribution for an employee or annuitant enrolled in a plan under this chapter shall not exceed 75 percent of the subscription charge."

(b) Section 8906(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "subsections (a) and (b)" and inserting "subsection (b)" in lieu thereof.

(c) Section 8906(g) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "subsection (a) of".

Sec. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an annuitant, as defined under section 8901(3) of title 5, United States Code, who is participating or who is eligible to participate in the health benefits program offered under the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849; Public Law 86-724), may elect, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the United States Civil Service Commission, to be covered under the provisions of chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, in lieu of coverage under such Act.

(b) An annuitant who elects to be covered under the provisions of chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, shall be entitled to the benefits under such chapter 89.

Sec. 3. Section 8901(5) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out the phrase beginning "or such an unmarried child" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or such an unmarried child regardless of age, who—

"(i) is a student regularly pursuing a full-time course of study or training in residence in a high school, trade school, technical or vocational institute, junior college, college, university or comparable recognized educational institution; or

"(ii) is incapable of self-support because of mental or physical disability which existed before age twenty-two;"

Sec. 4. Section 8902 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) Each contract under this chapter shall require the carrier to agree to pay for or provide a health service or supply in an individual case if the Commission finds that the employee, annuitant, or family member is entitled thereto under the terms of the contract."

Sec. 5. The rates of Government contribution for health benefits determined under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the first section of this Act, and the inclusion, for health benefit purposes, of certain unmarried children as family members under section 8901(5) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 3 of this Act, shall apply to the United States Postal Service and its officers and employees and to the Postal Rate Commission and its officers and employees.

Sec. 6. (a) This section and section 5 of this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment.

(b) The first section of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after the thirtieth day following the date of enactment.

(c) Section 2 and section 3 shall take effect on the one hundred and eightieth day

following the date of enactment or on such earlier date as the United States Civil Service Commission may prescribe.

(d) Section 4 shall become effective with respect to any contract entered into or renewed on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) The determination of the average of subscription charges and the adjustment of the Government contributions for 1973, under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the first section of this Act, shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after the thirtieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

EDITORIAL SUPPORT FOR POLICE PROTECTION PROPOSAL

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, WNEP-TV, in Avoca, Pa., recently presented an editorial in support of my bill to make premeditated attacks on State and local policemen, firemen, and judicial officers a Federal crime. I believe the station's views represent the views of a great many Americans on this subject. I would like Senators and their constituents to have an opportunity to read the editorial. I ask unanimous consent that the WNEP-TV editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE SCHWEIKER BILL TO PROTECT POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, AND JUDGES

Last weekend we were horrified by the news which came out of New Orleans, Louisiana. In our time and place, it seems brutal, barbaric and beyond reason that anyone would take a shot at a policeman, a fireman, or a judge. But in the recent past we have heard of many instances in which police, firefighters and judges were targets for sniper's bullets.

In 1971, Senator Richard Schweiker introduced an amendment which would have made such crimes federal offenses. The Schweiker proposal passed the Senate 46-23, only to die in conference committee.

Once again Senator Schweiker has taken up this measure. This time he has introduced his proposal as a bill, not an amendment. His purpose is the same; to help protect the police, the firemen and the state and local judges who serve us. The Schweiker bill has three distinct provisions which would enable the Justice Department and the F.B.I. to use their good offices to apprehend those who would attempt to take the lives of our police, our firemen and our judges.

We at WNEP-TV believe that this legislation should be passed by the House and the Senate as quickly as possible. It seems to us that the first measure of our civility can be found in the lengths we will go to protect those who do so much to protect us. It's high time that crimes of this nature be made a federal offense, because if they continue with increasing frequency, they will threaten the very essence of our democracy.

GEORGE FOREMAN—HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION OF THE WORLD

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pride and satisfaction to commend to this House the heavyweight champion of the world.

George Foreman, a resident of Hayward, Calif., has contributed immensely to our national pride. First as the heavyweight champion of the Olympic Games of 1968, and now as the winner of the greatest prize in professional boxing.

He has accomplished his rise through the very pinnacle of the athletic world without losing his genuine humility, nor his awareness of the difficulties of American youth, nor his appreciation of his country.

It was only about 6 years ago that George fought in a boxing ring for the first time. He was a member then of the Job Corps at Camp Parks, in Pleasanton, Calif. Foreman had dropped out of junior high school in the ninth grade because of financial and academic difficulties. He joined the Job Corps in 1965. And then, as he acknowledged, his life took an upward turn. He learned bricklaying, carpentry, and then he qualified as an electronics assembler.

He came to the world's attention with his Olympic championship in 1968 and that attention was magnified when on the Olympic victory stand he waved an American flag for the world to see.

George Foreman waving his little flag aroused questions and controversy. There were those who cynically saw it merely as a device to attract attention to the professional career he was about to begin.

I prefer to accept Foreman's explanation of his display of our national colors on the victory stand of the 1968 Olympiad. He said:

I did it because I wanted to do it. I loved the Job Corps and what it did for me. I am an American. I am proud to represent my country.

After winning the championship of the boxing world, George Foreman said:

I am happy that God gave me the intelligence and strength to win this championship. I want to thank God and all the people who have supported me. I want to go all around the country and talk to the kids. I want to tell them they can be anything they want to be, if they try.

"I am not the greatest fighter in the world," said this modest young man from Hayward, Calif., just minutes after winning his championship.

There are many young boys strong and smart who can do what I have done and more. They just have to have confidence, and be told they can do it. That's what I want to do.

Those are the words of the heavyweight champion of the world, a young man of 24.

I am proud of him as an athlete, as a Californian, as a graduate of the Job

Corps, and as an American. I ask that this whole House join me in expressing our pride and congratulations to George Foreman, the new heavyweight champion of the world.

FORMULA FOR SURVIVAL

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans have heard the hue and cry—man versus nature. In order for man to survive, he must learn more about his surroundings; how to best utilize the space available, how to best preserve the natural habitats of all living organisms, and how to best offer the opportunities for today's youth to know more about nature and ecology before it is too late.

Rice University, under the able direction of Dr. Frank M. Fisher, associate professor of biology, has initiated a most interesting and beneficial program. Our coastal wetlands—be they in Texas or in the Atlantic or Pacific region—represent the epitome of man versus nature. Developers, municipal governments, and population pressures are competing against them whereas sportsmen, conservation groups, and environmentalists know of their value for not only the study of biology or the survival of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, but also for boating, hunting, bird watching, and other recreational pleasures. What is the use and value of these disputed regions?

Since I know that my distinguished colleagues are more than concerned with ecology and the environment, I am today inserting excerpts of Dr. Fisher's letter to me explaining more about the birth of this new and vital program at Rice University, Houston, Tex. The excerpts follow:

During the last 20 years there has been a revival of interest in the marine ecosystem. Specifically the areas of marine biology and oceanography have received much support and have been the focus of extensive scientific investigations.

The estuaries, those geographical areas where fresh waters meet and mix with oceanic waters, have received less attention during this same period of time. Landward between the estuaries and the upstream fresh water environment lie the coastal wetlands. The term wetland can be best defined as coastal lowlands covered with shallow, sometimes temporary or intermittent waters. Such areas have many inherent values and a variety of uses—the value of wetlands as wildlife nature study areas has long been recognized; however, the role of salt marshes in maintaining sport and commercial fisheries along our coast has only recently been established. In the estuarine area, fresh water with its burden of eroded soil and organic materials mixes with the mineral rich sea water. From this productive mixture plankton provides an abundant food supply for successively higher links in the food chain of the estuaries. Approximately 80 percent of all commercial and sports finfish depend on this complex chemistry in the salt marsh-estuary ecosystem. Marshlands provide additional public benefits because of their water holding characteristics. These areas function as "giant sponges" in flood times, absorbing and dispersing large amounts of water and then releasing it over a long period of time,

thus reducing flood danger and erosion. Tidal wetlands also provide an important protective shield against coastal storms and silting resulting from erosion by occasional high waters.

We are pleased to announce that Rice University has begun a new multidisciplinary program in Wetland Studies. This program has brought together expertise in the areas of marine and estuarine biology, population biology, animal and plant biology, environmental physiology, sedimentology, paleoecology, and ecology to study this important coastal ecosystem. Through the generosity of Chambers County (Anahuac) land owners, approximately 70,000 acres of coastal wetlands have been made available for our studies. Much to the benefit of our program has been the addition of a field station on the Barrow Ranch where all marsh buggies, boats, mobile laboratory and other service as well as collecting equipment are housed.

This area in the coastal plain of Texas has some of the most interesting and unique wetlands in the United States. One might say that these wetlands are singular in that they are not inundated with a tidal wash once or twice each day as are the low-lands on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Nevertheless these marshlands are extremely productive and are essential to the economy of the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of inland cities and industry and for the recreational benefits of our citizenry. In spite of the importance of these wetlands, little research has been directed toward their understanding or description. Indeed it is interesting that major research energies have been directed toward the study of the "open waters" in lieu of these important coastal lowlands.

PRAYER AND BIBLE READING

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, despite the 92d Congress' failure to pass a proposed constitutional amendment which would have returned voluntary prayer and Bible reading to our public schools, public support of such legislation continues to grow—especially among our youth.

While many find fault with today's youth, the vast majority are dedicated young Americans who will do all they can to idealize a better America and to uphold those traditions and principles which generations before them have defended and hold so dear.

Such is the case of Mr. Chris Bennett, a constituent of mine who refused to become a member of the "silent majority" and saw fit to speak out on this controversial subject in a recent issue of the Evening Independent. So that my colleagues may have the benefit of Mr. Bennett's views, I herewith submit a copy of the newspaper article. Hopefully, the 93d Congress will see fit to respond to Chris Bennett and the vast majority of Americans by approving a prayer amendment such as I have introduced which will, at long last, allow our children to once more know that their Government is still "One Nation Under God."

The article follows:

OPINION

(By Chris Bennett)

We are always saying that one person can't change the world, but one person, Madeline

Murray O'Hare, the atheist crusader, succeeded in making it illegal to read the Bible or pray in the public schools. She has now obtained 27,000 signed letters protesting the decision of the astronauts to read the Bible as a Christian message to the world from their spacecraft while orbiting the moon in December, 1968.

She plans to present these letters to NASA with a demand that the astronauts be publicly censured for their act, and a further demand to prohibit any further demonstrations of religion by public leaders.

The results of this demand could very well be tragic. If support for Mrs. O'Hare's proposition is great enough, funerals of prominent leaders would not be presented, photographs of the president, or any other civil employees, going to church, would be banned, and any other public profession would be refused. Further implications would show the abolition of the swearing-in of the president on the Bible. No one knows how far-reaching the effect of such action would be.

You are one but you can do something about this. An effort is now being made to secure 1-million signed letters commending the astronauts for their action. This would be an overwhelming defeat for Mrs. O'Hare and a great triumph for religious faith as well as for the freedoms of speech and religious profession guaranteed us by the U.S. Constitution. Do not let her succeed with her ruling because you do nothing.

If you want to do something about this, you can write to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Houston and tell them you support the decision of the astronauts to read the Bible in space.

I'm going to.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sorrow that I join with my colleagues today in mourning the loss of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. We are shocked and deeply saddened by his sudden passing.

Lyndon Johnson was a skilled and powerful statesman. His incredible stamina, both intellectual and physical, made him a driving force throughout all his years in Washington.

Some have said that Lyndon Johnson was the most powerful and successful majority leader the Senate has had in recent years. His long and successful career in the Senate gave him a keen understanding of the legislative process, and an awareness of the importance of close communication with the Congress, when he moved to the White House.

I believe that Lyndon Johnson was one of the political giants of our times. He had a brilliant career of public service. He was a hardworking, sincere President, who tried to do what he believed to be right for our country. He was a towering strength, in a divisive and tragic period in our history.

Lyndon Johnson sought to make this country a place where all were equal. He cared for the people of this Nation, and worked hard for them. President Johnson always contended that the people of this Nation, and of the world, should "reason together."

It is sad for all of us to remember how Lyndon Johnson's dream of a Great Society seemed shattered at times by strife at home and abroad, and even sadder for us to realize that the peace he strove for so desperately may be only days away and he will not see it. It would be a great day for the man who has said:

No man living ever wanted peace as much as I did.

Lyndon Johnson's place in history will be an important one, and he will be sorely missed. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mr. Johnson's wife and family.

THE AIR PIRACY PROBLEM AND THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, watching the passengers at various airline gates in recent weeks, I had jumped to the conclusion that the good citizens of this country were accepting a minor inconvenience cheerfully, knowing that their own lives might well be safer if they and their baggage are screened before they go aboard.

Surely, I thought, everyone is smart enough to know that these measures represent the most effective way of protecting the airplane, and its cargo of lives, from skyjackers. Is not that enough to warrant full cooperation?

Apparently not. At least not in the eyes of one gentleman from the other body, who places his own convenience above the principle of safety of his fellow passengers.

Thus, he establishes a precedent and sets an example for the psychopath behind him, who listens most carefully as the gentleman waxes indignant over any attempt to screen him.

Next week, it may be this same psychopath, blustering his way through the screening device, reminding the airlines that he has the same rights as a U.S. Senator. Even if this passenger is as harmless as the gentleman he emulates, the effectiveness of the screening system has suffered a serious setback—if not a fatal one.

What an example to be set by a public official. A program that depends entirely upon voluntary cooperation—perhaps the only real deterrent to sky pirates that we have at present—threatened by a bombastic, selfish protest.

The gentleman says he did this as a protest against the screening of anyone. He maintains that their personal rights are being violated by the metal detectors. But the gentleman has introduced no legislation to help solve the air piracy problem; he has raised no voice protesting the violation of the personal rights of hundreds of innocent passengers who have been inconvenienced, terrorized, and hauled unwillingly all over the world—and his protests about the "rights" of passengers are unlikely to

raise many cheers from the air travelers who are glad and comforted to see the metal detectors standing at the boarding gates.

NET RESULT OF REVENUE SHARING MEANS LESS FUNDS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, many Members have expressed concern since revenue sharing was initially proposed that this program might be used as a means of cutting, curtailing or eliminating a number of vital and important Federal programs which have been of great assistance to our people and local governments.

In this connection I place in the RECORD herewith an editorial from The Tennessean entitled "Worst Fears Coming True About Revenue Sharing," because of the great interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important subject.

The editorial follows:

[From the (Nashville) Tennessean, Jan. 15, 1973]

WORST FEARS COMING TRUE ABOUT REVENUE SHARING

Outgoing Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney had some interesting comments recently about revenue sharing. It seems the worst fears about the program are fast coming true and states and local governments will be feeling a financial pinch because of the concept they had believed was a financial windfall.

Mr. Romney indicated the recent freeze on subsidized housing grants is only part of the President's plan to dump major federal programs in the laps of local governments. He said his department has "ordered a temporary holding action on new commitments for water and sewer grants, open space grants and public facility loans until these activities are folded into the special revenue sharing program."

Farmers, who have already felt the Nixon budget ax in a variety of ways, soon learned that housing subsidies administered through the Farmer's Home Administration would be trimmed along with the urban programs. New applications for loans for low-income rural families will not be accepted until further notice, the administration ordered. Perhaps Mr. Nixon thinks that states can now help the rural poor with revenue sharing funds.

Mr. Romney's frank explanation for the President's action drew immediate fire from several fronts. Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama termed the housing freeze an "arbitrary exercise of executive power" and vowed to fight the President in Congress and in the courts. He said Congress can't follow the President in disregarding "the housing needs of the poor and ill-housed of our nation."

Rep. Wright Patman of Texas cited rumors that Mr. Nixon is planning a 19-month moratorium on housing subsidies. He acknowledged that housing problems have been bungled, but added, "It is silly and destructive to think these ills can be cured by a meat ax."

The president of the National Home Builders Association said "housing has been made the scapegoat of a confrontation between the Executive Branch and Congress."

Federal revenue sharing was dangled like a plum before the nation's eager mayors and governors as "new money" that would supplement federal grants and help return fiscal control to the local level. Few local officials failed to jump at the bait and critics who feared that state and local governments might end up losing in the long run were soundly criticized.

This newspaper suggested editorially in 1971 that poorer states such as Tennessee would be put in jeopardy by any program linking federal grants with taxation. The editorial called attention to the needs of this state then being met by categorical grants. But Vice President Agnew wrote an angry rebuttal in which he vowed that "states and cities will receive as much or more under the new program as they had been under the 'old program.'" He said it was a "disservice" to suggest otherwise.

Last year Mr. M. Lee Smith, counsel to Gov. Winfield Dunn, termed another editorial "misinformation" for again suggesting that revenue sharing would restrict the amount of federal grants allocated to Tennessee. Mr. Smith said "there is no way Tennessee will receive less under revenue sharing than it already does under federal grant programs."

Unfortunately, now that revenue sharing has been implemented, the people may never know all the categorical grants that would have been approved by Congress and released by the administration. One figure is known, however. Health, Education and Welfare had earmarked \$227 million for this state for social services alone—but actual HEW social service grants amount to \$48 million (Mr. Smith's figure) to be added to \$98.4 million the state is receiving under revenue sharing. The difference between \$227 million and \$132.2 million for both programs indicates a significant loss for this state, no matter how it is figured.

Another factor that remains unknown is how much money allocated by Congress for specific urban and rural programs will be denied by the President under his authority to "freeze" funds. He has promised to hold federal spending to \$250 billion and has given every indication that social programs will be the first to be scrapped. Mr. Romney called attention to the President's view that housing and community programs should be taken care of by revenue sharing funds.

Well the mayors and governors who had counted on using revenue sharing for programs other than current federal grant programs had better take another look. Facing a potential freeze on urban renewal, sewer expansion and other vital municipal needs, coupled with a severe cutback in rural assistance it is likely that many will conclude that revenue sharing may develop into the worst gift they ever received.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I learned of the death of former President Lyndon B. Johnson at a relatively young age.

Mr. Johnson's long and distinguished career was marked, above all, by his legislative craftsmanship. From his tenure in the House and Senate through his years in the White House, he provided legislative leadership almost unparalleled in our history. Certainly there has not

been a more effective, more dynamic Senate majority leader in the last half century.

During his years as President, more far-reaching domestic legislation was enacted than under any other President with the possible exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Johnson's humanitarian consideration for people was evidenced in the major legislation his Presidency produced, particularly in civil rights, medicare, housing, and environmental legislation.

I wish to express my sympathy to Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson and her family on their loss. Indeed, Mr. Johnson's death is a great loss for us all.

MISS PATRICIA ANN MORTON

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, may I direct your attention to an exceptional young woman, Miss Patricia Ann Morton, a native of Lewis County in Washington's third congressional district.

Miss Morton has just been named the first woman security officer with the Department of State in the Nation's Capital. In achieving this position, she has some 7 years experience behind her from working in U.S. embassies abroad, where she had served as a security officer and investigator.

The assignments took this exceptional young woman to such places as Kathmandu, Kinshasa, Yaounde and Singapore. Initially she was secretary, but her interest in general administrative capacities was such that moved up to deputy post security officer.

And now she has returned to this country to continue her work with the State Department as a security officer, the first in the department here.

But this young woman, a graduate of Western Washington State College with a B.A. degree in economics, achieved additional attention during her prolonged stay overseas. She became interested in mountain climbing. And scaled the 13,455-foot Mount Kinabalu. It was such a satisfying experience to her that she returned to conquer the mountain a second time.

Residents of Singapore were impressed with her achievements and she was commended in both Chinese and English newspapers for her "courage, strength and adventurous spirit." From there her interest in mountain climbing expanded and she conquered other peaks. During her stay in Nepal she won from admiring Sherpas the honorary title of "the girl with long blonde hair who runs up hills."

Miss Morton reflects the spirit and ideals that are so admired and cherished in young Americans. It gives me great pride to say that I had a part in helping her embark on a career that can only direct her to new fields to challenge and conquer.

EDITORIALS ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, as we near the end of the officially proclaimed 30-day period of mourning of that great American, Harry S Truman, it is again my privilege to help preserve in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as reference for future students of history, the comments made by several editors and publishers whose newspapers circulate within the congressional district that it has been my honor to represent and which is also the home district of our late beloved President.

Nearly every one of the great papers in the four corners of this land have taken the time to reflect upon the rare characteristics and sterling personal qualities of the Man from Independence. They have all written with great journalistic ability. Just about everything that has been written has been most impressive. However, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that our historians of the future should not be denied the benefit of the appraisal of those who knew him best and that means to preserve the special analysis of his life and times by those neighbors who lived close to him in west central Missouri.

Few Members of Congress have had the good fortune to be the recipient of so much reflected glory from such a great man as has been mine. It has been my honor the past 14 years to represent in Congress not only his home city of Independence, Mo., but also to represent Barton County, Mo. Its county seat, the city of Lamar, Mo., was the birthplace of Mr. Truman. On the day after his passing, the new publisher of the Lamar Democrat, James C. Kirkpatrick, a distinguished Missourian, who has served for many years as secretary of state for the State of Missouri, wrote a column under the heading, "Harry S Truman was a Traditional American."

Most appropriately, Secretary Kirkpatrick characterizes Mr. Truman as being one who proved the adage that in America every boy has a chance to grow up to be President. He outlines his early setbacks by setting out the fact that he was defeated for a second term on the county court. He suggests that any temporary setback only intensified his future efforts.

Yes, Secretary Kirkpatrick—writing from the city of the birthplace of Harry Truman—provides for us two separate threads of thought: first, that Mr. Truman was a traditional American—as much so as apple pie, turkey on Thanksgiving, and Santa Claus on Christmas.

Then he departs on another thread, equally important, to survey the happenings in the life of Harry Truman to show that he was a self-made man, a Horatio Alger, and a perfect example for a parent to tell to his son that by hard work, study, application, and perseverance

that son can become a President of the United States.

When I said there were two threads of thought in this editorial worthy of emphasis, I neglected to mention how good it is that Secretary Kirkpatrick recalls the time when Mr. Truman, as Vice President, was criticized for attending the funeral services of Tom Pendergast. He responded with the words:

Only rats desert a sinking ship.

This most excellent editorial follows:

[From the Lamar (Mo.) Democrat, Dec. 28, 1972]

HARRY S TRUMAN WAS A TRADITIONAL AMERICAN

(By James C. Kirkpatrick, Democrat copublisher)

Harry S Truman was as traditionally American as pumpkin pie and turkey on Thanksgiving and Santa Claus on Christmas.

He proved the age old adage that in America every boy has a chance to grow up to be president.

Harry Truman was a college drop-out. He started to law school but quit. In his early life he changed jobs several times. He was railroad worker, newspaperman, banker, farmer and merchant. His first venture in business failed. Finally he drifted into politics.

He was an organization politician in the Tom Pendergast era. Honesty and integrity were trademarks with the Jackson County Court judge, the first position to which he won election.

Defeat in his campaign for a second term on the court only intensified his efforts. Two years later he won the presiding judge's seat on the court.

In later years there was a tendency on the part of big-time politicians to look down their nose at Truman because of that humble beginning on the county court. He was criticized for his association with Pendergast, the machine political boss.

Judge Truman was the underdog in his 1934 race for the Senate against such a well-known Missourian and governor, Lloyd C. Stark. That didn't bother him. Instead he worked all the harder shaking hands and winning votes. Many who did not support him in his statewide and presidential campaigns found out to their sorrow that he also had a long memory for those who opposed him.

During those campaigns we were editing the Daily Star-Journal at Warrensburg. Mr. Truman never carried Johnson County in any of his primary campaigns. Though county Democrats rallied to his support in the general election he never forgave them for their failure to support him in the primaries. There are people in Lamar now that can testify to that. Johnson County never benefited from senatorial or presidential favors from Mr. Truman.

It was Mr. Truman's intense loyalty and his ability to cut through red tape that endeared him to friends and associates. The former president worked hard to inform himself on matters of importance. He expected others to get to the point quickly and not waste his time on chit-chat.

Old-timers will recall the newspaper criticism directed at President Truman when he returned to Kansas City to attend funeral services for Tom Pendergast. His curt reply was, "Only rats desert a sinking ship".

Today the entire nation mourns a humble man, born in Lamar, a Jackson County politician, an intensely loyal American and former U.S. senator who ferreted out waste and wrong-doing in the nation's defense program, a common man who became president and then returned to his native Missouri to follow a normal life as neighbor and friend.

Harry Truman grew in whatever job he undertook. He worked hard to carry out every responsibility. And above all else, he kept the common touch.

Kings or the man on the street made no difference.

Harry Truman, a self-made man, a Horatio Alger, will always remain as the symbol to which every proud parent can point as an example to a son and claim—work hard, study and apply yourself and you can become president of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Belton, Mo. is situated in the northwest corner of Cass County, Mo., which is very near, geographically, to the southwest corner of Jackson County, Mo., wherein is located the city of Grandview, Mo. This city has always proudly proclaimed itself as the boyhood home of Mr. Truman.

At the memorial services for Mr. Truman in the auditorium of the Truman Library in Independence, Mo., one of the participants was the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Mr. Truman, during his entire lifetime, was an active Mason—one who had learned to apply the principles of Masonry to his daily life. He had risen to the highest ranks of the Masonic Lodge.

The Belton Star-Herald, in its editorial comments, provides valuable background material when it recites that Mr. Truman's years as a youth were spent in and around the Grandview-Belton area. It was at Belton on March 18, 1909 that he became a member of the Masonic Lodge. There he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Moreover, it was Mr. Truman, along with several other Master Masons from Belton, Mo., who were given permission to organize the Grandview, Mo., lodge on April 4, 1911. In 1940 Mr. Truman became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. That year he had the pleasure to revisit both the Belton and the Grandview Masonic Lodges. This most interesting and informative editorial follows:

[The Belton (Mo.) Star-Herald, Dec. 28, 1972]
HARRY S. TRUMAN WAS LINKED WITH BELTON;
THE BOND REMAINED UNBROKEN UNTIL HIS
DEATH TUESDAY

The fabric of our lives is woven with threads that bind us to many localities, persons and events. One of the threads of former president Harry S. Truman's life was his connection with Belton. To the end of his life the thread remained unbroken.

One of his special duty nurses during his last illness which began when he was admitted to Research Hospital in Kansas City on December 5 was a Beltonite. Mrs. Walter Killillae, 218 Park Drive, is a general staff duty nurse at Research Hospital and except for three nights, she was Mr. Truman's night nurse. She was assigned to him two years ago February and in July of this year when he also was a patient at Research Hospital.

"He was a warm, sweet, witty individual, who was most appreciative of anything you did for him," Mrs. Killillae said of the former president. She said this last illness had taken its toll on Mr. Truman but that it was her personal feeling that until a day or so before his death on Tuesday, he was still aware even though he was in a semi-conscious state.

Mrs. Killillae was on duty Saturday night. When she left him Sunday morning, she leaned over to tell him she was to have the next evening off (Christmas Eve) and asked him if he would be here when she got back. "He squeezed my hand, which leads me to

believe his mind was still responsive until he slipped into the final coma."

The 110th Engineer Battalion, Missouri National Guard, was assigned security duty at the Carson Funeral Home two hours after Mr. Truman's death. Several area men are members of the battalion and were on duty.

Truman's early life was spent in and around the Belton-Grandview area.

Truman's ties with Belton surfaced early in the century when he became a member of the Masonic Lodge in Belton. He was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason on March 18, 1909 as a member of the local lodge. He and several Master Masons were granted permission to organize the Grandview Lodge on April 4, 1911 and the Belton Lodge gave them their old jewels. He later became Grand Master of Missouri and, in that office, visited the Belton Lodge on Nov. 21, 1940.

He presided at the ground-breaking ceremonies for the new building of the Belton Lodge on April 20, 1963. He donated \$1,000 to the building fund and also was present at the laying of the cornerstone on Dec. 7, 1963. He was proud of his membership in the Masons as evidenced by his signature on that day. Asked to autograph a book on presidents of the United States, under his picture he signed, "Harry S. Truman, 33rd Degree, P.G.M., Mo."

He was a personal friend to many in the area. Mrs. L. T. Brown, 5 Belmo Dr., remembers vividly a day in the early fifties when he stopped by the Cleveland farm home of her stepfather, Bruce Shubert, who had met him in his early political life. "I was in the kitchen making pie dough when my mother (Mrs. Dean Shubert, 100 Circle Dr.) called me into the living room," according to Mrs. Brown. "There stood Mr. Truman in yellow trousers and a cream-colored jacket. When mother introduced me, he shook my hand as if it were covered with a white glove rather than flour. Bruce never got over the fact he wasn't home that day!"

People from all walks of life in Belton have a memory of Truman at different points in his career. Mrs. Joe Bill Looney, 609 Minnie Avenue, remembers that as a student at UMKC she was a member of the university choir and sang at the ceremonies held when Truman received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from that institution. "I remember that the gentleman who introduced him spoke 45 minutes but Mr. Truman's acceptance speech was no longer than five minutes," said Mrs. Looney.

At least one Beltonite had visions of great things for Truman while he was still a young man. Mrs. Grace Van Brunt of Kansas City, founder of the Grace Company and granddaughter of George Scott the founder of Belton, recalls an introduction to Truman which took place prior to 1920. She stopped in the Bank of Belton one day and James Franklin Blair, president of the bank and father of Frank Blair, Jr., who is now president, said to her, Grace, come over here, I want you to meet a young man who is going places in this world." The man of course was Harry Truman.

Another former Beltonite, Sammie Feeback of Kansas City, recorded in pictures some of the former president's life after he retired from the presidency to that of "citizen" of Independence.

Earlier this year Mr. Truman took notice of Belton's Centennial year in a letter written to Mrs. Everett Wade, Route 1, when he wrote, "On the occasion of the observance of Belton, Missouri, Centennial Celebration, I am happy to extend congratulations for the progress and advancement that has been made in the past, and I send you my best wishes for continued progress." The letter was made a part of the Belton Centennial book published in June.

Truman's refusal to succumb to the perils of power is legend. His attitudes, his de-

meanor and his habits remained very much like the "common man". J. Weldon Jackson, president of Citizens Bank of Belton, recalled that several years ago he attended a bankers convention in Washington, D.C. His badge indicating he was from Missouri, caused hotel employees, waitresses and others to ask, "You live near Harry?"

Perhaps the greatness of the man lies in those words. Millions identified with him and the 1948 campaign slogan, "Give 'em hell, Harry," was fondly the wish of many during his last illness. His death on Tuesday leaves a void in the hearts of many, not only in Belton, but throughout the nation and the world.

One of the better editorials on Mr. Truman, produced within our congressional district, comes from the pen of Ben Weir of the Nevada Daily Mail. Nevada is the county seat of Vernon County, which is the first county in the so-called stateline tier of counties immediately and directly north of Barton County, Mo., the birthplace of Mr. Truman. Mr. Weir not only enjoys long residence as a geographical neighbor to the birthplace of Mr. Truman but also for many years was the editor and publisher of the Independence Examiner. For such reasons he enjoyed the enviable opportunity to report on many of the happenings during the erroneously described retirement years of Mr. Truman. In fact, Mr. Truman never retired.

Because of these two reasons, Ben Weir is eminently qualified to express himself as he proceeds to review the life of Mr. Truman. In his editorial Mr. Weir addresses himself to a facet of the life of Mr. Truman that we should all take note of with approval. He points out that President Truman was not the product of a prestigious Eastern college nor a member of a wealthy family. He went to work straight from high school and even suffered the loss of some jobs which hurt so much that he had to go back to the farm to earn a living. The important point, however, made by the writer is that never once during his serious troubles did Mr. Truman hide behind the excuse of his inexperience or lack of knowledge, but rather displayed the unusual ability to make up his mind, always in command of himself, keeping his own counsel but doing what he thought was right.

