

Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3321. A bill to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of certain materials to minors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3322. A bill to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of salacious advertising; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3323. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of material harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3324. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to change the age and service requirements with respect to the retirement of Justices and judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3325. A bill to provide for the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California to hold court at Santa Ana, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3326. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations which shall have jurisdiction over certain labor disputes in industries substantially affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3327. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the issuance to certain persons of judicial orders to appear for the purpose of conducting nontestimonial identification procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3328. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide that a person found guilty of willfully failing to appear as required while charged with a felony and free on bail be liable to receive the same penalty provided for the felony charge pending when he failed to appear; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3329. A bill to amend section 2254 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to Federal habeas corpus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3330. A bill to permit an interested U.S. citizen to request a consular or immigration officer to review the presumed immigrant status determined for an alien by such officer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3331. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for the taking and holding of hostages by inmates of Federal prisons, and for the making of certain agreements with such inmates to secure the release of such hostages; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3332. A bill to amend section 1201 of title 18, United States Code (respecting transportation of kidnap victims in interstate commerce), to eliminate a constitutional infirmity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California:

H.R. 3333. A bill to make rules governing the use of the Armed Forces of the United States in the absence of a declaration of war by the Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ABZUG (for herself, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.J. Res. 258. Joint resolution designating August 26 of each year as "Women's Equality Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H.J. Res. 259. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the Congress to provide by law for the imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in the case of certain crimes involving aircraft piracy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 260. 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. HOGAN:

H.J. Res. 261. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life to the unborn, the ill, the aged, or the incapacitated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.J. Res. 262. Joint resolution to establish a national policy relating to conversion to the metric system in the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.J. Res. 263. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the restrictive emigration policies of the Soviet Union and its trade relations with the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H. Con. Res. 98. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Holy Crown of Saint Stephen should remain in the safekeeping of the U.S. Government until Hungary once again functions as a constitutional government established by the Hungarian people through free choice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution expressing the disapproval of the Congress with respect to the delegation of functions of the Office of Economic Opportunity to other Government agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H. Res. 172. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLS of Arkansas (for himself and Mr. SCHNEEBELI):

H. Res. 173. Resolution providing funds for the expenses of the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 174. Resolution authorizing the employment of additional personnel by the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. Res. 175. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct certain studies and investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 3334. A bill for the relief of Maria Lourdes Rios; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 3335. A bill for the relief of Euwie Elisha Knott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 3336. A bill for the relief of Jamie Interior Capule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3337. A bill for the relief of Gerald Levine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MELCHER:

H.R. 3338. A bill for the relief of Loretto B. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.R. 3339. A bill for the relief of Delmira Martinez Sandoval; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 3340. A bill for the relief of Loren Ted Ward, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOOD AND LESS FOOD

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, since the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota, which I represent, is one of the most rural congressional districts in the entire Nation, our people, naturally, are deeply concerned about actions which affect farm prices and production.

Right now our people are worried about the cutback of the rural environmental assistance program.

I would like, at this time, to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a recent column written by Margery Burns. She is a farm wife who has a deep understanding of the problem down on the farm and what causes those problems.

I urge my colleagues and all of those other people who get the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to read this column by Mrs. Burns. It might broaden their understanding of what is happening in and to rural America:

FOOD AND LESS FOOD

Speaking of food . . . and food costs . . . and farmers . . .

The weather seems to be more successful in getting higher farm prices than all the efforts of the farmers. So far!

It seems strange that most people can't understand that when more and more farmers are forced out of business, food prices will go up no matter what the government or consumers want.

You see, if only a few farmers have food products to sell, they can easily control the prices of their products. And the controlled scarcity of food will shoot those prices as high as they are in other countries. Remember, the people in China pay most of their income for food, and the Russian people, with government controlled agricultural, uses about half of their income in order to eat.

The greatest safe-guard we have in this country for reasonably priced food is to keep a large number of farmers on the land.

So what happens this year? The weather hits with rain and storms all over the country, and those rains and storms kept farmers

from planting and harvesting grain. Last week over 100,000 cattle died in Texas in one storm.

All of this means that the supply of food products will be down, and the price of food will be up. Simple?

But what is the government going to do now? Under pressure from consumers, the government is selling all the corn in storage and is putting many millions more acres into production. Does that sound good to you? Do you agree with the government that this plan will keep food costs down? Well, maybe it will for a few years, a mighty few years.

The trouble is that pushing farm prices down while the expenses for farms go up will force the great farm migration to go full blast. And don't forget, the fewer the farmers, the easier it will be for them to set their own prices on their products . . . exactly the way other businesses set prices. The only difference is that food is the most important product there is. And you will have to buy that product even though you'll be paying half your income for that food. What's the alternative? You're right . . . you don't eat.

So, consumers should be pleading with the government to nurture and take loving care of farmers so there'll be a good supply of food for many years. It's ironic that the government is handing out \$18.5 billion this fiscal year in foreign aid (\$5 billion more than last year) while at the same time, the government is cutting out aid to farmers and farm programs in our own country. And that aid and those programs will help keep food supplies coming along at the reasonable prices which consumers want.

Speaking of food . . . where do you stand?

POSTAL SERVICE

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service has shown signs of improved service. While the performance of the Postal Service is far from perfect, there has been a positive trend in the last year. On January 14, 1973, the Chicago Heights Star, a newspaper in my district, commended the Postal Service for this performance trend. The editorial follows:

AS WE SEE IT: THE POSTAL SERVICE

The U.S. Postal Service, newest of the major federal agencies, shows signs of living up to its promises. In its first year of operation, the USPS has made headway on two announced goals: reducing costs and improving the quality and reliability of mail service.

As a result of increased productivity and a commitment by postal officials to hold the line on costs, a \$450 million increase in postal rates scheduled to take place in January has been canceled.

In the period 1969-71, postal revenues, fees and other types of income provided 80 per cent of the USPS's cost of operation. The remainder came from direct Congressional appropriations, which in 1971 reached a record high of \$2.08 billion. In 1972 postal revenues provided 84 per cent of the cost of operation, and the Congressional subsidy was \$1.3 billion, down nearly 35 per cent from the 1971 figure.

The USPS's achievements are especially noteworthy because not only do they reverse the usual trend of government operations, but also because they were attained despite the heaviest mail load in U.S. history. Mailed during 1972 were 87.2 billion pieces of mail,

or 419 pieces for every person in the United States. This was an increase of 200 million pieces from the 1971 figure.

Approximately half of all mail handled each year is first-class. Last year, however, first-class mail accounted for 56.7 per cent of the total, a record 49 billion pieces. Continuing a trend started with the advent of the new agency, first-class mail service is reportedly improved. According to USPS officials, 94 per cent of first-class mail deposited by 5 p.m. for local delivery reaches its destination the following day.

With such an auspicious beginning, the U.S. Postal Service may one day regain the prestige that the country's postal service once enjoyed.

JOSEPH STERLING CHARTRAND, JR.

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the following in tribute to an old and dear friend who recently passed away:

JOSEPH STERLING CHARTRAND, JR.

The vitality of our Nation and its communities often is best reflected in the lives and contributions of individual citizens. Quite recently the area which I represent—Kansas City, Missouri and environs—was saddened by the untimely death of a man who was truly a "moving force" and a person of exceptional integrity. Joseph Sterling Chartrand, Jr., the Executive Vice President and Secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was a friend and one with whom I had cause to work, from time to time, during the past quarter-century.

Born in St. Louis of a family whose members had served in the State legislature and helped shape the commercial development of that city, Joe Chartrand followed in the footsteps of his father and namesake by choosing a career in transportation. After moving to Kansas City and graduating from Northeast High School, he attended Kansas City Business College and then plunged into the business world just as our country entered the depression. He learned his trade from the bottom up, working in the warehouses and on rate desks, serving a stint with trucking firms, and soon emerged as transportation manager for such established grain companies as Rudy-Patrick and Peppard Seed.

With the outbreak of World War II, the Nation's transportation forces were faced with an unprecedented challenge, one in which Mr. Chartrand was to be involved. During the forties, he continued to broaden his understanding of the intricacies of the grain and transportation fields, and the interplay between the government and various private sector groups—the railroads, the truckers, the farmers, and the grain companies. In particular, he came to realize that the role of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) was critical to all of these elements, individually and collectively. In order to better qualify himself professionally, he studied to become a "Class B practitioner" before the ICC. Concurrently, he was selected by the Kansas City Traffic Club to teach a newly offered course in transportation, meanwhile conceiving of, writing, and publishing a milestone "rate directory" which set forth in detail the existing and projected rate schedules for ten states which would affect many facets of grain sales and shipments.

This period comprised what he and his wife, Isabel Doherty Chartrand, later re-

ferred to as "the busy years"—raising three children, participating in church and civic activities, mutually overcoming the impact on the family of her nearly fatal bout with cancer. And it was at the peak of this activity, both professional and personal, that he "went back to school."

In 1945, with strong encouragement from such friends and mentors as Dr. Hayes A. Richardson (Director of the Welfare Department for Kansas City), Joseph H. Tedrow (Transportation Commissioner for the Chamber of Commerce), and Walter Scott (the nationally known incumbent Executive Vice President and Secretary for the Kansas City Board of Trade), Joe entered the University of Kansas City. Interestingly, both he, in attendance at night school, and his son were freshmen at the same time! For the next six years, most of which were spent functioning as the Transportation Commissioner for the Board of Trade, Joe fulfilled his pre-law requirements and went on to complete the course of studies at the renowned School of Law, graduating with the LL.B. degree in 1951. It was during this period that Joe Chartrand and I became acquainted. Upon passing the Missouri State Bar examination, he was authorized to perform as a "Class A practitioner" before the ICC, and in 1957 was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Having already evinced an interest in assisting others enter the transportation field, or become more proficient in its practice, Mr. Chartrand taught courses during the late 1940's in transportation law at the University of Kansas City. He was a co-founder of the Joseph H. Tedrow Memorial Library in transportation law at the university, founded the first chapter west of the Mississippi River of the Delta Nu Alpha transportation fraternity, and was a member of the Delta Theta Phi honorary law fraternity.

An unusual opportunity presented itself in 1956, when he was invited to assume the top responsibility for transportation matters at the Chicago Board of Trade. Following a tenure of seven years as Executive Vice President for Transportation, he returned to Kansas City to rejoin Walter Scott, now approaching retirement, as Secretary and Transportation Commissioner. I should note that the relationship between these two men was an exceptional one, with the elder often drawing upon his vast experience and political acumen to aid his younger associate, and Mr. Chartrand in turn respecting the sagacity of his superior and absorbing the nuances of the position. In 1964, Joe Chartrand was elected Executive Vice President of the Board of Trade, thereby becoming an *ex officio* member of the Board of Directors.

The problems inherent in serving as administrator for the Board of Trade, with its more than 250 members, are many. Joe Chartrand seemed to welcome these as challenges and opportunities. Acutely aware of the evolution of the Board of Trade, its volume of business and increased span of activity, he worked with many others in seeking new quarters which could accommodate and better service the membership. Interestingly, he was to work with Charles Luckman, a noted architect and former classmate at Northeast High School, in designing the physical spaces which the Board of Trade was to occupy. In 1966, at a ceremony attended by more than 400 national, State, and local officials, and grain and transportation executives, the superb new Board of Trade Building on the Plaza in Kansas City, Missouri was dedicated. Upon that occasion Ralph J. Crawford, then President of the Board of Trade, pointed out that "Kansas City already leads all world markets in cash sales of hard winter wheat, is the nation's number one market in grain sorghums and is a leading market in five other grains." In commenting at that time on the recently announced decision to establish a

cattle futures market, designed to help increase and protect beef production. Mr. Chartrand noted that "the operation of a sound futures market in feeder cattle will best protect everyone from the farmer to the consumer."

Throughout his career, this man was known as being unafraid to tackle a seemingly insurmountable problem. He sought to marshal those forces necessary to gain an equitable agreement for the institutions whose welfare was his responsibility. Upon those occasions when we worked together, I found him tough when required, always fair, and never forgetting of the needs of the little man. Often cited for his excellent, meticulous briefs, he was able to translate his perception of past events into a practical plan for the future.

In the resolution prepared by the members of the Board of Trade upon his passing, it was noted that his "vast knowledge" of the grain and transportation fields resulted in him rendering a "great service" to Kansas City.

"He was everywhere known as an example of the highest type business executive, outstanding for his utmost integrity with a broad vision of the needs of mid-western agriculture, not only in the marketplace but throughout the entire Midwest. He was warm-hearted at all times and regarded as a perfect gentleman by his associates. In his contacts with members of the trade and the public with which he came in contact, he was always courteous and considerate, and his judgment was welcomed by everyone."

As this man's career spanned more than four decades, with achievements numerous enough to justify any honor, so the decision by his family to establish a memorial scholarship fund at the university which he attended seems very much in keeping with his professional goals and emphasis on education. In much the same way that he sought to raise his family with a sense of dedication to each other and society, he repeatedly helped aspiring young men enter the transportation field. Sharing his vision for the future and sense of public service are such friends and colleagues as Hearne Christopher and Horace W. Johnston, the present and immediate past presidents of the Board of Trade, who have been instrumental in establishing the Joseph Sterling Chartrand Memorial Scholarship Fund at the University of Missouri (at Kansas City) School of Law. Perhaps the most suitable coda to this commentary on an outstanding American and his thought-provoking way of life, is found in Proverbs: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

OREGON INVENTORS WEEK

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, in a few days we will have observance of National Inventors Week, designated by President Nixon to begin on February 11, 1973. In keeping with this spirit, Gov. Thomas McCall has proclaimed "Oregon Inventors Week" to coincide with this national observance.

Mr. Speaker, as a Representative of this fine State, I insert a copy of Governor McCall's proclamation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to pay homage to the many fine Oregon inventors who have contributed so much to America.

STATEMENT BY GOV. TOM MCCALL

Even in our grandfathers' days American inventiveness was a topic of conversation and wonder all over the civilized world.

One of the first acts of the Congress of the United States was to establish the patent system under which American inventors have made outstanding contributions to the world's engineering, manufacturing, and scientific projects.

Both the Senate and the House of the United States Congress have now passed and the President of the United States has now signed a resolution officially designating the birthday of Thomas Edison, February 11th, as National Inventors Day.

As Governor of the State of Oregon, I do hereby proclaim the week of February 11, 1973, as "Oregon Inventors Week" in commemoration of the contribution made by the inventors of the State of Oregon to the progress of the useful arts within the United States and to the contributions made by all inventors to progress within the State of Oregon.

In this way, the State of Oregon expresses thanks to her inventor-citizens for their contributions to the economy and welfare of this State and our Nation. Additionally, we pay tribute to the United States Patent system by acknowledging and recalling the quotation of Abraham Lincoln: "The Patent System adds the fuel of interest to the fire of genius."

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT HAROLD B. LEE ON THE PASSING OF MR. JUNE B. THAYN

HON. EARL B. RUTH

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, on December 24, my close associate and administrative assistant, Mr. June B. Thayne, passed away in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Thayne was president of the Chesapeake State of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

The leader of the worldwide church of Mormons, President Harold B. Lee, was the speaker at Mr. Thayne's final services on December 27. President Lee's appearance was a great honor for the long years of dedicated church work by Mr. Thayne.

Since it was not possible to obtain President Lee's remarks when I announced Mr. Thayne's death in the permanent body of the RECORD on January 9, I am now having them inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT HAROLD B. LEE

Sister Thayne and your daughters and the family, I bring to you the love and blessing and the assurance from all the General Authorities that in our minds we have had no more effective leadership in this Church than that of your husband. We have watched behind the scenes and I know something from personal experience of the kind of devotion that he has given.

G. Roy Fugal, Regional Representative over the Washington, D.C. area, sent this message: "I am so pleased that you will be speaking at the services for President June B. Thayne. May I just mention a few words summarizing why we in the Potomac Region loved him so—a sweet, humble man with an enormous capacity for leadership. Typical of his quiet efficiency was his masterful presentation early Saturday morning at the

October General Conference Welfare Session, where he explained the Potomac Region's great and successful welfare project. Having stayed in President and Sister Thayne's home on several occasions, I have felt that warm, spiritual kinship which is characteristic of true Latter-day Saints. How we loved him, and oh, how we'll miss him. He was a tower of strength here and we know that the Lord has great need of him there."

That could be said and has been said by all of us in leadership positions who knew him. Congressman Earl Ruth said very much in a few words; I am sure words that will be treasured by the family, because they were said with meaning and with understanding—a man's tribute to a man.

If the Lord is willing now and if I may have the spirit of this occasion, I should like to speak of this other side of him, that great spiritual something—something that is not easily defined, but which comes to the fore on occasions like this when there are crises to be met.

The other morning when my wife Joan called Sister Hunt's home, Sister Thayne answered and in her quiet, sweet way, there was nothing of remorse; there was nothing of that great sorrow; there was a sweet acceptance of the passing of her husband. She was surprisingly calm and as we reflected upon the fact that she was so calm, we were certain that she had the kind of peace about which we have just heard in this beautiful musical rendition—not of this world, but only as the Lord can give.

The Master said, speaking of peace, after delivering the great sermon that ended his address to His disciples: "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." (John 16:33)

I came across some remarks of the Prophet Joseph Smith at the funeral services for a Patriarch when he said in his sermon: "When men are prepared, they are better off to go hence. Brother Adams, (the man at whose funeral he was speaking) has gone to open up a more effectual door for the dead. The spirits of the just are exalted to a greater and more glorious work, hence they are blessed in their departure to the world of spirits, enveloped in flaming fire, they're not far from us and know and understand our thoughts, feelings, and emotions, and are often pained therewith. Flesh and blood cannot go there; but flesh and bones, quickened by the Spirit of God, can."

The other morning, when we say he died, to some that was an expression that indicated an ending of everything pertaining to life; but that isn't the way the scriptures have defined it. Speaking of death, a Prophet said: "When shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit return unto God who gave it." (Eccl. 12:7)

And another Prophet on this American continent made that statement, still more meaningful, when he said, "... shall return to that God who gave him life."

Rather than to say he died, I like to say that he passed from mortality, or he passed on. Thus, as you looked upon his form lying in the casket, I am sure you realized that what you saw there was not all that you loved about your father, your husband, your brother, your friend; there was something that was vital that was missing. There was that something that looked out through his eyes, that made his lips smile, his tongue to speak, that gave him power of movement, his intelligence. That something was not there and it isn't in the casket today. That part of him will not be buried in the grave. That something that in the moment of his passing went home to that God who gave him life.

In the life of the Master we have a great example of what Resurrection means, or what the passing from this earth means. Jesus

Christ, whose birthday we have just celebrated, spoke to Prophets in the Old Testament time, for He was the Lord of this earth. Israel was going through great tribulation in the wilderness and some were very despondent, but there came through the Lord to the Prophet a great promise: "Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body they shall arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust: for the dew is as the dew of the herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." (Isaiah 26:19)

Eight hundred years had to pass before the fulfillment of that promise, and then we read in the scripture that after the Master had been crucified that the veil of the temple was rent in twain. Then the scripture records: "... And the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city and appeared unto many." (Matthew 27:52-53)

They were living personalities. Some have thought as they talked of death as the realm from which no traveler has returned—and that is not true. The Master himself came forth with a body that had the same look, was the same size, was the same shape, so as to be recognized by His disciples. But the bodies of the Saints which slept in the grave arose also and came forth and walked into the city and were seen of many.

President Brigham Young, in speaking asked the question: "Where is the spirit world?" And he answered it by saying: "It is right here. If our eyes could be opened and we could see those who have departed this life, we would see that they are very near." They are not a million miles away, on some other planet, they have entered into the spirited sphere of this that we call earth.

I have had a feeling that in services of this kind where one has lived such a life as President Thayne, his presence is very near—you may have felt it—and that he colors with his presence the expressions of those who speak, presumably, wishing to express to us that which he would like to have remembered by those whom he leaves behind. I believe that, and I believe you will have occasion to feel more of that as the years go on.

The question of resurrection is one that troubles many. When death comes it is a great test of faith. When it comes to one of your own it is quite different than when you were talking about somebody else. For years and years of my life as one who has held presiding positions in the church, I have been asked to speak at funeral services. I sought to strengthen those whose loved ones have passed away, through my speaking to them of that hope of life beyond the grave. But, until it came home to me I never understood death. Someone has said that one does not really understand death until he puts his icy hand upon one that we love. So it comes to you today. Do you have faith in the things we are talking about today? Do you have the kind of faith that Job had when after all his trials they came to him and said: "Why don't you curse God and die?" But out of the majesty of his faith he declared: "For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another: though my veins be consumed within me." (Job 19:25-27)

What kind of a body will we have when we are resurrected?

The Prophet Alma said: "Now, there is a death which is called a temporal death; and the death of Christ shall loose the bands of this temporal death, that all shall be raised from this temporal death.

"The spirit and the body shall be reunited again in its perfect form; both limb and joint shall be restored to its proper frame,

even as we now are at this time; and we shall be brought to stand before God, knowing even as we know now, and have a bright recollection of all our guilt.

"Now, this restoration shall come to all, both old and young, both bond and free, both male and female, both the wicked and the righteous; and even there shall not so much as a hair of their heads be lost; but every thing shall be restored to its perfect frame, as it is now, or in the body, and shall be brought and be arraigned before the bar of Christ the Son, and God the Father, and the Holy Spirit, which is one Eternal God, to be judged according to their works, whether they be good or whether they be evil." (Alma 11:42-44)

Now with these things in mind, what will President Thayne be doing now that he has gone on? He died in the bloom of his manhood. Some may think that it was an untimely death. In our time we have some scriptures that give great understanding. When the Master was resurrected after His body had been in the tomb three days, He must have explained to His disciples what happened during those three days. The Apostle Peter records in his epistles that during the three days while His body lay in the tomb, but quickened by the Spirit: "By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; Which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved by water." (I Peter 3:19-20)

Then he added: "For this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit." (I Peter 4:6)

President Joseph F. Smith was sitting one day pondering how the Master, during those three days, could have preached the gospel to all the millions who had died before that time. The word of the Lord came to him and he saw that during those three days the Savior organized missionary work. He didn't go personally to all those spirits who had been disobedient from the days of Noah, but He went and organized missions. He organized the preaching of the gospel for the first time in order that they might be "judged as though they had been living in the flesh in order that they might live with God eternally in the spirit world."

Have you ever thought what a glorious work there is to be done beyond the veil? President Thayne was prepared as few men are prepared to go hence, there to be assigned to a glorious assignment.

I remember I had an experience some few years ago. I was assigned with a companion to reorganize one of the Stake Presidencies. Six weeks later the new Stake President passed away, and many said: "Well, that puts you on the spot. Where was the inspiration that you should choose a man who was going to die in six weeks?" I received some letters suggesting that maybe if I had had more inspiration, the man would still be alive if he had not been so burdened. As I talked at his funeral I sought to explain just how he was called and the inspiration that came not only to us as General Authorities but to him personally. When I had finished explaining this is my talk at the services, Brother Joseph Fielding Smith who sat on the stand, said: "Don't let that disturb you for a moment. I believe that the positions we occupy in this Church in mortal life will have a bearing on what we are called to do when we leave this life."

Can you recall now the positions President Thayne has held here, including a position of Bishop and Stake President? He is qualified now because the kingdom of heaven is as well organized as it is here on the earth and the same organization that exists here exists there. The Lord has told us by revela-

tion that that which is in heaven is typical of that which is earthly. In your mind's eye you can see President Thayne being greeted into the company of those who are now to be his companions, those who have gone on before him. So this is not a time for mourning. That is what I am sure is in Sister Thayne's mind. She couldn't see any reason for abject sorrow.

The Lord has said: "Thou shalt live together in love, inasmuch that thou shalt weep for the loss of them that die, and more especially for those that have not hope of a glorious resurrection." (D&C 42:45) The Savior has said further that "he that hath faith in me to be healed . . . shall be healed." (D&C 42:48) But there was another qualification: "... and is not appointed unto death." (D&C 42:48)

Now that suggests that every one of us comes to a time when we have an appointment to go from here. President Thayne had faith that he could be healed when he was stricken the other morning. He was administered to by the authority of the Priesthood of God which had the power to heal him. Why wasn't he healed then? The answer is just as clear as can be—because he was appointed unto death. And his death was sweet unto him because what he saw beyond was so glorious as to take away the sting of death. It was sweet unto him as he passed into that realm.

In the heavens there are three degrees of glory, as we are told. The highest degree of glory is, of course, the celestial glory. Listen now to a scripture to indicate the state where he will now be. Is there anyone who doubts but what he has lived celestial law? The Lord has said that: "And they who are not sanctified through the law which I have given unto you, even the law of Christ, must inherit another kingdom, even that of a terrestrial kingdom, or that of a celestial kingdom." (D&C 88:21) Now listen to this: "For he who is not able to abide the law of a celestial kingdom cannot abide a celestial glory." (D&C 88:22)

That makes sense, doesn't it? If he can't live the celestial law here he cannot abide celestial law there. And by keeping the law then, the Lord says: "Ye who are quickened by a portion of the celestial glory shall then receive afterwards of the same, even a fullness."

Now in speaking to that subject the Prophet Joseph Smith commented on what the Master meant when He said: "Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Some folks say that it is not possible for us to be perfect even as our Father in heaven is perfect. But now listen to what the Prophet Joseph Smith said: "When you climb up a ladder you must begin at the bottom and ascend step by step until you arrive at the top, and so it is with the principles of the gospel, you must begin with the first and go on until you learn all the principles of exaltation. But it will be a great while after you have passed through the veil before you will have learned them. It is not all to be comprehended in this world—it will be a great work to earn our salvation and exaltation even beyond the grave."

So, now you put those scriptures together and you have this picture. One who has lived celestial law shall be quickened by a portion of celestial glory, and afterwards, step by step, as has been explained here, he shall attain to that perfectness of which the Master spoke.

I came across a statement that seems to me so appropriate, as I knew President Thayne. Someone has said: "A man has knowledge when he knows what he knows, but a man has wisdom when he knows what he does not know." You think about that. President Thayne didn't just know what he knew, but he knew what he didn't know

and was willing to trust by faith the things that the Lord hadn't revealed. No one ever heard President Thayne question what came through the sources of the authority of the Priesthood of God. It was enough for him to know the source. He didn't put any question marks after what he was given by way of instruction; it was always a period. It was that kind of faith that led him beyond the borderline of reason and gave him the courage to pierce into the unknown, knowing that just as Nephi said when he was given a difficult task: "... And I was led by the Spirit, not knowing beforehand the things which I should do." (1 Nephi 4:6)

So it was with this man. This is one of the reasons why he tackled one of the biggest jobs that we have given to leaders in this day in the welfare program.

President Edgar B. Brossard will remember in the early days of the welfare program the kinds of opposition that we had from high government authority to try to establish the welfare program by which the members of the Church were to be taught how to take care of themselves. There was resistance, but here was a man who didn't resist when he came to his position of responsibility. He, in concert with his associates, moved forward to the consummation of that which he knew came from the inspired leaders of the Church. And still now he has given us guidelines to go one step further, not just how to produce but to set up a plan by which we can distribute equitably that which we have produced. That becomes a very important task for those whom he leaves behind.

We have now counseled President J. Russell Smith, and President V. Dallas Merrell to go forward now, though their President is gone. They have full authority until a new President is chosen. So, you may go back with these two strong men knowing that they have the reins of authority commissioned by the First Presidency until such time as a Conference will be held and a new President will be chosen. No one will take the place of President Thayne. They fill his vacancy, but he has made his own place. As I have said to you, I am confident that that will be his place in the eternities as it is here.

And so I come to you today bearing witness that, because of the life and mission of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the pall of gloom is lifted from occasions like this. Think of what it would be if we didn't believe in the mission of the Lord, that he lived and died and that he opened the doors of resurrection by which we will live again, and gave the plan of salvation, the way by which we can prepare ourselves to go back into the presence of the Lord. Suppose we didn't know this—what would life hold for us? But because we do know and have that witness of the spirit, we move now to the next chapter of our lives. There is nothing we can say here that will advance President Thayne's case before the Lord. There is nothing we can say here to subtract from his life. The record of his life is written, the book is closed. And he will be judged according to the deeds he has done here in the flesh.

I bear you my testimony that I know that the Lord Jesus Christ is the head of this Church. This is His work. This plan of salvation is going on and on until it shall fill the whole earth as has been prophesied, never to be thrown down or given to another people.

Take courage then, Sister Thayne. With these beautiful daughters of yours, your sons-in-law, your grandchildren, the arms of love will be about you. This kind of structure that he has built, called the welfare program, is the spirit of Christ in action. These brethren will be reaching out to you—you won't be standing alone. They will be close by you. Just as when there is a devastating, shattering kind of destruction such as in Nicaragua, the arms of love reach out to our three or four hundred members there, some of whom

have lost their lives. The arms of the welfare program will reach out to you as it is reaching out to them. We are moving immediately to make every effort we can to take care of our people, regardless of where they are. And President Thayne has been one who has helped to build that kind of security, that you don't have to die to get, a temporal salvation as well as an eternal salvation.

So, I bear that humble testimony to you and leave you my blessing, our dear Sister Thayne and your sweet daughters. Go back home. You won't be alone, he will be nearer to you than you realize. I know, because I have had that experience to which I bear witness and leave you my blessing in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, one of the most overlooked, and certainly one of the most expensive, forms of crime is so-called white collar crime—crimes committed by employees against their own businesses. This type of crime, which includes most prominently embezzlement and fraud, has been rapidly increasing in recent years, and most businesses have been powerless to stop it.

Mr. Norman Jaspán, president of an international engineering firm, recently addressed himself to this problem in remarks made before the First International Seminar on the Detection and Prevention of Fraud and Embezzlement, and he made a number of suggestions which could be used to combat white collar crime.

So that my colleagues may have the benefit of Mr. Jaspán's remarks, I include them in the RECORD at this point:

REMARKS BY NORMAN JASPÁN

(NEW YORK, N.Y., January 15.—"In spite of the banner year forecast for 1973, losses stemming from employee dishonesty and waste will have a greater worldwide impact on profits than ever before," Norman Jaspán, president of the New York based international engineering firm bearing his name, declared in an address before the First International Seminar on the Detection and Prevention of Fraud and Embezzlement at the Hotel Plaza.)

Businessmen who depend upon the police and the courts to stem the tide of fraud and embezzlement will be out of business before the reforms that are necessary become effective.

It would appear that the government at all levels provides virtually no deterrent to business crime because, based on recent statistics, less than five per cent of the offenders are found guilty, and approximately one per cent are sent to jail.

Current statistics point up the fact that in the last three years major crimes have increased more than thirty per cent; and dishonesty in business has reached an all-time high and threatens to double in the next five years, exceeding crime in the street both in dollars and number of participants.

Mergers and acquisitions lead to increased sales and, hopefully, increased profits, but they also foster disloyalty and frustration due to insecurity and unfulfilled expectations. Kickbacks, conflicts of interest, manipulation of records, falsified reports and thefts

of confidential information become irresistible and widespread.

Right now, there is a better than 50 per cent chance of sizable dishonesty in any firm, and a 75 per cent chance of costly malpractice. In view of these circumstances, dishonesty in business has become a well-paying, low risk, tax free enterprise. It constitutes the biggest drain on industry's profit, and it means higher prices for you and me.

We are living defensively—as dishonesty and crime have increased—adjusting to the tragedy of fear and intimidation as a way of life. When we arrive at our offices we lock the door, and when we return home at night untouched by violence, we double lock and bolt our doors and say, "We made it today."

Many businessmen have panicked and resorted to running their business as an armed camp, utilizing lie detector tests, closed circuit TV and armed guard saturation. In many cases this has been counter-productive in terms of solving the problem, and has adversely affected employee productivity and morale. Furthermore, at the retail level, it has frightened the public and inhibited their normal shopping habits.

Over the past 40 years we have watched the trend of white collar crime accelerate—fraud, embezzlement, inventory shrinkage (a euphemism for employee dishonesty). Moreover, we saw it happen as a result of the growth of mergers, decentralization of operations in retailing and industry, data processing, and the displacement of owner-managers.

Canadian, European and South American entrepreneurs smugly felt that their enterprises were immune from the American experience, but we now find that they are sustaining very serious losses without having the American productivity and managerial skills to offset them.

The essence of preventive management is good business practices. Dishonesty is frequently a barometer of mismanagement. For every dollar lost due to dishonesty, at least twice that amount is dissipated as the result of poor business practices which are responsible for white collar crime.

(Jaspán pointed out that the existence of a manual of operating procedures does not ensure implementation. He highlighted the following proven ways to destroy the roots of dishonesty:)

Evaluate employee capabilities and set realistic performance standards. Requiring employees to achieve a goal, while denying them the means to accomplish it, leaves them with the alternative of failing or resorting to dishonesty.

Employees are no better than their supervision. As a rule, a problem starts at the top and works down.

Be unpredictable in setting up and enforcing controls. Spot checks and the introduction of occasional deliberate errors to test the system and employee integrity are especially effective.

Maintain uniform policies for all employees. Nothing breaks down discipline and morale more rapidly, or so quickly lessens respect for management, than double standards.

"Of course, excellence in control and performance in one area can be nullified by neglect in other areas," warned Jaspán. "That is why executives must develop a total approach which we call 'Inventory of Exposure.'" This is the initiation of a comprehensive, easily enforceable security program engineered to protect the tangible and intangible assets of a business.

If we are to stem the tide of crime—all crime—we have to stop making excuses for those who commit crime—from the white collar thief to the mugger. We have to stop countenancing "selective compliance" with rules and laws, and "selective outrage" toward crime.

The time has arrived for business associations to inaugurate reforms in their own industry and to adopt, as part of their responsibility, involvement in civic action—to act aggressively to protect their lives and their businesses. To combat the awesome spread of crime and internal dishonesty, these organizations—major taxpayers—will have to unite into a strong pressure group; promulgate a professional program spelling out the reforms needed to prevent bankruptcy from within and to stop the city from being turned over to criminals—to make their voices heard from city halls to the halls of justice.

By adequately protecting its assets management can not only reduce losses from dishonesty, but also help to preserve important moral values in business.

THE NICARAGUAN EARTHQUAKE

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the President's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief to Nicaragua, Mr. Maurice J. Williams recently outlined for me the relief activities of the United States in that tragic disaster. One reassuring aspect of his briefing involved the complimentary words concerning Gen. Anastasio Somoza in the role as leader of the National Committee for the Emergency. Mr. Williams said that the firm, inspirational leadership of General Somoza was a "classic example of the right man, in the right place, at the right time."