His admonition that a man in public life should not be influenced by the polls or afraid to make a decision which might be unpopular should remind each of us that every person in public office should first do what he thinks is right and then try to persuade the people that he is right and thus hopefully win the peoples' support.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Nevada, Mo. editorial adds a kind of postscript which is the only explanation that I have read which reveals the reason for the missing period after the letter "S" in Mr. Truman's name. For my part, I am so glad that Mr. Weir was thoughtful enough to add this comment beneath his well-written editorial.

The editorial follows:

[From the Nevada (Mo.) Daily Mail,
Dec. 29, 1972]

AN UNCOMMON MAN

The death of former President Harry Truman touches us all more intimately, probably,

than that of any other great figure in recent history.

Not because he was a fellow Missourian, an outstanding U.S. Senator and one of our more illustrious Presidents, which he was, he was like our own father unexpectedly thrust into an international role, which he then handled forcefully and effectively, exposing in the process hidden talents we didn't know he possessed.

Unlike so many of the Presidents who preceded and followed him, he was not the product of a prestigious eastern college and a wealthy family. His background was pure midwest: Raised on a farm and in a small town, went to work straight from high school, quit that to farm on his own, joined the National Guard, served as an artillery officer during World War I, came home to work briefly for Nevada's own Farm & Home in Kansas City, went into business for himself, became bankrupt, then entered politics by running for county judge.

And even in politics, he wasn't ambitious. In his "Memoirs," he wrote:

"I never wanted to fight for myself or to oppose others just for the sake of elevating myself to a higher office. I would have been happy to continue serving my community as a county judge. I would have been even happier as a senator, and would have been content to stay entirely clear of the White House. I had accepted the nomination as Vice President not with a sense of triumph but with a feeling of regret at having to give up an active role in the Senate."

Mr. Truman didn't seek the vice presidential nomination at the 1944 Democratic convention. Although he had been widely touted for the job, he was maneuvered into agreeing to nominate Jimmy Byrnes for vice president—and held to his commitment until President Roosevelt himself said that he wanted him on the ticket.

The rest, of course, is history: President Roosevelt's re-election to a fourth term, his death three months after his inauguration, and Mr. Truman's succession to the presidency; and that poignant scene when Mrs. Roosevelt told Mr. Truman of her husband's death.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" Mr. Truman asked Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Is there anything we can do for you?" she asked. "For you are the one in trouble now."

And Mr. Truman did have his troubles, but never once did he hide behind the excuse of inexperience, ignorance or inability to make up his mind. Throughout his almost eight years in office, he was in command; and he let the world know it by the motto he kept on his desk, "The buck stops here."

Unfailing, he kept his own counsel and did what he thought was right.

"Throughout history," he wrote in his memoirs, "those who have tried hardest to do the right thing have often been persecuted, misrepresented, or even assassinated, but eventually what they stood for has come to the top and been adopted by the people."

"A man who is influenced by the polls or is afraid to make decisions which may make him unpopular is not a man to represent the welfare of the country. If he is right, it makes no difference whether the press and the special interests like what he does, or what they have to say about him. I have always believed that the vast majority of people want to do what is right and that if the President is right and can get through to the people he can always persuade them."

"A President cannot always be popular. He has to be able to say 'yes,' and 'no,' and more often 'no' to most of the propositions that are put up to him by partisan groups and special interests who are always pulling at the White House for one thing or another. If a President is easily influenced and interested in keeping in line with the press and the polls, he is a complete washout."

Every great President in our history had a policy of his own, which eventually won the people's support."

Mr. Truman, of course, did have a policy of his own and it did, eventually, win the people's support. And he stands now in the Pantheon of America's heroes, an uncommon man who brought his country through a period of great and unusual trials.

Yet as we respect him for his heroic stature, we remember him for his many human and warm foibles:

His fierce defense of his daughter Margaret's vocal abilities which had been demeaned by a Washington music critic;

His morning walks, during which he spoke to all he met;

His loud shirts when he vacationed at Key West;

His poker parties and affection for bourbon; and

His strong loyalties to all old friends.

Harry Truman was, indeed, a likable man. (Incidentally, in reviewing several books for this tribute, we noticed that in his own writings, Mr. Truman always showed his name as Harry S. Truman—with a period after the "S". An apparent fable has contended that the "S" stood for nothing and was invented by Mr. Truman sometime during his life as a substitute for the letters "NM" (no middle initial); hence the "S" required no period. Other books about his life, however, carefully avoided the period.)

Mr. Speaker, in our congressional district, there are four counties lying just east of the Kansas line which we call our State-line counties. These all lie south of Mr. Truman's home in Independence and north of his birthplace at Lamar. From these counties come four editorial comments as found in the Drexel Star, published in southwestern Cass County, Mo.; the Butler Headliner, published in the county seat of Bates County, Mo.; the Rich Hill Mining Review; and the Liberal News, published in western Barton County not very far away from Mr. Truman's birthplace.

The editorials follow:

[From the Drexel (Mo.) Star, Dec. 28, 1972]

Death claimed, in our opinion, one of the five top American Presidents, Harry S. Truman, Tuesday morning. We believe that history will prove our statement. Since we lived most of our life, to date anyway, in the Independence area, President Truman was a familiar figure, even before he became the top executive of this nation. His record as a county judge, as a Senator for the people is outstanding. Certainly, he made history with his decisions as Senator and President. Missouri and the nation benefited by this man's wisdom.

[From the Butler (Mo.), Headliner, Dec. 28, 1972]

Fellow Missourians of Harry S. Truman, along with the nation and the world, share in the grief and loss of our 33rd President of the United States, who died early Tuesday morning.

Our heartfelt condolences go to Mr. Truman's wife, Bess, and their daughter, Margaret Daniel.

One of the many attributes to Mr. Truman's career in public life was his directness. There was never any doubt how he felt and he seldom held back in expressing himself.

Like any national figure, Harry Truman had his enemies. Often accused of cronyism, described as the plain little man from Independence, he rose above his critics to deliberate and take decisive action on some of the country's most crucial problems, and history will no doubt install Mr. Truman as one of America's outstanding leaders.

Mr. Truman, like Lyndon Johnson, was plunged into the Presidency upon the death of the President. But also, like Mr. Johnson, Harry Truman won it big—on his own—when he sought election in 1948 against Thomas E. Dewey.

Thursday, the day of Mr. Truman's funeral, has been proclaimed as a day of national mourning. It should perhaps also be a day of national reflection upon the war and post war years of Harry S. Truman, a period of time which he devoted so much to this country and to the free world.

[From the Rich Hill (Mo.) Mining Review, Jan. 11, 1973]

A VISIT WITH HARRY S. TRUMAN

During the years from 1932 to 1944, my late husband (Clyde Merchant) and myself operated the Highway Cafe on highway 71, the first cafe in operation on said highway in outskirts of Rich Hill, we met many people famous in the sports and political life. The most famous being Harry S. Truman, then a candidate for the office of United States Senator. Mr. Truman, accompanied by one of his closest friends, Thomas L. Evans, President of the Crown Drug Stores (who had been a frequent customer of ours on Sunday afternoons), were on their way to Nevada, Mo., where a banquet was to be held at the Mitchell Hotel, followed by a Democratic Rally. One of the members of Mr. Truman's Battery D was Justin Ritchie, better known as Jud to his many friends. Jud had extended an invitation to his former officer to stop at his home in the northwest part of town for a short visit to rest, relax and reminisce. Mr. Truman gladly accepted the invitation, so Jud, accompanied by some of his friends, Earl Wiek, Jay Thompson and, I believe, Lowell Davis, decided to drive out as far north as the drainage ditch and be an escort to Mr. Truman into the City of Rich Hill. They were joined by many other cars occupied by admirers of Mr. Truman, among them being Ed McQuitty, a prominent Democrat and one of Rich Hill's biggest Boosters for any worthwhile projects.

When the car with Mr. Truman and Mr. Evans reached the city limits, Mr. Evans suggested they stop at our cafe and meet Slim (as he called my husband) and his wife, which they proceeded to do. My husband was in the kitchen making a fresh batch of pies for the evening trade, so they came into the kitchen. We were introduced to Harry Truman, who, after shaking hands, suggested we have a coke. We were all chattering like old time friends when the occupants of the lead car, which had noticed the car containing the Honor Guest had stopped, backed their car and came into the cafe. Were they astounded when they came in and saw the four of us, cokes in hand, in the kitchen. When they were ready to leave, Mr. Truman again shook hands and said, "Slim if you and the Mrs. can do me any good in the coming election, I would appreciate it very much." My husband answered in a language often used by Harry Truman, as follows. "We sure as . . . won't do you any harm."

Mr. Truman with his well-known smile left, saying "Slim, you're a good guy. Mr. Truman won the election for U.S. Senator and in later years was elected 33rd President of the United States."

[From the Liberal (Mo.) News, Dec. 28, 1972]

DEATH COMES TO STATE'S MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SON

Death claimed former President Harry S. Truman, 88, at 7:50 a.m. Tuesday, December 26, at Research hospital in Kansas City, where he had been in critical condition for several days.

Mr. Truman was much revered the world over and was one of Missouri's most famous

citizens. He was born at Lamar May 8, 1884, in a house which is now a national shrine and is visited by thousands each year. The modest house where the 33rd President was born is a two-story, six-room wood structure and is open to visitors on weekends. Jim Finley is the shrine's historical administrator. The flag has been lowered to half staff and a wreath has been placed on the front door of the birthplace dwelling.

Funeral services will be on Thursday afternoon in the 200-seat auditorium of the Truman Library in private ceremonies by the Rev. John H. Lembcke, Jr., pastor of Trinity Episcopal church, where Mr. Truman married his childhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace, on June 28, 1919. Burial will be in the library courtyard, a site chosen by the late President.

Mr. Truman is survived by his widow of the home in Independence; his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Daniel; a sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman of Independence; and four grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held at Washington's National Cathedral to accommodate American and foreign dignitaries who want to pay their last respects.

President and Mrs. Nixon were to be in Independence Wednesday to pay personal respect to the widow. Also former President Lyndon Johnson was expected in Independence. Tributes have poured into the midwestern town from all over the world.

FTC'S DELAY IN PROBING POWER MONOPOLIES CHALLENGED

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in 1970, I requested the Federal Trade Commission to conduct an investigation into monopoly practices by the giants in the energy and power field.

As the Tennessean pointed out in a recent editorial, no results of this investigation have been announced—and this newspaper questions further whether the FTC will now "fade away" as Chairman Miles Kirkpatrick departs.

Because of the interest of the American people and my colleagues in this important subject, I place the editorial in the RECORD:

FTC NOW TO FADE AWAY BEHIND
MR. KIRKPATRICK?

"The little old lady of Pennsylvania Avenue" is one of the more polite names the Federal Trade Commission has been called over the years. For awhile it seemed that the agency might outgrow the name, but with the resignation of Mr. Miles Kirkpatrick, hopes for some significant changes in the agency's performance have faded.

Back in 1970 Mr. Kirkpatrick, then a prominent Republican lawyer, headed an investigation of the FTC and concluded, "The case for change is plain." He criticized the ineffectiveness of the agency and its preoccupation with irrelevant matters. His predecessor, Mr. Caspar W. Weinberger, instituted many of the investigative report's recommendations and after six months Mr. Kirkpatrick took over the chairmanship himself.

By the end of the year there were reports of life in the "old lady" and Mr. Kirkpatrick announced, "We are getting somewhat of a new spirit around here."

Indeed the FTC made noises. It cracked down on the cereal industry (for alleged antitrust selling practices), on a toothbrush maker (for using poisonous mercury to treat

its product), on credit card companies (for impersonal treatment of consumers), on gasoline firms (for misleading ads), and for sweepstakes and other games that had too few winners.

The most important-sounding crackdown was on deceptive advertising practices. Mr. Kirkpatrick ordered car makers and other giant firms to document their claims.

But as time passed it seemed that the spirit turned more to bluster. It was revealed this year that the FTC had withheld damaging information on car advertising claims from the public. Later the agency claimed it did not have enough experts to carry through on its documentation orders.

An issue of critical importance in Tennessee was also handled in an unacceptable manner. Mr. Kirkpatrick promised Rep. Joe L. Evins in 1970 that the FTC "will initiate a vigorous investigation of practices . . . affecting the energy field which present competitive and consumer problems." But Mr. Evins is still waiting for the final results of that "vigorous investigation," while charges that oil conglomerates are gobbling up Tennessee coal fields continue.

A sign that Mr. Kirkpatrick did accomplish some good for the consumer is that some big businessmen didn't like him. This is probably why Mr. Nixon accepted his resignation without much regret.

SALUTE TO JOE ROBBIE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, now that a respectable period of mourning has passed to permit the healing qualities of time to assuage the grief of my honorable colleagues of Washington Redskins devotion, it is fitting to record not only the gridiron exploits of "our" Miami Dolphins, but also the contribution this organization has made to the community of south Florida.

The Dolphins are a "come together" team and this spirit has been generated throughout our community, bridging the spans—cliche or not—of race, creed and religion.

Much of this positive force must be attributed to the leadership, the courage, the vision and the sensitivity of our No. 1 Dolphin, Joe Robbie, who is president and principal owner of the Miami Dolphins Limited. Joe is not just a pro football man. Every worthy cause and every needful organization in our community can count on Joe—not just for finances or support, but to work diligently for the good of his community and its needs.

Joe Robbie has an affinity with the heroes of our Southern tradition—a sense of duty that extends even to the Lost Cause.

As chairman of the Dade County Democratic Committee, Joe fought the battle to save the McGovern candidacy. Loyal Democrats who survived in Dolphin Country owe a special debt of gratitude to the man who, while he did not beat President Nixon, led the team that beat the "Nixon team."

So it is appropriate that we take a moment to salute this super-gentleman and his super team, the world champion Miami Dolphins.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss and bereavement that I extend to the family of the late President Lyndon Baines Johnson my sympathy. The loss is one that will be felt by his loved ones and by our Nation.

It is indeed fitting that Mrs. Johnson should say that the best way to extend sympathy to the family would be by doing something to help others because this was the example he leaves as his legacy for the Nation and especially for the downtrodden and those who have not enjoyed the full benefits of the riches of our Nation.

History will hold this great President because of his ability to provide leadership in its truest sense. Leadership in times of tranquility is not always easy, but, leadership during times of turbulence is the true test. President Johnson exhibited the caliber of leadership seen on rare occasions in our history. He turned the turbulent sixties into an example of social change. The courage of his convictions gave courage to others in the legislative and judicial branches of government to overturn the impediments of obsolete tradition and to move forward with full recognition of the rights of all men. Only during his term of office did the constitutional guarantees of the right to vote, equal access to housing and accommodations start to take shape.

Today, we see more and more blacks in elective positions, more than at any time since reconstruction. The emergence of greater participation by blacks in our governmental process is the direct outgrowth of his willingness to demand full voting rights for all Americans and his leadership in carrying out administratively, the necessary steps to implement the legislation.

President Johnson was not a person that allowed himself to be hindered by regionalism, party or pressures from political and economic forces. He gave hope to those that had lost their faith in the ability of our legislative process to recognize the less fortunate and the disenfranchised.

No moment in his life will stand out like the dedication of the Johnson Library in Austin, Tex. The compiling of the documents that embodied the civil rights legislation and all of the works that contributed to the partial fulfillment of the civil rights movement represented a tribute to the President that is largely responsible for those accomplishments.

President Johnson ended his speech at that dedication with the words "we shall overcome". We will overcome the inequities that exist in our society, we will overcome racial injustice and bigotry. We will overcome because a great President resolved that this land was for all Americans and that he would

make whatever sacrifice necessary to accomplish that goal.

THE QUALITY OF POSTAL SERVICE

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have recently requested that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the General Accounting Office conduct an in-depth investigation of the U.S. Postal Service. In hundreds of letters reaching my office from every part of the country, citizens have described poor quality of postal service in every respect. In a recent editorial, the Sarasota Herald Tribune spoke to the question of the growing pains of the new Postal Service. I insert that article in the RECORD at this point:

IS MAIL SERVICE BETTER?

The Postmaster General, in a glossy brochure quite equal to reports of truly "private" corporations, has informed the public that in its first year the all-new, revamped and refurbished United States Postal Service has made significant improvements.

E. T. Klassen announced with some pride last week that the service provided 84 percent of its own financing, an improvement over the average of the previous three years of non-corporation, plain old Post Office Department, of 4 percent. He also said the Postal Service "only" needed \$1.3 billion in direct appropriations from Congress, down from \$2.08 billion in 1971.

The goals, he said, were to improve the quality and reliability of mail services and to reduce costs.

It must be admitted that these goals are generally thought to be desirable and it would, indeed, be a happy thing if they were being achieved.

The Postal Service, however, received a mandate July 1, 1971, to be self-sustaining by 1984, which is still 11 years away, and the wounds and pains inflicted by said service in its first year of operation apparently include the demise of Life Magazine—which at least claimed that it faced a staggering increase in postage which, without advertising miracles, it could not begin to cover.

And that's only one casualty of the change in the postal situation. Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) thinks he sees so many others that he wants to start an investigation. Everybody with a deadline, he says, has become wary of trying to use the mails, and he has recorded some ridiculous lengths of time devoted to delivering mail over both short and long distances.

Rep. Rogers suspects the reason is that mail now is hauled to a relatively few distribution centers and then, in due course, sent back out toward its various destinations. Which results, he says, in enormous backlogs at crucial times and apparently a rather cavalier attitude among postal employees in such centers as to whether they ever get the tons of stuff moved or not.

Klassen, on the other hand, dealing in over-all statistics, maintains that of the 49 billion pieces of first class mail sent out last year, some 94 percent of those mailed before 5 p.m. and destined locally, were delivered the next day. In addition, Klassen says that on all those 49 billion pieces of mail the average

delivery times was cut from 1.7 days to 1.6 days.

Well, it's a huge job—but Klassen didn't have much to say about the time of delivery of other classes of mail (almost as many as went first class) except that they are receiving smaller subsidies. Which is where Life came in—and went out.

There is, admittedly, an answer to the Life story: Smaller, special-interest magazines are said to be doing very well, thank you. But we just keep wondering, all the same, why a mass-circulation fixture like Life—which had no trouble keeping a loyal body of readers—had to be sacrificed on the altar of postal efficiency. If that's what happened.

Go to it, Congressman Rogers—there may be more to this than a General Motors type brochure has told!

EDUCATION AND L.B.J.

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Ernest Cuneo wrote a splendid column prior to the passing of President Lyndon B. Johnson. This very timely and factual article appeared in a number of publications including the Greenville, S.C. News. I was very much impressed by the record of President Johnson's aid to education. His massive educational program already has improved the standard of living and the opportunities for so many Americans. I commend Mr. Cuneo's article to the attention of all Americans.

EDUCATION AND L.B.J.

(By Ernest Cuneo)

WASHINGTON.—The Census Bureau released a factual comparison of national educational attainment in 1940 with that of 1972. In rough figures, in 1940, about 15 percent of a population of 74 million Americans over the age of 25 had had some college or more. In 1972, 35 percent of 111 million in the same age group had had the same educational benefit.

In front-paging this remarkable record of national achievement, The New York Times opined:

"These signs of change, covering the whole adult population, mask still sharper gains in schooling among young adults. For example, the median educational level among those aged 20 to 21 is 12.8 years—almost a year of college. Among persons aged 65 to 74, the median is 9.1 years—just over a year in high school."

What this means, in plain language, is that the census figures are misleading. It means that there was no steady growth between 1940 and 1972; that, on the contrary, what is "masked" is that higher education and population of the United States has doubled in the past 10 years.

This indeed is a "mask," as The Times indicates; and what it masks is that President Lyndon Baines Johnson launched the greatest educational program in recorded history—and it has paid off.

This is a doubly serious matter. It is serious in that most Americans insist on fair play and even those who may not be among LBJ's warmest admirers would not stand for an admittedly monumental work being "masked" by going back to 1940 when, in fact, the figures have doubled since LBJ revolutionized the American educational system. The sec-

ond serious matter is that what is front page news now was available and reportable news while it was happening and which this column did in fact report.

The current report continues: "The new census report demonstrates striking gains for blacks in an absolute sense. Among all blacks, educational attainment has nearly doubled since 1940. Then it was 5.7 years of schooling. Now it is 10.3 years."

The fact is that practically all of this took place because of LBJ's massive educational broadening, encompassing among other things, the greatest building program since the Pharaohs.

Declares The Times account: "The report, like earlier studies, also found a strong relationship between schooling and income."

Under these circumstances, fairminded Americans among this column's readers will recall that it reported that President Johnson's 1967 expenditures contained grants of \$1.508 billion for elementary and secondary schools as against none in 1960.

President Johnson's expenditures included \$429 million in grants and loans for construction of college classrooms as against not one dime in 1960.

In 1967, LBJ pushed through loans to 1,028,000 college students, as against 93,000 in 1960. He told then Sen. Wayne Morse that he hoped to see \$7 billion out on loans to students by 1972. In the same year, \$260 million went to vocational education; as against only \$45 million in 1960.

As to the correlation between education and earning power, while this columnist has not seen the final census figures, these are a rough prognosis which appeared in a reputable business magazine: In 1960, there were 20,000 black families with an income of over \$15,000. In 1962, there were about 400,000. In 1960, there were 200,000 black families with an income between \$10,000 and \$15,000. In 1972 there are 700,000.

More importantly in hard terms, is that President Johnson cut the two million black families living below the poverty level down to 100,000. Today, 60 per cent of all black males between the ages of 25 to 29 have been through high school.

All in all, this black advance marks the most spectacular progress of any one group of people in all of history in such a short space of time.

Since, as indicated, the census figures represent not a steady growth, but a doubling, expansion, it is perfectly obvious that the racial equality problem is much closer to solution than those who have a vested interest in prolonging it would like to believe.

Inaccurate though the 1972 census comparison is, the heartwarming news is that the "news" is far better than it indicates, because the speed of development is doubling.

COMMUNIST DOCTRINE: THE INEVITABILITY OF WAR

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, to those who may be misled into believing that the tentative cease-fire in Vietnam means instant world peace, I call attention to the statement by Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese "peace" negotiator, given at a news conference following the initialing of the cease-fire agreement.

Le Duc Tho was asked, "did he think there would be another war?" His reply was:

I am a Communist and according to Marxist-Leninist theory, so long as imperialism exists there will be war.

Honesty and frankness from a Communist peace negotiator should remind us all that there can be no permanent peace with the Communists unless we are prepared to give up our individual liberties and abandon our democratic institutions. In short, it is safe to say that peace to the Communists is but another phase in his dedication to destroy freedom. Free people use peace to advance, relax, and prosper while the Communist sees in peace a chance to advance his position and promote his revolution.

I include a newsclipping at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 25, 1973]

GOOD COMMUNISTS EXPECT WAR: THO

PARIS, January 24.—Le Duc Tho was all smiles today at his news conference in trying to put the best possible light on the cease-fire agreement he initiated Tuesday, but he could not pass up a theoretical question asked by a Polish journalist.

Did he think there would be another war? he was asked.

"I am a Communist," the Hanoi Politburo member replied, "and according to Marxist-Leninist theory, so long as imperialism exists there will be war."

DEDICATION CEREMONY BY VFW POST 7632

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of the 92d Congress I had the privilege of participating in a dedication ceremony held by a veterans' organization in my 20th congressional district of Pennsylvania.

The service was conducted by officers and members of Kastan-Uveges Post 7632, VFW, in memory of the unit's first commander, Mr. John Hammaddock. A new flagpole was erected at the post home as a permanent tribute to the unselfish service by Mr. Hammaddock on behalf of all veterans in the community. It was my pleasure to present the post with an American Flag that had flown over the Capitol and to watch it raised to the top of the new standard by Mr. Ted Opfer and Mr. Fred Werner.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by several leading figures in the community, including Mr. Oscar Similo, a commissioner of Elizabeth Township, Mr. Anthony Ancosky, an active member of the post; Mrs. Margaret Zaken, the president of the post's Ladies Auxiliary; Father Raymond Higgins of St. Michaels Church and Post Commander Arthur Mosena.

Kastan-Uveges Post 7632 was chartered on July 1, 1946, and less than a year later its Auxiliary was formed under the leadership of Mrs. Jennie Brown. For 25

years the post conducted its affairs in the Blaine Hill fire hall; however, on August 26, 1972, the members moved into new quarters at 502 Oxford Avenue, Elizabeth, Pa.

The ceremony honoring Mr. Hammaddock was conducted on November 11, a date once recognized as "Veterans Day," commemorating the end of World War I. A few years ago, Federal legislation set aside the "fourth Monday in October" as the day to observe this anniversary. Many veterans' groups have publicly opposed this change and Commander Mosena, principal speaker at the dedication, delivered a stirring address calling upon Congress to restore "Veterans Day" to its rightful date in American history.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the officers and members of Kastan-Uveges Post 7632, VFW, and its Ladies Auxiliary for their demonstration of patriotism and I deem it a pleasure to call their actions to the attention of my colleagues.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Nation is shocked and saddened by the sudden and untimely death of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. His masterful assumption of the reins of our American government upon the unfortunate assassination of our President John F. Kennedy and the almost unbelievably smooth transition that he led should be remembered with gratitude by the American people.

Lyndon Johnson to many may have seemed a complex and complicated man. A commanding figure, big in physical stature, forceful, and tough-minded, he was at the same time warm and understanding, a compassionate man. Known to be stubborn at times he was nevertheless capable of compromise and concession when he felt it to be in the best interest of his country. He was a leader of world stature yet completely at home with the less fortunate and underprivileged, wherever he met them.

It is generally acknowledged that Lyndon Johnson accomplished some of the greatest legislative victories in behalf of the people in our Nation's history. Medicare, Medicaid, the historic landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, massive Federal aid to education, housing, mental health, child welfare, conservation, and worked constantly for the general well-being of the average working man and woman, and those in our society who sometimes had no other champion. It is with reverence that Lyndon Johnson may truly be called the "President of the Poor."

Mr. Johnson believed in America; in America's dedication and ability to provide justice for all, in America's role as a world leader, and most importantly, he believed in the people of America. His hopes and dreams for these people will only be fully appreciated in the years to come.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mrs. Johnson, her two daughters, and other members of the family upon their great personal loss.

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) in introducing two bills designed to protect the \$137 billion investment of 30 million American workers in private pension plans.

The sheer magnitude of this investment demands that pensions be well constructed, protected and managed to make sure that employees get their money's worth. Unfortunately, in all too many cases today, the pension promise shrinks down to this: if you remain in good health and stay with the same company until you are 65 years old, and if the company is still in business, and if your department has not been abolished, and if you have not been laid off, and if that money has been prudently managed, then you will get a pension.

Typical of the problems faced by today's employee is the story of Joe Mansor. Joe, a member of UAW Local 12 in Toledo, Ohio, recently retired after 42 years with a monthly pension of slightly over \$100. Two-thirds of this pension comes from the company he worked for during the past 10½ years. The other third comes from the Electric Auto Lite Co., the place where Joe was employed for 32 years, starting in 1929. When the Toledo Autolite plant was phased out and the work shifted to other company plants in 1962, Joe was one of about 2,500 employees who lost their jobs and most, if not all, of their pension credits. Being over 50 at the time, Joe was fortunate to get another job, but he was not so fortunate on his pension—\$34.65 a month for 32 years of uninterrupted work.

The two bills that I am introducing today, which are the product of 2 years work by Congressman DENT's pension task force of the General Subcommittee on Labor of the House Education and Labor Committee, are attempts to close the gap between pension promise and benefit delivery.

The first bill, the Employee Benefit Security Act, deals with the problems of vesting, funding and fiduciary standards. Under the present system, employees such as Joe Mansor are often faced with inordinately long vesting periods during which they can lose part or all of their benefits if they are discharged, laid off, resign or move to another job. Thus, presently only 31 percent of employees under pension plans have vested pension benefits, while only 60 percent of the pensions of participants over 45 are vested and payable. If the company does not go out of business before the employee reaches the retirement age.

This system does not appear unfair

if one views a pension plan as a gift generously bestowed on the employees by the employer. But that simply is not the case—pensions are a bargained-for element of a collective bargaining agreement and thus approach being the property of the employee.

The Employee Benefit Security Act would rectify this problem by providing for a phased-in vesting schedule which would ultimately result in 100 percent vesting rights after 10 years of service. Once an employee had qualified for his pension, he would be entitled to the benefits no later than age 65, even if he leaves his job.

The second major area of reform addressed by the bill is the requirement of adequate funding of pensions. The best argument for this proposal is the experience of Studebaker Corp., which had a very liberal pension plan calling for vesting at age 40, after 10 years of service. However, when the company stopped making cars in the United States in 1964, it lacked the necessary funds to pay off its pension plan and thousands received no pension benefit or considerably less than planned.

The bill I am introducing today would require that vested liabilities be funded according to a prescribed schedule which will fund those costs in 25 years.

The third part of the Employee Security Act would require the fiduciaries—or trustees—of pension funds to manage such funds solely in the interest of the employee beneficiaries. The law would provide a Federal remedy against carelessness, conflict of interest, and a range of corrupt practices. In addition, the bill would require plan administrators to disclose more relevant material to both the Labor Department and the employee beneficiaries.

The second bill, the Employee Retirement Benefit Security Act, deals with portability and reinsurance. The idea behind portability is to permit a worker to transfer pension credits from job to job and eventually combine them into qualification for a single pension. The bill I am introducing today would provide a Federal depository which, upon the request of an employee, would accumulate vested pension rights for him and hold them until the individual reached retirement age. At that time, the individual employee would receive one pension check.

The reinsurance provision seeks to deal with terminations of tax-qualified plans. Between 1955 and 1964, terminations of tax-qualified plans in the United States affected only one-tenth of 1 percent of the total pension plan coverage, but that was 20,000 workers a year. The system or reinsurance provided for in this bill—similar to that which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation provides for banks—would guarantee the payment of vested benefits to employees when a plan dissolves for any reason.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Congressman DENT on the excellent groundwork his subcommittee has done in this area and urge the full House Education and Labor Committee to take swift action to protect the retirement income security of American workers.

FOREWORD BY LOUIS CASSELS

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Louis Cassels, senior editor of United Press International, has written a splendid foreword to a Grosset & Dunlap publication entitled: "A Pictorial Biography: HST—The Story of Harry S Truman, 33d President of the United States." Mr. and Mrs. Cassels live near the beautiful city of Aiken, S.C., and it is my special pleasure to represent Aiken County in the Congress. I commend this outstanding foreword to the attention of the Congress and the American people.

FOREWORD BY LOUIS CASSELS

At a dark moment in history, near the end of the long night of World War II and just before the dawn of the nuclear age, an unsuccessful haberdasher from Independence, Missouri, suddenly inherited the leadership of the United States and the free world.

He had little preparation for the awesome responsibilities that were so abruptly thrust upon him. But he did have courage, humility, determination and a remarkable capacity for growth. To the surprise of nearly everyone, including himself, he soon emerged from the shadow of his dynamic predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and became a strong and forceful President in his own right.