Along these lines, may I invite for the attention of my colleagues to two excellent and most comprehensive reports which are inserted in the RECORD:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—SPECIAL REPORT ON EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR THE MANAGUA DISASTER—JANUARY 8, 1973

(By Maurice J. Williams)

Just after midnight on December 23 an earthquake registering 6.5 on the Richter scale struck the city of Managua, Nicaragua. In less than 30 seconds, some 36 blocks in the heart of the nation's capital—or half of the total city—were practically leveled. Except for a few damaged buildings still standing, what the initial and after shocks left were 1,200 square acres of rubble in the geometrically exact center of the capital.

We will never know how many died or even how many were injured in the earthquake; estimates of the number killed range between 4,000 and 12,000 and some 20,000 more injured. We do know, however, that the other losses were staggering. Not only was the basic infrastructure of a modern city—electricity, communications, water supply and transport—immediately knocked out, but 50,000 homes were totally destroyed and thousands more made uninhabitable, forcing the survivors into the streets to fend for themselves.

The gigantic dimensions of what was lost soon began to emerge. Gone was all of the physical plant of the national government; half the public schools in the city; all of its hospitals and practically all of the commercial services, markets and commodity stocks upon which an urban society depends. A preliminary estimate places the immediate losses at over \$600 million. Additionally, almost half of the nation's GNP has been disrupted, more

than half of the government's sources of revenue has been lost, and 25 percent of the population is now without the means to sustain even the minimum necessities of life.

The Government of Nicaragua is faced with these overwhelming needs of its people at a time when basic institutions and services are badly disrupted and when the budgetary resources at its disposal are greatly diminished.

At your direction, I conferred with government leaders in Nicaragua to determine what more could be done to help cope with immediate problems and to assure the adequacy and effectiveness of our help for a sister American republic in its time of tragic need. Nicaragua's leaders are responding to the emergency, with courage and a sense of national purpose. A National Committee for the Emergency, bringing together all groups, has been constituted under the able leadership of General Anastasio Somoza. Similar local committees are cooperating throughout the country and services gradually are being established in an orderly way to help the quarter of the population in dire need. It is an immense undertaking for a country the size of Nicaragua and it has just begun.

The immediate problems have been to reestablish medical services, to assure the distribution of water and food, and to provide at least temporary shelter for the hundreds of thousands of victims who fled from Managua. Our help in each of these areas has provided the critical margin which made it possible to prevent even greater suffering, and probably disorder. American relief made it possible for Nicaragua's people to meet their most urgent needs and to face the awesome tasks ahead with renewed hope.

Action to meet the immediate problems is well underway.

At your direction, I supervised the organization of a mass feeding program to assure food for the hungry throughout the country. An estimated 350,000 people fled the city after the quake to find food and shelter with friends and relatives in the outlying areas of Managua and in other towns and cities across the country. The problem is complicated by a severe drought during this past crop season which adversely affects the availability of food both for the earthquake victims and many other people as well. The distribution of water to the survivors in Managua was also immediately essential. The distribution system we devised with the full cooperation of the Government is working throughout the Republic. There were early problems, but I am satisfied that the distribution of both food and water is now adequate and that the distribution system will continue to function well until it is no longer needed.

Nicaragua will need food assistance for the next ten months until the harvest in September 1973. We have provided some 20 million pounds of food, both delivered and underway, valued at \$3 million. More will be needed—both from U.S. and from others as well.

With respect to the shelter problem, we have sent to Nicaragua 4,000 tents; enough to shelter 25,000 people. But there is need for more and better temporary shelters. Working jointly with the Nicaraguan Government, we devised an emergency shelter program for immediate construction of 15,000 individual wood and metal structures to house an additional 75,000 refugees and to permit essential workers to return to Managua. We authorized \$3 million in A.I.D. funds for this purpose. Our prompt action to launch this emergency construction, which should be completed in the next 30 days, was a source of great encouragement to the government and people.

In the field of emergency health measures, we have taken steps which have brought the situation under control, including the donation of two U.S. Army field hospitals which were brought in the day after the tragedy; the two facilities, which total 124 beds plus

all related equipment to operate a modern hospital, are now fully staffed by Nicaraguan doctors and nurses—and are providing basic medical services for the city of Managua.

These measures taken jointly with General Somoza and his emergency committee mean that they have turned the corner on the most critical needs of medical assistance, food and water, and, finally, in the coming weeks, shelter.

We have committed \$10.6 million to date for emergency relief. It constitutes a critical contribution to people who have long been friendly and who found themselves in the most urgent need of their history. There will be additional emergency help needed from us over the next 10 months, but it will be insignificant compared with the efforts that will be required of the Nicaraguan nation.

In particular, emergency measures are needed to help replace at least part of the \$50 million equivalent lost to the Government in tax revenues because of the disruption of the economy and commercial activity in Managua. General Somoza is most anxious to launch public works programs to begin rebuilding and provide jobs for the over 52,000 who lost their means of livelihood. We have agreed to help the Government design works projects to provide for emergency employment for displaced workers. A.I.D. is fielding a senior, experienced team to assist in this effort.

Reconstruction itself poses a number of difficult problems, since it is being considered whether or not the city should be rebuilt along different lines and with some relocation to lessen danger from the possibility of further earthquakes. A team of U.S. geologists and other experts are in Nicaragua working on studies which will provide the technical basis for this decision. Further, there is need to coordinate with other aid donors to redirect assistance projects underway to meet the current needs and to assess plans for reconstruction. Resolution of these problems will take time—but the situation in Nicaragua today is urgent and does not permit the luxury of the normal procedures of international consultation and attendant delays.

We are pressing for early action on assessments, both technical and economic, which will permit the Government of Nicaragua to plan its programs of reconstruction and provide the basis for assistance in this task from the U.S. and other aid donors. We anticipate that the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank and the IBRD will play important parts in the overall effort.

While issues of reconstruction are for future decision, you may be interested in my judgment as to the overall quality of the American aid effort of the past two weeks. It is a pleasure to report that the performance of Ambassador Turner B. Shelton and his staff during the recovery was outstanding, even heroic. Tumbled from their beds in the first shocks, lacking light and with only very rudimentary communication, they were able to respond to the welfare and evacuation of Americans and non-essential personnel, and, at the same time, to begin to help meet the emergency needs of the Nicaraguans.

While many other nations and groups responded swiftly with mercy flights and personnel, the American contribution was critical in averting a compounding of the crisis. It was largely U.S. Army personnel who organized the first emergency help and set up the first medical facilities. U.S. Army sanitation experts brought in water purification equipment when no pure water was available over a period of days, and after arranging emergency distribution they saw to the repair of the municipal supply system and the partial restoration of service. Power and communications are being restored quickly both within the city and with the outside world in large part because American

experts who knew how to do it were rushed in. It was largely the officers at our Mission, operating out of tents and the Ambassador's residence because the Embassy itself was destroyed, who helped to organize the first crude feeding programs and the provision of emergency shelter.

In particular, Ambassador Shelton is deserving of special commendation. Throughout the emergency he performed with exceptional skill and courage a task that would test great generals. Nicaragua and we are fortunate that he was there when the challenge came.

MANAGUA EARTHQUAKE

Disaster relief assistance (preliminary data)

I. U.S. Government commitments:

Military supplies and equipment	\$2,137,355
Military airlift	722,773
AID emergency housing	3,000,000
AID procured supplies	937,301
Commercial transport	325,000
U.S. contributions to OAS	25,000
Ongoing cost not yet reported	500,000
Food for peace	2,994,000

Total U.S. Government... 10,641,429

II. U.S. voluntary agencies contributions:

Catholic Relief Services	346,000
Church World Services	19,500
American Red Cross	251,440
Salvation Army	20,000
Seventh-Day Adventists	29,750
Wisconsin Partners of the Americas	90,000
CARE	20,000

Total U.S. voluntary agencies... 776,690

III. International agencies and other nations:

Thirty-one nations contributing through national Red Cross societies	1,715,840
United Nations	120,000
Japan	400,000
Australia	29,000
France	250,000
Republic of China (Taiwan)	256,000
United Kingdom	46,000
OAS	225,000

Total international agencies and other nations... 3,041,840

Grand total all contributions... 14,459,959

THE NICARAGUAN EARTHQUAKE

(By Kevin M. Cahill, M.D., Director, the Tropical Disease Center, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City)

In the middle of Managua several days after the major quake had struck on December 23rd, 1972, I stood with an old American Army sergeant who, looking at the total destruction of the city, the flames and smoke billowing from still-collapsing structures, the rending noise of walls giving way and the constant sound of the sirens, with the acrid odor of dead and burning flesh hanging heavy—this old, tired, dirty, career soldier said two things—"God, but it feels good to be an American soldier" and "Even Dresden and Berlin in '45 weren't as bad as this". In a sense, those are two of the themes of this report.

Shortly after the earthquake struck Managua, Nicaragua, on December 23rd, 1972, with a maximal reading of 6.7 on the Richter scale, I was called by the Ambassador of Nicaragua to the United Nations who requested that I assist in medical planning. Having worked in epidemic situations in Africa and Asia, having been associated with

Nicaragua by caring for some of the leading citizens of that country, as well as having received their highest governmental award, it was to some degree natural that the Ambassador might call. However, there were almost no facts available at that time regarding the extent of the damage or the needs, and useful planning in such a vacuum, was virtually impossible.

Although contact was established by ham radio shortly after the quake, conflicting and often contradictory reports came; the only unquestioned fact was that this was a disaster in a Capital City without parallel in the Western Hemisphere.

When I flew to Nicaragua two days later, initial cable and military communications had been established and preliminary plans for a fruitful evaluation trip had been made. Because of my identification with the concept that medicine provides one of the best vehicles for international diplomacy—and the subsequent translation of this idea into The International Health Agency Act in the U.S. Congress (HR 10023 and S3023)—I was also requested by various Senators and Congressmen to provide a report for them. Fortunately, my previous medical care for the family of General Anastasio Somoza, Chief of the Army and President of the National Board of Emergency of Nicaragua, permitted me to have immediate and direct access to all the major individuals, sectors and forces struggling in the chaos of Managua.

During my stay in Managua, I was able to use the home of General Somoza as my base during the day, and shared his family's sleeping tent at night. Since his compound was the command post for all aspects of the relief program I was able to meet at length with all the major Nicaraguan authorities involved, the American Ambassador, the American Military Commander, the United Nations Representative, and those from many other foreign countries and voluntary agencies that were responding to the earthquake. Available translators and transportation—two critical areas that, if not satisfied, had paralyzed innumerable others who had come to the chaos of Managua—were amply provided.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Throughout my time in Managua persistent small earth tremors were experienced, and I vividly recall one sharp quake that shook the building in which I was at the time, causing further cracking of the roadway in front and collapse of the wall.

A series of preliminary tremors shook Managua starting about 10 o'clock at night on December 22nd and culminating in several major tremors between 12:30 and 4:30 a.m. on the morning of December 23rd. Those who experienced the full intensity of the tremors in the center of Managua are not alive to describe that occurrence, for the majority of the buildings instantaneously collapsed. However, one did not have to search far anywhere in Managua to find those with tales of miraculous survival coupled with great tragedy. One American businessman kept repeating to me over and over "I do not have words to tell you how terrible and horrible was that period—everything was flying through the air, my children, my wife, my furniture, the very walls of my house."

The buildings were literally lifted off the ground, shifted, and came back with a thud, collapsing the plaster, wood, cement and packed mud that made up the foundation of so many of the common houses. Fires, breaking out throughout town, provided the only light since all electricity was instantly knocked out. Water mains burst and flooding from the surrounding lakes occurred in low-lying areas. Managua is set in a frame of volcanic hills, and landslides buried many. The roads were crosshatched with the crevices of a fissured earth and were covered with

the rubble of collapsing buildings, live electric wires, dead and injured people.

An American physician who arrived in Managua with the initial American Army relief team within twelve hours of the quake told me of the stunned population sitting by the roadside "as if they were waiting for a parade"; they stayed there surrounded by the paltry remnants of their material possessions—the broken table and the cracked crockery and the soiled bedding—till the government came with trucks to move them to the outskirts.

Even several days later the emotional paralysis of the stunned citizenry was striking; I recall a family sitting on the front lawn of their destroyed home in the midst of a block of burning buildings while they guarded their damaged furniture, including all the Christmas decorations that were about to be used when the quake struck. In fact, throughout Managua the eye was caught by the striking contrast of Christmas themes and devastation. In the back of General Somoza's home was a life-size Christmas crib scene and the only figure missing was the Baby Jesus whose porcelain form had fallen from the shelf and cracked beyond repair. As one of the tallest buildings in Managua burnt out of control one could see a line of multi-colored Christmas lights dangling from the upper floors, with the Star of Hope, framed in billowing smoke, as the main street burned to the ground.

The red glow of Managua dying is a scene I shall never forget. As one rested, dog-tired and dirty at the end of the day, on a hillside outside the city, one could look over and see the Capitol in flames with the tallest building, the fifteen-story Bank of America, ablaze on its top five floors at one extreme with a fiery haze spreading over the ten mile crescent of the city that had sprawled around the Lake of Managua. There were no electric lights glimmering on far off hills to distract attention from the scene of cataclysm that, despite the cliché looked like the inferno in Doro's print. The scene was made even more memorable by the pungent stench of burning and decaying flesh of the dead buried in collapsed buildings.

There is no accurate estimate of the number that died in the quake, and since the city is now in rubble it will be impossible to ever determine the exact toll. The understandable confusion and chaos, following the earthquake, the need for mass burials of those bodies that could be found and the subsequent mass evacuation of the city make all mortality figures merely estimates. Between seven and fifteen thousand died, and the range given for the number of wounded was twenty to fifty thousand.

Suffice it to note that a Capital City has died, and no death rate can be so coldly calculated by those that remain, obviously bearing the memory of relatives and friends pinned beneath collapsing walls, and even days later, continuing to smell the unseen remnants of their bodies.

Having attempted to give some description of the earthquake and its results I should like now to turn to the problems that such a disaster presented, and to particularly emphasize the response by America, stressing the medical aspects.

Immediately after the disaster it became clear that the first priority was to find the wounded and to care for them, and then to try to find the dead and bury them before they became a further threat, as a focus of disease, for the living. To complicate this enormous medical challenge, it should be noted that the two major hospitals in Managua, constituting 1700 hospital beds, were totally destroyed in the earthquake. There were, therefore, no medical facilities remaining in which earthquake victims could be cared for.

The initial response from the United States

of America to the report by the American Ambassador in Nicaragua was rapid and massive. Within twelve hours after the first report a team of twenty-five physicians and medical corpsmen from the American Army base in the Panama Canal Zone were working on the front lawn of what was the General Hospital in Managua. Within twenty-four hours a twenty-five bed hospital was functioning, and within another twenty-four hours a further hundred bed American military hospital with four operating theatres was providing the only medical care available in the city.

Water purification equipment was flown in within the first two days and distribution of water and food supplies to the populace was begun. There have been news reports highly critical of the distribution of food, water and medical supplies in Managua, and yet, it seems to me, that one can indulge in such criticism only with great humility, for the chaos and confusion were great and comprehensible. I think it might be more accurate to stress the remarkable resiliency of the Nicaraguan people, and the elan that gradually emerged as the leading figures in all aspects of Nicaraguan life came together to share in resolving their national disaster.

The decision to evacuate Managua was made by General Somoza, this single choice, more than any other, influenced the eventual course of the calamity. By moving the populace out of the city—and, in several instances, this had to be accomplished by the rather firm methods of denying water and food to them, as well as by sending in military forces to force some out—prevented, without question, innumerable further casualties from collapsing buildings, as well as the emergence of various epidemic, infectious diseases, and permitted the incorporation of the refugee population into the hospitals and homes of the Nicaraguan countryside. The evacuation also freed the military from merely securing law and order in a destroyed city so that they could be employed distributing food and water and medical supplies to the surrounding countryside. Critics will find fault—and one can think of many instances that might have been handled differently—but my main impressions remain not of the faults but of how well the whole system worked.

The role of the United States was paramount during the first week following the earthquake. Although twenty four other countries responded—at both a Federal and a voluntary level—the United States' contribution, accounted for more than 90% of the assistance provided, and its immediacy was the remarkable achievement. As the old soldier cited at the beginning of this report had noted, it felt awfully good to be an American there. All around the devastated city were the signs of that remarkable efficiency of the U.S. military that we have seen, too often, only in conflict. In Managua they were serving the wounded, burying the dead, bringing water and food to the refugees, planning refugee camps, assessing damaged buildings and repairing roads, working shoulder to shoulder with their Nicaraguan colleagues.

Let the names be recorded of those remarkable men, that served our nation so well in that first week: Major Paul Manson, M.D., and his medical team from the Army Southern Command in Panama; Lt. Col. George Sutton and the First Tactical Hospital staff of the American Air Force; Col. Bravo with his hundred bed Twenty First Evacuation Hospital; Col. Kenneth Murphy, Commander of all American military forces in Nicaragua, who, without sleep for the first seventy two hours supervised the disaster and relief planning and implementation; Col. Frank D. Simon and the Disaster Area Survey Team; Ambassador Turner Shel-

ton; and all the voluntary groups including a team of five physicians from the University of Miami who arrived within forty eight hours of the initial quake to work along with their military colleagues.

The representatives of the Catholic Relief Service, CARE, the Salvation Army, Caritas, and the private groups including the nurses, doctors and the pharmacist who brought several hundred pints of blood and medicines from The Lenox Hill Hospital in New York and worked in a Nicaraguan hospital, and the Rockland County Mercy Missions which established their own medical facility in Managua. One of the most effective men in the medical sphere was Dr. Gerald Faich sent by the Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service, to assist the government in logically responding to the fear of epidemic disease. Dr. Faich, a Spanish speaking epidemiologist, was able to work closely with Nicaraguan physicians under the leadership of Mrs. Somoza, who has long been active in the health field, to plan for the greatest usefulness of the regional hospitals. Through this committee a workable system of daily analysis was established so that the areas where refugee problems were mounting would promptly receive the greatest attention. I participated in a number of these daily meetings, and admired the calm professionalism of my medical colleagues working under great personal and national stress.

Inevitably, following such a disaster, there is great confusion regarding possible disease consequences, and the fear of typhoid and cholera were paramount. It did not seem to matter that cholera had never been reported in the Western Hemisphere before—the threat of it was banded about by the unknown, and I heard from many, with authority, that cholera would inevitably come unless the dead were buried quickly, as if the disease spontaneously generated with the odor of decaying flesh. The fear of typhoid was more realistic, but to indulge in an inoculation campaign with a vaccine of only partial efficacy, where its usefulness would only be demonstrable if at least 80% of the population were inoculated, and where such an activity would not only cause further reactions in an already sick and bruised population but, more importantly, would totally dominate the medical services during the first critical few days was folly. Fortunately, the Government of Nicaragua withstood the pressure of the unknown and did not undertake misguided medical ventures such as this.

The long term major problems are not likely to be those of health but rather of unemployment and a totally disrupted economy and of rebuilding not only a city but a society. The need for the entire international community to join in that long term effort with Nicaragua is almost too obvious to cite but, after the dramatic tale of the immediate disaster is forgotten, will the voluntary agencies be there, and will AID and the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Fund and all of the other agencies continue to respond?

CONCLUSIONS

1. The response of the United States of America to the Nicaraguan earthquake may well have been "its finest hour." To see the enormous power, organization and efficiency of the United States employed with such immediacy for a devastated city and a damaged population was in keeping with what most Americans think is our heritage. Around the world, however, too many people see only another aspect of United States power. It was a beautiful experience to be an American in Managua in the last week of 1972, and to know that our only impact overseas is not being felt in Hanoi or Hai Phong. More than any other impression I brought back from Nicaragua was the conviction that

this type of activity is a role through which our great country can contribute to the world.

2. It was obvious from the beginning that there was no disaster plan in Nicaragua, and had it not been for the survival of a strong leader, General Somoza, the chaos that was evident would have been supreme. Might it not be in order for the United States to assist, under bilateral contracts, all of the developing countries to prepare their own Disaster Plan. It would seem to me that such an approach, possibly under an AID contract, might be activated almost immediately in many of the other "high risk" countries where previous disasters such as earthquakes and floods have occurred in the past century.

3. It was also apparent that there was very little coordination within our government of responsibilities during a disaster, and it would again seem appropriate that each of our Embassies overseas have a well worked out Disaster Plan for immediate deployment.

In Nicaragua, for example, the military responded almost immediately—and I do not believe there is any other organization in the United States Federal or private community that could have responded to the scope of this disaster as promptly and as effectively as the American military. Having said that, however, there is a private side to America and the voluntary agencies and people of good will have, in the tradition of our country, a great role to play. There was no apparent coordination of their activities in the disaster in Nicaragua. In fact, it often seemed their presence was either resented or ignored by the Embassy.

Although the American Ambassador told me that the voluntary groups came under his jurisdiction this was not apparently the view of many American organizations working there. In such disaster uncoordinated and inexperienced groups are more of a hindrance than a help, particularly in the critical early days. Nevertheless, I firmly believe that the initial response should not be totally by the Federal Government, for reasons that will become obvious later. Therefore, I suggest that each American Embassy overseas ought to have an organized disaster plan, and that our government ought to have a system whereby immediate involvement of medical, military, engineering and other disciplines from both the federal and private sectors can be realized. One of the key features in the International Health Agency Act (H.R. 10024 and 53023) was that all forty three voluntary agencies involved in overseas activities had agreed to coordinate their activities with those of the twelve separate federal agencies including the military, having international medical programs.

4. Although I firmly believe that only the American military could have responded to the immediate need and to the scope of the Nicaraguan earthquake, I am equally convinced that prolonged American military medical presence there will be a mistake. After the first several weeks, or even a month, the casualties will have healed and gone their way, and the chore of rebuilding a new Nicaragua—and I stress here only the medical sector—will be primarily a Nicaraguan task. The remarkable thing about a military hospital is that it comes self-contained with trained personnel who work among themselves with startling efficiency. As time goes on, however, that system just does not work well in an alien culture.

For example, it is the custom in many tropical countries, including Nicaragua, for families to stay by the bedside of an injured person, to cook for, and nurse the patient. This practice is inconsistent with the routine of a military hospital where the flow of civilian population is markedly restricted. One

could see the steady increase in emotional pressure at the hospital gate, and the inevitable rise in tension resulting from a foreign military controlling an emotional aspect of daily life. Another example—within a few days after the earthquake it became apparent that some of the Nicaraguan physicians wanted to utilize the American military hospital. Certainly, it seems desirable to leave that portable medical facility there eventually, but for how long will it be a good thing—or even possible—to have an organized, rigid, military system working at one level of efficiency and competency in daily communication with another approach? In fact, I think it almost guarantees a rapid abrasion of feelings. As soon as the immediate crisis is over, it is my belief that the American military presence in medicine ought to terminate.

At the time, however, who will assume the role of assisting recovery in Nicaraguan medicine? Inevitably, it will have to be the civilian component—either federally sponsored AID or the voluntary agencies. This raises once again the need for a clear U.S. plan to coordinate federal and private efforts, to permit the essential continuity of American assistance in this enormous calamity that, nonetheless, offers the opportunity for a new direction in international cooperation.

LEGISLATION TO AID RESIDENTIAL HOMEOWNERS

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the 92d Congress passed the most far-reaching and comprehensive water pollution control measure in history. Public Law 92-500 not only points us toward the goal of clean water, it provides the billions of dollars which may be necessary to reach that goal. Yet, even this may not be enough.

No matter how many regional sewage treatment plants we build, they will be of little use unless residential and municipal sewerlines to carry raw sewage to treatment centers are also constructed. Unfortunately, it is the homeowner who must bear the burden of hooking up his home to these sewer lines. For too many homeowners, who are already caught in a squeeze between rising property taxes and soaring school taxes, this expense is simply beyond their means.

In response to this dilemma, I have introduced H.R. 2556, a bill which would allow income tax deductions for the depreciation on capital expenditures incurred in connecting homes to municipal sewerlines.

My legislation calls for a simple change in the Internal Revenue Code. It will, in one stroke, provide three major benefits.

First, homeowners will finally get the tax deductions that they deserve and need in order to meet the costs of switching from a polluting septic tank system to a nonpolluting sewerline system. Depending on the distance of a home from a sewer interceptor line, the cost of this conversion may range from \$500 to several thousand dollars.

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Second, village and township governments which are mushrooming in population and witnessing an unprecedented home construction boom will welcome this tax incentive for their citizens. Some local governments have had to choose between continued pollution of their valuable water resources or imposing a moratorium on further home construction. Clearly, neither choice is appealing. My legislation is designed to prevent local units from ever having to struggle over those options.

Finally, as more and more people abandon inefficient or leaky septic tank systems, thanks to the tax incentives written into my legislation, the quality of all our lakes, ponds, and streams will improve.

Further, in view of the billions of dollars that the Federal Government will soon spend on sewage treatment plant construction, my legislation is an economically sound investment. Just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, our campaign against pollution will be only as effective as the most neglected aspect of the overall problem. Today it is the homeowner who is most neglected. It is unreasonable to expect him to shoulder the entire cost of connecting his home to distant municipal sewer lines.

Mr. Speaker, in the 19th Congressional District of Michigan which I represent, legislation such as this is urgently needed. Our communities have been blessed with numerous lakes and ponds. These ponds are being seriously threatened by raw sewage and outmoded septic tank systems.

To make matters worse, these same lakes are a major source of recreational activity during the summer months. Obviously raw sewage seeping into these waters poses a serious health hazard.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the need for tax reform during this session of Congress. I look forward to careful revisions in the Internal Revenue Code during this Congress and I was heartened to hear that Chairman MILLS, of the Ways and Means Committee, has announced that there will be hearings on this subject in the immediate future. I can only hope that my proposal and others like it which are designed to aid residential homeowners will receive the proper attention they deserve.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 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?

LEGISLATION TO MAKE THE RURAL WATER AND SEWER GRANT PROGRAM MANDATORY

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make planning and construction grants for rural water and waste disposal systems, utilizing the full amount of appropriations provided by the Congress. It is most unfortunate that I must take this action, but I feel compelled to do so. On January 10, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that there would be no more grants to small communities to establish rural water and waste disposal systems. I was shocked by this action, but I must admit that in view of the administration's recent record in this program, I should not have been so surprised. The administration has been strangling this program to death for the past few years. For instance, the Congress provided the full authorization of \$100 million for this program for fiscal year 1972. After a great deal of pressure and prodding from the Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture finally spent some \$42 million, leaving the remaining \$58 million frozen in the Office of Management and Budget.

In the meantime, the Congress had passed the Rural Development Act which raised the authorization from \$100 to \$300 million per year. The Congress provided \$150 million for fiscal year 1973. The administration did not request one cent for this program for fiscal year 1973, but it did indicate that it planned to spend \$42 million of the \$58 million I mentioned earlier. It has only spent \$30 million—a pathetic gesture in view of the great need. Incidentally, the budget for fiscal year 1974 requests no grant money and even eliminates all references to loan funds for waste disposal systems.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no more vital program than the rural water and sewer program. Thousands of small communities simply cannot afford to finance a water or sewer system with loan money only. The Congress recognized this fact when we passed the so-called Poage-Aiken Act in 1965 and this piece of legislation has done much to make life better in our rural areas. In fact, the first waste disposal grant was made to the little town of Chilton, Tex., in my district and I have seen how much life has improved in that fine community as a result of this grant.

To date, approximately 2,650 rural water and waste disposal systems have been assisted with grants. I know of no better investment of Federal funds anywhere.

I simply cannot understand why the administration would choose to destroy this program when rural America cries out for a better way of life. I do not intend to stand idly by and watch the President deal this terrible blow to rural America. Our committee will shortly be

holding hearings on my bill and any other similar legislation. Economy is one thing but unfair treatment of rural America is another matter. I had hoped that we would not have to get into such a struggle with the administration but we cannot afford to permit this President, or any other President, to sit back and pick and choose, selecting only those programs he personally likes for funding.

CULVER EXPRESSES REGRET OVER THE CLOSING OF THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, THE DECORAH-POSTEN

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine sadness that I noted the recent discontinuation of the Decorah-Posten, the Norwegian language newspaper published in Decorah, Iowa, since 1874.

B. B. Anundsen, the present publisher and son of B. Anundsen, the paper's founder, has cited economic stringencies with a declining circulation as the cause of the newspaper's closing.

The early Norwegian settlers manifested so intense an interest in their homeland and a natural attachment to a quality paper written in their native language that the circulation of the paper soared to 45,000 by 1920. However, many of these earlier immigrants have now died. New generations and today's young immigrants do not hold such close ties with their native land and tongue.

The decline in the number of subscribers and the subsequent reduction in the volume of advertising made it too costly for the newspaper to continue. Thus, the Decorah-Posten, like so many foreign language publications, has become a part of history—but only after it played a vital role in strengthening the fabric and enriching the mosaic of the American experience.

The paper's readers will feel a great loss in its closing. We will miss its coverage of State and national news as well as its special and more informal features—the book and story installments in the Ved Arnen—By the Fireside—section and the Ola and Per cartoon, which depicted the lighter moments in the lives of early Norwegian immigrants.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD an article from Decorah's daily paper, the Decorah Journal, reporting on the closing of the Decorah-Posten and its near century of success:

DECORAH-POSTEN ENDS PUBLICATION

(By Linda Woodhouse)

Decorah-Posten (The Decorah Post), the Norwegian language newspaper will be printed for the last time today. It is published by The Anundsen Publishing Company of Decorah and was founded in 1874 by the late B. Anundsen.

His son, B. B. Anundsen, who is presently head of the company, cited economics as the reason for the discontinuation. Anundsen's son, Jack, explained that most Norwegian immigrants today speak English and do not have such an intense interest in their homeland as did early settlers.

Many of the early immigrants have died and second and third generations have turned to English. With this, the circulation of Decorah-Posten has declined from a high of 45,000 to below 5,000 today.

Decorah-Posten has had to rely on national advertising for support for many years. As the circulation declined so did the volume of advertising. A combination of these things made it too costly for the newspaper to continue publication.

Instead, Decorah-Posten will be consolidated with another Norwegian weekly, Western Viking of Seattle, Wash., and subscribers will receive that paper instead.

The Posten had its beginnings in LaCrosse, Wis., in 1866 when B. Anundsen started a small weekly called Ved Arnen (By the Fireside). Publication of this literary magazine was continued when its founder moved to Decorah in 1867. In 1879 Anundsen discontinued Ved Arnen, however, because he was disgusted with readers who did not pay their subscriptions.

When Decorah-Posten appeared Ved Arnen was incorporated into it as a book section that could be removed and folded and made into a small pamphlet. Stories for Ved Arnen were published in installments and each Posten carried one chapter of the book or story.

Today Decorah-Posten still includes the two-page Ved Arnen section besides eight pages of state and national news.

Another popular feature of Decorah-Posten over the years has been the cartoon Ola and Per, which depicts lighter moments in the lives of early Norwegian immigrants and was created by the late P. J. Rosendahl of Spring Grove, Minn.

Ola and Per has appeared in Decorah-Posten for the last 40 years, and reprints have been used for the last 20 years. However, Jack Anundsen said that he doesn't believe subscribers have noticed the repetition.

The present editor of the Posten is the Rev. R. Dahle-Melsaether who has been with the paper since 1945. When he began on the paper, it had five editors and a circulation of about 40,000. Today he is the only editor and the circulation has declined greatly.

Another veteran of the newspaper is 83-year-old Chris Augustesen who has worked with production of the Posten for almost 62 years. He came to the United States from Denmark in 1910 and took a position as a typesetter for the Posten in 1911. He has been there ever since. He pointed out that he has known three generations of Anundsens during this time.

The Posten has had only three publishers in its 98 years of existence. B. Anundsen, the founder, was publisher until 1909. From 1909-1947 R. B. Bergeson published the paper. And, in 1947, B. B. Anundsen took over responsibility of publication.

Decorah-Posten has had several editors during its lifetime. Among the most notable of the former editors are J. B. Wist, Kristian Prestgard, Einar Lund and Georg Strandvold.

Strandvold, who was editor during World War II, will be remembered for his nightly news commentaries on the war on WMT (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) radio. He analyzed the situation between Norway, Germany and the United States for the listeners.

B. B. Anundsen said that the Posten will be missed by subscribers who have received it in their homes for many years. "I'm sure they're going to feel a severe loss," he added.

Jack Anundsen also regrets the passing of the Posten but feels it reflects the decline of the bilingual era in America. No longer do immigrants cling to the language and ways of the motherland, he said. The young immigrants come to the United States already able to speak English and with a desire to improve it.

"That's the way it should be," Anundsen

added. "It's normal that this country now comes of its own."

QUESTION OF THE YEAR: WILL VIETNAM FIND PEACE?

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues an extraordinarily well balanced article entitled "Question of the Year: Will Vietnam Find Peace?"

This excellent article was written by a distinguished journalist, Mr. Otto Zausmer in the Boston Sunday Globe of January 28, 1973.

It is hopeful to note that Mr. Zausmer, a journalist who has reported from every area of the world over a period of many years, feels that it is highly probable that the Vietnamese people will find a way to live together like the Koreans and the Germans.

This thoughtful article follows:

QUESTION OF THE YEAR: WILL VIETNAM FIND PEACE?

(By Otto Zausmer)

The question of the year, maybe of the decade, is: Will the cease-fire signed so ceremoniously in Paris yesterday turn into a peace or again flare into war?

The answer to this question appears to be—it will become peace.

There are two guidelines for assessing the future events. One is reason, the other is history.

Ever since President Nixon announced the agreement, of course, the professional pessimists have had a heyday. But it's much easier to predict gloom, which is dramatic, then to make optimistic assessments in a very complex and difficult situation.

Even yesterday, as the four representatives signed the agreement, the reports from Paris were that Secretary of State William P. Rogers was the only one who had a smile.

The delegates from Hanoi, Saigon and the Viet Cong reportedly looked glum.

The reason for this might be that Rogers was the only one who really had reason to be cheerful. We Americans are getting out. Our prisoners of war are coming home. Our troops will be back in this country and for us the war will be over and the hardship will be gone.

Not so for the North Vietnamese, the Viet Cong or the South Vietnamese. To give one example, while our prisoners of war are coming home unconditionally and right now, the 20,000 political prisoners which the South Vietnamese are holding will not be freed unless and until an agreement is reached between Saigon and the Viet Cong.