His name was Harry S Truman. He served as President of the United States from April, 1945 until January, 1953—a period of nearly eight years. They were among the most momentous years in America's history. A great war ended, a peace of sorts was made, the nation painfully readjusted to a peacetime economy. A terrifying new weapon—the atomic bomb—took its place in the military arsenal and in the nightmares of all mankind. International Communism, under the aegis of Soviet Russia, mounted an aggressive challenge to the security of free nations. New alliances were forced, new commitments undertaken, on a scale unprecedented in any previous administration. Fidelity to one of these commitments led the United States into a long, costly, undeclared war in Korea.

During his years in the White House, President Truman was the target of a good deal of harsh criticism. Some disapproved of his foreign policy decisions. Others protested the domestic programs through which he sought a "Fair Deal" for the underprivileged. Many simply disliked his style as a man: they found him too earthy, even crude.

Mr. Truman viewed the criticism directed at him with philosophical resignation. It was, he said, part of the heat one had to expect when one ventured into the kitchen of the Presidency. But all Presidents hope to be vindicated by history, and Harry S Truman, an avid student of history, cared more than most.

It was a signal blessing that he lived long enough to be comfortably certain about the verdict of history. During the nineteen years that elapsed between his retirement from the Presidency and his death, he ceased to be a controversial figure. Even his erstwhile critics acknowledge the far-sightedness and courage of some of the difficult decisions he made as President. And the only debate among historians was whether he should be ranked among America's good Presidents, or elevated to the small circle of great Presidents.

Harry S Truman died December 26, 1972, at the age of 88. He would have loved reading his obituaries, although he doubtless would have had some wispish comments to make

about the eulogies lavished on him by former political enemies.

It was a fitting finale to one of the great success stories of American history.

REMARKS OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE J. J. PICKLE DURING MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE HONORABLE LYNDON B. JOHNSON IN THE U.S. CAPITOL

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, few men knew former President Lyndon B. Johnson better or could describe him more aptly than our own colleague, JAKE PICKLE. It was fitting for him to be chosen to deliver the eulogy at services in the Capitol rotunda on January 25, 1973.

JAKE PICKLE was President Johnson's own Congressman and he knows the land that produced the 36th President of the United States. He knows the history of our great Nation before and during the time President Johnson served.

We are all proud of Congressman PICKLE and we share the sentiments expressed by him in his remarkable speech which follows:

REMARKS OF J. J. PICKLE

Mr. President, Mrs. Johnson and Family, my colleagues, and Fellow Americans:

Lyndon Baines Johnson was a President for the people. Working for the people came easily and naturally to his Presidency. It was the fulfillment of a career as Texas National Youth Administrator, Congressman, Senator, and Vice-President.

When I was elected in 1963 to the 10th Congressional District seat of Texas that Lyndon Johnson filled in 1937, I sought his advice. He gave me one guiding principle: "Congressman, when you vote, vote for the people."

It was the same principle that guided Lyndon Johnson's public life.

Wherever he served, we were struck by the bigness of this man, his energy, his drive, his ambition, his quest for perfection in all he did and in all he asked us to do.

His demand for the best within us was relentless. He persuaded, cajoled and drove us until we fulfilled potentials we never knew we had. And, when we did our best, he wrapped his long arms around us—for he loved us and he loved to see us at our best.

To those of us who were closest to him from the start, we understood him for we were "his boys." He meant to us what the great Sam Rayburn meant to him and what Franklin Roosevelt meant to both of them.

We could sense the reach for greatness deep within this man. We were joined by dozens, then hundreds, of young men and women that Lyndon Johnson gathered around him over the course of his public life—not simply to serve him, but to help him achieve his vision of America.

His ambition for himself was as nothing compared to his ambition for America. As hard as he drove America toward this vision and asked us to work for the Great Society, he gave more of himself to that goal than he ever asked of any of us.

As a young man, he experienced poverty and witnessed discrimination. He learned first-hand about drought and parched earth,

about stomachs that weren't full and sores that weren't healed. He brought water and electricity and housing to the Congressional district which he served. As a Congressman, he knew what it was like to be a poor farmer, a working man without a job, a Black or a Mexican-American, and he set about changing life for the disadvantaged among his constituents.

As Senator and Vice-President, he saw that it was just as difficult to be poor or unemployed, or Black or Mexican-American, in the big cities of the Northeast and the West Coast as it was in Central Texas.

His Presidency changed America for the good and America will never be the same again.

In 1964, the people gave him the greatest vote of confidence any President has ever received in our history. In turn, he voted his Presidency for the people. Medicare became the right of every older American rather than a dream. He authored the first Elementary and Secondary Education Act in our nation's history and the Head Start program to give every American child the opportunity to go to school and develop his talents to the fullest. He saw the landscape ravaged by American technology and he moved to clean our air and our water, to protect our land, and to turn the brilliance of that technology to the restoration of our natural environment.

He knew well what that technology could do, for he guided our space program as Senator, Vice-President, and President until America placed the first man on the moon. Lyndon Johnson was proudest of his achievements in the field of civil rights:

The 1964 Civil Rights Act, which opened public accommodations and jobs to all Americans regardless of color; and

The 1968 Fair Housing Act which gives every American, regardless of his color, the right to live in any house he can afford.

By his own testimony, Lyndon Johnson's greatest achievement in civil rights was the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As he said shortly before he left the White House:

"It is . . . going to make democracy real. It is going to correct an injustice of decades and centuries. I think it is going to make it possible for this Government to endure, not half slave and half free, but united."

He waged the war he loved—the War on Poverty—with more energy and imagination than all the Presidents who preceded him. He gave even more of himself to his efforts to end the war he hated—the war in Vietnam. Before he left office, he opened the negotiations in Paris which last night culminated in the peace agreement he wanted so much.

However history may judge Lyndon Johnson's foreign policy, that, too, was directed by his desire to help all the people. He saw foreign assistance not as a military program, but as a program to feed and clothe, heal and educate, the disadvantaged people of the world. His concern in Southeast Asia was for the people of Vietnam, North as well as South, and he offered the resources of this nation to help rebuild both countries.

He devoted his life "to working toward the day when there would be no second-class citizenship in America, no second-quality opportunity, no second-hand justice at home, no second-place status in the world for our ideals and benefits."

Theodore Roosevelt once said:

"It is far better to dare mighty things and to enjoy your hour of triumph even though it may be checked occasionally by failure, than to take stock with those poor souls who neither enjoy much nor suffer much because they live in a gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat."

Lyndon Johnson never lived in a gray twilight.

He experienced and appreciated the joy of the Democratic process when it served to enrich the lives of the people. And he suffered with the people when that process did not serve them soon or well enough.

His was a time of turbulence because it was a time of dramatic change. But he never saw that change as a time of collapse or deterioration. He put it best himself when he said: "The old is not coming down. Rather, the troubling and torment of these days stems from the new trying to rise into place."

His closest friend and wisest advisor was his wife. She inspired his concern for our environment. Most of all, Lady Bird Johnson understood her husband and he understood her as few men and women dare hope to understand and love each other. It is no wonder that their daughters, Lynda Bird and Luci, brought so much credit to their family and to our country, for they came out of this beautiful bond and were privileged to share in this close and loving relationship.

Lyndon Johnson is a President who came from the land, from the Hill Country of Texas, where sun and rain are the most precious values a man can tie to; and where God's will is seen and felt and gauged by the sky and the wind.

It was from this land that Lyndon Johnson drew his strength. It was from his family that he rekindled the love he gave to his country. And it was from the potential he saw in the people that he drew his vision of America. And he knew—as no other man—that human dignity and economic justice were essential to our people to set them free and to achieve that vision.

This was a man who saw his purpose in life and lived his creed:

"Throughout my entire career, I have followed the personal philosophy that I am a free man, an American, a public servant, and a member of my party—and in that order."

He saw also his Presidency and his vision of America when he told the Congress and this nation:

"I do not want to be the President who built empires or sought grandeur or extended dominion."

"I want to be the President who educated young children to the wonders of their world."

"I want to be the President who helped to feed the hungry and to prepare them to be taxpayers instead of tax eaters."

"I want to be the President who helped to end hatred among his fellow men and who promoted love among the people of all races and all regions and all parties."

"I want to be the President who helped to end war among the brothers of this earth."

From his "Vantage Point," the President will rest in his beloved Hill Country, where he has told us his father before him said he wanted to be home, "where folks know when you're sick and care when you die."

Two hundred million Americans care, Mr. President. We care—and we love you.

FIREARMS REGULATIONS

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to strike from the law all Federal registration requirements for the purchase of ammunition.

Registration of ammunition purchases has accomplished nothing. It has, however, proved to be an irritant to the customer, added paperwork for the re-

tailer, and a further expense to the taxpayer.

The citizens and the small businessmen of this country are becoming increasingly impatient with forms and red-tape. My bill would eliminate one small bit of this bureaucratic paperwork.

I include the text of my bill in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3012

A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to eliminate certain recordkeeping provisions with respect to ammunition

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 924(b) of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Title 18 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) in section 922(b) (5) by striking out "or ammunition".

ECONOMIC PEARL HARBOR?

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an article written by Mr. William H. St. Thomas, chairman, St. Thomas, Inc., Gloversville, N.Y., entitled, "Economic Pearl Harbor?"

Mr. St. Thomas' firm has been manufacturing fine leather accessories since 1898. He is properly concerned over this Nation's cattle hide export policies and the economic consequences these policies have created in the United States. While part of the problem obviously stems from the very heavy forward buying by Japan, it has also been compounded by the fact that Argentina, the second largest exporter of hides of the world market, has now imposed a complete hide export embargo.

As a result of these actions, our cattle-hides have been in demand everywhere in the world to fill the void. Price inflation was inevitable. U.S. tanners and manufacturers literally had to compete with the rest of the world, with Japan, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and even South America for our own hide supply.

I am pleased to have the opportunity of calling Mr. St. Thomas' article to the attention of my colleagues and I sincerely hope they will find his thought-provoking comments interesting enough to join with me in urging that everything possible be done to save our own tanning and leather manufacturing industry.

The article follows:

ECONOMIC PEARL HARBOR?

(By William H. St. Thomas)

The nations of the world are lining up for a major confrontation. The world war that is brewing won't be fought with bombs and bullets. Its weapons will be currency manipulation and labor rates. The prize will be the limited natural resources of an over-

populated world. For the losers, the cost could be hunger, a depressed standard of living, and national decline.

The United States has already suffered its first reverses: its foreign trade balance is written in red ink, its currency is degraded and devalued, and its natural resources are fleeing the land on ships and planes.

Let us consider our most recent economic Pearl Harbor. This country is the largest cattlehide producer in the world. We have enough hides to make all the shoes that Americans need—and still leave millions of hides to help shoe other folks. Yet leather shoes have gone up in price. Why?

First, because Argentina, until very recently the second largest "free market" for hides, has embargoed its entire production. Argentina wants to save its hides for its own leather shoes, handbags, garments, whatever. That brought world buyers to the U.S. in search of cattlehides. There still would be enough for us and for others, too, except that some people want more than their share.

Biggest buyers this year have been giant Japanese buying firms which bid up the price of cattlehides in an attempt to corner a big chunk of them. Japanese firms are paying premiums to get more hides than they usually buy in the U.S. It's easy for them. They've got a pocketful of dollars earned by dumping low labor cost items on the world.

What this has meant is that hides shot up by 300 per cent in one year, leather was forced up 40-50 per cent, and the average man's shoes this winter are \$3 to \$4 more expensive. The American consumer is being forced to bear the cost of this international raid on American natural resources!

Similar raids are taking place on American lumber, mineral ores, and fuels. Homes cost more, steel—and automobiles—cost more, gasoline and natural gas cost more. We will be paying more for everything—and having less of everything—unless our government acts.

What's needed is a simple case of "do unto others . . ." Let's sell a fair share of our natural resources and the products of our farms and factories. But let's keep enough of what a bountiful Providence put in our land for ourselves and our children.

Let the White House and Congress provide controls on the exports of those natural resources which we need to feed, clothe and shoe our people. Let the U.S. Government put moderate controls on the exports of cattlehides to guarantee the home market as much leather and shoes as we had a year ago. There's enough for us and for others, but not for the greedy.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK BOW

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad occasion, but also a privilege to join in honoring the memory of our recently deceased colleague, Congressman Frank Bow of Ohio. He was truly a distinguished gentleman and I use those words in the truest sense of their meaning.

Although Frank Bow's career in Congress spanned nearly 22 years, he was never too busy to consult with those who sought his advice. I remember several personal experiences of times when I was deeply troubled and confused about some of the problems dealing with the budg-

etary phases of this Nation. As busy as he was Frank Bow was never too busy to lend his experience and personal opinion to those of us seeking his guidance.

Although it was a well-known fact that Frank Bow's health had not been good for the last few years, this great man from Ohio felt a deep obligation to the people of his district, his State, and the country despite numerous warnings from medical authorities. Frank Bow was not the type of man to shirk his elected obligations just to protect his own health.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great pleasure for me to have known such a fine American, and to see a truly dedicated Member of Congress give his all to his State and Nation. His fine record as ranking Republican on Appropriations has earned him the respect of Members on both sides of the aisle.

When Frank Bow and his booming voice took the microphone on this floor, all present listened intently. They knew he had something of value to lend to the discussion.

It is with sadness and pride that I pay him this final tribute.

TRIBUTE TO LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the American people have witnessed a most remarkable month—first with the passing of former President Harry S. Truman on December 26, followed by the reinauguration of President Richard Nixon on January 20, and now again with the passing of another former President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

This has been a month of mixed emotions—Americans have both celebrated and mourned. We have looked with anticipation to the future and yet paused to contemplate the past.

Lyndon B. Johnson was no ordinary man. Regardless of whether one agreed or disagreed with his policies, Johnson was a man of incredible strength and endurance. His steadfastness which was often a target for his detractors nevertheless gave Americans a sense of security and continuity during a time so wrought by strife and emotion.

Although ascending to the Presidency through an act of fate not expected or awaited, Lyndon B. Johnson carved his own record, and set into motion the most comprehensive domestic legislative program in history. Lyndon B. Johnson, a fellow Texan and political protege of the immortal Sam Rayburn, will have a place in history. We today are too close in time as his contemporaries to truly measure the significance of his presence upon the course of national and world affairs.

But Lyndon B. Johnson can never be doubted in his great faith in the American system. To all citizens, regardless of political party, he beckoned to the call of a task yet unfinished. And of that work which is good, he said, "Let us continue."

SECRETARY-DESIGNATE PETER BRENNAN

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, as the Senate continued to debate the qualifications of the President's most recent appointees to the Cabinet, I thought our colleagues might be interested in the point of view of one distinguished law professor on the qualifications of Secretary of Labor-Designate Brennan. The point of view follows:

President Nixon's appointment of Peter Brennan, the head of New York City's building trades, as Secretary of Labor is not merely a "political payoff." To be sure, Mr. Brennan's oft-expressed enthusiasm for the President's domestic and foreign policies demonstrated sufficient political fealty. Indeed, Brennan first gained national recognition when he led New York City demonstrations supporting the Nixon Indochina war policy—demonstrations in which a number of students with contrary views were beaten up.

But much more than that is involved. The Nixon Administration is attempting to establish a firmer foundation for its newly-won blue collar constituency. In so doing, it has cleverly exaggerated the cleavage between the industrial unions—whose leaders piously praised Brennan for the record—and the more conservative crafts whose social vision does not extend any further than the next wage increase for its white membership.

For the first time since the Roosevelt New Deal coalition formed forty years ago, the unions deserted the Democratic Party in significant numbers. And for the first time, union members themselves deserted the Democratic standard bearer as well. The recently released Gallup poll figures show that 50% of union families voted for Nixon—in contrast to the 56% support received by Senator Humphrey in 1968.

The defection of organized labor's top leadership from the McGovern-Shriver campaign was first heralded by the neutrality stances of AFL-CIO President George Meany and Steelworkers' chief I. W. Abel—and eventually the support for President Nixon's candidacy provided by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters executive board. Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons was the only labor member of the Pay Board not to resign last March and by a strange coincidence the White House announced withdrawal of compulsory arbitration legislation aimed at transportation disputes almost simultaneously with the Teamster endorsement. Although Senator McGovern had the most endorsements from labor (eight of the major unions backed McGovern—among them the UAW, Retail Clerks, Machinists and State, County & Municipal Employees Union) the erosion of traditional unanimity harmed the Democrats badly.

Mr. Brennan explained the position of approximately thirty New York City unions including the Patrolman's Benevolent Association, the Firefighters and Sanitation Workers unions at the announcement of the formation of the Labor Leaders Committee for the Re-election of Nixon during the campaign this way: "We put our country first." The day before in Washington, seventeen building trades internationals accounting for 3.5 million of the AFL-CIO's 13.6 million membership had denounced the McGovern policies as "unacceptable" and said: "We are convinced that the election of President

Nixon will serve the interests of our members as Americans and building tradesmen."

Accordingly, the Brennan appointment is a straight forward attempt to serve those interests—and to serve them at the expense of the more progressive industrial and public employee unions (like the UAW and State, County & Municipal Employees Union) as well as minority groups traditionally excluded from the five almost exclusively white mechanical trades in construction. (These are the plumbers and pipefitters, electrical workers, sheetmetal workers, ironworkers and operating engineers.)

When Brennan was questioned at the press conference subsequent to his nomination about bringing minorities into the building trades, he said "I'm all for it." But he cited as the basis for his response support for the Department of Labor's Outreach project—a program which best demonstrates the policy of "tokenism" as practiced by both government and the crafts. (According to AFL-CIO estimates less than 5% of these apprentices selected where Outreach is in existence are minorities—and, in the mechanical trades these workers are still 3 to 5 years away from journeyman status.) Brennan's real attitude seems to be reflected by a statement attributed to him by the New York Times made in response to the 1963 civil rights demands: "We won't stand for blackmail. We had that from the Communists and the gangsters in the thirties."

More indicting, however, is Brennan's antagonistic posture towards policies devised to integrate the trades by the Nixon Administration itself—e.g. the Philadelphia Plan. (Actually this approach was conceived in the Johnson Administration but later implemented by Nixon.) This is hardly surprising in light of the AFL-CIO's position on the 1969 Plan. The Plan's concept, now embodied in procedures established by the Department of Labor for Atlanta, San Francisco and St. Louis, provided for the hiring of black tradesmen in accordance with "goals and timetables" devised by the Department. From nearly the beginning, the AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Department has declared war on this policy, choosing to characterize it as the adoption of "illegal quotas."

Because of this resistance, the Nixon Administration made a steady retreat in 1970 and devised a so-called "hometown plan" approach rather than the governmentally-imposed Philadelphia type program in construction. One obvious benefit here was that the crafts now began to permit minorities—as well as whites to come in as trainees rather than only as apprentices. (Actually more than 70% of construction tradesmen come in through the "back door", i.e., routes other than the formal apprenticeship system. The exclusive gateway for minorities is the more rigorous apprenticeship program.)

Yet in the early part of 1972, the chief of the agency in charge of this Labor Department program—the Office of Federal Contract Compliance—resigned because of what he characterized as "illusory and cosmetic policies." The retreat became a rout when on August 18 President Nixon provided his response to an inquiry by the American Jewish Committee about his views on "quotas." Said Nixon: "I share the views of the American Jewish Committee in opposing the concepts of quotas and proportional representation . . . I do not believe that these are appropriate means of achieving equal employment opportunities." More significantly, a week later Nixon ordered the Civil Service Commission to engage in a "complete review" of all agencies to determine that no "quota systems were in effect. And former Secretary of Labor Hodgson simultaneously circulated his own "review memo" along the same lines—thus making applicable the same inhibiting principles to the government's efforts which require contractors to affirmatively recruit minorities in their workforce.

In any event, the hometown plans are now completely discredited by most objective observers. The reason for their failure is obvious: The approach is predicated upon the dubious proposition that the construction unions and contractors can voluntarily monitor their own commitments to abide by the law—even though they have been amongst the principal offenders in the past.

Moreover, the plans have not even purported or attempted to deal with any of the institutional barriers which the crafts have thrown in the way of minority group applicants. None of the plans revise union-employer apprenticeship requirements concerning rules about the number of people to come into the program, the type of entrance examination that is to be given, the apprenticeship curriculum that is provided once an apprentice is indentured, and the duration of the program itself. On the basis of most of the available evidence in litigated discrimination cases, neither the content of examinations, or of the program, or the duration of the program seems necessary to the actual performance of the job. The effect is to let in primarily the minority youngsters whose formal education and work attitude qualified them for college—whereas many ghetto high school dropouts without a background in algebra and trigonometry who could perform the work are excluded.

Finally, even where voluntary programs in cities like Boston have been relatively successful, the government has not issued reports or audits showing whether the employees who are being counted as successful minority group recruits are actually working on a regular basis and at what point during the year they were in fact recruited.

Nevertheless, despite all of these deficiencies and the obvious willingness of most craft unions to devise such programs as a hedge against legal action that might be taken against them, Brennan vociferously objected to the introduction of a watered down hometown plan in New York City. One Department of Labor official said about Brennan's position two years ago: "We couldn't get that guy to accept anything—and finally when he decided that some kind of plan was necessary, he shoved his own version down our throats through the White House."

The Plan that was finally accepted by the Department of Labor had no minimum wage, ran only for one year, and obligated the unions to admit no black employees into the unions at any time. In exchange for this Plan, the contractors which adhered to it were deemed "automatically" in compliance with the Executive Order which prohibits discrimination by contractors and requires affirmative action to include minorities in the workforce.

Further, it isn't the least bit surprising to discover that the Secretary of Labor—designate is antediluvian when it comes to any question of institutional reform for apprenticeship programs. A prominent liberal industrial union vice president described his amazement when Brennan stood up at a recent Washington meeting of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and defended a five-year apprenticeship program for painters (Brennan is a member of that union). Said Brennan: "When you see a worker painting a ceiling and you can see the paint running down his arm, then you know that he hasn't been through a five-year apprenticeship program."

Accordingly, while one can expect the appropriate gestures, such as the establishment of more hometown and Outreach apprenticeship plans, perhaps the appointment of a prominent black trade unionist in Labor, and the announcement of a slightly beefed up New York City Plan before Senate confirmation, the essence of the man is hostility towards equal employment opportunity. Moreover, like George Meany, Brennan's opposition to the Philadelphia Plan apparently

means the end of any imposed plan even where the crafts deliberately flout their legal obligations. (This of course assumes that responsibility in this area is not moved out of the Department of Labor into some other agency like the Office of Management and Budget—although even if OMB gains control, the result probably will not be any better.) Indeed, it is interesting to note that the Chicago Plan, once hailed by both Meany and the Secretary of the Treasury, George Shultz, as the hometown plan answer to the Philadelphia Plan approach has floundered for three years and just recently started from scrap. One can properly assume that a policy of voluntarism will once again be the signal to avoid legal obligations.

What is equally interesting about the Nixon-labor alliance is another effect, i.e., the rescuing of those unions which have been somewhat beleaguered because of their posture on issues besides race. After all, the Brennan appointment is aimed at that segment of the labor movement most often attacked for both its negativism toward productivity and work rules as well as its jurisdictional squabbles. Establishment of the wage restraint machinery for construction in advance of Phases I and II highlighted the fact that inflationary wage demands were being fueled in the construction industry and emulated through the economy by industrial unions and others.

The amount of non-union work in the industry has increased simultaneously with the unwillingness of craft union leaders to recognize any bargaining constraints—and it has now accelerated to the point where the Building and Construction Trade Department has begun to lecture its affiliates on the dangers presented by this phenomenon. According to the Wall Street Journal, craft unions which have previously ignored residential work have now reduced wage rates below the commercial level in Atlanta and Cincinnati in an attempt to gain home building and repair work for union members. More than eighty locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have negotiated special residential rates. In St. Louis four unions with nearly 12,000 members agreed to modify work rules and thus increase their output per man hour. Business Week has recently quoted a Pipefitters union business agent in that city as explaining the move thusly: "We must make our contractors competitive again. These work rules may have made sense at one time, but you could say that we have created our own kind of monster and must do something about it."

What the impact of the Brennan appointment on this will be is hardly clear—yet one wonders whether he will be able to be identified with an Administration which is at odds with a "public be damned" union position. The most immediate conflict could be in the area of wage restraint.

The attempts to form a new blue collar constituency do not stop with the construction trades. Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters was offered the Secretary of Labor position before Brennan and switched his Washington law business from the Edward Bennett Williams law firm which represents the Democratic Party in the Watergate litigation to a law firm which White House assistant Chuck Colson—a principal sponsor of the Nixon-trade union alliance and also involved in the Watergate matter—is soon to join. Fitzsimmons' attempt to oust Harold Gibbons from the Teamster Executive Board because of Gibbons' support for Senator McGovern is another major step towards making the Nixon-Teamster relationship a more permanent one.

One interesting byproduct of all this is that black trade unionists—alarmed by the AFL-CIO's "neutrality" toward an Administration that is appropriately regarded an anti-black—rushed to the side of Senator McGovern during the past campaign under the

umbrella of a newly-formed Coalition of Black Trade Unionists—an organization which, while sparked by the 1972 elections, is intended to have a permanent existence. According to William Lucy, the youthful and extremely able Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees Union and one of the most prominent black trade unions in the country, the group will try to work within the trade union movement. But the going will be difficult because the white trade unionists who switched to Nixon in such large numbers are upset by the racist issues which Nixon skillfully utilized, i.e., quotas and busing.

The question of whether all this will undo what forty years have put together cannot yet be answered. While the Democrats can easily bounce back in 1976—certainly the UAW, AFSME as well as some of the other industrial and public employee unions will remain part of the Coalition—it remains to be seen whether the construction and building trades, and more important, the AFL-CIO, which they have dominated so successfully, will be a significant part of that effort. The appointment of a veritable Archie Bunker as Secretary of Labor makes the question mark loom larger.

POLISH AMERICANS COMMEMORATE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF MIKOLAJ KOPERNIK

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, the Illinois division of the Polish-American Congress held an "Akademia," the first in a series of observances in the State of Illinois marking the 500th anniversary of the birth of Mikolaj Kopernik—Nicholaus Copernicus—the famed Polish astronomer.

Commenting on the opening of the Kopernikan observances, Aloysius A. Mazewski, national president of the Polish-American Congress, and president of the Polish National Alliance, said:

The quinquecentennial of the birth of Mikolaj Kopernik, one of the greatest scientists of all times, puts in historical perspectives for our generations the contribution of Poland to man's knowledge of his world.

Included among the speakers on the commemorative program were Dr. Joseph M. Chamberlain, director of the Adler Planetarium, Dr. Tymon Terlecki, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Eugene Kusielewicz, president of the Kosciuszko Foundation in New York City.

Remarks were delivered by Attorney Mitchell P. Kobelinski, president of the PAC Illinois division, and Mrs. Josephine Rzewska, chairman of the commemoration committee.

Mrs. Helen Zielinski, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, read a message from Hon. Dan Walker, Governor of Illinois; Mrs. Helena Szymanowicz, vice president of the Polish National Alliance, read the State of Illinois house resolution; and Mrs. Stella M. Nowak, vice president of the Polish Roman Catholic

Union, read a proclamation from the mayor of Chicago, Hon. Richard A. Daley.

The invocation was offered by Most Rev. Alfred L. Abramowicz, auxiliary bishop of Chicago.

The program for the Akademia and related material follow:

KOPERNIK'S QUINQUECENTENNIAL IN ILLINOIS HONORARY COMMITTEE

Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor, Aloysius A. Mazewski, John C. Marcin, Stanislaw Ulam, Ph.D., Joseph A. Wytrwal, Ph.D., Roman C. Pucinski, M.C., Joseph L. Osajda, Val Janicki, Henry Archacki, Dan Rosetnkowski, M.C., Roman J. Kosinski, Dr. Herman Szymanski, and Walter Koziol.

Richard J. Daley, Mayor, Most Rev. Alfred L. Abramowicz, Rt. Rev. Francis C. Rowinski, Prof. Antoni Zygmund, Ph.D., Edward J. Derwinski, M.C., Frank Annunzio, M.C., Helen Zielinski, Thaddeus V. Adesko, Sophie Kuzniar, Theophile A. Kempa, John C. Kluczynski, M.C., and Chester S. Sawko.

PROGRAM: PART I

Call to Order, Mrs. Jozefa Rzewska, Commemoration Chairman.

Master of Ceremonies, Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, General Chairman, Mikolaj Kopernik's Quinquecentennial Observance.

Presentation of Colors.

U.S. National Anthem, Polish National Anthem, Mr. Stefan Wick, tenor.

Invocation, His Excellency, The Most Reverend Alfred L. Abramowicz, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

Governor's message, Mrs. Helen Zielinski, President Polish Women's Alliance.

State of Illinois House Resolution, Mrs. Helena Szymanowicz, Vice President, Polish National Alliance.

Mayor's Proclamation, Mrs. Stella M. Nowak, Vice President Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Address, Prof. Tymon Terlecki, Ph.D., University of Chicago.

Remarks, Mitchell Kobelinski, Esq., President Illinois Division P.A.C.

Aria Rendition "Jontek" from the opera—Halka, Mr. Stefan Wick, tenor, Prof. Wlodzimierz Belland, piano.

Remarks, Dr. Joseph M. Chamberlain, Director, The Adler Planetarium.

INTERMISSION—PART II

Stage presentation: by poet (in verse) Highlights of Copernicus Life.

Widowisko okolicznosciowe p.t., Opowiesc O Tym, Który Z Posad, Ruszył Zieme . . . pióra by Ref-Ren.

Cast

Nina Olenska, Janina Polakowna, Wladyslaw Dargiel, Zygmunt Kossakowski, Ryszard Krzyzanowski, Boleslaw Rogowski, Zygmunt Szepett, Stefan Wick i Ref-Ren.

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO AGNEW

THE VICE PRESIDENT,

Washington, January 16, 1973.

Dr. EDWARD C. ROZANSKI,
Copernicus Committee Coordinator, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR DR. ROZANSKI: It is a distinct pleasure to extend greetings to the Americans of Polish ancestry as they celebrate the Quinquecentennial of Mikolaj Kopernik.

While I regret that I cannot be with you on this historic occasion, I join you in honoring the memory of this great scholar, the father of modern astronomy. I share your great pride in Copernicus as well as in the generations of Polish-Americans who have contributed greatly to the development of our country.

My best wishes as you begin the year of Kopernik.

Sincerely,

SPIRO T. AGNEW.

PRESS RELEASE—POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, INC., ILLINOIS DIVISION

The first in a series of observances in the State of Illinois marking the 500th anniversary of the birth of Mikolaj Kopernik (Nicholaus Copernicus), famed Polish astronomer, will be held at Lane Tech High school auditorium, Western and Addison streets, on Sunday, Jan. 21, starting at 2:30 p.m.

Sponsored by the Polish American Congress, State of Illinois Division, speakers will include Dr. Joseph M. Chamberlain, Director of the Adler Planetarium; Dr. Tymon Terlecki, of the University of Chicago; and Dr. Eugene Kusielewicz, President of the Kosciuszko Foundation, New York City.

Remarks will also be delivered by Attorney Mitchell P. Kobelinski, President of the PAC Illinois Division; Mrs. Josephine Rzewska, Chairman of the Commemoration Committee.

Master of Ceremonies will be Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, General Chairman of the State of Illinois Kopernikan Observances. The Invocation will be delivered by Most Rev. Alfred L. Abramowicz, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

Commenting on the opening of the Kopernikan observances Aloysius A. Mazewski, National President of the PAC, and President of the Polish National Alliance, said: "The quinquecentennial of the birth of Mikolaj Kopernik, one of the greatest scientists of all times, puts in historical perspectives for our generations the contribution of Poland to man's knowledge of his world."