But over and above this, to us the war was never a personal affair. To the Vietnamese it is very much so. To them this war is a civil war, not a foreign war, with all the emotional and practical implications this has.

We Americans can remember our Civil War. It ended well over a century ago but the scars are still painful.

While our Civil War was the bloodiest this country ever fought, it pales by comparison with the hardship, cruelty, destruction and death which this war has brought to the Vietnamese people North and South. Now, what does history tell us as a guideline for the future?

It is hardly conceivable that President Nixon would have authorized the agreement if he didn't have very good assurances from

Moscow and Peking that they want peace in the Far East now. The main guarantor, of peace in Indochina are not the Americans, not the North or South Vietnamese, but the Soviet Union and China. If they want peace, there will be peace and it seems clear that they do want it.

There are many reasons Moscow and Peking have pressed their allies, the Viet Cong and North Vietnam, to make peace now. To give one small example: Soviet diplomats will tell you privately that they have winced in recent months every time the North Vietnamese fired one of the expensive SAM missiles, which they have been popping off like firecrackers, with 30 SAMs fired to one hit on an American airplane. This is a small item in a very big financial proposition.

It is equally unlikely that the prime minister of Cambodia would have announced a unilateral ceasefire last week if he hadn't had good assurances that the Communist side would quietly put into action a ceasefire too.

It is equally logical that in Laos, the two hostile half-brothers, Communist and anti-Communist, will come to terms at least as far as a cease-fire goes. The necessary negotiations for that have been going on for the past few weeks and presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger obviously knew about this when he signed the agreement on Vietnam. In fact, we have reports already that the North Vietnamese have been withdrawing some of their troops from Laos.

It must be borne in mind too that the anti-Communist or neutral government in Laos originally had the backing of the Soviet Union and it is well known that Prince Souvanna Phouma still has an open line to Moscow.

It is true that Hanoi and the Viet Cong no less than Saigon have been reluctant to come to terms, but they were forced to do so by the big powers who wanted an end to the war. This has created bitterness among Hanoi and Moscow and Peking as it has created bitterness between Saigon and Washington.

But diplomats who have watched the situation carefully will tell you privately that there has been not only a division along these lines, but also between Hanoi and the Viet Cong. The Viet Cong have been divided into two groups. The northern group has always had very close relations with Hanoi and their leaders have gone back and forth continuously between their positions in South Vietnam and Hanoi. The southern group has been almost independent of Hanoi and has had barely personal contact with the leaders in North Vietnam.

This, of course, is just the tip of the iceberg. There are other indications that the differences between Hanoi and the Viet Cong have existed for a long time.

Throughout the negotiations, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh of the Viet Cong has been much harsher and has taken a much tougher line than Hanoi. Sometimes when Hanoi was optimistic, Mme. Binh was downright pessimistic.

This again is understandable because to Hanoi the war was nowhere as close and meant nowhere as much as it did to the Viet Cong. To the Viet Cong in South Vietnam this was much more of a civil war than it was to Hanoi. And so from the outset the Viet Cong had somewhat different objectives than did Hanoi or anyone else.

It is therefore understandable if Mme. Binh was less cheerful yesterday than Hanoi's representative, Nguyen Duy Trish; and certainly the representatives of the Government of South Vietnam had no more reason to throw their hats up in the air either.

But while Peking and Moscow want peace and need peace in Indochina, there are other historical precedents that point the way to peace in Vietnam.

One recent example that is probably much stronger than our own Civil War is Korea. There the cease-fire was signed almost two decades ago. True, in spite of all supervisions of the cease-fire, internationally and otherwise, there were many incidents over the past 15 or 18 years of fighting, kidnapping and assassinations. And yet gradually in the past two years, the situation has improved and now the two hostile brothers, North Korea and South Korea, have been talking to each other, trying to find a solution of either co-existence or reunification on fair terms. And this they have done without pressure from the United States or China, simply because they realize that in this world—with China and the United States as well as the United States and the Soviet Union working together—it would be an anachronism for them to go on fighting.

A very similar instance can be found in Europe. We've all gone through the agonies of the two divided Germany's. The big wall around Berlin, the watch towers and the machine gunning of refugees. And yet after a quarter of a century, East and West Germany have recently come together and even signed an agreement that will bring cooperation between the East and the West of a divided country and of a divided city.

Clearly, it is much more profitable for two sides in a civil war to get together and work together, reunified or not, than to go on fighting and destroy each other.

This the Koreans and the Germans have discovered, and it is highly probable that the Vietnamese will find out the same thing. And if they don't find it out by themselves, it is almost a certainty that the three big powers, the United States, China and the Soviet Union, will force them into a peaceful coexistence.

LEGISLATION BY COURT AGAIN

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oreg., a few days ago published an editorial with regard to the continued tendency of the Supreme Court to legislate by judicial decision. It, of course, is a matter of personal opinion and a matter for legal scholars to debate as to what is judicial legislation and what is proper judicial review, but for whatever interest may be involved, I am bringing the editorial of the Statesman to the attention of my colleagues:

LEGISLATION BY COURT AGAIN

Chief Justice Warren Burger declared last year the U.S. Supreme Court will leave more matters for state courts to decide. But in practice the Burger Court, like the Warren Court before it, feels compelled to legislate as well as adjudicate.

Venturing where physicians and philosophers are uncertain where to tread, the high court has overridden the abortion laws of 31 states. The court, in its omnipotence, has decided when life becomes sacred, when the wishes of the mother take precedence over the life of the unborn child.

It is difficult enough for a society to determine its own decisions on these matters through adopting laws passed by elected representatives. New York's assembly passed an abortion law session before last and repealed it last session only to have the repeal vetoed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The process whereby the American public, through its elected officials, makes such decisions has been usurped by seven men, those who voted affirmatively in the abortion case decision Monday.

THE 63D ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY SCOUTS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, February 8 marks the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America. Chartered by the U.S. Congress in 1910, the Boy Scouts of America has served over 51 million boys, young men and women, and adult leaders through its program for Cub Scouts, Scouts, and Explorers.

To learn the Scout oath is to get acquainted with the organization, the principles it stands for, and the inspiring work it is doing:

On my honor, I will do my best;
To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law.
To help other people at all times.
To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The Boy Scout movement emphasizes self-reliance, initiative, and resourcefulness. In placing young people on their honor and maintaining high standards, strength of character is developed. Our community and our Nation benefit enormously as these high-principled young citizens dedicate their talent and creative ingenuity to the betterment of us all, our society, and our democratic institutions.

Mr. Speaker, in little more than a month, Boy Scout Troop 936 will celebrate its own 41st anniversary.

Troop 936 was originally founded on March 13, 1931, and has always been sponsored by St. Andrew's Lutheran Church located at 5447 West Addison, Chicago, in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am privileged to represent.

I am honored to join Troop 936 in this double anniversary celebration and commend its leaders for their dedication as they make the ideals of the Boy Scout movement a living, working, everyday reality.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LEADERS SCOUT MASTER

Robert J. Krauss, 5243 West Waveland.

ASSISTANT SCOUT MASTERS

James Kedge, 5428 West Waveland.

Raymond W. Miller, 5504 West Hutchinson.

INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Andrew C. Witt, 5303 West Drummond Place.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Vladimir S. Sagat, 5333 West Cornelia.

COMMITTEEMEN

William K. Herzmann, 4860 West Cornelia.

Robert T. Kirkhart, 5332 West Waveland.

Gerald A. Marubio, 5349 West Patterson.

Vincent J. McEvilly, 3633 North Lotus Avenue.

Eugene Nowotarski, 5337 West Byron.
 Stephen M. Rychtanek, 5034 West Roscoe.
 Stanley Steiner, 5936 West Roscoe.
 Ken Tamura, 5514 West Grace.
 Ronald W. Teuber, 5312 West Newport.

MEMBERS OF TROOP 936

James Carr, 5024 West Waveland.
 Brian Fenner, 5328 West Cornelia.
 Alvin Froehlich, 5409 West Eddy.
 Steven Grabowski, 5353 West Cornelia.
 William Herzmann, 4860 West Cornelia.
 James Hester, 5855 West Roscoe.
 Thomas Kirkhart, 5332 West Waveland.
 David Krauss, 5243 West Waveland.
 Larry Lang, 5020 West Patterson.
 Jerry Marubio, 5349 West Patterson.
 David Miller, 5504 West Hutchinson.
 Douglas Miller, 5504 West Hutchinson.
 James Nowotarski, 5337 West Byron.
 John Payne, 5701 West Addison.
 Thomas Payne, 5701 West Addison.
 Kevin Prodoehl, 5626 West Cornelia.
 Russell Rychtanek, 5034 West Roscoe.
 James Sagat, 5333 West Cornelia.
 William Sagat, 5333 West Cornelia.
 Douglas Schwamb, 5223 West Waveland.
 Geoffrey Skorupa, 5836 West Cornelia.
 Steven Steiner, 5936 West Roscoe.
 Thomas Steiner, 5936 West Roscoe.
 Paul Tamura, 5514 West Grace.
 Craig Teuber, 5312 West Newport.
 John White, 5131 West Cornelia.

My heartiest best wishes go to Troop 936 in northwest Chicago as they carry forward their proud tradition of service.

THE CHALLENGING 93D CONGRESS

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, January in Washington, D.C., has been a memorable month. Headlines have included the joyously welcome peace announcement, the inaugural of President Nixon, funeral services for two former Presidents, and the organization of the 93d Congress. The legislative branch now begins to function on issues left unresolved last year, and on new problems.

Foremost for southern Californians will be appropriate action to control air pollution. The Environmental Protection Agency's drastic 82-percent gasoline-rationing plan to implement the Clean Air Act of 1970 has sparked a quest for cures less devastating than the disease. Many new legislative actions are in the making including a review of the Clean Air Act itself.

REGAIN CLEAN AIR

I am preparing a major legislative package to help us regain clean air faster, based on the latest and best information our scientists can provide. This is no time nor place for political grandstanding or dreamy concepts; the dire necessity to improve our environment without destroying our economy is immediate.

Geothermal energy development can be important to southern California in controlling pollution and in meeting our growing energy needs. It could provide

cheaper, cleaner electric power, clean water, and perhaps valuable minerals, but developmental assistance and concentrated exploration are needed. I expect to take the lead in Congress to maximize these benefits for our district.

Farmers face a nervous year in which the Farm Act establishing crop quotas and subsidies will be reexamined. New concepts will be studied to shift our agriculture from Government dependence to marketplace controls. Meanwhile the specter of a grinding conflict between two giant labor unions—the Teamsters and Caesar Chavez' UFWA—looms large in California. Again, I am pressing for a law to resolve the representation issue peacefully without strikes or boycotts which are damaging to worker, grower, and consumer.

TIGHTEN PURSESTRINGS

A constitutional struggle is shaping up between the Congress and the President over who controls the pursestrings. Right now the most important thing is that someone check the runaway Federal deficit, and I admire the President's resolve to do so. Although Congress should exercise primary responsibility to contain expenditures and the growth of Government, it has failed to do so. At this exciting time I look forward to my new assignment on appropriations as an opportunity to channel our Government into the most useful programs, help develop a means to control expenditures, and thus prevent inflation and future tax increases.

In the partisan emotionalism prevailing last fall, at least three major legislative needs were blocked—the Older Americans Act, appropriations for education, and highway appropriations. In each of these areas, the Congress must initiate new legislation. Hopefully, it will come early this year, and without the problems which barred passage last November.

SCHOOL REVENUE SHARING

I have already introduced an education revenue sharing bill, which I hope may receive early hearings. It would provide a more acceptable means of delivering Federal funds to local schools without redtape and interference by Washington bureaucrats, and would bridge the gap, now evident, in future Federal funding of existing categorical programs.

We await important reports to shed light on two areas requiring legislative action: Saving the Salton Sea, and blood-banking reforms. The Salton Sea study should be available this spring, to show us the most feasible solution to the problem of recreational improvement. A major study of blood banking has just become available which documents the need for my legislation developed last year to clean up our blood supply.

Review of these legislative priorities fortifies my feeling that this Congress will be a busy one and hopefully a productive one. In addition, the legislative branch is always capable of surprises, and we may expect new and exciting areas of study as problems are identified.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE HAROLD D. DONOHUE ON EXPANSION OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, as the Congress moves toward reconsideration of the President's veto action, during adjournment, of the Older Americans Comprehensive Service Amendments of 1972, I would like to include the statement on this legislative subject that I presented to the House Select Subcommittee on Education last May 26.

In my considered opinion it would, indeed, be both a great human and economic tragedy if we failed to sensibly, timely, and effectively provide for the urgent growing needs of some 20 million of our older American citizens who have given so much of themselves to this country throughout their most productive years.

It is my firm conviction that this new Congress and new administration should grant early and priority consideration, in the national interest, to the tremendously complex problems that plague our elderly people and I most earnestly hope we will work together for the accomplishment of that worthy objective in the very near future.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE HAROLD D. DONOHUE PRESENTED TO HOUSE SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, MAY 26, 1972, IN CONNECTION WITH THE HEARINGS ON THE EXPANSION OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965

Mr. Chairman, you and your distinguished colleagues deserve the commendation of the Congress and the Country for holding these very timely hearings designed to strengthen and expand the Older Americans Act of 1965.

The unhappy conditions and unfortunate circumstances which plague the lives of our 20,000,000 older Americans, clearly indicate an urgent problem that we as a Nation must fully and expeditiously resolve. As these hearings move in the direction of finding the legislative means to improve the 1965 Act, they will further serve to impress upon the American public the paramount issues and problems that continue to afflict the elderly in modern America. Our older Americans are not only entitled to lives of dignity and economic security but they have the right to expect that their country to which they have given so much of themselves through their most productive years, will not forsake them when their need is greatest.

The Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended in 1967 and 1969 brought to the impoverished and despairing elderly of this Nation the encouraging feeling that they, too, might be able to enjoy a fair share of this Nation's abundance, and opportunities and that they would be better able to individually plan and manage their own destinies. While some few gains have been accomplished under the provisions of this legislation, we should and we must now recommit ourselves to more vigorous positive action designed to rekindle within our disadvantaged senior citizens renewed hope for a more economically secure future. We must dem-

onstrate to those who suffer from too little attention and too little concern that they have strong advocates here in Congress; that we are dedicated to doing everything within our legislative powers and responsibilities to swiftly and justly remove unbearable financial fears from their lives and create for them, a new economic status that will permit them to achieve a standard of living comparable to that of the average American.

Clearly there is much yet to be done if we are to implement a viable national program to assist our older Americans. If we are to successfully relieve the sorry situation which permits one out of every four persons 65 and older to live below the national poverty level we will have to act now to make available to our elderly a more comprehensive, fuller range of social services, to include health, education, transportation, employment opportunities and multipurpose senior centers. Obviously, the reasonable and prudent provision of these necessary programs of action is essential, since it is authoritatively anticipated that by 1980, the present number of approximately 20 million senior citizens will have increased by 5 million more. It would be a tragedy if we fail to timely and effectively act in anticipation of these dramatically growing needs of our aging Americans.

The critical nature of the problems faced by so many older Americans carries a far-ranging impact for all American citizens. More than seven out of every ten children born today can now expect to live until age 65. As man's longevity increases and as the number of older Americans increases, it becomes all the more important that we develop a better coordinated national program for scientific research on the biological aspects of aging. It is a proven fact that we have a very limited accumulation of gerontological information on which to base critical health decisions affecting the elderly and this deficiency makes the establishment of a gerontological research center a prudent and worthwhile pursuit.

Mr. Chairman, as one of the cosponsors and supporters of the original Older Americans Act, I am, of course, somewhat gratified at what has so far been done to help our elderly citizens overcome their economic insecurity and to maintain their personal independence. However, Mr. Chairman, we have only begun to make progress in this area and a great deal more remains to be done.

It is my conviction that we as a Nation now have a unique opportunity to improve the plight of the aging, return the aging citizen to a fuller existence in our society and remove from the minds of all our older Americans the haunting economic fears that invade their lives. Quite simply, the expansion of past programs, the institution of innovative new programs of research and our own unyielding determination to solve the problems of the aging will permit us to move from that which is to that which ought to be.

In conducting this hearing, Mr. Chairman, you and your dedicated colleagues are demonstrating that you will diligently address yourselves to the task of finding the best legislative solution to every aspect of the older American's complex problems. These problems merit a full national commitment toward the goal of permitting all of our elderly to equitably share in the abundance of America. I am sure that your legislative recommendations will be in accord with the established American concept and tradition of promoting the inherent dignity of the individual in our American society. The elderly deserve no less and I am confident that the great majority in the Congress and throughout this country will appreciate and approve this distinguished Committee's interest and efforts on behalf of all our older citizens.

DANGERS OF SMOKE-FILLED SPACE

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the health of millions of nonsmoking Americans is being jeopardized because they are forced to breathe polluted, smoke-filled air when traveling on buses, trains, and airplanes.

The right not to smoke should be basic, and to protect that right on the opening day of the 93d Congress I introduced H.R. 1309, the Nonsmokers Relief Act. While this measure in no way infringes on the rights of those who chose to smoke, it does protect the rights of the nonsmoker by requiring separate seating be available aboard public carriers.

Too often, the problem has been viewed as one of simple discomfort to the nonsmoker. Yet evidence continues to mount that the health of the nonsmoker is seriously jeopardized when forced to inhale noxious tobacco fumes.