Mazewski called for a "renewal" during the 1973 Kopernikan Year "and further strengthening of our ethnic unity, for rededication to the ideals and civic wisdom and virtues that build bridges of brotherhood and lasting affinity between the Polish and the American nations over the chasm of prejudices, ignorance and ill-will Polonia still suffers in certain areas of our national life."

MIKOLAJ KOPERNIK

Mikolaj Kopernik, known to the world by his latinized name of Nicholaus Copernicus, was born in Torun, Poland, on Feb. 19, 1473, the son of a wealthy merchant. He spent his childhood in Torun attending St. John's parochial school.

From 1491 to 1495 Kopernik studied mathematics, astronomy, theology and medicine at the University of Krakow, in Poland. For further study he enrolled as a student of canon law at Bologna University, Italy, but did not give up his scientific studies.

In the year 1500 Kopernik went to Rome where he lectured on mathematics and astronomy. He later studied medicine at the University of Padua, and at the same time obtained a doctor's degree in canon law at Ferrara, Italy.

From 1503 to 1510 Kopernik worked on the outline of his theory of the construction of the universe. He conducted his observations, using instruments of his own construction, from the tower found within the cathedral compound of Frombork, Poland.

It was the ambition of his life to write a work on astronomy which would give a true picture of the universe. The work was finished about the year 1530 and was published at the beginning of 1543. It was called *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, Libri Sex*—"On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres, Six Books."

According to legend passed down through the years, it is said that Kopernik received the first printed copy of his work on May 24, 1543, the day of his death.

It was not easy to confirm and establish the Kopernikan theory that the Earth and other planets revolved around the Sun. The Kopernikan theory was accepted by the majority of astronomers in the second half of the 16th century, and won universal recognition in the 18th century.

Mr. Speaker, I was honored to participate in the program by letter:

JANUARY 8, 1973.

Dr. EDWARD C. ROZANSKI,
Chairman, Polish American Congress, Inc.
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR EDDY: It is an honor for me to join the Polish-American Congress in this "Akademia" to mark the official opening of KOPERNIK'S YEAR, the 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Copernicus.

As a Member of Congress, I feel it is highly important to participate in an event such as this because of the deep meaning it has and the contributions it makes to the inspiration of our young people, and thereby, to the strength of our community and America. Our Nation is strong and great because of the proud spirit and contributions by the mosaic of ethnic peoples which make up our land.

For these reasons, I sponsored a bill last year in the Congress to authorize the Postmaster General to issue a special commemorative postage stamp in honor of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus. As you all now know, the stamp will be issued this year as part of our national celebration in tribute to him.

I was also pleased to join my distinguished Colleague, Honorable Thaddeus J. Dulski, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, in urging the support of the Congress for a joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim February 19, 1973 as Nicolaus Copernicus Day in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of his birth.

Copernicus, who was born in Poland in 1473, is truly the father of modern science. He was outstanding in many fields, and distinguished himself as a theologian, scholar, painter, poet, physician, lawyer, economist, soldier, statesman, and scientist. But above all, he was such an eminent astronomer that his theories formed the basis for modern astronomy. It was he who disproved the idea that the earth is in the center of the universe and formulated the theories which led to modern-day space exploration.

Copernicus has given so much to the world that he has been honored the world over. In tribute to Copernicus and in recognition of the notable contributions of Polish-Americans to the advancement of our own country, I feel it is indeed fitting and appropriate that a special day be designated in his honor in February of 1973, to mark the 500th anniversary of his birth.

Nicholaus Copernicus has been an inspiration to every generation which followed him because of his astounding number of contributions to our western heritage and civilization. His example as a man of strength and vision endures in this day and age as we face the challenges of the modern era.

I cannot be with you personally because my legislative responsibilities keep me in Washington. However, I send my greetings and best wishes to you and all those who are participating in honoring Nicolaus Copernicus, a Man of Genius and a great son of Poland.

With kindest personal regards, I am
Sincerely,

FRANK ANNUNZIO,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker the year 1973 is most important for the American Polonia and the following excerpt from an article by Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, general chairman of the Copernicus observance in Illinois, outlines the coming events in this year of commemoration to the greatness of Mikolaj Kopernik:

MIKOLAJ KOPERNIK (1473-1543) A QUINCENTENNIAL QUINTESSENCE

(By Dr. Edward C. Rozanski)

Many years ago, thirty or more, Mieczyslaw Haiman, indefatigable researcher into Polonia's past, writer, poet, historian and

journalist, offered me a memento—a modest volume of collected verse by Wladyslaw Belza, titled "Golden Grains." It contained many thoughts and feelings of our great writers, poets and philosophers of the Polish Commonwealth. There I found one phrase by Kazimierz Tetmajer which read:

"He who feels life's vigour

Blazes amongst stars, revolves in auras eternal."

We shall try to present the life and deeds of Mikolaj Kopernik, the great genius who "revolves amongst the galaxies of the Polish renaissance" as the father of modern astronomy, the author of the epic "De revolutionibus orbium coelestium—on the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres."

During his lifetime Kopernik became an economist, physician, artist, lecturer, advocate, pharmacist and surveyor—all the result of a brilliant education. Yet, blessed with all these talents and skills he devoted most of his life to the study of the heavens.

No small wonder then, that in reading of Kopernik we come upon the phrase "The Hermit of Torun" or "Hermit of Frombork."

Herman Kester in his volume about Kopernik writes:

"What a change! Kopernik comes from the Eden of the Arts and Knowledge, from the Eldorado of life's delights and joy, from the land of everlasting orange groves and olive trees, Roman amphitheatres and courtesans, cheery cardinals and pagan gods. Comes back to the uttermost corner of Sarmatia, to the amberladen Baltic shores with its cloudy nights, its recent pagan Prussians with the Monks and Knights of the Cross, with the Tartar invaders, strong-willed nobles, wolves and threatening vojevodas, with the stilted provincial life in a town numbering no more than a thousand five hundred inhabitants, some living in castles beyond whose walls roamed wild bears and fox. The starry skies, that necessary field for astronomers, lay distant in this murky north. Night skies bereft of stars are common, because of fog, because of the long winters, the snows and chilling rains."

The theme is Kopernik, living out his days in those northern reaches of Poland.

The Latin name of our astronomer was Nicolaus Copernicus. The family came from a village called 'Koperniki' in Silesia. The father of Mikolaj, a well-to-do merchant, moved from Krakow to Torun in northern Poland. It was in Torun that Mikolaj Kopernik, was born, the fourth child on February 19, 1473. His mother Barbara Waczenrode, was the daughter of Lukasz Waczenrode the elder, known for his opposition to the German Knights of the Cross, who with fire and sword brought about their own brand of Christian conversion.

It is known that Lukasz Waczenrode in the year 1440 used his influence and fortune to unite Torun with the Polish Crown. He served as envoy to the Grudziadz Assembly. From these revelations one can deduce the strong ties of both branches of the Kopernik and Waczenrode families had to Poland. From these ties stemmed the patriotism of our future astronomer.

Around 1483 Kopernik's father died, leaving behind eleven year old Mikolaj. It was his uncle, Lukasz Waczenrode who became the boy's guardian. It was his uncle who was to become the Canon of Wloclawek, and later the Bishop of Warmia and Senator of Poland.

Young Mikolaj began his first studies in the parochial school of St. John but at age of twelve when his mother moved the family to Wloclawek, young Kopernik continued his studies in the cathedral school which fell under the academic jurisdiction of the Cracow Academy, the second oldest in Europe, and already famed for its astronomical studies. Here from the year 1491 to 1495 Kopernik studies optics, geometry and trigonometry. Under the paternal eye of the

great mathematician and astronomer, Wojciech of Brudzewo, studied other young students who would become famed humanists. There was Bernard Wapowski, later a noted historian. There is no doubt that Kopernik's studies embraced the astronomical treatises of Ptolemy—that of the ancients as well, including the Latin translation of the Arabic findings.

During the final year of his studies in September 1494 the Cracow University received the collection of Marcin Bylica from Hungary, among which were to be found four important astronomical instruments which must have kindled Kopernik's avid interest.

Professor Ludwik Berkenmajer who devoted many years to the studies of that era and in particular the life of Kopernik, formulated the following thesis: . . . During his Cracow studies Kopernik found—(1494-1495)—deeply hidden but stimulating thinking in the geocentric theory which was accepted as a fact. . . . The error that was to be found in the geocentric concept rested upon the thought that the planets and the sun, all rotated around the earth in the same place and in circular orbits.

. . . Kopernik was the first to notice unexplained deviations, but without further research did not dare to offer up his views in contrast to the established doctrines of the time. When Kopernik left Cracow he was already firmly convinced that astronomy as it was being taught was but a caricature of the truth.

At the request of his Uncle, Mikolaj and his brother left for Bologna for further studies in canon law and astronomy. In 1497 the first exciting observations were marked with the moon's eclipse of the star Aldebaran. These observations only tended to confirm his growing doubts as to the Earth being the center of the Universe.

The desire of Uncle Lukasz was to see his nephew a caputary canon head. Coming back from Italy to Poland and the Warmia caputary in 1501 Kopernik receives permission to continue his studies of law and medicine at the University of Padua. In 1503 he received his doctorate in canon law. After a year he comes back to Poland starts practicing medicine as well as becoming the personal secretary to his uncle Lukasz. During this period he spent much energy and time in administering to the ills of the poor. He takes part in the political reaction to the latest aggressive tactics of the Knights of the Cross. He finds time at night to continue his astronomical observations and begins his notes for his future great work.

Life in Warmia was not exactly tranquil. The Polish and the Knights of the Cross relations broke out into a war in 1520-21. Kopernik the canon head, the doctor and astronomer now becomes the commanding officer of the defenses of the besieged walled city of Olsztyn. His militant duties victoriously concluded, Kopernik now is requested by Polish King Sigismund I to give thought to monetary reforms that the country so urgently needed. Again Kopernik brought his training in economics to the fore, preparing a remarkable monetary theory "that a stable currency can lead the country upon the road of expanding trade and products." Today we take such procedures for granted—but 500 years ago these monetary reforms were untested theories.

In 1509 Kopernik published his Latin translation of Theophil Symokatt, a VII century noted Greek writer. He dedicates this work to his Uncle Lukasz in gratitude. At this time he also finalizes his heliocentric theory of the planetary system. Although in research note form he boldly questions the validity of the old astronomical precepts of the geocentric theory. However, two decades were to pass before the first recognitions of Kopernik's finding came about. Two copies of these research papers were finally found in the XIX century under the title "Com-

mentarivolus" and in them we note seven arguments in favor of his heliocentric theory.

1. You do not have one center for all the orbits of the heavenly bodies.

2. The center of the Earth is not the center of the planetary system but only a center of its part which is the orbit of the Moon.

3. All planets circle the Sun which acts as the center, therefore the Sun is also the center of the Moon's orbit.

4. The distance between the Earth and the Sun is but a trifle in comparison to the distances separating the heavenly bodies.

5. That which we note as the movement of the sky, is the result of the Earth's movement, rotating once in its day and night.

6. That which we see as the movement of the Sun amongst the stars, is the result of the Earth's rotation, which orbits around the Sun like every other planet. The Earth is therefore possessed of more than one movement.

7. That which we see as the forward and backward movements of the planets, is not the result of their movement but that of the Earth's.

These were very bold and strong assertions that shook the very foundation of the old astronomy.

From 1512 to the end of his life Kopernik lived in Frombork. When he died his mortal remains were entombed in the cathedral. During these years we see him taking part in the defense of Olsztyn. In 1540 we find him in all probability in Lubaw. He came there with Rheticus at the invitation of the Bishop of Chelm to arrange for the eventual publication of his manuscript "De revolutionibus orbium coelestium."

Stefan Flukowski gives us a very fine summary of Kopernik's "De revolutionibus orbium coelestium"—heralding the era of the new astronomy. Wrote Flukowski: "In writing his treatise Kopernik consciously employed the form of Ptolemy's 'Almagest.'" This was to enable the reader greater ease in understanding that which was new. In brief, the treatise "De revolutionibus" appeared as follows:

In the first book—Kopernik enumerated his reasons confirming the orbit of the Earth and sketched the basic conclusions regarding the Sun's planetary system.

In the second book—gave the known conclusions of the apparent movement of the heavens, based on the daily rotation of the Earth on its axis. Geometrical explanations, trigonometrical-plane and spherical-explanations. A catalog of stars supplemented this volume.

In the third—gave the detailed geometric schematic movements of the planets, detailing the Earth's orbit and the elements of its path. This book is the essence of thought deeply probing in the mysteries of nature, as outlined so aptly by Jan Sniadecki in the XVIII century.

In the fourth book—presents his own lunar theory. The knowledge of eclipses and gives the distances of the earth to the Sun and to the Moon.

In the fifth book—in great detail presents the orbits of the five planets as to their distances, computes these orbits in relation to that of the Earth.

The entire contents of these books are provided with a foreword in which Kopernik expresses his deep convictions of the truths of his advanced theories.

Everything was written in as straight forward a language as possible, supported by mathematical computations advanced with unquestioned logic and science.

During this quinquennial of this great astronomer's birth, it seems proper to mention his romance with the lovely Anna Schilling and its consequences. I remember so clearly the front page article in the "Glos Polek" the official organ of the Polish Women's Alliance of America, which appeared in March of 1971. It was devoted to Kopernik and his comely

Anna. My interest was stimulated by this article and I began to pry into the reasons why Uncle Lukasz desired that the Schilling Family and their daughter remove themselves from the life of young Kopernik. Apparently the uncle deemed that the romance will be a hindrance to Kopernik's destined path toward national and church prominence.

After the death of Lukasz Waczenrode, Kopernik purchased one of the defense towers of the Frombork embattlements and proceeded to make it over into an observatory. Here he installed Anna Schilling as his housekeeper. However, after a certain length of time this relationship was frowned upon by the new Bishop Dantyszczek. It is rather strange that Dantyszczek who in his younger years was not the epitome of moral behavior, after his ordination, becomes a strict moralist. Since his sympathies toward Kopernik were not marked he gives the order to displace Anna from her duties. I searched the other versions of Kopernik's love for Anna and conclude that the monograph by Ludwig Hieronim Morsten as the most sentimental, most likely lending itself to a scenario of a moving nature. From his description we learn of the true bond of Kopernik and his Anna. She was also knowledgeable and versed in astronomy and mathematics. That was their common language. That was his inspiration in the springtime of his life. That encouraged him to continue his astronomical studies.

Let us read what Morsten wrote in part of Kopernik, sharing his great work with Anna:

Quotes Kopernik as saying: The volume "De revolutionibus" is almost finished, I am writing the last chapter.

Oh, how wonderful, I am so happy—and when will you announce it to Poland and the world. When will you have it printed?

Not soon, Anna.

Why, why delay Mikolaj? Why should mankind be deprived of the truth of the structure of our Universe? Why keep it as a secret, the way Pythagoras did, which today nobody approves?

Try to remember Anna—interrupted Kopernik—What an ancient philosopher wrote: "Never did I try to please the multitude, for what I know is not favored by the masses. What the masses favor I do not know. . . ." So it is with my findings about the structure of the universe. It will not augment my fame or that of my native Poland. They will laugh at it. They will ridicule it. The Church will condemn it. Amongst the more learned none will be found to defend it for fear of antagonizing the Church.

When Kopernik finished, Anna stood up and came to the table where the flickering light of the candles was being reflected by a huge chunk of amber. Kopernik had received it as a gift from a fisherman whose wife Kopernik had saved from a serious illness.

Kopernik delighted in this warm stone glistering like the sun, which Homer named "electron" because of its static electricity created when rubbed. Another ancient writer called this debris of the ocean bottom the tears of Heliad's the resinous gems of the sea, gathered by the fisherman after a storm, just as the Caucasian peasants gathered gold nuggets which came down from the Caucasian mountains after heavy rains.

"Look Mikolaj—said Anna—in this amber I see a small fly. Where now flows the Baltic Sea once stood immense pine forests from whose cores oozed great streams of resin. Thousands of years ago a tiny ant sought to emerge from its earthen crevice into the daylight above and there was enveloped by the flowing resin meeting not only death but immortality in its eventual entombment. . . . So it is with those who give us new truths—they too must open the way to the heavens even though death may await—for that is the way to immortality."

May it please my worthy readers, reading the whole of Morsten's scenario one can feel

this unrequited love of which many will tell to the end of time.

Legend has it that only upon his deathbed did Kopernik receive the first printed copy of his book "De revolutionibus." Exhausted, touched by paralysis, with his memory failing, he reverently stroked the volume smelling of fresh ink and then closed his eyes and passed into immortality on May 24, 1543 in his modest tower observatory in Frombork.

Parenthetically speaking, confronted by the opposition of Martin Luther and Philipp Melancthon, the printer Rheticus did not have the facilities of printing the Kopernik treatise in Wittenberg. Better equipped printers in Nuremberg came to his help. . . . It is interesting to note that after the death of Rheticus Kopernik's manuscript passed through many hands until in the XVII century it found its way into the library of Count Nostica in Prague. There it lay for another one hundred and fifty years until 1788. The first detailed analysis finally appeared in 1830. Czechoslovakia turned over the manuscript to the Jagiellonian Library in 1953. Thus the great work finally returned to the academy where the young Kopernik studied and marvelled at the astronomical instruments of Marcin Bylica of Olkusz.

In the coming year the entire world will be commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the birth of this Polish Renaissance Man, whom history and fame neglected because of ignorance and lack of understanding for at least two centuries. His deserving place was with Columbus, Michaelangelo, DaVinci and Raphael. . . . The great American astronomer, Simon Newcomb, noted that "there is no figure in astronomical history, who may more appropriately claim the admiration of mankind through all time than that of Copernicus."

The whole world will manifest its admiration for this great astronomer. Institutions of learning, astronomical observatories, cosmic scientists, advanced mathematicians and bibliographers will be observing, studying and writing of the man and his impact upon the world of his time. Without Kopernik, knowledge would not have attained the ultimate goal of our times, the conquest of space and the landing of men upon the moon.

The fact remains that a century and a half passed in the darkness of man's ignorance because Kopernik was denied the full publication of his thesis which ran contrary to the established dogma of the Church, the Bible and theologians.

During the quinquennial the world will pay tribute and confer honors. Musicologists will compose symphonies—documentary films will be staged—there will be exhibitions—learned reports—primary studies of the long denied manuscripts. Many countries will issue commemorative stamps including the United States. There is manifest a deep conception to use the Polish name of Kopernik rather than the Latin Copernicus. After all Galileo is known to us not as Galileus or do we refer to Kepler as Keplerus.

In Poland proper the preparation for the quinquennial have grown apace since 1969. New information and unknown facts concerning Kopernik's life have come to light.

Polonia can contribute greatly in enthusiastically spreading through the American media of the press, radio and television the storied greatness of Kopernik. . . . It is most important that our younger generation gets to know the real Kopernik who raised us above the stars—"Ad Astra per aspera."

In its program the Polish American Congress, Illinois Division, projects exhibits from Poland, artists and actors are preparing a suitable theatrical version, short wave transmission for our youngsters and communal assists.

We will raise a statue to Kopernik to stand next to the planetarium in Grant Park. A delegation from the Polish American Con-

gress visited the Thorvaldsen Museum in Copenhagen exploring the possibility of casting a copy of the Kopernik statue in Warsaw from the original mold of the famed sculptor.

The end result is in the hands of leaders of our Polish American Fraternal Societies. Through them and that of Polonia as a whole, can this project be realized under the aegis of the Polish American Congress.

In Chicago the Kopernik Foundation has been called to life, its goal to raise funds and erect a complex of buildings to be known as the Copernicus Civil and Cultural Center—same to be turned over to the civic community in the year 1976 commemorating the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America.

President Mazewski has rightly declared: "The year 1973 is one of the most important events in the annals of American Polonia."

"For in that year, the entire academic world will commemorate the quinquicentennial of the birth of Mikolaj Kopernik."

The greatness and immortal fame of Kopernik who "stopped the Sun and moved the Earth" is our inheritance.

Not only are we to be proud of this inheritance, but we must present to the American people this justifiable fame that embraces Kopernik so that the good name and meaning of Polonia will find new approbation in the eyes of our fellow Americans."

The fame and greatness of Kopernik is a weapon which can erase and nullify today's many insults, taunts and jibes against the good and honest names of all the Poles in America.

DEATH OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, it is both tragic and ironic that former President Lyndon B. Johnson passed away yesterday, on the eve of peace in Vietnam. It was during his administration that the United States brought power to bear on the North Vietnamese in an effort to bring them to the bargaining table. It was during President Johnson's administration that Paris became the center of attention when it was announced that peace talks would begin.

One could not help but feel while watching the news last night that it was ironical that the Majestic Hotel in Paris was being prepared for the signing of the peace treaty ending the conflict in Vietnam. It was in this same hotel, in that very room shown last night, that the first hurdle to clear in the talks was the seating arrangement. This was just the first of many frustrations President Johnson would suffer in bargaining with the North.

He was indeed a casualty of the war. Because of his efforts to deal with the Communists and the war with a strong hand, he was snubbed by his own party at the convention in 1968. But now, in retrospect, he, more than anyone else at the time, knew the best way to deal with his adversaries was through strength not weakness.

The war reached its fullest fury under Johnson, but it was he, and he alone who had to assume the consequences of diffi-

cult decisions, decisions which can only be made by the Commander in Chief. History may yet prove him right.

LORTON REFORM NEEDED

HON. STANFORD E. PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, 97 of the 100 members of the Virginia House of Delegates voted today in Richmond to ask the Congress to transfer jurisdiction over Lorton Reformatory from the District of Columbia Department of Corrections to the Federal Government.

The current administration of Lorton has been demonstrably ineffective in halting the increasing number of escapes from the facility, and in resolving personnel problems among the prison guards. Lorton is an ever-present cause of concern for northern Virginia residents, and this concern was sharply delineated today by the action of the Virginia General Assembly.

On Friday, January 19, 1973, the Washington Post printed a letter to the editor from Gilbert K. Davis, a former assistant U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, who because of his personal experience in dealing with Lorton inmates is uniquely qualified to comment about the state of affairs which currently exists at Lorton Reformatory. At this point, I would like to include that letter in the Record:

A FORMER PROSECUTOR CALLS FOR REFORM OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE FOR LORTON INMATES

Your lead editorial of Dec. 30 titled "Mississippi Justice" deplored that state's brand of justice exemplified by the favorable prison treatment given a Klansman convicted of murdering a leading black Mississippi citizen. While justice in Mississippi apparently has its shortcomings, you might consider a journalistic crusade to improve a local system of "justice" administered by the District of Columbia Department of Corrections that has become a national disgrace.

From 1969 until very recently, it was my responsibility, as an assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, to prosecute most of the criminal offenses arising out of the Lorton Reformatory. These offenses ranged from escapes, assaults and narcotic offenses, to first-degree murder. The frequency with which these crimes occur at Lorton is unbelievable. The lack of personal security for both correctional officers and inmates is directly attributable, in my judgment, to a pervasive permissiveness on the part of an administration which has virtually surrendered control of its correctional institutions to the inmates.

A prison system must be reformed which permits, for example, a convicted murderer to escape through the use of phony furlough papers, and which allows numerous inmates serving time for narcotic offenses, armed robbery and even manslaughter to phony up papers authorizing them to attend nonexistent programs in the District of Columbia without even a check by the prison administration into the bona fides of the programs. Incredibly, the officers who escorted the inmates on the phony trips, and who according to sworn testimony received between \$150 and \$300 per trip to permit

the inmates to roam the streets without escorts, have been retained in their jobs by the Department of Corrections.

More continued recitation of escape statistics is not needed by the press. What is long overdue is a ringing call to reform. Inmates must be protected from the bullying by inmate leaders, from the homosexual attacks by the strong against the weak, from the easy exposure to narcotics inside the prison walls, and from the all-too-frequent physical maimings and murders. Guards must be given the authority to protect themselves from assaults and to prevent the "over-the-wall" type of escapes. Administrators must restore control of the prison to themselves, and must reward only the trustworthy inmates the privilege of a furlough or half-way house release. Finally, the public which is victimized by crime and which foots the bill in prosecuting, convicting and rehabilitating criminals must be assured that the prison is more than a sieve through which the convict passes on his way from the courthouse to the street where he is free to prey on the innocent.

While I claim to have no sure-fire solution to this difficult problem, part of the answer, it seems to me, is more money for physical facilities, rehabilitative services and quality personnel; a reshuffling and firing of many individuals in the present corrections administration; a drastic change in current procedures (for example, body searches of all persons entering the grounds in order to find contraband; thorough checking of the merits of inmate excursions outside the walls; better watchfulness by the guards to prevent escapes, etc.); and perhaps ultimate control of the Department of Corrections by the Federal Bureau of Prisons which could not only oversee administration of the system, but could transfer troublesome inmates to other federal prisons.

The Congress which appropriates some of the funds and calls the Department of Corrections Administration to account, the Government of the District of Columbia, and a concerned local public have to be made fully aware of the terrible state of the correction system and have to jointly cooperate on solutions. Your newspaper should be commended for its laudable outrage against Mississippi "justice" but you would be well-advised to editorially focus on a situation over which you could have more impact.

GILBERT K. DAVIS.

Fairfax.

MAINE KEROSENE SHORTAGE

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of Maine, I want to thank the U.S. Oil Import Administration for approving the Maine congressional delegation's request to allow limited imports of kerosene from Canada to Maine.

The entire New England region is currently experiencing a critical fuel shortage, in response to which the Nixon administration suspended for 120 days all import barriers on No. 2 home heating fuel. However, the administration's actions did not include kerosene, of which there is more per capita consumption for home heating fuel in Maine than any other State in the Nation.

Faced with a serious shortage of kero-

sene that has already caused homes to go without heat and some small fuel dealers to close, the Maine delegation met with representatives of the U.S. Oil Import Administration to secure approval for imports from Canada for Maine.

The approval given to our request means that we can alleviate the current crises and prevent serious shortages of kerosene for heating homes in Maine during the rest of the winter months.

ADMINISTRATION AXES FARM PROGRAMS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, many Members have heard from the time of the appointment of Mr. Earl Butz as Secretary of Agriculture that because of his background and orientation the new Secretary would favor the big business sector of agriculture—agrobusiness—rather than the small farmer.

It appears that our fears were justified, as the Tennessean pointed out in a recent editorial.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important matter, I place the editorial in the Record:

MR. BUTZ HAS AN AX OUT FOR FARM SUBSIDY FUNDS

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz is a man with a bee in his bowler, and that bee contains some stings for the American farmers who have been on the receiving end of government subsidies.

Mr. Butz apparently has decided to seek authority to slash federal crop subsidy payments, especially on grains and cotton. He realizes he can't end them altogether, but reports have it that he wants to trim severely subsidy payments.

He also wants to loosen planting controls and turn agricultural production more toward the free market. There are some farmers who like the idea, or at least hate planting restrictions. Others see it as a step toward wiping out farm programs, or all those except factory farm programs.

Subsidy programs are aimed at growers of major crops with the idea of keeping their income up while keeping production down. Last year, subsidies amounted to a little more than 21% of the national farm income.

For some growers, notably those in family farming, subsidy payments have aided income more than they have restrained production. The turn of the spigot could mean trouble ahead there.

Mr. Butz is perfectly aware that he will run into some resistance in Congress, but evidently his thinking is that the timing may never be as promising as now.

The reasons are fairly plain. President Nixon won by a landslide and therefore has a "mandate" for doing whatever he wants. Farm income is up—not spectacularly, but up. Urban consumers tend to blame the farmer for the rise in agricultural food products, even though the big cause may be the middle man. The farm bloc has watched its congressional power wither over the years as redistricting, living patterns and farm population declines have thrown more urban-suburban voters into districts that were once almost solely agricultural.

Most urban consumers and taxpayers would favor ending subsidies, and both congressmen and senators are hearing more clamor over food prices and taxes than anything else. Legislators harken best to the areas where the most voters are—that's a fact of political life.

In short, the Republicans have looked at the recent elections and discovered the farmers have almost no political clout—at least nothing comparable to the suburbs.

So, Mr. Butz expects to have his way in slashing away at farm subsidies and preaching a free market for agriculture. The slack he will get from the "farm state" lawmakers likely won't be decisive.

The upshot of all this, if Mr. Butz succeeds in having his way, will be to drive more people off the farm and accelerate the trend to "factory farms"—the thing that has always been closest to Mr. Butz' heart anyway. At this point, "Four More Years" looks like a longer period than many farmers will survive.

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, "progress never rolls in on the wheels of inevitability," this was the challenge Dr. Martin Luther King made to those who would conquer the evils of our society, whether those evils exist because of a lack of moral dedication or because they are imbedded in the laws and tradition of a government. Many of the formal evils that were once part of the law of the States and National Government have been set aside. Black Americans can now vote, move freely on buses and trains, utilize public accommodations, and live where they can afford.

Today we underestimate the importance of these rights. Many would call them superficial; however, the overt acts of discrimination reduced black Americans to less than human and Dr. King's recognition of the necessity to have the rights of citizenship was a prerequisite to freedom. Evolution did not produce a society free from overt discrimination. Change came about because of first the philosophical understanding and faith of a man of God that could interpret true religious principles to those around him and those that heard him.

Change came about because this man, Dr. King, was able to motivate a people so that they could eliminate the fears of reprisal and injury to stand up for principles of good. Dr. King gave leadership in a way that inspired people to come together, people who had been told they could never act as a common force. This leadership and inspiration brought to this country the philosophy that had given freedom to India through their leader Mahatma Gandhi, the philosophy of the ultimate power of nonviolence.

Today, one by one, courts have included in their decisions the tenets that were enunciated by Dr. King. "You can murder a murderer but you can never murder murder," this phrase from Dr. King became part of the acceptance by

our court that capital punishment was not a deterrent to crime and that its very application with inequity produced a system that flies in the face of justice.

The courts and the legislative bodies of our country one by one adopted the concepts of recognition of the rights of citizenship.

Today we see the last tenet that Dr. King spoke out for realized. Dr. King loved peace, not only for himself and his country but for mankind. He received the Nobel Peace Prize as a small manifestation of the impact he had on world peace. The war in Vietnam to him was immoral and a blight on the conscience of men who seek freedom. He spoke out on that war and he cried out for the end of that war. In peace we can truly move forward to pay tribute to this great man.

Many say that Dr. King's greatest hour was in Birmingham when he led the bus boycott; many say his greatest hour was at the Washington Monument as hundreds of thousands came to demand the civil rights of Americans everywhere. I believe that Dr. King's greatest hour has yet to be witnessed. His life is a legacy to all who believe in the rights and liberties set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Many children who were not born while he was alive see and envision a greater dedication to eliminate evils when they read his words and hear about his acts of heroism. Dr. King has given to future black Americans a faith in their destiny and an understanding of what is demanded of the individual in order to realize that destiny. Progress requires faith, it requires sacrifice, it requires a working together, it is not inevitable, few people have received freedom from a benevolent oppressor. Progress and freedom can only come about when we follow the way set for us by the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King.

VICTORY IN VIETNAM

HON. FRANK E. DENHOLM

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, the cease-fire agreement in Vietnam, however delicate or fragile, is welcomed by all Americans weary of war.

At 7 o'clock on the 27th of the first month of the third year in the seventh decade of this 20th century the guns are silenced, the gates of the prisons of war are opened and at last Americans shall come home.