The January 13, 1973, edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association, for example, cited in its question-and-answer column some recent studies showing breathing in a smoke-filled room is equal to smoking four or five cigarettes, and smoke from an idling cigarette is twice as toxic as the smoke inhaled by a smoker.

Congress must act promptly on the Nonsmokers Relief Act. Millions of Americans are gasping for relief; there is no reason why their health should continue to be jeopardized.

For the consideration of my colleagues, here is the entire JAMA article on the dangers involved:

"CIGARETTE SMOKE-FILLED ROOM:" A HAZARD TO NONSMOKERS AND CHILDREN

Q. Is there evidence to support recent claims that a nonsmoker with an all-day exposure to a smoke-filled room inhales as much smoke as though he himself had smoked a pack of cigarettes?—Stephen Barrett, M.D., Allentown, Pa.

A. Your concern about the hazard of exposure to a smoke-filled room is supported by studies done by Harmsen and Effenberger (Arch Hyg Bakteriol 141:383-400, 1957). They demonstrated that smoking several cigarettes in a closed room soon makes the concentration of nicotine and dust particles so high that the nonsmoker inhales as much harmful tobacco by-products as a smoker inhales from four or five cigarettes.

Scasselatti-Sforzolini reported (Medical Tribune, Dec. 4, 1967) that smoke from an idling cigarette contains almost twice the tar and nicotine of smoke inhaled while puffing on a cigarette. On the average, smoke inhaled while puffing on a cigarette contains 11.8 mg of tar and 0.8 mg of nicotine, as compared to 22.1 mg of tar and 1.4 mg of nicotine from idling smoke. Thus smoke from an idling cigarette may be twice as toxic as smoke inhaled by the smoker. Although the concentration of harmful substances inhaled by the nonsmoker is less than the concentration inhaled by the smoker, the nonsmoker's exposure will be for a greater period of time. Scasselatti-Sforzolini indicated that smoking in an airplane "will obviously constitute something of a menace to a nonsmoking pas-

senger." It seems obvious that in the confines of an airplane, where a nonsmoker may be required to sit next to one or between two smokers, and where the air circulation is typically poor, the nonsmoker will be subjected to a significant health hazard from a smoker.

An editorial some years ago (Science 158: 1527, 1967) concerned the pollution of air by cigarette smoke. In a poorly ventilated, smoke-filled room, concentrations of carbon monoxide can easily reach several hundred parts per million, thus exposing present smokers and nonsmokers to a toxic hazard. Two other components of cigarette smoke are nitrogen dioxide and hydrogen cyanide. The former is an acutely irritating gas and occurs in cigarette smoke in concentration 160 times that considered dangerous on extended exposure.

Cameron provided the first presumptive evidence on cigarette smoke as a household air pollutant (J Allergy Clin Immunol 40: 12, 1967; unpublished data, 1968). He and his associates found that smokers' children are ill more frequently than nonsmokers' children, usually because of respiratory disease.

Luquette et al (J Sch Health 10:533, 1970) concluded that (1) cigarette smoke which is allowed to accumulate in a poorly ventilated enclosure significantly increases the non-smoking elementary school age children's heart rate, and systolic and diastolic blood pressure, [and] (2) the smoking environment's effect upon the children in the environment is similar to the cigarette smoke's effect upon the smoker on a reduced scale . . . The principal factor which gives significance to the smoking environment study comes from the Surgeon General's 1964 Report. This study reported that higher death rates occur primarily in smokers who have had the habit over a long period of time. Maybe the harmful effects of the smoking habit start with the exposure of the child in his home environment and not when he initiates the habit.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the non-smoker who must be present in the traditional "smoke-filled room" characteristic of many conferences and social gatherings has an exposure to tobacco by-products quite similar to the exposure of the smoker. There is some evidence that this "smoking environment" extends even into the home where children may have a sufficient exposure to influence their cardiovascular system and add years of exposure to their smoking history, even before they actually smoke themselves.—Donald A. Dukelow, M.D., AMA Department of Health, Education, Chicago.

TOWN OF RYE, N.Y., SUPPORTS AIRPORT NOISE CURFEW

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, one of the major problems facing the residents of America's cities is noise pollution, especially that caused by aircraft taking off and landing at nearby airports.

Industry indifference to the problem has made airports bad neighbors and the result is strong public resistance to needed expansion of facilities.

With the support of 15 of my colleagues, I have introduced what might be termed the airport good neighbor bill.

It is H.R. 1073, the Airport Noise Curfew Act of 1973. Its ultimate goal is to limit aircraft operations during normal sleeping hours so that the peace and tranquility airport neighbors seek and deserve can be returned to them.

My mail has been running very strongly in favor of this proposal. The gist of it is that this is something long overdue.

The latest expression of support comes from the town board of the town of Rye, N.Y. At a meeting held January 16, 1973, the board unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its full support of H.R. 1073. I am inserting that resolution in the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION

On motion of Councilman Gioffre, seconded by Councilman Zaccagnino, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, legislation has been introduced by Representative Benjamin Rosenthal of New York, together with fifteen colleagues of the House of Representatives, called the Airport Noise Curfew Act of 1973, and

Whereas, this Bill calls for a ban on night time jet noise, thereby providing more quiet enjoyment for persons living near Airports, and

Whereas, this Bill would establish a nine member Commission to investigate placing night time curfews on Airports near populated areas, and

Whereas, it appears that this curfew will only be a source of limited inconvenience for Airports as it relates to freight traffic, and

Whereas, passenger traffic could be rescheduled,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Town of Rye does hereby confirm and gives its full support to this proposed legislation and be it further

Resolved, that the Town Clerk be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to Representative Benjamin Rosenthal and to members of the House of Representatives from the 23rd and 24th Congressional Districts and to members of the Senate from the State of New York.

Ayes: Supervisor Posillipo, Councilmen Gioffre, Mazin and Zaccagnino.

Nayes: None.

Absent: Councilman Goettel.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of Westchester, Town of Rye, ss:

I, (Mrs.) Geraldine Zuccaro Town Clerk of the Town of Rye, New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original resolution adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Rye, at its meeting held on January 16, 1973, at which time a quorum was present and that the same is a true and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of the Town of Rye, New York, this 22nd day of January 1973.

GERALDINE ZUCCARO,
Town Clerk.

GIRL SCOUT THANKS BADGE REFLECTS WORK OF MRS. BLACK

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, every American, I am sure is familiar with the

Girl Scouts of America and what that outstanding organization represents to the young women of our country. No doubt many of us here have, or have had a daughter grow up in Girl Scouts, passing from Brownie to Senior Scout. Some may have continued their association with the movement as adults, working in a professional or volunteer capacity to instill in others the principles and objectives of Girl Scouting.

Occasionally, a volunteer worker is singled out for special recognition by her associates because of her long and dedicated service on behalf of the Scouts. In such cases the Girl Scout office, after a careful study, approves the award of a "Thanks Badge" to the deserving volunteer.

I am proud to report such an award was recently given to a resident of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania—Mrs. Howard Black. Mrs. Black was cited for 18 years of volunteer service and she has no intention of curtailing her work with the Girl Scouts.

Her career began in 1954 when she started out as an assistant Brownie leader. Eventually, she became the chairman of all Scout troops in her area and this year served as a troop organizer and treasurer for the entire district. Day camping, one of the many programs found in Girl Scouting, holds a special interest for Mrs. Black. She has been the counselor for the annual week-long outing since 1954 and in 1966 served as a camp director for the operation.

Her interest in Scouting has been contagious for no less than nine members of her family are active today in some area of the Boy or Girl Scout movement.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great privilege to represent people such as Mrs. Black, who displays a sincere, compassionate desire to help the youth of America, in the Congress of the United States.

The article follow:

GIRL SCOUT THANKS BADGE REFLECTS WORK OF MRS. BLACK

Reminiscences of 18 years in Girl Scouting highlighted the program as Central Neighborhood honored Mrs. Howard Black last night in fellowship hall of Central Presbyterian Church.

Surprise feature was the presentation of a Thanks Badge to Mrs. Black to express the Girl Scouts' gratitude for long term dedicated volunteer services.

To receive a Thanks Badge is a mark of distinction, since it is awarded only after careful study of records and approval of the Girl Scout office. In addition to representing the gratitude of the group securing the badge for an individual, it expresses the thanks of all Girl Scouts to an adult volunteer.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Black's daughter, Mrs. Fae Leber who is Central Neighborhood chairman. And it doesn't mean that Mrs. Black is abandoning the Girl Scout movement. She is continuing to serve as troop organizer for the neighborhood.

Mrs. Black began as an assistant Brownie leader and during the years from 1954 to 1967 served as leader or assistant of a Brownie Troop. From 1968 until 1972 she was neighborhood chairman and treasurer and in 1972 became troop organizer and secretary-treasurer for the neighborhood. She also was a member of the troop committee from 1967 until 1972.

Day camping was another of Mrs. Black's areas of service. She has been a counselor for the annual week-long program since 1954 and 1966 was the day camp director.

A point of particular pride with Mrs. Black is the interest her family has taken in Girl Scouting. Two of her daughters, Mrs. Leber and Mrs. Gail Odorich, are leaders and her granddaughters, Lori Black, Jodi and Michelle Odorich and Stacie Leber are Girl Scouts. Not forgetting her grandsons, she is happy to add that Jaymie Odorich and Ronald Leber are Cubscouts and Raymond Leber is a Boy Scout.

The program opened with a flag ceremony presented by Tammy, Tracie and Kelly Gallatin, daughters of the Brownie troop leader, Mrs. Pat Gallatin. The covered dish dinner and program were arranged by Mrs. Leber.

Participating in the "Looking Back Through the Years" were Jodi and Michelle, Mrs. Leber, Mrs. Odorich and the Rev. Mark McKay. Also bringing back memories was "Cookie Monster." Jodi led group singing and gifts and cards were presented to the honoree.

Among the activities recalled were Brownie hikes, calendar and cookie sales, day camping, overnight and weekend camping and the fun of a variety of field trips.

Six of Mrs. Black's eight children attended the event, along with 17 of her 23 grandchildren. Introduced as her family were her patient husband who willingly sacrificed time, talent and even some comforts to the welfare of Girl Scouting; Mr. and Mrs. Roland Black, Lori, Roland Jr., Wendy and Kris; Mr. and Mrs. John Odorich, Michelle, Jodi and Jaymie; Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Leber, Raymond, Stacie, Ronald Shawn and Jered; the Rev. and Mrs. Mark McKay; Mrs. Dawn Smith and David; Mr. and Mrs. Byron Black and Heidi; and Mrs. Dolores Black, Kim, Howard Jr. and Eddie. Messages were received from the families of two children in California, Gunnery Sgt. Howard L. Black who has been with the U.S. Marine Corps 20 years and Linda Hitchens.

Guests included Mrs. Ruth Kearney, a former district advisor who is now on the staff of the Girl Scouts of Southwestern Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. Douglas Mansfield Jr., site chairman for day camp, and Miss Margaret Mansfield; Mrs. Clark Werner of the day camp staff; Mrs. Nancy Walk, Hi-Lo Central day camp director; Mrs. Alyce Rote, Youghahela District advisor, Mrs. Barbara Ladley, district chairman, Mrs. Marion Klingensmith, district secretary, and Mrs. Bess Paul, district Juliette Low chairman; Mrs. Helen Carlson and Mrs. Jackie Peterson, Hilltop and Lebanon neighborhood chairman.

Others helping to honor Mrs. Black were a former district chairman, Mrs. Lois Di-Midio; Mrs. Orella Brabender, neighborhood troop consultant, cookie and Juliette Low chairman; Miss Mary Jane Brabender; leaders and past leaders of troops, day camp counselors, present and past troop committee members.

A NATIONAL SALUTE TO UNION CAMP CORP. OF WAYNE, N.J., FOR ITS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICA'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

HON. ROBERT A. ROE
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, as a long-standing strong advocate of an energetic,

continuing open space conservation environmental renewal program to secure the optimum yield of our natural resources, and particularly the preservation of our fast disappearing irreplaceable wildlife refuge and propagation areas, I was especially proud and pleased to learn that one of our country's most distinguished forest products firms, headquartered in my hometown of Wayne and Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, Union Camp Corp., has donated the key natural area of the Great Dismal Swamp including all of Lake Drummond, whose wine-colored waters are considered the key to the survival of the long-threatened swamp, America's last great eastern natural area wilderness and the northernmost of the chain of great swamps that begins with the Everglades—nearly 50,000 acres appraised at \$12.6 million—for a national wildlife refuge.

In order to provide you with the full details of this major contribution to the conservation, enhancement, and preservation of our ecological system and the integrity of our environment, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of you and our colleagues here in the Congress the following joint news release issued by Union Camp Corp. and Nature Conservancy announcing this partnership between industry, conservationists, and the Federal Government in a united significant natural resource preservation effort for the well-being of our people and the quality of our way of life:

UNION CAMP CORP. ANNOUNCES \$12.6 MILLION LAND GIFT TO THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

WAYNE, N.J., January 17, 1973.—Nearly 50,000 acres of one of the most unique and significant wild areas remaining on the Eastern Seaboard will be preserved as a natural wilderness through action to be taken by Union Camp Corporation, a major forest products firm headquartered in Wayne, New Jersey. The company will donate its entire landholdings in Virginia's Dismal Swamp, with an appraised value of \$12.6 million, to The Nature Conservancy, the nation's leading non-profit, land conservation organization.

Everett M. Woodman, president of The Nature Conservancy, said, "The Union Camp Corporation gift is the largest and most significant land gift the Conservancy has received in its two-decade history of private land conservation." Dr. Woodman indicated that present plans call for the Dismal Swamp land to be conveyed on the United States Department of the Interior for operation as a national wildlife refuge by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Union Camp land lies just ten miles southwest of Norfolk, the center of the fast-growing Hampton Roads area which has a population of more than one million.

In commenting on this action, the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, said, "I am delighted with the plans of Union Camp Corporation and The Nature Conservancy to convey this property to the Department of the Interior. The Department has long been interested in the preservation of the Great Dismal Swamp. In fact, in July of this past year, my Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended that this property be registered as a Natural Landmark. We are particularly pleased that Un-

ion Camp has so appropriately recognized the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and use of a property which has outstanding value in illustrating the natural history of the United States."

A formal donation ceremony, involving Secretary Morton and Union Camp and Conservancy officials is planned for next month in Washington.

The Great Dismal Swamp, which has been called one of the East's last wildernesses and a unique ecosystem, has figured in history and legend since pre-colonial times. George Washington and Patrick Henry once owned portions of it. Thomas Moore, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote about it. The Union Camp donation includes Lake Drummond, a nearly circular lake covering about 3,000 acres and with an average maximum depth of 6 feet. According to Nansemond Indian legend, the depression was created centuries ago by the "Fire Bird"—possibly a meteor.

Commenting further on today's announcement, Dr. Woodman, said, "This gift by Union Camp, the major landowner in the entire Dismal Swamp, marks the first of what we at the Conservancy hope will be a continuing program to preserve significant areas of the Dismal." Woodman pointed out that many others with holdings in the swamp could follow Union Camp's lead to preserve it, which has been a goal of both local and national conservation groups for almost a decade.

In making the announcement, Union Camp Chairman Alexander Calder, Jr., said, "The Dismal Swamp is a natural wilderness and we're pleased that the company's gift will help to protect and preserve it in its natural state. Our goal is to apply each of our landholdings to highest possible end-use. The historic significance of our Dismal Swamp acreage and its proximity to a rapidly-growing major population center make it a vital asset to be retained for enjoyment and use by present and future citizens while providing an important addition to the national wildlife refuge system."

Samuel M. Kinney, Jr., president of the Union Camp, added: "The nation's tax laws, quite properly, encourage this type of action by individuals and corporations. These laws make it possible for Union Camp to donate one of its assets—in this case a beautiful, natural resource—and in exchange receive the benefit of a deduction of its appraised value from taxable earnings over a period of several years. This benefits everyone: future generations of Americans as well as Union Camp Corporation and its shareholders."

The Conservancy's national operations director, Patrick F. Noonan, called the Union Camp donation "a breakthrough and clear evidence adding to the growing testimony of the positive role that industry can play in the preservation of vast areas of natural land."

Initially, Union Camp will donate an "undivided interest" of 40 percent of its Dismal Swamp holdings. It will add to this percentage over the next three years with the complete transfer taking place in 1975, in time for the following year's National Bicentennial Celebration.

Today's Dismal Swamp is less than a third of its original size. This shrinkage has been principally because of residential and agricultural development.

The present swamp is astride the state line, with 40 percent in Virginia and 60 percent in North Carolina. The land involved in the Union Camp donation represents about one-half the swamp's acreage in Virginia. It also includes the Washington Ditch, probably the earliest "monument" to bear the name of the Father of our Country.

George Washington and his associates dug the ditch in 1763 to drain the land in the swamp for agricultural purposes.

Union Camp, which owns almost 1.7 million acres in six southeastern states, came into ownership of its Dismal Swamp property when Camp Manufacturing Company, one of its predecessor companies, acquired it in 1909.

For the past quarter of a century Union Camp has carried on no significant timber harvesting operations there but has continued to scientifically manage the property, foster the natural regeneration of its trees, encourage scientific and educational studies, conduct tours, and make major portions available to local hunt clubs to maintain the deer herd at a number which the land would support.