It is a time of happiness—it is a time of sadness. It is the end of despair. It is the dawn of hope. And in retrospect, the past years of Vietnam leave the minds of men in the shock of a frustrating nightmare in a disturbing realization that we gave so much unselfishly against a phantom of ideology that we neither conceived nor conquered.

I am humbly proud of the brave Americans that sacrificed so much for so little—that stood for honor and died for their country. I commend those of

battle that cared not for cause, chaos, or crusade but for a country on the course of common understanding among all people in a community of nations on this planet Earth. The victory is theirs in the name of all mankind—and now may the adversaries permit peace to become the foundation of a new brotherhood of men—forever. That achievement is our objective. It is the only goal worthy of our best effort—and in that we shall not fail.

JAPAN AIRLINES AND THE ARAB BOYCOTT

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, in February 1969 I first reported to my colleagues in the House of Representatives the findings of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith that Japanese commercial interests had knuckled under to Arab pressure and were boycotting Israel. I further updated that report on Wednesday, October 14, 1970, with new material from the ADL.

The situation shows little improvement since these two reports, and today the Japan Air Lines still continues to play the Arabs' game with its participation in the Arab boycott.

Japan is one of 76 countries, including the United States and Israel, that are members of GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Therefore, Japan Air Lines' submission to the Arab boycott is not only immoral, but in violation of GATT regulations.

The traditional practice in international commercial aviation is for national airlines to recommend to their respective governments that they enter into treaty agreements on landing rights. Yet, Japan Air Lines has consistently refused to make such a recommendation in relation to Israel and the ADL has called the situation an incredible saga of the airline's knuckling under to Arab boycott threats. Meetings and exchanges of correspondence by the ADL with Japan Air Lines over a period of nearly 5 years have been totally nonproductive. Japan Air Lines has used stalling tactics with El Al Israel Airlines while offering the ADL patently false excuses and double talk. The only thing it really has made abundantly clear is its refusal to change its position.

Last month in Philadelphia I participated on the opening day of a week-long demonstration protesting Japan Air Lines' participation in the Arab economic boycott of Israel at Japan Air Lines' Philadelphia Office, 1518 Walnut Street. The demonstration was organized by Samuel Gaber, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in cooperation with: B'nai B'rith Council of Greater Philadelphia, B'nai B'rith Women District No. 3, B'nai B'rith Women Greater Philadelphia

Council, the Board of Rabbis of Greater Philadelphia, Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia, Jewish Labor Committee—Metropolitan Philadelphia Area, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., Philadelphia County Council, and the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council.

I place in the RECORD the ADL fact file on "Japan Air Lines and the Arab Boycott" which was distributed by the ADL office in Philadelphia:

JAPAN AIR LINES AND THE ARAB BOYCOTT

Japan Air Lines is the national air carrier of Japan, with a fleet of 74 aircraft. With fifty percent of the airline owned by the government, the other 50% publicly held, in 1971, JAL flew approximately 1,630,000 international passengers.

In 1970, JAL inaugurated a Tokyo-London service via Moscow in addition to the already existing Tokyo-Paris-via-Moscow route. In its round-the-world flight, it services Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, London, Paris, Rome, Moscow, Cairo, Beirut, Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong and several other cities along the route. Last year JAL requested landing rights in Chicago and Anchorage, Alaska.

JAL maintains 15 sales offices in the United States, 2 in Canada, 4 in Latin America, 19 in Europe, and 3 in the Middle East (Beirut, Teheran and Cairo). It also maintains over two dozen sales offices in Southeast Asia and Oceania.

BOYCOTT

Following the International Air Transport Association Conference in Manila during the winter of 1967, Mr. Ben-Ari, the Director General of El-Al Air Lines and Israel's Ambassador Bartur met in Japan with the president of Japan Air Lines. It was agreed that their respective business managers would enter into discussions regarding a mutual air agreement between El-Al and JAL, after which government discussions would follow respecting the establishment of an Israel-Japan mutual landing-rights treaty. Simultaneously, the president of JAL received an invitation from El-Al to visit Israel for discussions.

The business managers never met nor did the JAL president ever visit Israel; the reason given by JAL was that their executives were too busy. More than a year later, in the fall of 1968, the president of JAL formally cancelled the proposed trip, claiming that his heavy schedule made the trip unfeasible. Now, five years later, he has still not visited Israel despite repeated invitations.

In July of 1969, at a meeting between Mr. Elmer R. Brown, JAL's Passenger Sales Manager for the New York District, and Anti-Defamation League—B'nai B'rith representatives, the ADL explained that its leadership was troubled by reports that JAL was boycotting Israel. As a result, a second meeting between JAL and ADL—B'nai B'rith representatives took place on October 1, 1969, with Mr. Shigeo Kameda, the Vice President of JAL-American Operations heading the JAL delegation. The B'nai B'rith representatives stated their disappointment over the Japanese Government's tolerance of the JAL boycott. The airline representatives agreed to bring the problem to the attention of both the Japanese Ministry of Transportation and the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations. On October 24, 1969, Mr. Kameda wrote to the Japanese Ministry of Transportation as promised, requesting that the matter be brought before the Minister of Transportation and before the President of the Federation of Economic Organizations. JAL's Vice President concluded:

"We would appreciate any action on your part to present the problem to the authorities concerned. We have been, and still are, receiving considerable business from B'nai B'rith and it is our sincere wish to be of whatever service we can be to this organization."

THE NONNEGOTIATIONS

On March 30, 1970, Mr. Arnold Forster and Mr. Lawrence Peirez met in Tokyo with Mr. Nobuo Matsumura, Director and Vice President of Japan Air Lines, and discussed the state of "non-negotiations" between El-Al and JAL.

Mr. Matsumura then asserted that no formal invitation had ever been extended to the president of JAL by the president of El-Al; that El-Al and the Israeli Government were perfectly content with the attitude and activities of JAL; that JAL would be perfectly happy to entertain propositions by El-Al but had heard none; and that in his talks with an Israeli Embassy representative he had persuaded the Israeli Government that there was no reason for any complaint. All of these statements were completely contrary to the known facts. Mr. Matsumura further stated that JAL business propositions were decided solely on their commercial merit, and that the airline was not planning on opening service to Israel because it was suffering from a shortage of planes and pilots needed for existing routes.

On April 13, 1970, B'nai B'rith, over the signature of the Director of B'nai B'rith National Tours, wrote a letter to JAL, which declared in part:

"It seems that the door has been firmly closed and no interchange is contemplated by JAL. Such a position on the part of your airline is forcing us to terminate the use of JAL by B'nai B'rith and their 600,000 membership."

In a meeting between Mr. Forester of ADL and Mr. Brown of JAL on April 14, 1970, the ADL explained that the evidence that JAL was boycotting Israel was corroborated by: the refusal of the president of JAL to accept the repeated invitations to discuss matters of mutual interest with the president of El-Al, and by the apparent unwillingness of the Japanese Government to open any kind of negotiations with the Israeli Government for a possible treaty on mutual landing rights.

Mr. Forester stated plainly that "any movement, any action, any deed indicating that JAL was not playing the Arab game"—that any affirmative step, establishing collaboration between JAL and El-Al or between Japan and Israel (treaty rights) could persuade B'nai B'rith and other Jewish organizations that there was no longer reason to avoid JAL's facilities.

THE DILATORY TACTIC

At this juncture, Mr. Akamara, JAL's London representative, paid a courtesy call on Mr. Y. Rabin, Chief of Civil Aviation for the Ministry of Transport in Israel; nothing came of the visit. But on July 20, 1970, a meeting—we learned, was held in Tokyo between Israeli Government representatives, specifically from the Israel Civil Aviation Board, including the Vice President of El-Al Israel Air Lines, and Japanese Civil Aeronautics Board officials, at which time August, 1971, we were told, was set as a tentative date for the opening of government negotiations with El-Al which El-Al had requested.

As a follow-up to this meeting, a formal diplomatic note was delivered in August, 1970, to the Japanese Foreign Ministry by the Israeli Ambassador requesting an air treaty between the two countries.

In the United States, Japan Air Lines attempted, from July, 1970, through October, 1970, to persuade ADL that it was not guilty of boycott submission. Accordingly,

JAL proposed a series of drafts of a letter that would satisfy Jewish organizations regarding JAL's bona fides. In retrospect, this seems only to have been a tactic to buy time—time during which double-talk and additional promises put off the moment of truth about the boycott.

THE DOUBLE TALK

Throughout this period, JAL maintained that its decisions were subject to the directives and recommendations from the Japanese Government, while the Japanese Government spokesman continues to advise that the matter was up to Japan Air Lines' decision and recommendations. Throughout that period, Japan Air Lines was writing letters to inquirers, informing them of the July 20th meeting and stating that the result of that meeting was an agreement to conduct a joint study of economics of the air route linking the two countries.

On September 9, 1970, during the IATA Convention in Honolulu, another meeting was held between the commercial managers of Japan Air Lines and El-Al—again no progress was achieved. This turns out to have been just another effort by JAL to extricate itself from pressures in the U.S. with excuses rather than with the actual change in policy.

In November, 1970, we learned that Japan Air Lines advised the Israeli Embassy in Tokyo that negotiations would now begin in May, 1971. When in late April, 1971, no appointments or schedules for negotiations or meetings had been set, the ADL charged Japan Air Lines with not fulfilling its promise to negotiate.

On May 11, 1971, Japan Air Lines issued a news release denying the charges of boycott. In its statement, it announced that "JAL is engaged in the commercial airline business only and does not participate in any form of politics, either on an international scale or within any country. We are influenced by sound business practices." This statement continued: "In international commercial aviation, reciprocal landing rights are negotiated by governments concerned, on the basis of long, careful study to insure that any new route will be operated at a profit. In the past, such discussions and negotiations have often been lengthy."

JAL was still evading responsibility for the shutting out of Israel in obvious compliance with the regulations of the Arab Boycott Office.

But in a letter dated April 8, 1971, Mr. S. Yamada, Regional Manager, Southwest Region of Japan Air Lines, while admitting that it was the Japanese Government that had to decide on policy, clearly admitted JAL's own responsibility for the first time. He wrote: "It is true that the Japanese Government is withholding action on mutual air treaty with Israel but it is truly based on economic reasons of its flag carrier, Japan Air Lines . . . detailed market research has revealed that there is simply not sufficient movement of goods and personnel between these two countries to warrant a desired economic sustenance . . . we reiterate that Japan Air Lines is a money-making enterprise and definitely cannot afford to dash headlong into untried market areas merely to satisfy political objectives . . . We fly for profit and not for protocol. We sincerely look forward to the day when both our countries can enter into agreement to this end."

In response to that analysis, El-Al Israel Air Lines, we were informed, proposed that after negotiation of a mutual landing rights treaty, it (El-Al) would exercise its option of flying to Tokyo and sharing the profits with Japan Air Lines without an obligation on the part of Japan Air Lines to reciprocate in terms of committing planes or flight schedules to Israel. That offer, too, we now learn, has been rejected.

As a result of all the foregoing, to this date, there has been no development in terms of government negotiations on a landing treaty nor any further negotiations between El-Al and Japan Air Lines.

EDITORIALS ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, the first public office held by Harry Truman was Judge of the Jackson County, Missouri Court for the Eastern District. He was elected Eastern Judge in 1922 but was later defeated for that office in 1924 by Henry Rummel.

In the Oak Grove Banner, published at Oak Grove, Mo., under date of December 28, 1972, one of the staff writers, Peggy Henkins, has assembled some personal recollections by two close friends of Mr. Truman, Frank Robinson and former Judge Leslie I. George.

In her story Miss Henkins proceeds to relate some recollections of Mr. Robinson and then some of the reminiscences of Judge George.

Then she concludes with two paragraphs of her own which show the measure of affection and the great esteem for Harry Truman found in the hearts of all eastern Jackson countians.

The article, "Eastern Jackson Remembers Mr. Truman," as it appeared in the Oak Grove Banner for December 28, 1972, follows:

EASTERN JACKSON REMEMBERS MR. TRUMAN

Frank Robinson, 82, of 506 Broadway, Oak Grove, Remembers:

"Harry and I have been friends since 1920. He gave me my first county job, and he was the best friend I ever had. When Harry was a friend to you—he really was a friend. You could count on what he said."

"The first time I ever met Harry, was when I was trading livestock around over the county about 1919 or 1920."

"His father had advertised two loads of cattle, so I called him up at Grandview and he said for me to come on out and take a look. I took the train to Independence, then transferred to another train to Grandview. He picked me up at the station in an old black buggy."

"Harry was waiting at the farm, and he showed me a white face calf he had just bought. I particularly remember because that was the day that Vivian (Truman's brother) became the father of twin boys. It was quite a surprise."

Les George, 78, who served seven terms as mayor of Oak Grove and is a former eastern judge of the Jackson County Court, has known the Truman family for many years.

"The first time Truman ran for the county court, my sister's father-in-law, Tom Parrent, was running against him. But I didn't like the guy and wanted to vote for Harry. There was a split in my family over that," said George.

"I remember when Harry was just finishing up his second term as presiding judge," George said. "I was sitting in his office one morning, and I asked him what he was going to run for next fall. He said he thought he would run for county collector."

"About that time the phone rang. It was Tom Pendergast, and he was calling to ask Harry to run for the United States Senate."

"Well, he put on the darndest campaign you ever saw," George continued. "He bought a new Plymouth and went all over the State talking to people. I bet he slept in the back of that car for a month."

"We were all in Roger Sermon's office on election night," George continued. (Sermon was then mayor of Independence.) About midnight Harry said, "I'm going home—that's all for me." He thought he'd lost."

"Truman didn't lose, however, but was elected to the Senate. The year was 1934."

"This seems to pretty much sum up the feelings of eastern Jackson Countians today. Many are remembering 'the good old farm boy from Missouri who made it big in Washington,' and the famous sign on his desk which read 'the buck stops here.'"

"Whether one actually knew Harry Truman personally or not, eastern Jackson Countians regard him as their own. And it is perhaps this feeling of folksiness that Truman was able to transmit to the country, as well as his determination and guts in tackling some of the most tremendous problems of our time that will make him go down in history as a truly great man—a man of the people."

Our longtime friend, Jim Wolfe, writing of Mr. Truman in his paper, the Jackson County Sentinel, under dateline of January 4, 1973, entitled his editorial, "He Was Our President," and relates a story of a lady who called his paper to say—

You know, he was the last President we had.

As Mr. Wolfe suggests—

This is a strong statement.

But he recalls the woman emphasized the word, "we," and in that kind of context her statement made sense. She meant that Mr. Truman was a man of the people. The writer suggests that even that kind of description may sound corny today in this day when people are analyzed, polled, and even manipulated.

The editorial follows:

[Editorial from the Sentinel, Jan. 4, 1973, Blue Springs, Mo.]

HE WAS OUR PRESIDENT

A couple of weeks ago, while President Truman lay on his deathbed, a woman called the newspaper office and said:

"You know, he was the last president we had."

In cold type, that is a strange statement. But the woman had emphasized "we"—and that way, it made sense.

Harry Truman was a man of the people. Lord, that sounds corny. In this day of governmental technology and computerized campaigns, it also seems obsolete. People? What's so important about people? They just exist to be manipulated and polled and analyzed (but not heeded), don't they?

Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson, and Dwight Eisenhower all came from beginnings as humble as Truman's. They were from the people, but not of the people. Nixon may possibly make the list of great presidents, but never a list of warm personalities; Johnson was a Texas, with all the braggadocio that implies; Eisenhower was an officer corps-type officer who finally matured into a golfer. The other post-Truman president, John Kennedy, a rich man's son, made no pretense of being a "people's president"; Camelot was not for commoners.

Harry Truman was a product of hard work on the farm, heroic service in the army, a

disappointing business venture, and precinct politics. Who believes the new Jackson county charter will produce a president of the United States?

Mr. Speaker, the Lee's Summit Journal has had a long and distinguished history as one of the really fine papers published in eastern Jackson County. Their comment on Mr. Truman, as "the not so ordinary man," follows the theme that the first citizen of Independence who looked, dressed, and sounded like an ordinary person, was capable of governing the country in its most difficult and trying period in the 20th century. If you read the editorial carefully you will find that it believes Mr. Truman's success was based upon an almost innate wisdom. The writer predicts that the Truman story has yet to end because history will regard him as a great statesman, and the man from Independence will be sorely missed in the years that lie ahead.

The editorial follows:

[Editorial from Lee's Summit (Mo.) Journal, Dec. 28, 1972]

THE NOT SO ORDINARY MAN

There was something about the humanness of Harry Truman, Mr. Citizen from Independence, that made the average citizen feel more than average. He looked, dressed and sounded like the most ordinary, conventional person in the world.

Mr. Truman demonstrated that a man who came from very humble beginnings in this difficult and trying period of the 20th century was capable of governing and capable of making wise and great and yet very difficult decisions.

When FDR, worn down by war, died in office his hand-picked vice-president of little experience inherited the presidency—and the world's problems. A lot of people felt their hearts sink when he was sworn in as President, following Franklin Roosevelt with all that grandeur, that aristocratic voice and face, that Harvard background.

But what Mr. Truman became was one of the most impressive Presidents we ever had. He was one of the people and he took his case to the people. He talked their language—he wasn't too complicated or too sophisticated. Mr. Truman sensed the values of the people. And while many of Harry Truman's programs were ahead of the time, he, himself, identified with the times and with the great majority of the people.

Harry Truman, the man and the President, believed that there was something special in the most ordinary man and America was the place where that "special" was most likely to turn out. In Mr. Truman's sight the most obscure have as much divinity in them as the most famous.

Although Harry Truman was not brilliant and not eloquent, he had something else—a prime necessity for men who would lead and govern others. He acted on world events with almost innate wisdom. He acted with decisiveness and with courage. His was the decision to drop the atomic bomb, the formation of the United Nations, the Truman Doctrine, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin Airlift and the Korean War.

His leadership and determination was demonstrated with his familiar sign on his executive desk, "The Buck Stops Here." And it did.

The Truman story has yet to end. We're going to remember him as a very intimate human being, a devoted father and husband and yet a great politician and statesman.

The Man from Independence will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, one of the principal cities of Lafayette County, Mo., is the city of

Higginsville. It can boast to be the home of the Higginsville Advance. The paper has long been recognized not only for its fair and impartial reporting of the news but also for its overall journalistic excellence. In its edition of December 28, rather than editorializing, it simply provides a capsulized version of the important events of the life of Mr. Truman.

The editorial follows:

[Editorial from the Higginsville, Mo., Advance, Dec. 28, 1972]

HARRY S. TRUMAN, 33d PRESIDENT, 1884-1972

Former President Harry S. Truman died at 7:50 a.m. Tuesday, December 26 at Research hospital in Kansas City where he was admitted December 5.

Mr. Truman, "The Man from Missouri", was victor in the great political upset of recent times when he defeated the late Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the presidency in 1948. All polls and predictions had pointed to a Dewey victory over Mr. Truman who became president in 1945 following the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

At the conclusion of World War II, Mr. Truman, as the Nation's president, played instrumental roles in shaping future policies of the war-torn world. The Marshall Plan for aid to stricken countries, his support of the post-war United Nations and his policies toward recovery in Japan and other nations are now a part of the historical record of the leadership he provided.

One of his decisions—if not the most-considered of all—was to authorize use of the newly created atomic bomb as a means of bringing the U.S. Japanese war to a halt, forcing the surrender of the Japanese nation and bringing about the signing of the peace treaty aboard the Battleship Missouri.

Since leaving the White House, Mr. Truman, except for visits from time to time from political leaders and other dignitaries, had lived a quiet life in the privacy of his family home in Independence, Mo., where his political career began when he was elected a member of the Jackson county court. He was a Missouri Senator when he was chosen as Roosevelt's running mate for the Democratic party in the 1944 election.

The Truman Library was built in Independence only a few blocks from his home after he returned from Washington. It is on the grounds of the library that he will be buried Thursday following private funeral services in the Library.

Mr. Speaker, we are indebted to the editorialist of the Odessan for an interesting story about the drive by that paper, when it was known as The Odessa Democrat, to nominate Mr. Truman for Governor of Missouri in 1932. Y. D. Adair and his late father, A. J. Adair, wrote several articles beginning as early as 1930, pointing out that Jackson County, Mo., had not furnished the State a Governor since the time of Governor Boggs, and that the time was now ripe to nominate a man from such a staunch Democratic county as Jackson County. He followed with a strongly worded review of his accomplishments as county judge, closing with the admonition:

Let's make this man, Truman, Governor of Missouri.

The editorial from the Odessan is equally good for recalling the words of the late Roy A. Roberts who was for many years managing editor of the Kansas City Star, and who wrote extensively about President Truman after his nomination for Vice President in 1944. The late Mr. Roberts knew Mr. Truman very

well, and his paper was published in the same city that was dominated by T. J. Pendergast, then the head of one of the most effective political machines in the history of the Middle West. Mr. Roberts notes that, while scandal may have surrounded the machine, none of it ever reflected against Mr. Truman personally. Notwithstanding, he never bragged about being an honest man because of his rare modesty. He had a way of letting it be known to all of his friends that he never regarded himself as a superman.

The article follows:

[Editorial from the Odessan, (Mo.), Jan. 4, 1973]

FOR MISSOURI GOVERNOR IN 1930: LOCAL PAPER SUPPORTED TRUMAN FIRST

(By Doug Crews)

Since the death and burial of Harry S. Truman last week, numerous stories about the personal and political life of the "Man from Independence" have circulated through the news media.

Y. D. Adair added another to the list of stories about the 33d president when he recalled this week that in 1930, The Odessa Democrat was the Missouri newspaper which began a drive to nominate Truman for governor in 1932.

Adair was associate editor and his late father, A. J. Adair, editor, when the following article appeared November 14, 1930, in The Democrat:

"It has been nearly a century since our neighboring county of Jackson furnished Missouri with a governor, the last man being Governor Boggs.

"The time is now ripe for the Democrats of this state to get behind and nominate a man from that staunch Democratic county, and The Odessa Democrat suggests that in 1932 our party name County Court Judge Harry S. Truman of Jackson County as its candidate for governor of Missouri. . . .

"Judge Truman is a native of that county; being born and reared on a farm and coupled with his experience gives him a background suitable for an ideal governor. He is popular with all and has much executive ability. . . .

"In 1928 he sponsored a movement for a system of paved roads in his county and six and one-half million dollars in bonds were voted and the work has been completed. Not a dollar was spent illegally and under the watchful eye of Judge Truman the work was exceedingly well done. . . .

"... Judge Truman has a record as a road builder and a financier and while we would not like to deprive Jackson County of the use of this splendid citizen, we believe he should be made governor of Missouri and allowed to use his fine talents to the betterment of the state at large. He is a young man and the Democrats should nominate a man of his type as chief executive of this commonwealth."

Editor Adair concluded the article, saying, "Let's make this man Truman governor of Missouri."

The Truman for governor boom launched by The Democrat never developed. However, it is ironic that the first endorsement for Truman was made in the Odessa newspaper, when it seems it would have been more logical for an endorsement to appear first in a Jackson County newspaper.

Y. D. Adair said Tuesday, "people would have thought (Tom) Pendergast was involved" if a Jackson County newspaper had endorsed Truman for governor.

The Pendergast organization literally ruled Kansas City at the time, and it is known that Pendergast was directly responsible for Truman's election as associate judge of the Jackson County Court in 1922 and for his

election and then reelection as presiding judge in 1926 and 1930.

Adair said a group of Truman backers from Jackson County, including the late William Southern, Jr., editor of the *Independence Examiner*, conveyed to his father their interest in starting the Truman gubernatorial movement outside Jackson County in 1930.

"Truman and my father were good friends," Adair said, and so the endorsement was written.

But the drive to nominate Truman for governor of Missouri failed. A *Kansas City Star* editorial on May 26, 1930, said: "It should be a satisfaction to the people of Jackson County that Judge Harry S. Truman, presiding judge of the county court, has filed for renomination."

"Judge Truman has been much more than a routine official. He has contributed leadership to an efficient county administration."

Truman won a U.S. Senate seat in 1934 with the support of the Pendergast machine.

When he entered the senatorial race, another endorsement for Truman was printed May 18, 1934, in *The Democrat* by editor Adair. The headline said: "Judge Truman, Ideal Senatorial Candidate."

The article read, in part, "He has been the moving spirit in the building of ten million dollars of concrete roads in Jackson County without a taint of graft or even of graft criticism. The contracts were let to the low bidders regardless of where they came from and the inspection was rigid and the roads account for the money expended . . ."

In 1940, Truman narrowly won re-election after the Pendergast machine had been destroyed.

On July 22, 1944, just hours after Truman had been nominated for vice-president in Chicago, Roy A. Roberts, then managing editor of the *Kansas City Star*, wrote:

"No man on earth ever came to the Senate with a worse handicap. He didn't want to go to the Senate, as everyone back home knows. He was chosen by Pendergast because the political situation in Missouri demanded it from the machine standpoint and because Harry, with his war record and out-state connections, seemed the only man in sight to make the fight for the Senate on the Pendergast ticket."

"Then came the scandals that broke the machine—none of them reflecting on Truman personally. But, being loyal, he did not run from T.J. (Pendergast), but defended him. It was a miracle plus the fact that there were three candidates that let him get by with the narrowest margin . . ."

"Truman . . . has a great capacity for friendship. He is essentially modest . . . Truman, himself, was the first to say he was no superman. He still does . . ." Roberts wrote.

Mr. Speaker, our congressional district is blessed with so many excellent newspapers that it becomes difficult to single out any one for special praise for fear of the implication that they should be assigned some kind of grade or ranking.

However, the *Daily Star-Journal* of Warrensburg, Mo., is a paper which we can nearly always depend upon for excellent editorials. Its comment in the edition of December 27, 1972, on Mr. Truman is most exceptional.

Headlined "The Man From Independence," the editorial proceeds to delineate a concise history of the accomplishments of Mr. Truman. It deviates long enough to recall Mr. Truman's imitation of the radio commentator, H. V. Kaltenborn, who predicted Mr. Truman's defeat on that November evening in 1948 soon after the ballot boxes had been opened. Mr. Truman enjoyed this imitation as much as the occasion when he held up the

banner headlines of the *Chicago-Tribune* with the words "Dewey Defeats Truman."

The editorial follows:

[Editorial from the *Daily Star-Journal*, Dec. 27, 1972, Warrensburg, Mo.]

THE MAN FROM INDEPENDENCE

Missouri has lost its number one citizen and, along with the rest of the nation, a former chief executive of the United States. Harry S. Truman served with distinction as the country's thirty-third president and exerted wide and effective influence in world affairs. History continues to show the magnitude of his achievements.

When the enormous responsibilities of the office were thrust upon the little-known vice president with the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, there were few, if any, willing to predict that his record would be a distinguished one. Most were inclined to believe he would finish Roosevelt's fourth term in a nondescript manner, then fade away into oblivion. But this was not to be.

Only four months in office brought personal involvement in international affairs to the new chief executive. He went to San Francisco to address the United Nations, to Potsdam to confer with Stalin and made the historic decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan.

Soon the Cold War became reality and the Truman Doctrine was put into effect when he granted aid to Turkey and Greece in an all-out effort to halt the spread of communism which had already submerged Eastern Europe. A massive worldwide foreign aid program was promoted by the \$12 billion Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.

Perhaps best known in his presidential career was his tenacious, lonely and successful fight for reelection in 1948 against what appeared to be great odds. One of the most humorous incidents was President Truman's imitation of the radio commentator, H. V. Kaltenborn, as he predicted Truman's defeat on one of the election evening newscasts soon after the count of the ballots had begun.

President Truman was a scrappy, hard-hitting campaigner. He was firm in his decisions, leaving no doubt as to where he stood. Mixed with all of this were humility, forthrightness and courage that brought admiration and support from the masses.

"If you can't take the heat, get out of the kitchen," is one of his sage sayings that continues as a popular quote. A long-remembered sign on his desk in the White House said, "The buck stops here." And it did.

Truman's handling of the Berlin blockade in 1949 and his clash with General Douglas MacArthur in 1950 give further evidence of his willingness to take decisive action when he was convinced of the necessity for it.

Quite appropriately President Nixon has his willingness to take decisive action when the going was toughest.

Those who followed President Truman in office and other high government officials, often despite party affiliation, were frequent visitors at the Independence home of the ex-president and keen student of history. They came to pay their respects and garner words of advice and wisdom as long as his health would permit.

As the nation's commander-in-chief, Harry S. Truman met the challenge and he met it extraordinarily well. He has left his personal stamp on the State of Missouri, the nation and the world. It will be an enduring one.

Mr. Speaker, Clinton, Mo., is the county seat of Henry County, Mo., which has long been known as one of the rock-ribbed Democratic counties of western Missouri.

In nearly every election it turns in large Democratic majorities. The Tru-

man years were no exception. It may be that it is for these reasons that Mahlon N. White, affectionately known as "Puny," writes with such great warmth about the Man of Independence.

The editorial contains an excellent summary of HST's important decisions or as he puts it, "a legacy of decisions so vast and earth-shaping that it is not fully appreciated to this day." The writer goes on to make a strong point of the fact that, when Mr. Truman was faced with a decision, he did not fiddle around wasting time to make up his mind; and, finally, that he was undoubtedly gratified to hear during the years of so-called retirement, which was not retirement at all because he never quit working, that when the United States was faced with tough problems of near crisis proportions, important world personalities to this day would yearn publicly that "Harry Truman was President again."

The editorial follows:

[Editorial from the *Clinton (Mo.) Daily Democrat*, Dec. 27, 1972]

GREAT LEGACY

Harry S. Truman died as he lived, battling all the way.

He left behind a legacy of decisions so vast and earth-shaping it is not fully appreciated to this day.

But, unlike many predecessors as President of the United States of America, he lived long enough beyond his years in office to hear respected authorities say his place in history would be with the handful of great Presidents.

Yet he assumed the Presidency, and won a no-hope re-election, amid criticism which would have felled a less hardy soul. He was referred to as a "little man," and the inference was incapability of handling any big problems.

He confounded the critics by handling the biggest problems faced by any world leader decisively and well. A few of HST's decisions:

The United Nations Charter Conference would proceed as scheduled later in the month in which he became President.

Dropping the Atomic Bomb on the Japanese to end World War II within a month.

Greek-Turkish aid to prevent a Communist takeover.

Rebuilding Europe with the Marshall Plan.

Rebuilding the shattered countries which had been the enemy.

Fighting the Communist attempt to seize Berlin with a great airlift.

Stopping Communist aggression in Korea by instituting the most decisive action the UN has undertaken.

Sending a message to the burgeoning military powers of the United States that the President was the Commander in Chief by firing General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur.

Few Presidents, even in the hectic years which followed, had to face up to problems of such magnitude that a wrong decision could see freedom spinning off into the black night.

Truman made those decisions. And he didn't fiddle around making them.

Most gratifying personally to him, in his years of retirement, must have been hearing erstwhile critics yearn publicly that "Harry Truman was President again" when the U.S. faced particularly tough problems.

Mr. Speaker, the *St. Clair County Courier*, published in Osceola, Mo., and the *Index*, published in Hermitage, Mo., have each made their own contribution to the Truman memorabilia by the use

of phraseology to describe the Nation's 33d President as—

A stout Missourian who made decisions with courage.

And that—

He gave unstintingly to the duties of the presidency while he held it, and in the years afterward he honorably supported and wisely counseled each of his successors.

The two editorials follow:

[From the St. Clair County Courier,
Dec. 28, 1972, Osceola, Mo.]

EDITORIAL

We never voted for Harry S Truman as president.

But we have learned through the years that he was a man who was built to lead.