The Great Dismal Swamp is not an ordinary swamp. It is a vast wildland of forest and bog which only in a few areas is "swampy" in the way that is associated with other, more typical swamps in the country. It contains forms of plant and wildlife which are rarely seen elsewhere. For many species it is the northernmost "station"; that is, the farthest north the southern species extend. The Dismal Swamp shrew is indigenous to the swamp.

The Nature Conservancy is the only national conservation organization, receiving its support from the public, whose resources are solely devoted to the preservation of land. To date the Conservancy and its members have succeeded in helping to preserve some 365,000 acres involving more than 850 projects in 45 states and the Virgin Islands. These include forests, swamps, marshes, prairies, mountains, and beaches.

Headquarters for the Conservancy are located in metropolitan Washington, D.C., with regional offices in Atlanta, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Arlington, Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, we are all fully aware of the fierce competition for the use of our land and I genuinely believe that the time is at hand to commend our corporate entities for their concern for the environment and quality of life in our great Nation. I ask that you join with me today in this salute to Union Camp Corp., for their action in placing this vast national historic landmark and wildlife refuge in public ownership for the recreational enjoyment and cultural enrichment of all of our people.

A UNION SHOP ON THE FARM?

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, due consideration should be given to recent observations by the nationally known syndicated columnist, James J. Kilpatrick, concerning the fight for union control of farmworkers and the move to put such workers under Taft-Hartley limitations. Although the contest between Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers Union and the Teamsters Union has been going on for some time now, the recent involvement of the American Farm Bureau presents some interesting questions.

The Kilpatrick column, appearing in the January 23 issue of the Plain Dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, wisely endorses the principle of voluntary unionism based on the worker's right to accept or reject union membership in accordance with his freedom of choice and individual judgment.

The Kilpatrick column follows:

A UNION SHOP ON THE FARM?

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—Politics, they say, makes strange bedfellows, and rarely have stranger fellows been found under the same blanket than the American Farm Bureau and the Teamsters Union. They are cuddled up this month in a joint effort to promote the extension of federal labor law to farm workers across the nation.

The Teamsters are doing what comes naturally. They are acting out of a fine sense of opportunism. The Farm Bureau, by contrast, is acting from a deep sense of panic. Both of them see at the window the specter of Cesar Chavez, head of the AFL-CIO farm workers' union. They may not love each other, but they look at Chavez with the same gelid eye. They cannot abide the fellow.

For the Teamsters, the pending legislation presents a rich opportunity to play their own game under rules they long ago mastered. At present, none of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act applies to farm workers. Where small armies of hand labor are required to produce a crop, as in California and Florida, the workers are ripe grapes for the plucking.

Chavez, the soft-spoken hero of the limousine liberals, is an intellectual quadron: one-fourth mystic, three-fourths boss. The mysticism overwhelms the Ethel Kennedy types, and the bossism plucks the grapes. In the four years since he began swinging his magic whip, Chavez has corralled thousands of farm workers who must join his union or be denied the only living they know.

The Teamsters understandably want a piece of this action. With dues of \$3.50 per head per month, plus initiation fees, a thousand farm workers represent half a million dollars a year. A million such workers may be eligible. The mind boggles. But the Teamsters, famed for their own razzle-dazzle, thus far have proved no match for Chavez. If the rules were changed, they would find themselves in fat city down on the farm.

The motivations of the Farm Bureau are quite different. They may not regard Frank Fitzsimmons as an angel of light, but they look upon Chavez as the devil incarnate. Frustrated, bewildered, out-maneuvered, the growers have been put through a miserable time. They have suffered the grape boycott and the lettuce boycott; they have surrendered their workers to Chavez without free elections among the workers; and the desperate prospect confronts them of strikes, boycotts, and closed shop conditions with none of the protections of federal labor law.

John Davenport, one of the nation's most respected writers on economic affairs, said bluntly in Barron's Weekly early this month that the Farm Bureau is buying "a pig in a poke." The protections imagined by the bureau are likely to prove ineffective protections. It is one thing to regulate labor-management relations in a factory, where the bargaining unit is fixed; it is something else entirely to extend the law to migrant workers who may be in Bakersfield today and Fresno tomorrow.

One of the unfortunate aspects of this affair is the abandonment of principle by the Farm Bureau. A few years ago the bureau stoutly defended the principle of voluntary unionism. It has strongly opposed compulsion. Yet to advocate the extension of Taft-Hartley is implicitly to accept extension of

the union shop. The bureau invites a situation, a few years hence, who large farmers would be caught like so many fish in a net of NLRB regulations. They would encounter the "unfair labor practice," the skilled labor lawyer, the experienced union negotiator. They might be worse off than they are now.

The pending bill cannot pass without the support of the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations. If they would throw their influence behind the principle of voluntarism instead, and seek positive guarantees of a farm worker's right to work without joining a union, they could solve their problems. Denied the power of a union shop, Chavez and Fitzsimmons alike could then be pruned to manageable size.

SALT II: THE DISARMAMENT SYNDROME

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, wars used to be fought on the battlefield with victory going to the stronger. But the entire world is upside down these days, so war is now waged for surrender with the victor seemingly being that country which proves to be the weaker.

The disarmament crowd is just as active on the international scene to control the firearms of nations as the anti-gun lobby is active on the local scene to disarm the law abiding individual citizen. The Communist leader, like any other criminal, does not want his adversary to be able to defend himself by it through the collective forces of national security or as an individual citizen soldier.

The United States overreacted in the SALT I agreement and came up giving the Soviet Union numerical superiority in ICBM's and submarines. Now in SALT II the Soviets are pressing their advantage for additional concessions limiting jet fighters.

Numerically the population of the Soviet Union exceeds that of the United States, so man for man we are outnumbered unless the difference is overcome by more weapons or more sophisticated weapons. The Russians study geopolitics and understand the arithmetic of manpower. That some Americans cannot understand this, including high ranking government representatives, is next to unbelievable.

The slogan: "If guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns," is applicable. If our country is disarmed, the Russians will not only have arms but they will out number Americans by sheer numbers of population with a military force that is not weakened by overpermissiveness and racial agitation.

Moscow has found its "war and peace" so successful that it now wants to "equalize" the firearms of the NATO countries with its so-called Warsaw Pact satellites.

Disarmament or surrender of firearms would not be an issue if criminals could be trusted not to use their firearms. But who is going to persuade the Soviets to turn in their arms? The surrender of firearms by the United States and free

world countries would be like editorial writers and do-gooders turning in their handguns, and anticipating a decrease in crime. The Russians have never kept a treaty. Why should we expect them to change—when they have us playing their game, under their rules and on their ground. I include related newspaper clippings which follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 13, 1973]

WRINKLES, POLITICAL SNAGS DAMP OPTIMISM FOR SALT

(By Richard Burt)

WASHINGTON.—Complications and political restraints are holding down optimism here about the second round of the strategic-arms limitation talks, commonly known as SALT II.

President Nixon has predicted that the outcome of SALT II will be the most important achievement of his own second term of office, and an agreement may still be reached by the end of 1975.

For now, however, administration spokesmen no longer talk of a preliminary SALT II agreement by the time Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev visits the United States this year.

And the recent recess of the talks for six weeks, only four weeks after getting under way, suggests that other issues, especially the Vietnam war, may have put SALT II on a back burner.

"The problems that now define the substance of SALT II," said one former U.S. negotiator, "are the ones we sidestepped earlier, in an all-out effort to get a ban on ABMs and an interim agreement on ceilings for strategic offensive missiles. In SALT II neither side wants to sidestep the problems."

FIRST AIM—NEW TREATY

The former chief of the U.S. negotiating team, Gerard C. Smith, highlighted one of these problems when he said late last year that the No. 1 priority of the talks for the United States was to write a treaty to replace the five-year interim agreement of SALT I, which prohibits the further building of land-based strategic missiles (ICBMs) and sets a ceiling on the number of submarine-launched missiles (SLBMs) allowed by each side. (Mr. Smith has been replaced by veteran U.S. diplomat U. Alexis Johnson.)

While the U.S. team is pushing for a treaty that would permanently limit missile strengths, it is no secret that pressure from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Congress, particularly Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, would make it difficult for the U.S. merely to formalize the interim agreement, which critics point out gives the Soviet Union a 3-2 advantage in numbers of ICBMs (1,608 to 1,054) and a potential 18-boat submarine advantage (62 to 44).

Congress last July added to its endorsement of the SALT pact the so-called Jackson amendment, which urged that SALT II "not limit the U.S. to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the levels provided for the Soviet Union."

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told Congress then that the Soviets were given a numerical advantage in missiles because of a two-year U.S. lead in weapons technology—particularly in the development and deployment of multiple, independently targeted warheads (MIRVs), which currently gives the U.S. a 2-to-1 overall warhead lead over the Russians.

Former Ambassador W. Averell Harriman has argued, in light of the U.S. MIRV program, that any attempt to demand equality in numbers of missiles in a SALT II agreement could endanger the talks.

"The fact is that if our negotiators insist on this goal, the possibilities of further progress will certainly vanish," he said.

But some sources argue the American lead in warhead technology is rapidly evaporating. "There are fears," said an analyst who recently left Henry A. Kissinger's staff, "that the Soviets have made some ground in technology. There is increasing evidence that they are on the verge of testing their own MIRV."

"But regardless of whether or not we enjoy a technological lead over the Soviets," he continued, "it'll be difficult if not impossible to get the Soviets to accept parity in SALT II after we gave them superiority in numbers in SALT I."

Closely linked to the missile parity question in the minds of some analysts is the future of U.S. weapons programs. Those who argue that the Jackson amendment could damage chances of a SALT II agreement also question going full-speed ahead on the Air Force's new B-1 bomber and the Navy's Trident missile-carrying submarine—both designed to replace existing strategic weapons.

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Jan. 16, 1973]

FIGHTER JETS KEY TO ARMS-TALKS ACCORD (By Richard Burt)

WASHINGTON.—While optimism is restrained in Washington about early progress on the second round of talks aimed at limiting U.S. and Soviet strategic weapons, analysts probe Moscow's main aims in holding the talks.

According to Massachusetts Institute of Technology Prof. George Rathjens, a long-time participant in arms talks, the No. 1 Soviet priority for SALT II is an agreement limiting or banning European and aircraft carrier-based U.S. planes capable of delivering nuclear weapons on the Soviet Union.

STRATEGIC WEAPONS

These weapons, called Forward Based Systems (FBS) by defense analysts, are primarily fighter aircraft like the F-4 Phantom jet. They are considered strategic weapons by the Kremlin because they can reach the Russian homeland. (Soviet fighters based in Eastern Europe cannot reach the United States.)

"We were able to leave the question of forward-based U.S. aircraft out of the SALT I talks," said a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) official, "but the Soviets have made it clear that a SALT II agreement wouldn't be signed without dealing with FBS. It's an area Americans tend to forget about, while the Soviets take it very seriously."

The U.S. position in the past has been to argue that the several hundred U.S. fighters based in West Germany, England, and on carriers in the Mediterranean are not strategic weapons, but are earmarked for use in a conventional ground war.

"The Soviets aren't impressed with the argument," said Darnell Whitt II, staff director of the North Atlantic Assembly's Committee of Nine. "The FBS problem is further complicated," he added, "by the fact that U.S.-Soviet SALT II discussions over the future of U.S. forces in Europe are bound to upset the NATO allies."

When and if the U.S. desire for equality in numbers of strategic missiles can be balanced off against the Soviet stance on FBS, arms-control advocates think some possible agreements would be in sight.

The ACDA official disclosed that an agreement limiting the numbers of long-range bombers, U.S. B-52's and Soviet Bisons, was almost reached at SALT I and argued that if the FBS stumbling block is removed, a bomber pact would have a good chance of being signed.

Another widely discussed area of possible agreement is said to be land-based ICBMs, seen as increasingly vulnerable to highly ac-

curate warheads. As both countries invest more money in the more invulnerable missile-carrying subs—what defense planners call "the blue water option"—it is hoped that mutual ICBM reductions can be agreed upon.

Some analysts also express a guarded optimism that curbs can be applied to technological developments that could fuel the arms race. Professor Rathjens said that once the Russians test their own MIRV warhead, they should be willing to explore with the U.S. a ban on the devices altogether.

Another MIT researcher, Kosta Tsipis, also hopes a limit on the uses of certain anti-submarine warfare techniques—used to detect and locate missile-carrying subs—can be agreed to at SALT II. Calling the subs the "ideal weapons for deterrence," Mr. Tsipis said that with such an agreement neither side would have to worry over the vulnerability of their missile subs.

TECHNOLOGICAL MONKEY WRENCH

Technological developments, however, are also seen by others to threaten a SALT II accord. Writing in MIT's Technology Review, Mr. Tsipis himself admitted that technology is on the verge of making the submarines vulnerable to attack.

"New electronic techniques of phasing an array of hydrophones (in the ocean) and processing the incoming reflected signals can distinguish submarines from whales or schools of sardines," he said. Calling the system "an underwater ABM," Mr. Tsipis argued that new ocean-listening technologies pose the most immediate threat of arms escalation.

Donald Brennan, ABM advocate and critic of the SALT I agreements, has also argued that technological breakthroughs could resurrect the ABM issue and radically alter U.S. and Soviet positions at SALT II. He has suggested that the development of a foolproof ABM system would not only end both powers' preoccupation with maintaining the invulnerability of their forces, but could lead to the abrogation of the SALT I ABM treaty as well.

Considering the technological and political factors at work in SALT II, few analysts, if any, are currently able to see how these issues will lead to new areas of agreement.

"Perhaps our best hope for a new set of understandings," said the ACDA official, "is President Nixon's desire to be remembered as a statesman. Before he leaves the presidency in 1976 he'll want some form of diplomatic triumph. . . . A SALT II agreement would fit the bill."

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Jan. 29, 1973]

MOSCOW AGREES TO ATTEND EUROPEAN TROOP CUT TALKS

Moscow.—The Soviet Union, changing its original demand for widened participation, has agreed to join in talks scheduled to start Wednesday on cutting troops and arms in Europe, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said Moscow now was prepared to drop its original demand that all interested nations attend the talks and seek the admission only of Bulgaria and Romania.

The Soviet Union responded to a proposal by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries on ground rules for the talks by handing notes to NATO ambassadors here Saturday night.

The western allies, NATO sources said, probably will accept the Soviet counter-proposal—depending on how the question of handling Bulgaria and Romania is resolved.

NATO originally proposed that the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium participate on a "full and equal basis" with five Warsaw Pact countries—the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and

Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria also are Warsaw Pact members.

But 12 days ago, the Soviets said they would participate only if the talks were open to all interested nations.

NATO sources in Brussels said it was not clear in the Soviet reply whether Romania and Bulgaria would participate as full members or as observers, the status planned for such NATO members as Italy, Greece, Turkey, Norway and Denmark.

The NATO bloc prefers to limit the discussions, formally known as the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR), to those nations directly involved in the Central European cuts.

NATO officials declined to disclose the content of the Soviet note, but said the site of the preliminary exchanges most likely will be Vienna rather than Geneva, in deference to the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies.

A special meeting of NATO's permanent council to consider the issues and draw up a conclusive reply to the Warsaw Pact is being held in Brussels today.

FARM BUDGET CUTS IN PERSPECTIVE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the administration's recent economy moves in agriculture have resulted in a great hue and cry, but the protests seem to be coming as much from those with vested interests in the programs as from the farmers themselves.

Instead of all this wringing of the hands and gnashing of the teeth, what we need now, more than anything, is perspective.

It boils down to the issue of spending and taxes and inflation. We either get a handle on spending, or we accept higher taxes and inflation.

We have a choice, and either way it is going to hurt.

If we choose to hold the line, then we are going to have to take our licks along with everyone else, and we are not going to be able to sing the old refrain that goes:

It's such a giant budget and my program
is so small,
You could cut a thousand places without
touching mine at all.

Some good programs may be cut back along with those that are not so good. It is not going to be painless.

And, agriculture cannot be the only "pigeon on the roof." If the ax is going to fall, it must fall across the board.

It is a hard choice, to be sure, so I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues two heartening editorials that recently appeared in two leading farm magazines. The editors of the Farm Journal and the Prairie Farmer have taken a good look at the farm budget and have some thoughts on the matter that should be of interest to many of us here. The articles follow:

[From the Farm Journal, February 1973]

WHY WE SHOULD ACCEPT USDA BUDGET CUTS

It is the duty of a farm magazine, isn't it, to stand four-square behind government help to farmers?

To campaign hard to get commodity, conservation and farm lending programs through Congress. And then to fight their repeal or loss through actions such as the Administration has just taken against REAP, farm disaster loans and REA interest rates. (See pages 9, 29.)

Except, except, that . . .

This particular magazine, in this very space less than a year ago (March 1972), criticized President Nixon severely for having presided over the biggest federal budget deficit since the wartime year of 1945. We said then that further deficits and the accompanying evils of higher taxes and inflation were inevitable unless Congress, the President or somebody cut spending.

Well, now the President has started doing just that, and we are confronted with a painful dilemma, shared with everyone who has rallied against taxes and inflation.

"Cut welfare!" we tell our Congressmen. "Cut public housing! Cut space programs! But don't touch agriculture. And don't raise taxes!"

So our representatives—and those of every other special interest group—go back to Washington determined to preserve every cent they got last year, and start some new projects besides. They know from bitter experience that if they don't, we'll vote them out. So Congress becomes a cacophony of "Gimmees, gimmees."

Our founding fathers foresaw this clash of pressure groups and thought they were designing a crucible for boiling our conflicting claims down to the essence of our needs. But they assumed a Congress that would be responsible—one that would match outgo to income. Instead, each session seemingly approves almost every appropriation that anybody asks for. Apparently nobody in Congress knows or cares what the total bill will be. It just can't say or won't say no. *The Executive Department has not usurped Congressional prerogatives. Congress has lost them by pure default.*

The President didn't just hand this question back to Congress. He handed it to us. He has ordered a series of cuts which we understand will extend pretty well across the board. Housing, urban development, stream pollution control already have been cut, and others will follow. Each of these programs is somebody's favorite. We have no basis for thinking that these other groups will take a reduction unless we're willing to do the same.

So this is a battle which has to be fought out in our own minds before we can expect it to be settled in Congress. We have to decide which we would rather do: hold taxes and inflation in check or take a cut in what may be our favorite program. And we have to let our representatives know that decision. Congress usually does a pretty good job of representing our views—including the evasion of hard choices.

Commodity programs were an obvious target for the Administration's axe: an estimated \$800 million saving in the '73 feed grain program and \$100 million less for cotton. Some free-spending leaders seem to think that farmers are entitled to \$3 to \$4 billion in government farm payments every year, regardless. They forget that these programs were designed to supplement farm income when prices are low. As Secretary Butz points out, cotton prices have gone up 5¢ to 6¢ per pound on the news that '73 allotments were being cut.

"That increase added more than \$325 million to the anticipated value of our '73 crop. I'll trade \$100 in government payments any day for \$325 million in higher market prices," says Butz.

Complete elimination of REAP—the \$235-million Rural Environmental Assistance Program—caused some of the loudest yells. But REAP wasn't worth saving. Every administra-

tion as far back as that of President Truman has asked Congress to kill it because it degenerated into a "pass-the-money-around" deal in far too many counties. Some counties have gone right on paying farmers for practices that do much more to increase production than they do for conservation.

Our hope is that the USDA will expand pollution abatement under the new Rural Development Program because farmers are entitled to cost-sharing help with their waste disposal, just as other industries and municipalities are.

Actually, much of the opposition to ending REAP is coming not from farmers but from commercial suppliers and government employees whose jobs are at stake.

The future of the REAs isn't threatened by increasing their interest rate from 2% to 5%. The Production Credit Associations and the Federal Land Banks have emerged stronger than ever from their recent shift to the private money markets. We think the REAs should adopt the same strategy—become farmer-owned co-ops, completely independent of government control, as soon as possible.

Cancelling the FHA's emergency loan program was grossly unfair to many Corn Belt farmers whose 1972 crops lie in the mud or under ice and snow. Those who got their loan applications in by Dec. 22 stand to have the first \$5,000 of their loans forgiven. Those who didn't are out in the cold.

But the fault lies directly on the doorstep of Congress. Our lawmakers have passed a rash of these open-end emergency loan and grant programs recently for housing, for municipal sewers, small businesses, etc., and they've "broken the bank." Secretary Butz said he could foresee emergency farm loans this winter costing \$800 million in forgiveness money alone. What's more, in practice, these loans are based not on need but on first-come-first-served. And, as usual, those who need them least are always there first.

The FHA's regular loan program continues with an additional \$200 million in unused authority. We hope its administrators will do everything they can to help farmers caught in this unfortunate bind.

Also, we cling to the hope that Congress will sometime, somehow acquire a sense of fiscal responsibility. There is much talk about who shall have "the power of the purse." The purse has no power if it's open for everything and everybody.

[From the *Prairie Farmer*, Jan. 20, 1973]
LET THE ECONOMY AX FALL FAIRLY ON ALL PROGRAMS

Not unexpectedly, an economy wave has hit federal farm programs. Reaction has ranged from apathy to deep shock.

The soil conservation pollution control program ACP-REAP has been terminated. REA's subsidized 2% loans have been boosted to 5%. Farm disaster 40-year subsidized loans went from 1% to 5%. And \$500 disaster give-aways to individuals were ended. Subsidized grain storage loans also have been lopped off.

The Nixon-Butz administration saved \$800 million in farm program costs as a result of massive grain exports. They hope to save another \$800 million with cutbacks in crop control programs.

No one could make such wide-ranging changes without incurring the wrath of countless thousands who depend on these programs for their livelihood. Few are farmers.

Predictably, spokesmen for the Farm Coalition (Grange, NFU, NFO) denounced some or all of the economy moves. The president of the National Limestone Institute called the termination of REAP "the worst boner."

Surprisingly, the American Farm Bureau Federation backed away from full endorsement of REAP termination. The AFBF has been critical of REAP for years and joined

every president since Harry Truman in trying to kill it, only to be thwarted by Congress. This could happen again.

Few will find fault with soil conservation, pollution control, tiling, and the use of limestone. And who will object to the principle of cost sharing for the control of erosion and pollution on the farm?

Obviously everyone benefits from measures necessary to protect the soil, our most precious resource. All should share in the cost.

When low-cost REA 2% loans were started during the depression average interest costs were 1.69%. They are now between 6% and 7%. Certainly the rural electric co-ops have done a heroic job of bringing electricity to farmers.

But we should not lose sight of the fact that only 20% of rural electric co-op customers are farmers. Nearly all of the new customers being hooked up are nonfarmers.

But the realm of welfare most difficult to understand is that of the declared disaster area. Washington actually gave away \$80-million in \$5000 handouts in 1972.

The program expanded so fast that if Secretary Butz hadn't killed it they would have been giving away \$800 million this year. Even a millionaire, Butz said, could have qualified for a \$5000 handout and a 1% loan for 40 years.

These are certainly not the most pressing priorities we face. The overriding issue is the containment of the cruel pressures of inflation that sent farm costs zooming 45% from 1965 to 1972.

Belatedly, President Nixon recognizes the need for action. He has called for a federal spending ceiling of \$250 billion. Even with this ceiling we can expect to chalk up another \$25-billion deficit.

Congress has failed miserably to meet courageously the challenge of fiscal responsibility. In fact, some congressmen already are planning, perhaps willfully, to breach the \$250-billion spending ceiling even if they have to go to court to do it.

Many farmers, including NFO leaders, have told us over the years that the best farm program is simply higher income. "With better income," they have said, "you can scrap all farm programs."

That stage may be close. The year 1972 set an all-time record \$19-billion farm income.

Only about 13% of the nation's farmers participate in REAP. With cost sharing, they carry about 70% of the cost. The federal government pays the other 30%.

Payments to the farmer averaged about \$230. On that basis the program hardly seems worth fighting for, in view of the urban suspicion that it is just another handout to farmers.

If farmers were the only group expected to suffer drastic cutbacks in federal programs, we would be tempted to say forget it. But Secretary Butz assures us cuts in agriculture will be matched with cuts in all lines of government spending.

We hesitate to argue over the priorities involved in these economy measures. Something nice can be said about all federal subsidy programs.

No one wants to be accused of shooting Santa Claus. But the fact remains that federal spending is now beyond a quarter of a trillion dollars.

Perhaps there are other areas where economies can be made. Feed seem bothered by the fact that nearly every federal program must have an expensive bureaucracy to administer it.

Not all counties have offices for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Soil Conservation Service.

But enough consolidation could be engineered in these county offices to save the taxpayers tens of millions of dollars. More than 85% of the USDA personnel is not in

Washington, but largely in offices that duplicate each other throughout the country.

Basically, the economy moves of the administration are commendable. They are overdue and should be expanded if possible.

Agriculture has much to gain from cost and price stability. This stability can be attained only thru less spending or higher taxes.

Our choice is less spending. So let the economy ax fall where it will provided it falls across the board, hacking away at all federal programs as well as agriculture. Those who say no should then in complete candor recommend substantially higher taxes.

GENE AUSTIN

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, it has been 1 year this month since Gene Austin, the "My Blue Heaven" man died. Gene was the king of the high tenor blues jazz singers. He was credited with many firsts in the modern music world. First to receive a gold record for selling over a million records. "My Blue Heaven" sold 7 million records in 6 weeks back in 1927.

The only one to receive the coveted Gold Dog award from RCA Victor. He sold 181 million records.

He was the first singer to popularize what is now known as "soul music."

Born in Gainesville, Tex., in 1900 and moving with his parents at the early age of 6 to the delta regions of Louisiana where he learned the blues and soul music from the native blacks.

His style was unique. He used his voice like a musical instrument and he never sang a song twice the same way. His sweet voice touched the hearts of countless millions throughout the world and started many a courtship in the roaring 1920's and the thrilling 1930's.

He served in the U.S. Army during World War I in France where he was an assistant dentist. Later he studied law in Baltimore but he would rather sing than talk so genial Gene the singing machine was crooning around the country and broke the record in many famous theaters.

His roving habit was an inherit talent going back to Sacagawea, an Indian relative who led the Lewis and Clark expedition. The late President Harry Truman was a Gene Austin fan, and Gene had performed on many occasions for the late President. He also gave a command performance for British royalty in 1926. Gene had a brief fling in politics and was almost elected Governor of Nevada back in 1962.

The Governors of Florida and Louisiana proclaimed June 24 as Gene Austin day.

He appeared in Ziegfeld Follies with Helen Morgan. He wrote the musical scores for movies and also starred in many pictures.

His friends called him: "the most generous, most modest, the kindest, the most talented, most brilliant, the sweetest, the

most thoughtful and loving." He never said "no" to anyone. While Gene was sick a priest sent a telegram to him which said:

Our Lord will be good to the man who gave so much love and beauty to the world.

He left a legacy of happiness to the world. When you read the list of songs he recorded it is like reading a musical history of the 1920's. They form a library of the great hits of that wonderful era before the crash, and they made Gene Austin a millionaire several times over before he was 30.

Many of the songs he composed have become alltime classics: "The Lonesome Road", "Ridin' Around in the Rain", "When My Sugar Walks Down the Street", "That Old Gang of Mine", "How Come You Do Me Like You Do", and many others.

He introduced and made famous the songs: "Ramona," "Bye, Bye, Blackbird," "I Can't Give You Anything but Love," "Girl of My Dreams," "Sleepy Time Gal," "Someday Sweetheart," "My Melancholy Baby," "Weary River," "Jeannine, I Dream of Lilac Time," "How Am I To Know," "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby," and many more.

Mr. Speaker, there is no substitute for talent.

We can now say on the first anniversary of his death that there is no substitute for Gene Austin.

Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on the great life and work of Gene Austin we can capture his outlook on life by the following two verses of a song he wrote:

Look down, look down
On the lonesome road
Before you travel on.
Look up look up
And seek your maker
For Gabriel blows his horn.

THE NATIONAL LAND SALES SCANDAL

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, Monday I introduced legislation which would stem the merchandising of America's last remaining acres of choice scenic and vacation land by sharp promoters who are shielded by the fine print in existing laws.

My bill would substantially rewrite the Interstate Land Sales Act granting the Department of Housing and Urban Development strong regulatory authority to guarantee the legitimacy of such sales. The bill calls for three major reforms:

A tightening of the disclosure laws surrounding interstate land sales to better protect the consumer;

A flat ban on the interstate advertising of large, unimproved subdivisions to customers outside a 200-mile radius until such time as adequate facilities are constructed; and

A requirement that the promoter post a surety bond to guarantee the completion of promised improvements.

The need for new regulation is ex-

plained in the recent article from Field and Stream which follows:

LAND SPECULATION: INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE OR DOWNPAYMENT ON DUST?

(By MORRIS K. UDALL)

America is running out of land. And the land still left is taking a beating so a few speculators and high-pressure salesmen can become wealthy.

The problem is nationwide. But my state, Arizona, and New Mexico, California, west Texas, and Nevada are the focus of many of these sales efforts.

Wilderness, shoreline, and desert are being gobbled up and gouged into tiny checkerboard squares by con artists, who prey on unsuspecting citizens.

As one who loves the West and decries the rape of its land, I plead with all Americans to help us stop this onslaught.

The fact is that when you deal with these sharp operators you are being taken, which is bad enough. But what is worse is that future generations are being taken along with you.

If the high pressure salesmen have their way, the kind of America that hunters and fishermen want to save will be parceled out into modern-day ghost towns with a gridwork of streets and no buildings. It will prevent us from doing the kind of sensible land planning that will give us something to hang onto in the future.

If the day you read this article is typical, there will be a massive drum-beat of promotions across the nation, dispensed into your home by mail, radio, television, and newspapers, giving you the impression you can find paradise, the rainbow's end, and an idyllic retreat from the woes of the world simply by picking up the telephone.

They will promise to make you a land baron, a rancher, or a big-time investor who astounds his friends by multiplying his money.

The blatant deceptions, falsehoods, and fantastic claims anger those of us who know better. It is frequently simply a dressed-up version of the "bait-and-switch" con game where a carnival huckster sells you a dime-store watch rather than the gold one he is touting. If you buy a lot, sight unseen, from a sharp operator, you may discover a training ground for mountain goats where he described gently rolling hills. There may be no water, no utilities, no stores and the nearest community may be a gas station a half dozen miles away. Installation of electricity may be years away rather than a few miles distant.

As a retirement residence site, the prospects are grim. The golden years are no time to start carrying water and reading by lantern light. As an investment opportunity the prospects are equally grim. Experts estimate there won't be any market for many of the sites for more than twenty years.

The financial tragedy of lot purchases is brought home in the letters of inquiry received by Arizona law firms about land left in wills.

For example, one New England widow discovered that the probate costs of her husband's lot would be about \$300 and the lot was only worth \$500. She let it go. Another inquiry from northern Illinois in 1971 indicated the deceased had bought a lot he thought was worth \$2,700. An appraisal indicated it was worth \$300 to \$500, and the heirs let it revert to the land development company, probably to be sold again.

The moral simply is that properties have a resale value of perhaps less than half the selling price the day after they are sold.

Arizonans and conservationists are outraged to learn that land is being merchandised in Eastern cities like deodorants or magazine subscriptions with bonus prizes of silverware, green stamps, or small appliances for early bird buyers.

Movie stars and sports celebrities are used to boost the land sales. Forrest Tucker, Caesar Romero, Rory Calhoun, Pat Boone, Bobby Mitchell, and Pat Richter have had their names associated with various developments.

The Arizona Daily Star, in Tucson, disclosed that more than 400,000 acres of private land are currently under "development" with an anticipated population of one million—a 30 percent increase for the state. One can only imagine the kind of nightmarish situation that would result if all those who bought Arizona land descended on our already overtaxed schools, utilities, and city services.

But the fact is that the great majority of the ranchos, ranchettes, and estates will never know human habitation.

The Golden Valley Development near Kingman has sold 12,300 lots during the past decade at prices ranging from \$595 to \$1,795 an acre. Exactly forty lots are occupied by houses or mobile homes.

SALES PITCH CURVES

As far as an investment is concerned, in many cases you would do better to walk out of your present home and buy the nearest vacant lot or put the financial page on a dart board and buy whatever stock is selected by a random toss.

The glib sales pitches are confusing even to the analytical minds of investigative reporters out to reexpose what has been called the largest consumer fraud in history.

One Midwestern editor, Thomas W. Pew, Jr., of the Troy, Ohio Daily News, who posed as a potential buyer, wrote: "Much of what the salesman said came so fast and with such a flurry of papers and maps and contracts, opening and closing of books, sketching out of figures, and two interrupting telephone calls that, although I consider myself a reasonably experienced reporter, I was hard pressed to catch the meaning of everything he was saying."

Some firms may stack the deck against you even further. GAC, which took over the assets of Gulf American Land Company, a firm with a notorious reputation in Florida land sales, electronically monitors its sales booths.

A Federal observer reported that her salesman left her in a booth with her companion, listened to their conversation through a microphone secreted in the booth, and returned a few minutes later with a pitch aimed at dispelling the precise doubts the two had raised in his absence.

GAC claims the microphones are only used to monitor sales talks for effectiveness and propriety.

The middle-American dream of owning land at the right place at the right time to make a big profit is part of the old pioneering homestead philosophy that promoters have exploited. For example, this line from a salesman to a doubting prospect viewing the desolation of his proposed homestead: "To be honest with you, and this is not a sales pitch, if all you see is sagebrush to your waist, you're missing it, you need to catch the vision."

Better you should catch a cold. At least then when your head clears your pocketbook isn't empty.

If you should happen to visit Toltec City between Tucson and Phoenix, you will need some of that superhuman vision. The brochure has photos of an Indian overlooking the Grand Canyon, a gorgeous waterfall, a boy hauling a big trout from a lake, and a man driving a golf ball across a pond. All of which undoubtedly are in Arizona, but none of which are at or anywhere near Toltec City.

Arizona's terrain is as different as it is similar. You can find beautiful hillsides covered on one side by unique desert vegetation and, on the other, by a dusty patch that is unequalled in barrenness this side of the moon. You need to know which you are buying, the front or back forty.

AROUND HERE SOMEPLACE

I sent a staff member out to investigate Chamisa Ranches, one of the latest operations that was using offensive and outrageous claims to extol the virtues of its Arizona property. The staff member talked to three different real estate sales offices in Show Low, Arizona. One knew Chamisa Ranches was in the vicinity but didn't know where, and the other two gave vague directions.

Show Low is a town of 2,100 about seven miles from the