He had to take over from the most popular man who ever served as president—FDR.

But through the years of the Marshall Plan that rejuvenated Western Europe, the Cold War, and other dramatic follow-up episodes, he served completely honest and courageous.

We think he will always be recognized as a stout Missourian who made decisions with courage.

In our opinion, his most famous statement was: "If you can't stand the heat in the kitchen, get out."

Missouri mourns him. So does the nation and world.

May God bless Harry Truman.

[Editorial from the Index, Dec. 29, 1972,
Hermitage, Mo.]

TRUMAN—COMMON MAN . . . UNCOMMON
GREATNESS

Harry S Truman, the plain-spoken man from Missouri, who served as the nation's 33d president, has gone on to his reward. The 88-year-old Mr. Truman is eulogized as a common man who rose to uncommon greatness, a man who did not seek power, but who used it wisely when it was thrust upon him.

In proclaiming Thursday as a national day of mourning, President Nixon said of Mr. Truman, "His far-sighted leadership in the postwar era has helped . . . to preserve peace and freedom in the world . . . He gave unstintingly to the duties of the presidency while he held it, and in the years afterward he honorably supported and wisely counseled each of his successors."

FIREARMS LEGISLATION

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, this bill was part of the crime deterrent legislation that I introduced during the 92d Congress. I have separated it from the legislation concerning beefing up penalties for felonies with a firearm. I feel it should be considered on its own.

The bill changes references to age in existing gun laws from 21 years to 18 years. This is in line with recent decisions that legal adulthood begins at age 18. It is probable that this change should encompass all of our laws. This is a start. If those citizens who reach 18 are accorded the privileges of voting, making contracts, and so forth, then they should also be prepared to accept all the responsibilities of first-class citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of my bill in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3011

A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to lower certain age limits from twenty-one years to eighteen

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 924(c) of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Title 18 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) in section 922(c) (1) by striking out all after "I swear that" up to, but not including "I am eighteen years or more of age";

(2) by striking out, "twenty-one years" wherever it appears in such chapter, and inserting in lieu thereof, "eighteen years".

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY
YEARS, THERE ARE NO LIVING
FORMER PRESIDENTS

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, the flag on the Rayburn Building, just across from my office window, is flying in the Washington breeze at half staff, in honor of two great men.

In many ways they were similar, and in many ways they were so different. Both of them were thrust into the Nation's highest office unexpectedly; both of them could have been nominated again but chose to step down instead.

Harry Truman never wanted to become President, but was one of the strongest, most dynamic men who ever served in the White House. Lyndon Johnson wanted the Presidency, accepted it sadly after the Kennedy assassination, was elected the following year in the biggest landslide in our history, and only 4 years later saw the Nation so torn and split apart by his Vietnam war policies that he refused to run again.

My first thought when I heard of Johnson's death was, "What a pity he could not have lived a few more days, to see the war ended."

Harry Truman died satisfied. Lyndon Johnson did not.

Truman, the mild-looking little man behind the steel-rimmed glasses, will be remembered for the Truman doctrine, for the Fair Deal, and for his blunt language to those who displeased him—including a music critic who panned the singing voice of his daughter.

Johnson, whose Great Society programs of social legislation tried to help the poor and the helpless almost to the point of social revolution, will be remembered for his role in the most unpopular war this Nation has ever fought. It is a measure of his greatness that he turned his back on his own career, gave up his own chances for another 4 years in the White House, to do what he thought was right, despite the chants of hate that assailed him daily, that must have torn at his very soul.

And now they are both gone, with their permanent marks on history still being

judged and weighed. For the first time in many years, there are no living former Presidents.

It is sort of like losing your only surviving grandfather.

ANNUNZIO INTRODUCES NATIONAL BLOOD BANK ACT OF 1973

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, I introduced H.R. 264, the National Blood Bank Act of 1973.

Over 6.6 million pints of blood are collected, processed, and distributed annually in this country to be used in life saving transfusions and in the preparation of many therapeutic products. In order to insure the availability of the therapeutic benefits of blood to the patients who need them, healthy blood must be available in sufficient quantities and distributed by efficient systems.

The successful transfusion of blood from the vessels of one human being to those of another has been achieved through development of improved techniques. Problems arising from incompatibility have virtually been eliminated by the recognition of blood groups and development of sophisticated cross-matching techniques. Improved methods of freezing and storage allow for retention of collected supplies. Also, techniques for separation of blood have been developed and thus allow for component therapy.

However, the fact remains, that the therapeutic benefits derived from blood fall short of their potential to save lives. In fact, improper screening and use of contaminated human blood all too often result in the transmission of serum hepatitis, a serious and often fatal disease to the blood recipient.

Blood for therapy is a unique commodity which is obtainable only from human donors. In order to meet the problems of critical blood shortages, several hundred independent profit and non-profit blood banks have emerged throughout the country since the early 1940's. While most of these banks have performed valuable services, some are relaxed in their efforts to screen donors and thereby, collect contaminated blood.

This is particularly true of profit-making banks which purchase blood from donors such as alcoholics, drug addicts, and prisoners who rely upon the sale of their blood as an income to support their habits or as a means of obtaining early parole. Many of these people carry the hepatitis virus undetected. Studies have shown that their blood is at least 100 times more likely to transmit hepatitis than is that of the volunteer who gives his blood for the good of the community.

As a result, this provides an increased risk to the recipients of this commercial blood who may develop debilitating or even fatal cases of posttransfusion

hepatitis. As reported by the National Academy of Sciences, over 30,000 cases of clinically identifiable posttransfusion hepatitis occur annually; with between 1,500 and 3,000 of these cases proving fatal.

The problem is not insoluble and can be greatly reduced by the elimination of these commercial banks. Progress toward this goal has been hindered primarily by the lack of centralized and national regulation of the blood banking system. Methods of blood collection, processing, and transfusion vary greatly from one part of the country to another. Inspection and supervision of the Nation's blood banks have allowed questionable practices to continue.

State control of blood banking is limited. In fact, 17 States have no laws whatsoever on blood banking. I am pleased to report that my own State of Illinois recently required that all hospital blood banks be licensed and that blood be labeled, indicating whether it was purchased or voluntarily given. Under the new Illinois law, "commercial" blood banks will not have to buy and sell blood only under criteria established by the American Association of Blood Banks. Unfortunately, however, as I have said, many States have no law whatsoever on blood banking.

And, regulation to date by the Federal Government has fallen far short of the task. No provision has been made for screening the vast quantities of blood imported annually into our country and licensing and inspection of blood banks are not carried out to an effective degree by the FDA Bureau of Biologics which is charged with these tasks.

My bill, H.R. 264, would work toward correcting the problems now hindering the delivery of the life saving benefits of blood therapy. This legislation is identical to a bill, with amendments, I introduced last year. The amendments encourage participation in the voluntary blood program and, thereby, help in insuring a supply of lifegiving blood. My amendments specifically encourage allocation of space in Federal buildings to blood bank personnel for purposes of collecting blood and encourage both public and private employers to permit their employees to participate in voluntary blood programs through granting administrative leave to donors.

The purpose of the National Blood Bank Act of 1973 is to insure an adequate supply of pure, safe, and uncontaminated blood for the population of the United States through encouraging "voluntary" donation and insuring screening and testing of the blood as well as establishing a national registry of blood donors.

In addition, this act would provide Federal oversight of all blood banks through requiring licensing and inspection in order to maintain high standards. In order to insure an adequate supply of pure, uncontaminated blood throughout the Nation, the bill calls for the development of a program to educate the public of the need to voluntarily donate blood and to then nationally recognize all voluntary donors. It also requires the clear labeling of the source of each unit of blood as voluntary or commercial.

In order to help avoid collection of contaminated blood, all blood banks would be required to use the latest screening techniques for detection of the serum hepatitis antigen. Presently available tests are only 25 to 30 percent effective, but even so, the application of their use to every pint of blood collected could reduce the incidence of posttransfusion hepatitis by one-third. In addition, a registry of all people who have been disqualified as blood donors, due to implication in the transmission of hepatitis or for some other reason, will be compiled and circulated to all blood banks.

The second major result of this bill would be the establishment of a National Blood Bank program in the office of the Secretary of HEW. This organization would be responsible for the licensing and inspection of all blood banks to insure adherence to high standards in blood collection for the benefit of the entire population.

In addition, until enough volunteers could be recruited to meet the Nation's needs for blood, the Director of the National Blood Bank program could authorize limited programs of paid donors for each blood bank. The National Blood Bank program would also provide the centralization necessary for the collection of hard data on the Nation's blood bank system, not available now, which would provide information as to any further ways in which this unique human resource could be made more available for the benefit of the entire population.

Mr. Speaker, the proposal which is now before the Congress will do much to insure an adequate supply of pure and safe blood. I urge its early consideration.

VEYSEY URGES NATIONAL CEMETERY IN RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation directing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Riverside County, Calif.

California has 11 percent of the Nation's retired servicemen, and the heaviest concentration is in the Riverside area. Yet there is no available veterans' cemetery space in the State.

Of the Nation's 98 national cemeteries, only some 50 are active and six more are scheduled to be declared inactive within the next several years.

On the other hand—in California and especially in Riverside County there is abundant unutilized Federal land which would be ideal for a national cemetery.

My legislation would provide the Secretary of the Army authority to establish the cemetery and would direct that the necessary funds be made available from the Treasury. The inequities caused by the current lack of facilities far outweigh the small cost of establishing this national cemetery in southern California.

I realize that there is continuing debate over the entire concept of national cemeteries, but the need for this facility is critical. If there ever is to be another national cemetery, this is the time and the place for it. The consequences of further delay will be intolerable.

CLIPPING THE HIJACKERS' WINGS

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, at times an extraordinarily difficult problem presents itself to a society, demanding drastic solutions or a collapse of a part of that society. Such a dilemma is posed by hijacking of aircraft.

Reams of material has been written about how awful this is, how useless and how many innocent lives have been endangered. Security precautions against such potential actions inch ahead, jogged whenever a new crime of magnitude takes place.

Meanwhile, groups representing those immediately endangered by these crimes rage helplessly, pointing the while to commonsense solutions. In this case, the Airline Pilots Association has suggested a simple, yet far-reaching series of actions we may take, which I believe will end the problem, or at least cut the incidence of such crimes vastly.

We are dealing not only with fanatics, lunatics, and the temporarily deranged, but with people and regimes who cheer them on and offer shelter to those who successfully kidnap a small community of innocent travelers aboard a jetliner. It is vital to understand that these hijackers each have a goal in mind insofar as a place is concerned.

Wild-eyed nationalism is one thing on a podium. It is another when it waves a gun or brandishes a bomb on a crowded airliner. The United States has it within its power to deny sanctuary to these people, and to insure that those nations offering such sanctuary to American hijackers now will refuse it in the future.

One of our distinguished colleagues, Mr. REIN, of New York, has this time put together a fine piece of legislation which would provide a solution to the majority of these situations.

It provides authorization for the President to suspend air service by foreign or domestic airlines between the United States and any foreign nation harboring accused skyjackers, and any foreign state which itself maintained air service with a nation harboring accused skyjackers.

It also would make it unlawful for an aircraft to fly passengers unless all passengers and baggage boarding the plane have been inspected by a metal detection device capable of detecting all metals.

The Airline Pilots Association, composed of people on the actual firing line in hijackings, strongly endorses this proposal. Little added cost to airlines is involved, because the Government is already purchasing such metal detection

devices for such use with appropriated moneys.

In other words, no plane leaves the ground anywhere without such a search. No country harboring or dealing with these criminals will be allowed air traffic with us. Simple. Basic. Thorough. Effective. Overdue.

Today, a few nationalistic regimes, with more hatred for the United States than national maturity, invite such fugitives. Cuba and Algeria are two such regimes. Now I know that shortly after such a measure is introduced, the foggy fellows of Foggy Bottom will be up on Capitol Hill, whispering intensely and sincerely that it is "all being worked out diplomatically."

Nonsense. Nothing has been done. Nothing will be done. Congress has the power and can act. It only has lacked the will to act in the past. I, for one, am through paying significant attention to agency people who have only sterile excuses for previous nonperformance and sterile explanations for further delays.

This bill can and should be enacted to protect the flying public and employees of the airlines. Plain, pure, and simple.

PALO ALTO CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it appears that peace has finally been achieved. However, the recent bombing ordered by the President during the Christmas holidays will remain permanently in our memory.

The Youth Advisory Council to the Palo Alto City Council recently forwarded to me a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the council and I am pleased to insert it in the RECORD at this point for the consideration of the House:

CITY OF PALO ALTO,
Palo Alto, Calif., January 12, 1973.

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY,
House of Representatives, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. McCLOSKEY: At our meeting of January 4, 1973, the Youth Advisory Council to the Palo Alto City Council took the following action.

Whereas during the course of the past several weeks, the United States has lost any hope of obtaining "peace with honor" as a result of the devastating bombing of Indo-China; and

Whereas the United States has fought in a dishonorable way, and the cause of the United States will likely go down in history as being the same; and

Whereas the Youth Advisory Council to the Palo Alto City Council would rather see what the President would call a "dishonorable peace" than a continuance of a dishonorable war; we

Therefore urge you to vote to cut off funds for the war, and further that you support efforts to impeach the President if he continues to violate Constitutional limitations and Congressional authority.

CXIX—149—Part 2

Introduced and passed—Ayes: Arbuckle, Bergen, Dunne, Giomousis, Kulsar, Macres, McElhinney, Milligan, Porter, Seedman, Spitzer, Vian; Noes: None; Absent: Adams, Ostram, Stauffer.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT PORTER,
Youth Advisory Council, City of Palo Alto.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTERS NEEDED

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to establish environmental data systems and centers. This legislation would amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The wealth of environmental information which has accumulated in this Nation is a viable source to assist the States, local entities and the National Government. It must be cataloged and made readily available. These are the purposes of the two bills I have introduced. The bills are H.R. 35 and H.R. 36.

While the President vetoed these bills, which were combined into one measure, H.R. 56, in the 92d Congress, I certainly do not agree with his negative message of October 21, 1972, which said, in part:

They would lead to the duplication of information or would produce results unrelated to real needs.

Such necessary information on the environment needs to be collected under one roof nationally and at the local levels for researchers and planners to prepare data answering the cries of need for format for balanced growth and control of the Nation's resources.

Both bills have been referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. I am urging early hearings.

One bill would set up the National Environmental Data System and the other would establish State and regional environmental centers at educational institutions throughout the United States.

The national system would serve as the central facility for the selection, storage, analysis, retrieval, and dissemination of all information, knowledge, and data specifically relating to the environment. Federal agencies, State and local governments, individuals and private institutions would contribute to the national centers and, of course, would have free access to information except in cases where the request for data was substantial.

The National Environmental Data System would be operated under the guidance of the Council on Environmental Quality. It would analyze the development of predictive ecological models by which the consequences of environmental actions could be determined before new projects and programs were implemented. It would publish environmental indicators for all regions of the country.

For the National Data System, under

the 3-year life of the program, \$1 million would be authorized as an appropriation for the first fiscal year; \$2 million for the second year; and \$3 million for the third.

The second environmental data bill, to establish State and regional centers, would be under the administration of the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA would financially assist the States in setting up either State centers or regional centers with the Governor of each State designating the location.

Under this 3-year program, grant money would be provided the States amounting to a total of \$7 million for the 1974 fiscal year, \$9.8 million for 1975, and \$10 million for 1976 with the funds divided equally among States.

In addition, on a matching fund basis, \$10 million per year for the same 3 fiscal years would be apportioned among the States. These funds for the States would be broken down with one-fourth based on population, one-fourth on land area, and one-half based on need, ability and willingness of each State and regional center to direct its attention to environmental problems. The matching fund would be based on \$1 of State money for \$2 of Federal money.

In order to encourage regional centers in lieu of State centers, the bill provides for funds equal to 10 percent of the money which would be disbursed and allocated to each center.

For the administration of State and regional center programs, \$1 million would be available for each of the 3 fiscal years.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES V. SMITH

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1973

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join in paying tribute to James V. Smith, who is retiring from his position as Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the district which I am privileged to serve in this great body is entirely urban. There are no farms within its boundaries, so all its inhabitants can raise is children and revenue to run the Government.

Although few, if any, of my constituents are engaged in farming, they are well aware that farmers play an important role in the economy and that our country is not truly prosperous if agriculture does not share the blessings of prosperity along with labor and commerce.

Jim Smith has, during the last 4 years, worked with the best interests of the farming population uppermost in his mind and those engaged in agriculture owe him a debt of gratitude as he leaves the Nation's Capital. I join his host of friends in wishing him success in his future endeavors.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM NEEDED NOW

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the seniority system is a folly that neither the country nor the Congress can afford.

Today, we hear talk about the executive branch usurping the power of the Congress. We hear complaints about the weakness of the legislative branch—allegedly a coequal body. We are constantly bombarded by complaints of an unresponsive Congress that sidesteps issues merely to avoid taking a stand and thus jeopardize reelection.

Often, we are well aware, these complaints are justified, and I submit—those who perpetuate the seniority system are continuing a practice which will eventually turn the Congress into an irrelevant House of Lords—merely a status-ego trip, with no more capacity to lead this Nation than a gaggle of geese.

We make pious speeches about democracy.

We proclaim to represent the people.

We state our belief in equality.

Yet, we continue to allow the selection of committee chairmen—not by ability, not by leadership skills, not by expertise—but simply by longevity.

I recognize that the Democratic caucus went through the motions—a pro forma gesture—to eliminate the seniority system. But where are the results of that reform? What changed?

All of the committee chairmen were retained—none faced a serious challenge.

And, you know and I know where the power rests in the Congress. It rests with the committee chairmen—the feudal barons, ruling over their areas of jurisdiction.

The very life and death of a proposal depends on the committee chairman's attitude.

He can speed it up, slow it down or kill it altogether.

He can reward his followers, and he can punish his opponents.

He can be in direct opposition to the views of the national party, to the vast majority of Americans, and to the Congress; yet, as long as the residents of his district continue to reelect him, he will continue to have this awesome power.

So, how can we expect the Congress to reinstate its prestige? How can we expect the people to look to the Congress for answers? How can we expect the Congress to regain its authority?

It seems to me that as long as we continue to select committee chairmen by the standard of longevity, we will continue to watch the Congress sink deeper and deeper into the past, until one day we wake up and the Congress has gone the way of the dinosaur—into oblivion, only a footnote in the history books.

We elect the Doorkeeper, the Sergeant at Arms, the Clerk, and the Postmaster; yet, to meet the pressing problems which

confront our country, we entrust leadership to a person simply because he has the ability to be reelected time and time again.

Leadership should be based on the ability, the foresight and the knowledge to meet the challenges—not automatically evolve upon the men of yesteryear who are still debating the merits of the New Deal.

I would hope that we shall never see the day when this great Nation becomes so bankrupt of talent and leadership that we accept the principle of the indispensable man or woman.

Mr. Speaker, I love this great country of ours and I love the Congress. We have the potential to solve the problems, to meet the crisis of today and to make a contribution to humanity.

For this reason, I am introducing a constitutional amendment which would limit the service of Senators and Congressmen to 12 years.

This proposal—based on the 22d amendment which limits Presidential tenure to two terms—is aimed at focusing public attention on the seniority system in the Congress.

Very simply, this amendment would limit any person from serving more than 12 consecutive years in the House or from serving more than 12 consecutive years in the Senate.

If, after serving 12 years in the House, a person wanted to seek a Senate seat, he or she would be permitted to do so, and the same would be true for a Senator seeking office in the House of Representatives.

The effect of this proposal would mean that approximately 42 percent of the current Members of the House of Representatives would not be running for reelection in 1974 and approximately one-third of the Senators would not be seeking reelection.

It is time for a change and this proposal would do it.

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1973

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in expressing the sorrow we all feel in mourning the untimely death of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Throughout his long career in public service, Lyndon Johnson served with distinction. He gave himself totally to the duties of the Presidency and will long be remembered for landmark accomplishments, especially in the field of civil rights. It is tragic and ironic that President Johnson could not live to experience the joy we all now feel as the Vietnam war is brought to a final conclusion.

The former President's love of his country, respect for the ideals upon which it was founded, and his complete dedication to public life have and will

continue to serve as an inspiration to all of us. While only history can ultimately judge his deeds, those of us who have been fortunate enough to live in his lifetime will honor his memory with admiration and respect.

CHILDREN PETITION FOR MARTIN
LUTHER KING DAY

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, January 19 I had the great honor to receive from the schoolchildren of School District 6 in New York over 3,000 signatures on petitions asking us in Congress to designate January 15 as Martin Luther King Day. The petitions were presented during a program entitled, "His Truth Goes Marching On," which was dramatically moving and well prepared. The ceremony, concluding a week-long commemorative effort, included poetry and song, art and creative writing.

As I received the petitions I told the children, who live in the Harlem, Washington Heights, and Inwood neighborhoods of my district, that we rejoice at Martin Luther King's birth as we wept at his death because in his brief life he took millions of Americans with him to the top of the mountain to gain a vision of what true brotherhood and sisterhood and equality can be. We lost the man, but not the vision. We deeply miss his leadership, but we cannot let ourselves sink into despair or apathy.

I commend you on your activities honoring Dr. King and I urge you and your parents to continue the campaign to see that the legislation you seek is enacted.

The real tribute we can pay to the significance of Martin Luther King's life is to raise our determination to continue the fight for freedom, peace, and equality.

I have introduced two pieces of legislation that would honor Martin Luther King. The first would make his birthday a national holiday and the second would mark his birthplace in Atlanta, Ga., as a national historical site.

Those of us who have worked in the civil rights field know that there will be hope for the future as we involve the children of this land in the commemoration of Martin Luther King.

I would like to include in the RECORD the program for the day:

MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMEMORATION
PROGRAM

"Star-Spangled Banner", our National Anthem: Audience.

"Lift Every Voice", Negro National Anthem: Audience.

Dedication to Dr. King, "Precious Lord Take My Hand" (His favorite Spiritual): Symphonic Voices of Sugar Hill; Director, Mr. David McNair, Teacher of P.S. 186.

Welcome: Mr. James P. Roberts, Deputy Superintendent, Community School District 6.

Introduction of Honored Guests: Miss Ramona R. Mitchelson, Chairman, District 6, 1973 Martin Luther King Commemoration Committee.

"Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel?" (Improvisations on a Negro Spiritual): Organist, Mr. Charles Rachial Bonner, Teacher of P.S. 186.

In Remembrance of Dr. King, a mandate from the people: The Children of Community School District 6 and Mrs. Carmen Bofill, Upper West Side Community Corporation.

"We Shall Overcome": P.S. 189 Chorus; Director, Miss Carol Frangipane, Teacher of P.S. 189.

In Honor of Dr. King: Awards to winners of the 1973 art, poetry and creative writing commemoration competitions; The Honorable Isaiah Robinson, Manhattan Member, New York City Board of Education.

"This Little Light of Mine": Miss Helen Phillips, Teacher of P.S. 186; (Piano Accompaniment Mr. Charles B. Bohner of P.S. 186).

A momento from Dr. King to District 6 schoolchildren: Mrs. Betty Brooks, Director, New York Office, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In Appreciation: Miss Mitchelson and District 6 schoolchildren.

"Battle-Hymn of the Republic": Symphonic Voices of Sugar Hill and Audience; Master of Ceremonies: Mr. William T. Smith, Director District 6 Black Studies Program.

Hosts and Hostesses: Class 6-1, P.S. 28, Teacher, Miss Matisow.

ARMED FELONIES

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the most effective way to attack armed crime is to attack the criminal. The highly touted 1968 gun law has failed dismally.

Serious crime with a firearm has continued to increase in our metropolitan areas. This includes New York City which has had stringent gun regulations for many years. Advocates of gun licensing and the prohibition of private ownership of guns says that New York is not a fair test because surrounding areas do not have the same controls. Let us then take London, England, as an example. Here is a city of comparable size which has had very strict regulation of firearms for many years yet they are now faced with a truly alarming increase in serious crimes committed with a firearm.

"Where there's a will, there's a way." If an individual wants to shoot another individual badly enough, he can and will acquire a firearm with which to commit this act. Ireland, another nation with a long-term history of gun regulation, has managed to acquire enough weapons with which to carry on a full-scale civil war. "Where there's a will there's a way."

I say that we must destroy, or at least weaken, the will to commit crimes with a firearm. I maintain that stiff mandatory penalties are deterrent and that the people of America want to see this

approach taken and thoroughly tested. When I sampled opinion in Montana during the last session of Congress, my constituents indicated support of this approach by a 100 to 1 margin.

My legislation will provide for a mandatory sentence of from 5 to 10 years for persons convicted of commission of a felony with a firearm. This sentence would be in addition to the sentence handed down by the court for the crime. The sentence cannot be suspended nor can the individual go free on probation. The sentence shall not run concurrently with any other sentence.

There are those who say that this 5-year minimum sentence is too severe for a first offender. LARRY HOGAN, former FBI man and colleague from the State of Maryland provides the answer to this. He says:

I submit that any man who carries a gun during commission of a felony does so with absolute premeditation and with a willingness to use that gun to wound or kill if necessary. For such a man, I do not think it matters whether he has been convicted of the same offense previously.

We need laws that leave no doubt in anyone's mind that if he picks up a gun for use in crime that he will be put away for a minimum of 5 years. There must be no leniency for these criminals; no parole, no probation, no suspended sentences, no concurrent sentences. We must plug the loopholes, provide penalties commensurate with the crimes and get the criminals off the streets.

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of my bill in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3010

A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 924 (c) of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Whoever—

"(1) uses any firearm to commit a felony with respect to which the district courts of the United States have original and exclusive jurisdiction under section 3231 of this title, or carries a firearm during the commission of any such felony, or

"(2) uses any firearm transported in interstate or foreign commerce or affecting such commerce to commit, or carries such a firearm unlawfully during the commission of any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, and is convicted of such crime in a court of any State, shall, in addition to the punishment provided for the commission of such felony or crime, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than five years, nor more than ten years. In the case of his second or subsequent conviction under this subsection, such person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any term of years not less than ten, or to life imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence in the case of any person convicted under this subsection, or give him a probationary sentence, nor shall the term of imprisonment imposed under this subsection run concurrently with any term of imprisonment imposed for the commission of such felony or crime."

EDITORIALS ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, different writers each seem to display a distinctive style or manner by which they express themselves. The editorial writer for both the Marshall, Mo., Democrat-News and the Boonville Daily News displays such style when he describes Mr. Truman by one word: "topnotcher."

As we read it, the reason for that one-word description is that the man, Harry Truman, had the capacity to rise above the machine politics of Missouri during the time he was Senator and served the entire Nation with his war profits committee. He also had the capacity as Commander in Chief to meet the challenges of the cold war in the form of the Berlin blockade and North Korea's invasion of South Korea, as well as each and every event of the years of the cold war, in a manner which strengthened the entire free world.

Whoever the architect of that one-word description of Mr. Truman as a "topnotcher" may have been, he did such good work that it commanded identical coverage in both the Marshall and Boonville papers.

The following editorial appeared in both the Democrat-News of Marshall, Mo., on December 27, 1972, and in the Boonville, Mo., Daily News on December 26, 1972, in identical form and language:

HARRY S. TRUMAN: TOPNOTCHER

It was just over a quarter-century ago that the heavy mantle of the presidency fell unexpectedly upon the shoulders of a little-known vice-president. A nation already mourning the deaths of thousands of its young men on battlefields around the world now grieved for the commander-in-chief and wondered what the future held.

There were few on April 15, 1945, the day Franklin D. Roosevelt died, who thought that Harry S. Truman, one-time captain of artillery, ex-haberdasher, former county judge and U.S. senator, would be little more than a caretaker president.

The fighting in Europe was almost over; the collapse of Japan could only be a matter of months. Truman would merely preside over the conclusion of a war already won and fill out the remainder of FDR's fourth term while Americans went back, once more, to "normalcy."

Surely there was no one that day who could foresee that the crises that were to come in the next few years would be as grave and as challenging as any in our history, that Harry S. Truman would be faced with some of the most difficult and far-reaching decisions any president ever had to make, that he would win a surprising election to the presidency in his own right and would again find himself leading the nation in war.

Within four months after fate thrust him into world leadership, Harry Truman addressed the first meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco, met with Stalin at Potsdam and made the historic decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan.

Within a year a new kind of war—the Cold War—was a reality. In 1947, Truman an-

nounced his Truman Doctrine and sent aid to Greece and Turkey to fight and "contain" communism, which had already swallowed Eastern Europe.

The \$12-billion Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe was but the beginning of the nation's vast, worldwide foreign aid program.

At home, inflation, strikes, influence-peddling scandals and a Republican Congress gave Harry Truman little rest in office.

Had he been retired in 1948, as everyone expected, Truman would still have left an indelible mark on American history. But against all the odds, he won another term almost singlehandedly, with his own patented brand of gutty, give-'em-hell campaigning.

Then, in 1949, came the Berlin blockade, Russia's explosion of its first atomic bomb, the Communist take-over in China. NATO, the Allied military alliance, was born.

In 1950: Communist North Korea's invasion of South Korea and Truman's decision to commit American troops. Then, the Chinese intrusion into the war, the clash with MacArthur, the military stalemate that cast a shadow over his last years in office.

Looking back now from our position of economic prosperity at home and a fairly stabilized East-West power balance abroad, we can judge the decisions that were made and the actions that were taken and not taken between 1945 and 1953.

We can see mistakes, but we can also see triumphs.

Not the least triumph was the fact that Harry Truman, the most ordinary of Americans, had the capacity to rise, first, above the machine politics of Missouri to become an able senator serving the entire nation with his War Profits Committee, and later, to meet the challenge of the presidency in a manner that strengthened the entire free world.

Harry S. Truman—whistle-stopping, Republican-baiting, letter-writing, piano-playing, helling-and-damning, peppery Harry S. Truman. There was always a little of the pugnacious ward politician in him. But where it counted, behind that lonely desk in the White House where the sign said, "The buck stops here," he ranked with the best of them.

Mr. Speaker, the Sedalia Democrat in its edition of December 26, 1972, entitled "Harry S. Truman: Man of the People," reviews the years of the Presidency of Mr. Truman in a brief but at the same time all inclusive manner. Really, the heading of the editorial is not completely descriptive of its content because the writer dwells mostly upon the immense burdens that fell upon the shoulders of this former haberdasher and one-time county judge following World War II.

Notwithstanding, the writer is so completely accurate and correct when he observes that most of the scribes and columnists harbored doubts that this unknown man of Independence, Mo., could rise to the challenges he would have to face when he was abruptly raised to the White House on April 15, 1945. No truer words have ever been said of Mr. Truman than those which appear in the Sedalia, Mo., paper in its concluding sentences which read:

Harry S. Truman will rest secure in the company of a small handful of truly great American presidents.

The editorial follows:

[From the Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat, Dec. 26, 1972]

HARRY S. TRUMAN: MAN OF THE PEOPLE

In newsrooms throughout the world, Harry S. Truman's obituary was freshened up a few

months ago during another severe illness when it looked like the old man was finished. But true to form, he confounded those ready to count him down and out and rallied back to health.

Now, his body fatally weakened by another long onslaught against which he fought with dogged determination, Harry Truman is dead at the age of 88. The country will miss him, and if you will allow us an old cliché, probably won't see his likes again.

Perhaps more than any chief executive since Andrew Jackson, Harry S. Truman was the common man's president. Throughout his public career he never lost that folksy, rough-cut manner that marked him as a man of the people.

Yet this former haberdasher and one-time county judge took upon his shoulders immense burdens. From behind his White House desk, with its sign, "the buck stops here," President Truman made momentous decisions that affected the entire world.

With the Marshall Plan and the Berlin airlift he led the United States in rebuilding Europe after World War II. He fashioned the Truman Doctrine to contain expansionist communism in Greece and Turkey. He presided at the birth of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He sent U.S. troops to stem the invasion of South Korea.

And in perhaps the loneliest decision ever made by a U.S. president, he ordered the atomic bomb dropped on Japan.

Few political observers—many Democrats among them—expected this unknown man from Independence, Mo., to rise to the challenge when he was abruptly elevated to the White House after the death of Franklin Roosevelt on April 15, 1945. But Harry Truman proved that he was made of stern stuff, and in 1948 pulled off one of the longest shot re-election bids in presidential history, with almost no one on his side except the people.

The Truman Administration was not without its failures. There was the costly military stalemate in Korea; strikes, inflation, charges of scandal and influence-peddling at home.

But in balance, the only way a chief executive can truly be judged, Harry S. Truman will rest secure in the company of the handful of great American presidents.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF A PEACE SETTLEMENT IN VIETNAM

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, our sorrow over the passing of our late President is somewhat lifted by the realization of one of his greatest concerns, the announcement of a peace settlement between the United States and the people of Vietnam. The war has gone on far too long and the cost has been much too great. We can now resume our lives without the threat to our young people of being called to give their lives in Southeast Asia.

I earnestly hope that this will be a lasting peace and that the terms of the agreement are such that we can move forward to maintain peace.

The challenge to the 93d Congress and to the people of this Nation is now to utilize the resources and minds that have

been involved in war toward peacetime pursuits. We can now start waging the war on poverty and deprivation that causes our cities to be the site of unrest. If we will pledge ourselves to redirect these resources within a few years we can win this war and we can enjoy the fruits of true peace.

DOVES PROLONG VIETNAM WAR

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the tremendous dimensions of achievement for which President Nixon will be remembered in history become apparent when the agreement signed tomorrow is considered against the background of difficulties he faced abroad and, tragically, here at home. The editorial from the Los Angeles Herald Examiner of January 14 which follows should surely be more than a footnote to the history of this tragic period:

DOVES PROLONG VIETNAM WAR

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

NEW YORK.—If this column comes across as a diatribe of indignation and dismay—plus a certain amount of frustration—it will accurately reflect my attitude toward the all but incredible latest actions by the clique of Vietnam War appeasers in Congress.

At the very time the highly-sensitive and all important Kissinger-Tho peace talks were about to be resumed in Paris, our legislative doves gathered for a new session in Washington and immediately moved to weaken our bargaining position.

Caucuses of war critics in both the Senate and House met to pass highly publicized resolutions condemning their own country's role in the conflict, and threatening to cut off further funds for its support. Nothing, obviously, would have given more encouragement to the enemy negotiators in Paris.

My first reaction to these moves was one of outrage. They struck me as bordering on treason. Second—and more objective—thoughts to restrain me from impugning the intellectual honesty of the senators and congressmen as lawmakers.

It is hard to believe, for example, that Ted Kennedy fully realized how much he was helping Hanoi when he introduced his successful caucus resolution to cut off Vietnamese war funds—subject only to prior release of all American prisoners.

There had to be other reasons for what, at the very least, amounted to a curious blindness to reality. A potentially major one was offered last Tuesday in an article which appeared in the New York Times—of all unlikely places—by Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona. I quote:

"The only way that a reasonable cease-fire and the return of American prisoners of war can be arranged is through the process of negotiation. The Congress is not empowered to, nor is it capable of conducting these negotiations.

"At this time, the Senate and the House Democrats who are threatening to tie President Nixon's hands are also threatening to prolong the war. They might just as well send a message to the Communist bosses in Hanoi telling them to 'hang in there'.

"We already know how delicate are negotiations in Paris. The administration's critics, however, have ignored this and have em-

barked on a negative, counter-productive course.

"It is born of an almost psychopathic desire to embarrass President Nixon and deny him the credit for ending a war which began under one Democratic President and was escalated enormously under another Democratic President."

There is more truth than poetry in that political observation from a man who also once aspired to be President of the United States.

Political jealousy, however, cannot completely explain why the caucuses of Democratic doves did what they did. They also suffer from a blindness to the nature of the war itself—and to the nature of Richard Nixon.

People all over the world were naturally shocked at the terrible toll taken by our holiday mass bombings of the Hanoi-Haiphong areas of North Vietnam. The war critics, however, significantly failed to mention that the present top-level peace talks were resumed only after Mr. Nixon proved he would tolerate no further enemy stallings at the peace table.

Is it possible to believe, honestly, that a man who has devoted his life to public service—whose proclaimed chief goal as President is "a generation of peace"—would order such tremendous destruction of life and property out of pure frustration?

I don't believe it for a second. Knowing Dick Nixon as a friend and neighbor for years, I can vouch for the fact that his holiday bombing orders had to be the most agonizing and reluctant conclusion in an otherwise impossible situation.

We must not forget, as the congressional doves seem to forget, that President Nixon and his advisers know better than anyone else what the true situation in Vietnam is—and what should be done about it when it has reached a crucial point, as right now.

What the American people also must realize is that the congressional doves are really indulging themselves in an exercise in political futility. When they link an end to the war to release our POWs, they are coming right back to where Henry Kissinger is right now: The negotiating table.

They can adopt all the resolutions they want, but it is doubtful that both houses of Congress would approve those resolutions. And even if Congress were to pass them, the President can veto the resolutions without fear of being overridden.

There is no realistic way for Congress to cut off funds for the war until mid-summer when it approves new defense appropriations, for fiscal 1974. For the next six months, President Nixon can conduct the war as he sees fit under fiscal 1973 appropriations approved by Congress last year.

So what we really are hearing on Capitol Hill is just a lot of hot air, though it is damaging to our country.

The only criticism of the President with which I agree in this matter is that he has not seen fit to go before the people and explain himself in detail. His reasoning, without doubt, is that history will prove his decisions to be correct and any explanations would only fuel his enemies' fires.

The American people and President Nixon both want a peace which is founded on justice, and which holds at least a reasonable chance for South Vietnam to resist the Communist forces which have so long tried to conquer that country.

Henry Kissinger, in Paris, is trying again to make such a chance come true and nearly 50,000 American lives have been sacrificed for the same cause.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a few short-sighted, spiteful men have been doing their worst to make their country look bad.

It's enough to make you sick—and that's the way I feel today when considering the encouragement our congressional doves con-

tinue to give a ruthless enemy whose eventual target is nothing less than ourselves.

North Vietnam, of course, holds no threat to our shores by itself. The threat is in the Communist dogma which calls for our eventual overthrow—a dogma made manifest by the Russian and Red Chinese support which has enabled Hanoi to keep fighting for so long.

What puzzles me, honestly, is how responsible men elected to our Senate and House can fail to see the tremendous importance of the showdown in which we are engaged.

We set out to stop Communist aggression in a small Asian country.

Either we succeed—or the aggression will be resumed on an ever-widening and more dangerous scale elsewhere in the world.

NICHOLAS VON HOFFMAN VIEWS PEACE IN VIETNAM

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the columnist, Nicholas von Hoffman, has written in the January 26, 1973, Washington Post an incisive commentary on the conclusion of the American participation in the Indochina war. His views, which are shared by millions of Americans, are worthy of the attention of my colleagues:

WHAT THE PEACE IS ALL ABOUT

(By Nicholas von Hoffman)

Until the man got on the air and said the words, until he made the announcement that on the 19th hour of the 27th day, the guns will fall silent, there was a black, joking suspicion he might have one more double-cross in him. He could have gotten on the tube to tell us North Vietnamese torpedo boats had attacked our destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

He didn't, so take the peace and run. He said it is peace with honor, but by this time the rest of us know that peace is honor. Yet for many who hated this war the most, who fought the fighting the most, the great and green fact that the war has stopped doesn't elicit joy. Partly this is so because after the blood bath of the last four years, relief and thankfulness is as happy an emotion as a sane person can feel.

Part of it is him, Nixon. After what he and Kissinger have done there are some who retch at the notion that they should be thought of as peacemakers. It will take time for us to learn how to moderate our feelings toward our officials. For the better part of a generation now, some millions of Americans have looked on anybody and anything connected with the White House as war criminals.

But more than that, for many who found war and the men who made it despicable, the smug assumption in his speech that he was ending the war must have been slightly infuriating. In truth, he was forced out because he had next to nothing left to fight with. The war slid out from under him as it once slid down on top of us.

The Army had quit on him a couple of years ago. He claims he pulled half a million troops out as though he had a choice. Had he left them there, by now they would have been in a state of opium addiction and naked mutiny.

Next came the fleet. Sabotage, race riots and desertion. The Pacific fleet was beginning to resemble the last days of the Imperial Russian Navy with the carrier Kitty Hawk as the American version of the cruiser Potemkin. A seagoing Watts.

The last to crack was the Air Force. They're the moral robots, the fly boys who tell you, "Look, I don't kill anybody. All I do is read these little dials and put numbers in this little book." It finally got to them, and they started cashing in their pilots' wings.

In his speech the other night when he was thanking people for being patriotic and sacrificing, he didn't mention them. But the deserters, the draft dodgers, the refusers, the defiers and the disobeyers served their country better than those of us who got drafted and went overseas and fought or who stayed home and paid our taxes.

It also takes more guts. A man like Capt. Howard Levy, the Army doctor who was court-martialed for refusing an order to train Green Berets, has as much going for him as any POW, more maybe; because when Levy went to his federal prison camp here he had no President of the United States swearing he'd move heaven and earth to get him out. He was alone.

This war should not vanish on us without it being written somewhere that the real American heroes were not the ones decorated by this government but the ones detested by it. The marchers, the protesters, that rabble, they're the ones who served honorably. It will be a long time before you hear anyone in the White House say that. They will continue to repeat that the movement had no effect on them, that while the peace-niks marched they watched the Washington Redskins, but don't you believe it. They were peeking through the curtains.

Likewise, the late-joining, more conventional antiwar sorts will say that it was your Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern who made the difference. McCarthy lent the movement respectability, is how the thought is usually phrased. Actually, it was the other way around. The only respectability in politics is power; and men like McCarthy got it by hitching on to the peace movement.

Nothing wrong with that as long as some of us remember that you don't need a United States senator or any sort of official approbation to work political miracles. The peace movement showed that it is still possible to challenge this government even in the bloody foam of a war frenzy.

That may be the only useful lesson that Vietnam has to teach. Certainly there are millions of us who will be just as marked by it as men like Nixon were marked by Munich and appeasement. Vietnam has gone on so long that we have come to regard the war there as a species of normality. The thought of an America at peace is almost unnerving. Count up the number of people whose adult lives have been taken up with the fury and weeping of Vietnam. How much easier for them to see "another Vietnam" everywhere than for the Nixon crowd to be seeing new Munichs?

A better moral to extract is that as long as you have your A.J. Mustes, your Dave Dellingers, Paul Goodmans, Martin Luther King Jr.s, Joan Baezes and all the rest on the enlistment registers of the movement, the government can make war, but finally, we can make peace.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 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 1,925 American prisoners of war and their families.
How long?

INDIAN PEAKS AREA REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS OVERDUE

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today being joined by two of my distinguished colleagues from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER and Mr. ARMSTRONG) in introducing legislation to amend a bill we passed in the 92d Congress pertaining to the Indian Peaks Area, located northwest of Boulder, Colo.

Many of my colleagues will recall that the Senate passed a measure to direct the Forest Service to review the Indian Peaks Area as to its suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The bill provided, among other things, that the Forest Service complete its review of Indian Peaks within 2 years of the bill's passage and that for 3 years following his recommendations on the area, the Secretary of Agriculture manage and protect the resources of the Indian Peaks study area in such a manner as to assure that the suitability of all or any part of the area now suitable for potential wilderness designation not be impaired.

Legislation I introduced in the 92d Congress, H.R. 5932, was substantially the same as the bill which passed the Senate. However, prior to being reported to the floor of the House, the provisions for imposing a deadline on the review and for according the area interim protection prior to a congressional designation as wilderness were deleted. The bill being introduced today would reinstate those two important provisions to the Indian Peaks study law, now known as Public Law 92-528.

The Indian Peaks area involves a segment of unspoiled wilderness in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests directly south of Rocky Mountain National Park. It contains approximately 71,000 acres of forests which have remained in their primeval state largely due to the very ruggedness of the terrain. The peaks for which the area is named—Arapaho, Arkarre, Navajo, Kiowa, Apache, Paiute, and Ogallala—stand as sentries over a land virtually uncut by logging and agricultural clearing.

While the area is "remote" in the sense of unspoiled beauty, it also lies unusually close to a major population area. More than a million people live within an hour's driving time of the probable east and south boundaries of the area. This is both fortunate and unfortunate. While on the one hand Indian Peaks would be more accessible to more people than is usually the case with wilderness areas, the very proximity of a megalopolis brings about pressures for commercial development.

It is this pressure for development which necessitates the legislation I am introducing today. The Forest Service, to its credit, has been diligent about preserving the wilderness characteristics of the Indian Peaks area over the years. But special management is simply not enough in the long run. Statutory protection is needed at an early date.

Public Law 92-528 authorizes and directs the Forest Service to conduct the necessary reviews in order to qualify the area for statutory protection, but because of the growth pressures, it is important that this study commence right away, and that the area have statutory protection until the wilderness review process can be completed. Today's bill would give the Forest Service 2 years to complete its study and would give that part of the area which qualifies for wilderness protection an additional 3 years of statutory protection to allow the recommendation and approval procedure to run its course.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation can be considered at an early date. The people of Colorado are eager for Indian Peaks to be accorded wilderness protection, and as one who has spent time hiking through the area, I can assure all of my colleagues that Indian Peaks should be preserved in its present state for future generations.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL EULOGIZES HON. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the death on January 22 of Hon. Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President of the United States, is a tremendous loss to our Nation and to freedom-loving peoples throughout the world.

In my own city of Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley called a special meeting of the Chicago City Council where a memorial service was held on Wednesday, January 24, at 10 a.m.

The hour-long city council service was attended by many leaders of politics, business, labor, and religion, who came to pay their last respects to former President Johnson.

During the service, the fire department American Legion post presented the colors, the Chicago Children's Choir and the Bluejacket Choir of Great Lakes Naval Training Station participated, and John Cardinal Cody, archbishop of Chicago, gave the invocation.

At the conclusion of the service in Chicago, Mayor Daley, Mrs. Daley, and Col. Jack Reilly, director of special events for the city of Chicago, came to Washington, D.C., and attended the ceremony in honor of our former President in the rotunda of the Capitol Building and the memorial service at the National City Christian Church.

The program for the Chicago City Council memorial service follows:

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR FORMER PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL, SPECIAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1973, AT 10 A.M.

Call to order: Mayor Richard J. Daley.
Call for meeting read: John C. Marcini, city clerk.

Posting of colors: Color Guard—Chicago Fire Department Post, the American Legion. The National Anthem: Louis Sudler.

Invocation: His Eminence John Cardinal Cody, Archbishop of Chicago.

Selection: "Salvation Is Created," Chicago Children's Choir, Christopher Moore and Joseph Brewer—Leaders.

Reading of resolution adopted on death of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Alderman Thomas E. Keane moves for adoption of resolution.

Alderman Jack I. Sperling seconds motion for adoption.

Mayor Daley introduces for prayers: Rabbi Ralph Simon, Rodfel Zeded Congregation; Reverend Richard Keller, Beth Eden Baptist Church.

Mayor Daley presents distinguished guests who have joined the city council to pay tribute to the memory of former President Johnson.

Benediction: Father Severino Lopez, Claretian Fathers.

Selection: "The Navy Hymn," Blue Jacket Choir, Great Lakes Naval Station.

Sounding of Taps.

Retirement of Colors: Fire Department Post of American Legion Color Guard.

Benediction.
Adjournment.

PREVENT LEAD POISONING

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1973, which is aimed at detecting, curing, and preventing a disease which strikes 400,000 children. It will amend and extend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (Public Law 91-695) which expired at the end of last fiscal year.

The need for expanded programs is manifest in the statistics of sickness. Nearly 2½ million children are vulnerable to lead poisoning, because they live in substandard housing with leaded paint peeling off interior walls. Although 400,000 of them actually do become ill enough to require treatment, only 12,000 to 16,000 are treated each year.

New York City estimates that there are 30,000 children who each year suffer from lead poisoning, but fewer than 1,000 cases are reported each year. Lead poisoning is a disease endemic to the slums. Although the city outlawed the use of lead in interior paints more than 10 years ago, leaded paint still remains on walls which have been covered over with newer unleaded coats.

Many mothers are unaware of the dangers of eating lead chips and are not prepared to indicate to the physician that such dangers exist in the home. Additionally the early symptoms of lead poisoning are vague—nausea, lethargy, and crankiness—consequently both par-

ent and physician have a difficult time attributing the symptoms to their proper cause.

Even hospital treatment to remove the lead is not a completely effective means to combat lead poisoning. Simply sending a delead child back to a leaded environment where he can once more swallow peeling chips of lead-based paint is as ridiculous as curing a man of pneumonia and then forcing him out into a freezing rainstorm with no shoes, no hat, and no coat.

For those thousands not seen by a physician, the future is even bleaker; the victims who are stricken with nausea, fever, and coma may succumb to either mental retardation or even death.

Lead is a naturally occurring element and is found throughout the environment. However, the two primary sources of unwanted lead pollution are automobile emission exhaust and lead-based paint.

Prior to World War II, lead was indiscriminately used in interior paints to provide color versatility and durability. Many of these prewar homes are now slums abounding with flaking paint which is enticing to the grasp of young children. The cracked and peeling walls are more than eyesores—they are killers.

The Surgeon General has declared that levels of blood lead at or above 80 micrograms/100 milliliter should be handled as a medical emergency. The average city child harbors levels around 20 to 30 micrograms/100 milliliter was recently found to occur in 55 percent of randomly selected clinic patients at the Child Health Center in Washington, D.C. Although levels below those set as unsafe may be nonlethal, many nervous disorders and learning disabilities may in fact stem from or be augmented by even these levels of lead.

My bill would:

Provide \$45 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to award contracts and grants to screening programs in an effort to identify those children in need of treatment.

Allocate another \$50 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to assist and organize community lead hazard detection agencies.

Provide \$5 million for research into methods of covering walls painted with leaded paints with substances to make them permanently safe.

It is time we recognize that to eliminate disease we must eliminate its source. We would not have to treat the victim of the disease if we treat the cause of the disease first. Since we have clearly identified lead-based paint as a major cause of lead poisoning we must remove and repair the existing sources of the disease. We must begin by determining where hazards exist.

Clearly, where peeling paint is a health hazard in and of itself, it is often a symbol of a much larger slum maintenance problem. Unfortunately, municipalities are all too often embroiled in jurisdictional disputes and outmoded zoning regulations as well as being traditionally underfunded to carry out rigorous maintenance inspections. This is another reason why it is imperative

for the Congress to take initiative in this national problem.

The best way to deal with the problem of future lead poisoning is to curtail or prevent further use of leaded items. Although it is too late to delead paint already on house walls, it is not too late, in fact it is crucial, to take steps to lower by law the level of lead permissible in paint to 0.5 percent immediately and as of next January 1 further lower allowable levels by almost 90 to 0.06 percent. Also, we must, for the future safety of our children, prohibit the application of lead-based paint to any toy, furniture, cooking utensil, drinking utensil, or eating utensil. This bill would do just that.

There is no Federal law today which limits lead levels in paint, only FDA regulations. FDA regulations have traditionally proven weak and too easily modified by industry pressure to permit it to be the sole Federal public protector from lead poisoning caused by lead-based paint.

Identical legislation also is being introduced by Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY in the Senate. The Senate enacted the measure last year but the House took no action on it.

I am hopeful for speedy passage of this vital legislation. Last year's unanimous Senate vote of 82 to 0 is highly encouraging. If this bill does become law, it will stand as a tribute to the late Congressman Bill Ryan, of New York, who for many years fought for this type of legislation and to whom much of the credit must be given for the current awareness in the Congress and in the Nation about lead poisoning.

THE LATE HONORABLE FRANK TOWNSEND BOW

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the recent death of Representative Frank Townsend Bow of Ohio, has brought sadness to all of the Members of the House. He was an able Member of Congress, one devoted to his responsibilities, who served through 10 terms beginning with his election to the 82d Congress.

In addition to his efforts as a lawmaker, he was a lawyer who had served as general counsel to the Subcommittee on Expenditures and to the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission during the 80th Congress.

During World War II he served honorably as a war correspondent.

His was a record of distinction in which we can all be proud. But, as we express this pride in his achievements, we are saddened by the loss that has come to us through his passing.

Representative Bow achieved a record of public service that was marked by wisdom, courage and selfless devotion to America.

CONGRESSWOMAN FLORENCE P. DWYER'S FINAL REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1973

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the people of the 12th District of New Jersey have expressed their gratitude and paid tribute to Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer, my predecessor and their Representative in Congress for the past 16 years.

Early this January, Congresswoman Dwyer said goodbye to her constituency in the final issue of her "Report to the People." It is a sensitive and profound document, one which gives a straightforward impression of her distinguished career as a Member of this body.

Congresswoman Dwyer's final "Report to the People" is, in itself, a poignant tribute to her service. I wish to take this opportunity to share it with my colleagues:

CONGRESSWOMAN DWYER'S REPORT TO THE PEOPLE GOODBY

The time has come to write the last of these regular reports to you, my constituents, to close my offices in Washington and Plainfield, and to return to private life.

Last spring, when I made the decision to retire, I did so as coolly, detachedly and intellectually as possible (though not without some pain), weighing the factors, resolving the doubts, and reaching the conclusion. But now the time has come, the personal and emotional aspects seem uppermost. How do I say farewell, for instance, to tens of thousands of wonderful people with whom I've been privileged to carry on this dialogue about our public business month after month for 16 years?

In brief, it's hard to say goodbye.

Since I know of no formula for submitting this final report on my stewardship, I shall keep it as simple and straightforward as possible—summarizing some of the highlights, noting some of the disappointments, and concluding with a few observations on the future of what is still our national experiment in self-government.

But first, a word of thanks to each and every one of you—you whom I have represented at the seat of government, my colleagues in the Congress and friends, past and present, in the Executive Branch, my loyal and hard-working staff, and those who have covered my activities for the press, radio and television. Collectively, it was you who made this tour of duty possible and you have made it, for me, the most rewarding experience a person could ever hope to have. Your friendship, kindness, generosity, understanding and support—it's been all of these and more—will never be forgotten.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT

In approaching the job you gave me, the personal element has been primary, both in the service and the legislative functions of the office, because I have always believed that the ultimate test of government at all levels is whether it serves people with needs and interests and problems. One has got to care, and it has been in the caring that I have found the greatest challenge.

There has always been plenty to care about: the poor, the sick, the disabled and the jobless; older people needing housing, medical care or a supplement to their mea-

ger income; young people seeking educational opportunities; businessmen asking advice about Government contracts and local officials wanting help with Government grants; families trying to be reunited with relatives abroad; problems with passports, Social Security, unemployment compensation; servicemen, veterans, housewives, students, all seeking help or information of a thousand different kinds.

We haven't always been successful, but we've always tried to help—and been enriched in the trying.

On the legislative end of things, if I were asked to name the one effort I'm proudest to have made it would be the fight in late 1960-early 1961 in which six Republican colleagues and I joined to prevent a conservative coalition in the House from blocking in the Rules Committee President Kennedy's legislative program even before it was sent to Congress. We won that fight which resulted in reform of the Rules Committee, by the narrowest of margins, and permitted the House to consider and work its will on some of the most important legislation in history.

Other career highlights would include: passage of the first Mass Transportation demonstration program, for which I was the chief House sponsor, and subsequent expansions of the program which is now beginning to show substantial results; the ending of the costly and unjustified system of special "exemptions" (subsidies for non-qualifying projects) in housing legislation which saved taxpayers the first year alone an estimated \$750 million; the deciding vote I cast in subcommittee for the Freedom of Information Act which broke a stalemate of several years; creation of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the quietly effective agency which helped to bring the "New Federalism" to reality; my years of work for consumer protection especially in such areas as drug safety, consumer credit, and product safety; our long-term struggle for women's rights especially my role in the Equal Pay for Women Act, the Equal Rights Amendment and the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities; and my sponsorship of the highly successful housing for the elderly program.

A RENEWED COMMITMENT

Many of my legislative activities, of course, have been continuing in nature and among these I have devoted special interest and attention to civil rights, environmental protection, housing and urban development, Congressional reform, Executive Branch reorganization, drug abuse control, election finance, ethics in Government, and prison reform—all of which deserve renewed and strengthened commitment on the part of future Congresses. The welfare of the country requires it.

Closer to home, four areas of concern have given me special satisfaction: working with the City of Plainfield in a redevelopment program that has attracted national attention; obtaining authority and funds for the Elizabeth River flood control project, which is now in actual construction, and for the Rahway River flood control project, now nearing completion of the study phase; and participating in the development of Port Elizabeth and Port Newark which has brought thousands of jobs and tens of millions income to the area.

There have been disappointments, too, in my 16 years on Capitol Hill. And surpassing all of them has been our tragic failure to end the war in Vietnam, a failure now compounded by what the Pentagon concedes has been the most destructive bombing campaign in the history of warfare. By any standard, moral or pragmatic, the bombing seems to me to be totally without justification. Coming at a time when we've virtually withdrawn from Vietnam and when we contend that the South Vietnamese are now able to

defend themselves, it seems wholly counterproductive: disrupting negotiations, stiffening North Vietnam's resolve, increasing the involvement of Soviet Russia and Communist China, increasing the number of POW's rather than hastening their release, and exposing us to the moral condemnation of the world.

Perhaps more than any previous decision of the war, this bombing offensive dramatizes both the brutality and the futility of the U. S. role in Southeast Asia. No benefit could possibly outweigh the human and moral and economic costs.

By this standard, other disappointments look almost trivial. But they are, nonetheless, real. The last minute failure of this Congress to complete action on our Consumer Agency bill and the opposition of entrenched House committee chairman which killed the President's reorganization proposals this year not only represent the loss of important and constructive legislation but they also reflect tactical or procedural failures, failures of the system. Neither defeat was necessary for I believe potential majorities existed for both bills. Losing on the merits is one thing; losing because the legislative process is not working properly is doubly regrettable.

TO THE FUTURE

Which leads me, finally, to the future. If it's possible to distill nearly a generation of legislative experience into a single conviction, it would be this: the need for reform, reform as a continuing process rather than an occasional response to crisis.

As a general principle, I am a believer in tuning and tinkering as opposed to more drastic surgery in the effort to reform and reshape one government. To be adequate, however, marginal and incremental changes (tuning) must be applied as soon as the need is recognized, which, in turn, requires continuing study and evaluation of the Government's structure and procedures.

The key to success wherever reform is needed—campaign finance, Congressional procedures, taxes, Federal program management, prisons, etc.—lies in making reform more systematic, a regularized, high-priority activity. And as reform succeeds, so will our experiment in self-government—government that will respond to needs, reflect citizens' values, and deserve the peoples' respect.

My one hope is that I've helped move us a little closer to that objective.

FRANK BOW

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in paying tribute to our departed colleague Frank Bow. Others have given the details of his long and most distinguished public career. I heartily endorse their praise of his personal and professional accomplishments. I will always remember Frank as a warm and helpful friend over two decades. I can also testify that no one in this House was more knowledgeable in the field of maritime affairs and the American merchant marine had no more staunch defender. We all knew Frank would not be with us in the House this year, but I had promised myself a visit to Panama and Ambassador Frank Bow. I am sad indeed that I will not be able to enjoy that visit.

BANGLADESH, 1 YEAR AFTER; POW'S AND THE FOOD CRISIS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while the Bangladesh government seeks food to feed its "liberated" peoples, Pakistanis demonstrate in Washington to gain the freedom of 93,000 of their fellow countrymen who continue to be held prisoners in Bangladesh.

Some may think it strange that a country which seeks food for its starving people would continue to hold military and civilian prisoners and insist that the prisoners are being well treated.

Reportedly, U.S. aid through the United Nations Relief Organization totaled \$328 million in 1972 and is expected to be \$60 million in 1973. Yet, 93,000 Pakistanis are still being held in captivity in Bangladesh under threat of politically expedient war crime trials—even though the government admits that only 250 purported war criminals have been designated. I insert the related news clippings to follow:

[From the Washington Post, January 15, 1973]

PAKISTANIS PROTEST ON PRISONERS

About 100 Pakistanis held an hour-long demonstration at Sheridan Circle NW yesterday to protest the retention by India of 90,000 prisoners taken in the India-Pakistan war that ended a year ago last month.

They charged that Indian guards have slain 34 prisoners of war and have wounded an unknown number of others recently. A statement issued to reporters said the prisoners had inadequate food and medical care and that "often they have been subjected to collective punishment and primitive form of torture."

Police did not permit the Pakistanis to approach the Indian Embassy, which is two blocks from Sheridan Circle at 2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW.

A spokesman for the Indian Embassy told The Washington Post that all the prisoners, of whom 15,000 are civilians, are being "very well looked after" and that "they have all the amenities they require."

On Dec. 23, The Washington Post reported that an inspection team from the International Committee of the Red Cross had said that 15 Pakistani prisoners had been shot to death and that more than 20 had been wounded by Indian guards in October.

Last week, Field Marshal Sam H. F. J. Manekshaw told The Washington Post in New Delhi that the Red Cross reports were "damned lies" and "balderdash." Manekshaw is the commander of the Indian Army.

Yesterday's demonstrators began their protest by attending services at the Islamic Center Mosque, 2551 Massachusetts Ave. NW., and then walking to Sheridan Circle.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 18, 1972]

BANGLADESH: CRISIS LOOMS AFTER A YEAR

(By Lewis M. Simons)

DACCA, Dec. 17.—Propped up by massive worldwide support, Bangladesh has survived its first year. Now, the props are going to be kicked away and the new nation will be put to the test of standing on its own feet.

The main prop since India defeated Pakistan last Dec. 16 and handed Bangladesh its independence has been the United Nations Relief Organization Dacca (UNROD).

The organization has administered over \$1 billion in relief and been solely responsible for distributing 2.5 million tons of grain.

Despite pleadings by Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib Rahman, UNROD will leave Bangladesh next March 1, just as the country will be hit by the full impact of a massive food shortage caused by this year's severe drought. The harvest is again estimated to have fallen 2.5 million tons short of requirements.

"The U.N. thinks the emergency is over," Sheikh Mujib said in an interview with The Washington Post. "It is not."

Food is not Bangladesh's only problem. The reverse side of the food shortage coin is overpopulation in the comparatively small territory supporting 75 million persons around the lower reaches of the Ganges River.

Another of the country's many major problems is large-scale corruption linked with the lack of trained administrators. As the province of East Pakistan, Bangladesh was run as a virtual colony of West Pakistan, 1,000 miles away, and Bengalis were a relative rarity in top positions in their own country.

U.N. VIEW

The view of the U.N. group, expressed by one of the officials who will remain in Dacca to run normal development programs, is that "relief, like first aid, must eventually come to an end. That time has come."

The two mainstays of Bangladesh in its painful first year, the United States and India, will not provide the same breadth of support as they have until now.

"When peace comes to Vietnam," Mujib said, "I'm afraid the United States will turn all its attention to aid and reconstruction there. We are happy for the long-suffering people of Vietnam, but this is a bad thing for us."

U.S. aid, which totalled \$328 million this year, will drop to a maximum of \$60 million next year, according to a U.S. diplomatic source.

India, which contributed a budget-straining \$248 million, is now suffering from its own drought and famine.

"They cannot expect one more ounce of food from us," said a senior Indian diplomat. "We have given until it hurts—severely—and now we must look after ourselves."

With wheat in worldwide shortage, Bangladesh has already gone into the commercial market and is buying 600,000 tons of wheat and rice at high cost. According to one reliable source, the government has spent about \$62 million of its \$200 million foreign reserves for the grain.

Half of the total has been sold by an American firm, Continental Grain Corp. of New York. But an undetermined amount has been bought from West Pakistan and is being shipped by way of Singapore, where Pakistani markings on the bags are removed. This indicates the seriousness of the country's food crisis.

"We have had serious problems for two long years," Sheikh Mujib said. "This year we are having drought. Before that there was the cyclone, and then of course the bloody war. This has caused untold human misery to my people. We hope all people who love humanity will help us."

While the food shortage is the most worrisome of the problems facing Mujib and his countrymen as they mark the first anniversary of their liberation, the many others include:

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

Corruption among government officials and workers of the ruling Awami League is rampant.

Young people, disillusioned with Mujib's failure to deliver the Golden Bengal he had promised, are taking to crime, often using weapons they used against the Pakistani army during the war.

Bangladesh villagers and townspeople, repelled by corrupt workers of the ruling Awami League, have killed 550 of them in the last few months.

With the nation's first elections set for next March 7, political violence has taken a sudden upsurge, with Awami League and opposition workers battling each other at public rallies.

Prices of food, clothing and basic commodities have levelled off after soaring to unprecedented heights a few months ago, but are still out of reach of most of the nation's 75 million people.

One year after Pakistan surrendered, 93,000 military and civilian prisoners are still being held by the "Joint Command" of India and Bangladesh. Mujib must soon decide whether and when he will hold war crime trials, as he has repeatedly promised his people.

Bangladesh is holding some 400,000 to 500,000 members of the Bihari minority, many of them in wretched refugee camps. Many want to go to Pakistan; Pakistan is holding between 300,000 and 400,000 Bengalis, many of whom could help the new nation streamline its bumbling civil service and strengthen its pitiable armed forces.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

"Other young people, some of whom fought in the Mukti Bahini Guerrilla force and others who declared themselves 'freedom fighters' after the smoke of battle cleared, are wreaking havoc in Dacca and other cities and towns. Many people in the capital are afraid to go out after dark, even in their cars. Armed gangs of young 'freedom fighters' halt drivers at gunpoint and force them to give up their vehicles. According to more than one source, many of these cars are to be found in the driveways of Awami League officials."

In the rural areas of the river-veined country, villagers are increasingly taking revenge on Awami League workers who have hoarded food grains and otherwise taken advantage of their power at the local level.

The government is unable to cope with the crime wave, either in the cities or the villages, because the police force is terribly under strength. "We even had to outfit them in Indian uniforms," Information Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury said in an interview.

Other armed men wearing Indian uniforms are the troops of the recently formed Jatiya Rukki Bahini or National Defense Force. They also carry Indian assault rifles, continue to be trained by Indian officers, despite denials, and are by far the smartest troops among the country's ragtag armed forces.

According to several foreign observers, Mujib formed the Bukki Bahini from among men whose loyalty to him personally is proven. He has also formed the Judo (Youth) League, to counter the growing anti-Mujib elements in the colleges and universities.

PRICE OF RICE

High food prices and shortages of essential commodities have become an established fact of life. Rice, which sold for \$6.50 per 70-pound measure before the war, has now levelled off at \$10 after hitting a high of \$14 three months ago.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals are in extremely short supply.

"We have nothing," a Dacca pharmacist said, "not the simplest tin of aspirins or vital antibiotics."

The shortages are affecting city dwellers and peasants alike.

"In a village, toilet paper is a luxury," said one middle class Dacca housewife. "But to my family, it is a necessity. Now we're tearing up newspapers."

The villagers are making do with short supplies of kerosene, the basic cooking fuel, mustard oil and the one or two other mainstays of existence in rural Bengal.

One of the touchiest issues facing Mujib, both inside Bangladesh and internationally,

is the pending war crime trials of Pakistani prisoners.

The United States and Britain have advised Mujib that trials of large numbers of the 73,000 military and 20,000 civilian prisoners would cause Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto unmanageable problems among his own demoralized population and could seriously damage peace negotiations on the subcontinent.

INFORMATION MINISTER

Information Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury revealed in an interview that the government "has designated 250 war criminals and these people will be tried." Investigations are continuing, Chowdhury added.

Mujib's position on the POWs is that the "Joint Command is within its rights under the Geneva Conventions in continuing to hold them because hostilities have not stopped. 'There is still hostility between Pakistan and Bangladesh.'"

Mujib refused to disclose any details of his plans for war crimes trials except to say, "We must hold them."

India and Bangladesh would release those POWs not found guilty of war crimes "when hostilities end," he said. "That means when Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh as a sovereign nation and when they return my 400,000 Bengalis."

Asked why he didn't negotiate with Bhutto for an exchange of "his Bengalis" and the Biharis in Bangladesh, Mujib said he was willing to let the Biharis go to Pakistan but that it was not his place to negotiate.

"We conducted a poll of the Biharis, and 153,000 opted for Pakistan," he said. "The Red Cross and the United Nations should take them to Pakistan and they should bring my Bengalis back. There is no need for me to discuss this with Mr. Bhutto."

Red Cross officials, who oversee Bihari refugee camps, said Pakistan has not exhibited any interest in receiving them.

The Biharis originally came to them in East Pakistan from the Indian state of Bihar when the subcontinent was divided into India and Pakistan in 1947.

Many were accused of collaborating with the Pakistan army during the bitter nine-month liberation struggle last year. Since the defeat of Pakistan, they have been given refuge under International Red Cross supervision.

An unknown number were killed by vengeful Bengalis in the early days after the war. "Now we are no longer being killed physically," said a young Bihari man in the stinking, filthy, jam-packed refugee camp at Mohammadpur, a Dacca suburb. "Now we are being killed off economically, socially, and culturally."

Several Biharis in Mohammadpur and also at the barbed-wire enclosed camp at the Adamjee jute mill 15 miles south of the city said virtually every Bihari—or "stranded Pakistanis" as they are now calling themselves—desperately wants to go to Pakistan.

Told that all but the wealthiest Biharis who had fled to Pakistan, by bribing Bangladesh immigration officials, were living in camps similar to the ones here, several young men said they could not believe it.

"How can this be?" a former schoolteacher asked. "We are Pakistanis too. Surely, our brothers would want us with them. Perhaps it is only President Bhutto who does not want us." Red Cross officials said there was "very little hope" that the Biharis could be reintegrated into Bangladesh, at least not in the foreseeable future. Camp inmates concurred. "There cannot be any jobs for us when there are no jobs for Bengalis," one former railway worker said.

However, because the railways were largely run by Biharis before the war and not enough Bengalis are trained to take over the work the government has sent more than 1,000

Bihari workers back to their jobs at the Syedpur rail yards. There have been violent incidents, a Red Cross worker said, but the government has not taken any further steps. "This government is unpredictable," he said.

What is predictable is that the government and people of Bangladesh face another year of hardship and deprivation. No serious observer any longer predicts, as many did one year ago, that the nation would collapse. Countries like this one are too close to the survival line in the best of times to collapse.

Furthermore, the government has made some gains: Friday, a 93-page national constitution was signed. Mujib appears to be committed to democratic socialism. No one has starved to death.

EDUCATION REVENUE SHARING

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, the children of America are being deprived of quality education in many of our Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

Our educators are finding it is more complicated, more time consuming, and more frustrating to fill out applications for the myriad Federal grants now available to them than it is to actually operate the programs.

Schools in low-income districts have virtually given up applying for special Federal grants to education because they cannot afford the specialists to labor hours over each application. Meanwhile, our wealthy areas are soaking up the Federal dollars aimed for the poor because they can afford such specialists.

Five years ago, we were warned by a special subcommittee on education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, in their study of the U.S. Office of Education, that education legislation passed in Congress and the administration of those programs were increasingly creating problems of confusion, delay, and unnecessary paperwork for those beneficiaries that could afford the luxury of applying for the special programs.

After half a decade, we continue to approve grant legislation without heeding their warning. Last year, it was reported there were 38 separate authorizations in support of instruction, 37 in support of low-income pupils, and 22 in support of reading instruction.

The categorical approach is not the effective method to fund our schools. Rather, in its place, we must strengthen our education by providing a share of the Nation's revenues to States and local educational agencies to assist them in carrying out programs they identify in their districts in need of funds reflecting areas of national concern.

I have proposed such a bill which returns to local authorities the decision-making powers they inherently own and the funds they so severely lack.

This single education revenue sharing program would replace some 33 Federal formula grants in the elementary and secondary fields for five broad na-

tional purposes: education of the disadvantaged, the handicapped, vocational education, assistance for schools in Federally affected areas, and supporting educational materials and services.

At a conference of California educators and White House staff I held last year to discuss a previous proposal for education revenue sharing, participants overwhelmingly endorsed the measure. However, they urged two important changes which I have incorporated into this legislation.

I have strengthened this year's proposal by incorporating the educators' suggestions into my bill. No longer will the Governor of each State be responsible for the program, but rather the State legislatures. Also upon the educators' recommendations, an evaluatory stage has been included to test the effectiveness of the revenue sharing.

With our national budget crisis, it is likely some successful educational programs will be trimmed in the next budget—including bilingual education, title III funds for innovative programs, impact aid funds, and others. My bill will allow those programs to continue.

Funding education adequately must be a top priority for this Congress. Our local tax bases can be stressed no further and categorical grants are not doing the job. The crisis is upon us, and our children are the victims.

Through education revenue sharing we guarantee our children's learning experiences will not be the scapegoat of our national financial problems.

THE DILIGENT STUDY OF WOMEN

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Geri Joseph, now a contributing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, formerly held high party offices in the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the national Democratic Party. She is an astute observer of politics in the narrow and conventional sense of the term. But she also writes perceptively about the developments in our society that will have great impact on what our country will be in the future.

Not the least of these influences is the women's liberation movement and Ms. Joseph recently wrote a column about the burgeoning movement to study woman qua woman. Ms. Joseph quotes 1914 vintage Walter Lippmann to the effect that an active women's movement will have far-reaching results. Her column which follows my remarks, clearly illustrates that the ideas stemming from this movement are important and necessary, in Lippmann's words, to "laying the real foundation for the modern world."

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 21, 1973]

THE DILIGENT EXAMINATION OF WOMEN (By Geri Joseph)

Women have been with us for as long as men. So says the observant general editor

of the current Journal of Social Issues. But the gentleman goes on to add a less obvious, more significant fact. While the female of the species has been equally present, the study of women—their capabilities, life role, their potential—has been "grossly deficient."

The editor is right, but at the rate things are changing, he will not be right for long. Suddenly the study of women is very de rigueur, a substantial and growing part of the fallout from the Women's Liberation Movement. Jobs, education, family roles and woman herself are under scrutiny.

On campuses across the nation, about 800 undergraduate courses in women's studies are being offered this year, an increase that must be close to 100 percent from a mere five years ago. The Ford Foundation, which like most large foundations responds to trends, just allocated an additional \$500,000 for a variety of programs related to the study of women.

In numerous surveys, a long list of questions is being asked, such as, why are more and more women working outside the home? (The answer, according to one University of Michigan study: to earn money, just as men do.) And at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, a new study will try to determine why women who make up about 20 percent of labor-union membership, play so small a part in the union hierarchy.

Every month, a score of meetings take place, focused on that emerging human being—woman. Women's role in the business world and higher education are two popular topics. Women and their place in religion is another. ("If you look closely at the Christian church," Dean Krister Stendahl of Harvard Divinity School remarked, "you'll find only one honored category with a heavy representation of women—that's the saints. And the reason is that the only qualification for membership is quality.")

As a matter of fact, so much studying is going on that a few faint-hearted feminists are getting a little nervous. Something may turn up to halt the march toward equal rights. It seems an unlikely fear. But in any event, there is no stopping this diligent examination.

Recently, a two-day meeting on "The Destiny of Women" was held on the Gustavus Adolphus College campus at St. Peter, Minn. This was the annual Nobel conference, initiated by the college in 1963 and never before concerned with women. For that matter, until this year no woman speaker appeared among the guest lecturers.

At the 1973 gathering, however, the capitulation was total: All five speakers were women.

Dr. Eleanor Maccoby, a psychologist, told of research in the development of sex differences in intellect and behavior, and Dr. Beatrix Hamburg, a gentle-voiced psychiatrist from Stanford University, spoke on the biology of sex differences.

"There are no sex differences in intelligence. Boys are better at some things, girls are better at others," Dr. Maccoby said. "But all human behavior is subject to social pressures. I hope there will not be pressures to make men and women more alike, but I can only applaud the current trend of experimentation. Too many pressures in the past acted to keep women from developing their own abilities."

Dr. Hamburg emphasized that many traits ascribed to women—such as dependence and passiveness—are a reflection of what society expects. "It is generally expected, for example, that women will be protected." But she urged the debunking of myths, and added, "Biological behavior is not rigid and inflexible. Humans have the capacity to learn."

Dr. Mary Daly, one of the rare theologians among women, spoke with icy, ironic intensity on "Scapegoat Religion and the Sacrifice of Women." In a long and erudite speech, she excoriated "patriarchal religion" for be-

stowing its blessings on a "planetary sexual caste system."

And from Johnnie Tillmon, a humorous, canny black woman, a leader of the National Welfare Rights Organization, came a not-so-gentle poke at her white sisters even as she expressed support for the liberation movement. "I know white women are being exploited and in some ways may be oppressed. But to compare their plight with blacks in America—men, women and children—is like comparing a pebble falling on your head with a big rock falling on your head. One can hurt you a little. The other can do you in."

But it was Rep. Martha Griffiths of Michigan, traveling undaunted through the worst blizzard of the Minnesota winter, who won a standing ovation from an audience of several thousand, mostly young men and women who came from high schools, colleges and universities in the seven-state Upper Midwest.

She won their approval with a ringing defense of the Equal Rights Amendment, which she helped steer through the Congress last year. She cited examples of unequal treatment experienced by women, and reminded her listeners. "Women are last hired and first fired. Just look at the monetary rewards society gives for jobs, and then you'll really know who the last-class people are."

In spite of the conference theme, it was not so much women's destiny as their past that got the speaker's attention, perhaps in the belief that to know the past is the beginning of both wisdom and action.

And while the five women differed greatly in their interests, their education and their work, they agreed on two basic points: The differences between men and women should not be used as barriers to a full life, and neither sex should be locked into limited, stereotyped roles.

Clearly, the study of women has only begun, and not all its results are predictable. But as long ago as 1914, Walter Lippmann, a man not noted for revolutionary or militant beliefs, wrote this: "The effect of the woman's movement will accumulate with the generations. The results are bound to be so far-reaching that we can hardly guess them today. For we are tapping a reservoir of possibilities when women begin to use not only their generalized womanliness, but their special abilities."

"The awakening of women points straight to the discipline of cooperation. And so it is laying the real foundations for the modern world. . . . The old family with its dominating father, its submissive and amateurish mother, produced invariably men who had little sense of a common life and women who were jealous of an enlarging civilization. It is this that feminism comes to correct, and that is why its promise reaches far beyond the present bewilderment."

ARTIFICIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN OIL IMPORTS MUST BE ABOLISHED: NEW ENGLAND FACES FRIGID WINTER CRISIS WITH RATIONING AND HIGHER FUEL COSTS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, with more frigid weather in store, Massachusetts residents face another heating crisis next week with reports out of Boston today that available supplies of low-sulfur residual oil in the State will be exhausted by next Tuesday.

Also, I am appalled at further reports that large Massachusetts distributors are preparing to ration fuel oil this weekend. I think it is downright imbecilic for New Englanders to have to live from fuel oil crisis to fuel crisis on a year-in and year-out basis, because of artificial Government regulations which produce nothing more than higher and higher rigged fuel costs for the consumer.

Mr. Speaker, the President's proclamation of January 17 did substantially relax oil import program restrictions, but only on a temporary winter basis. This was an important step in a direction which the New England congressional delegation has been urging on the administration.

However, we in New England cannot continue to keep our fingers crossed and hope and pray for balmy and temperate weather to rescue us from the perennial winter oil shortages. What must be done immediately is the total abolishment of all quotas and restrictions on the importation of foreign oil. As one of the sponsors of H.R. 428 to terminate the oil import program, I urge the administration to take such action now.

Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks at this point the Boston Globe article of today quoting David Freeman, director of the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project, to the effect that this winter's so-called energy crisis was manufactured by the Washington bureaucracy and could have been averted with the stroke of a pen; and the perceptive and enlightening Washington Post editorial of today entitled "Fuel Oil and Import Quotas":

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 26, 1973]

FUEL OIL AND IMPORT QUOTAS

The administration's gingerly and cautious expansion of oil import quotas was a gesture in the right direction. But it is not likely to have any very profound effect on fuel oil supplies. Presumably the White House wanted to buy a little time while it considers what to do next. President Nixon is preparing a message on energy policy, to appear later this winter. But the sudden and unexpected shortages of fuel oil, in many parts of the country, do not instill great confidence in the administration's command of the subject.

The heating oil shortage is owned essentially to the same reasons as the natural gas shortages that preceded it and the gasoline shortages that may develop this spring. The gas and oil industry is heavily regulated in this country, by a great variety of authorities with differing purposes. The market for energy is changing rapidly, as the economy grows. The shortages appear because the regulators cannot keep up with the changes in the market.

Misconceived regulation of natural gas has resulted in gas shortages throughout the Northeast and the Midwest. In response, a number of industries have switched from gas to fuel oil, contributing to the unanticipated demand for oil. Now the federal authorities are leaning on the refineries to produce more fuel oil and less gasoline, while the national stocks of gasoline have also been declining. The country's demand for petroleum products has in fact outrun domestic production altogether. But the country's ability to import is still sharply limited by highly restrictive import quotas, imposed in 1959 to protect domestic producers and keep prices high.

The White House took two steps last week. It suspended the import quotas on heating oil for four months, and it expanded crude oil import quotas for the rest of the year.

Lifting the fuel oil quotas for a period as short as four months is an extremely limited remedy, for the major international suppliers operate under much longer contracts. This brief suspension will probably get us through the rest of the winter without disaster. Then what? If the old quotas are imposed again, there will be no opportunity to rebuild stocks before next winter. It used to be routine to replace supplies over the summer. But utilities are increasingly relying on light fuel oil to generate electricity, and the demand for electricity rises to a peak in the summer.

As for the expansion of crude oil quotas, which permits imports to increase by 65 percent for the rest of 1973, it will keep the American refineries running closer to capacity production. But it is, again, very much an interim answer to a question that is going to be with us for a long time. It gets us around the next corner, but no farther. Greater reliance on imported crude oil is the obvious solution for the coming years. But the country will need greatly increased port and refining facilities. The oil industry says that it cannot make the enormous investments required for these facilities until two public issues are settled. First, the country must make up its mind on environmental standards for fuel. Second, the federal policy on oil imports has to be settled permanently. Ad hocing along, four months or a year at a time, is not an adequate basis for the multi-billion-dollar investments that lie before the oil companies. Clear public decisions are now necessary, not for the sake of the oil companies but for the sake of their customers. They are entitled to a stable supply of a vital commodity.

The public interest would now be served best by a firm commitment to high standards of environmental protection, and the abolition of all import quotas.

[From the Boston Globe, Jan. 26, 1973]

FORD FOUNDATION RESEARCHER WARNS CONSUMERS OF "FLEEING"—IMPORTED RESTRICTIONS BLAMED FOR WINTER FUEL SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON.—A Ford Foundation researcher yesterday blamed this winter's fuel shortages on President Nixon's refusal to end present oil import restrictions and said the shortages may be setting up consumers for a fleeing.

"The 'energy crisis' could well serve as smoke-screen for a massive exercise in picking the pocket of the American consumer to the tune of billions of dollars a year," said David Freeman, director of the Ford Foundation energy policy project.

"We have no energy crisis, but there are problems galore," Freeman said in a speech before the Consumer Federation of America's consumer assembly.

Airlines and truckers have reported they face disruption of schedules because of fuel shortages. Schools and factories in the Midwest and Rocky Mountains have had to close for lack of heat.

"This winter's so-called energy crisis was manufactured right here in Washington," said Freeman. "It could have been averted with the stroke of a pen."

Freeman referred to Mr. Nixon's rejection three years ago of a Cabinet-level task force recommendation to scrap the oil import quota system. The system, which restricts the amount of oil which can be imported, should have been replaced by tariffs to increase supplies and drive down prices, the task force said.

"The nation can keep warm, get to work and keep industry humming with about one third less energy than is presently consumed," Freeman said.

Freeman served as an assistant to the chairman of the Federal Power Commission during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

The White House had no immediate comment on his speech.

Mr. Nixon eased the restriction earlier this month by exempting heating oil from the quotas and allowing a 51 percent increase in the amount of all petroleum which can be imported.

Despite the action, Freeman said, industry and government proposals for ending energy shortages include continuation of the import quotas, removal of controls on natural gas prices and accelerated strip mining of coal.

As an alternative to hefty price increases, Freeman proposed scraping the oil import quotas, initiating programs to trim energy consumption and spurring research into additional energy sources.

Meanwhile a Boston utility executive urged yesterday a restoration of energy self-sufficiency on a national plan with man-on-the-moon sophistication.

Eli Goldston, president of the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, proposed in Pittsburgh prompt action to revitalize domestic energy resources and the transportation elements that accompany them.

"It has become obvious that the transition of the United States from a largely self-sufficient energy position to an import-dependent nation has come about through unintended and unanticipated consequences of good intentions," Goldston said.

PROBE INTO POOR MAIL SERVICE SET FOR FLORIDA

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, recently I have received many complaints from my constituents regarding the delivery of mail in my congressional district and throughout Florida during the Christmas season.

As a result of these complaints, I contacted the U.S. Postal Service to advise it of the many delays and asked that it investigate this matter.

I have now been advised that in response to this contact, the U.S. Postal Service will begin a thorough study of its operations in Florida. Moreover, instructions on improving delivery in Florida have been issued to all major post offices which dispatch mail to Florida.

While this program is just beginning, the Postal Service advises me that future delays of the nature which occurred at Christmas should not reoccur once the entire program is operating at full efficiency. I am hopeful that this will be the case so that mail delivery not just in Florida, but all across the country, will be improved to meet the standards all of us expect.

In order to bring the details of the program to the attention of my colleagues, I am including an article from the St. Petersburg Times which was carried in its January 20 edition:

MAIL SPEEDUP PLAN ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON.—In response to complaints from Pinellas County residents, the U.S. Postal Service has announced a program to speed up mail delivery in Florida, U.S. Rep. C. W. Bill Young, R-Seminole, said Friday.

Young said he presented the Postal Service with documented cases of mail delays based on complaints from his constituents.

A large number of complaints, both to Young and to The Times, have been from residents in the area served by the Largo Post Office, which had a backlog of mail during the Christmas holidays. It has been given permission to hire six additional permanent employees to help speed mail service.

Young said the Postal Service will make a study to determine where the greatest problems exist and apply additional manpower where it is needed.

Charles H. Fritz, congressional liaison officer for the Postal Service, said that during the next few weeks all aspects of Postal Service operations in Florida will be studied.

All major post offices will be required to report to regional headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., each morning on the status of mail processing operations. The regional office has been instructed to send additional manpower where it is needed.

In addition, major post offices throughout the country are being instructed to sort mail destined for Florida into a larger number of categories. This will allow mail from the North to arrive closer to its destination.

"While the Postal Service is no longer under the direct control of Congress, I am pleased that it has responded to our call to improve service in Florida," Young said.

THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON SPACE CENTER

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, since the news flashed around the world last Monday afternoon of President Lyndon Johnson's death, people who knew him have been recounting the achievements of this great leader. The newspapers and the television screens and the radio airwaves have been filled with the recounting of his long and dedicated services to the people as a Congressman, a U.S. Senator, Vice President, and President.

It is fitting that we do whatever possible to keep the memory of this public service alive and before the people of the world. As we all know, President Johnson's work covered a fantastically wide range, but he was extremely proud of the leadership which he provided to our highly successful space program. His efforts to push the U.S. space program forward began while he served in the Senate and continued while he was Vice President and President. Many of the major milestones of the space program were accomplished during this period.

Therefore, I am proposing that the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Tex., be renamed the Lyndon Baines Johnson Space Center.

A joint resolution to accomplish this has been introduced in the U.S. Senate by our distinguished colleague from Texas, Senator LLOYD BENTSEN. I shall introduce an identical resolution in the House on the next legislative day.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD at this point a copy of remarks which Senator BENTSEN made when he proposed this new honor for our late President.

I also place in the RECORD a copy of the text of the resolution which Senator

BENTSEN introduced and which I shall introduce on the next legislative day in the House:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE LLOYD BENTSEN

Mr. President, I am today introducing a joint resolution to change the name of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas to the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center.

No President has been more closely identified with the creation and the operation of America's space program than Lyndon Johnson.

His interest in space started during his years in the Senate, long before America put its first satellite in orbit.

As Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee in the late fifties, he chaired hearings on the appropriate American response to the Russian sputnik. As a result of these hearings, the Senate Special Committee on Science and Astronautics was established. Lyndon Johnson served as Chairman of that Committee from January 1958 through August, 1958 and conducted hearings which led to the establishment of the permanent Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

He served as Chairman of that Committee from August of 1958 until he left the Senate to become Vice President in January of 1961.

John F. Kennedy recognized the Vice President's long association with the space program and appointed him the Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, a creature of the Executive Branch, which was responsible for coordinating all of the aeronautical and space activities of our executive agencies.

President Kennedy also asked his Vice President to be in charge of a panel to determine what could be done to close the "missile gap", a major issue during the campaign of 1960.

From the studies on this issue came a recommendation from the Vice President that the United States should make an effort to go to the moon in the 1960's. And, of course, the Apollo Program, which landed an American on the moon, led to the establishment of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

During his Presidency, Lyndon Johnson continued his keen interest in the space program. The entire series of Gemini flights was flown during the Johnson years, and the Apollo program, through Apollo 8 was successfully completed.

When Lyndon Johnson left the White House, Frank Borman and his crew had already completed their flight around the moon, setting the stage for the manned landing in July, 1969.

Mr. President, Lyndon Johnson knew the space program from its early beginnings and he lived to see his vision of that program accomplished.

I believe that his interest in space grew from his sense of challenge and his absolute belief in America's destiny. He believed that this country could do anything it set out to do, and, with his support America marshaled the greatest scientific team the world has ever known and harnessed its talents to achieve one of mankind's greatest adventures.

But he did not see space as something "out there", unrelated to life on this planet. As with most men of vision, he had the ability to see beyond the spectacular, momentary achievements of space exploration to the time when the knowledge we gain from space can be put to use in improving the quality of life on Earth.

Mr. President, Lyndon Johnson is one of the Fathers of our space program. The legislation I introduce today seeks to honor him for his role in that great effort.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE THE MANNED SPACE CRAFT CENTER IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, AS THE LYNDON B. JOHNSON SPACE CENTER IN HONOR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Whereas, President Lyndon B. Johnson was one of the first of our National leaders to recognize the long-range benefits of an intensive space exploration effort;

Whereas, President Lyndon B. Johnson was one of the first of our National leaders Chairman of the Special Committee on Science and Astronautics which gave the initial direction to the U.S. space effort;

Whereas, President Johnson as Vice President of the United States, served as Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council which recommended the goals for the manned space program;

Whereas, President Johnson for five years as President of the United States, bore ultimate responsibility for the development of the Gemini and Apollo programs which resulted in man's first landing on the moon;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Manned Space Craft Center, located in Houston, Texas, shall hereafter be known and designated as the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center. Any reference to such facility in any law, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed a reference to it as the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center.

LEGISLATION TO FACILITATE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, there is talk in the air of massive reductions in the number of Federal employees. This makes even more urgent the need to facilitate the opportunities for the voluntary retirement of Federal employees.

Therefore, I hope for quick consideration and passage of my bill to allow a Federal employee to voluntarily retire upon reaching a combined 80 in years of age and years of service.

Present law basically provides for voluntary retirement at age 60 with 20 years of service or at age 55 with 30 years service. But there are an increasing number of particular occupations which have been granted liberalized retirement benefits. My bill would provide for uniform retirement benefits for all Federal employees.

This bill, of course, would not compel Federal employees to retire at the 80-point mark in his career, but would provide for an orderly system, and fair and equitable application to all Federal employees.

Additionally, the bill also provides for an employee who has completed 25 years of service or who is at least 50 with 20 years of service to retire voluntarily during a major reduction-in-force at his facility or agency—with a 1-percent reduction in annuity for each year below age 55.

Mr. Speaker, I include the entire text of the bill at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3024

To amend the age and service requirements for immediate retirement under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (3) of section 8331 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting the word "and" at the end of subparagraph (A);

(2) by striking out subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(B) remuneration for service performed as an employee to whom this subchapter applies;";

(3) by striking out "overtime pay,"; and

(4) by striking out "pay given in addition to the base pay of the position as fixed by law or regulation except as provided by subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph,".

SEC. 2. Section 8336 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) An employee who is separated from the service after attaining an age plus service aggregating at least 80 years is entitled to an annuity.";

(2) by striking out subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), respectively;

(3) by amending redesignated subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) An employee who is separated from the service—

"(1) involuntarily, except by removal for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency; or

"(2) while his agency, or subdivision thereof, is undergoing a major reduction in force, as determined by the Commission, and who is serving in such geographic areas as may be designated by the Commission;

after completing 25 years of service or after becoming 50 years of age and completing 20 years of service is entitled to an annuity.";

and

(4) by amending the second sentence of redesignated subsection (f) to read as follows: "A Member who is separated from the service after attaining an age plus service aggregating at least 80 years is entitled to an annuity.".

SEC. 3. (a) Section 8339(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "8336(c)" and inserting "8336(b)" in lieu thereof.

(b) Section 8339(h) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(h) The annuity computed under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this section for an employee or Member retiring under section 8336 (a), (c), or (f), or section 8338(b) of this title is reduced by 1/12 of 1 percent for each full month the employee or Member is under 55 years of age at the date of separation.".

SEC. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the date of enactment.

(b) The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall become effective at the beginning of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after the ninetieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

SENATE—Monday, January 29, 1973

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by Hon. SAM NUNN, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

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

Eternal Father, we thank Thee for all peacemakers of the world, for the patience, persistence, and skill of negotiators and chiefs of state through turbulent and testing hours. We thank Thee too for the quiet, unseen influences which have shaped human destiny and for the prayers which have ascended from humble and trustful hearts. We thank Thee for those who have given their utmost in sacrificial service to this Nation. We thank Thee for joyous homecomings and pray for Thy healing presence in homes where there will be no homecoming.

O Thou Supreme Lord and Guide, enable Thy servants here and elsewhere to set a course for this Nation which unites all men in one transcendent dedication to justice, righteousness, and peace.

We pray in His name, who is Prince of Peace. 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 29, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. SAM NUNN, a Senator from the State of Georgia,

to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. NUNN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

THE BUDGET, 1974—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. NUNN) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations: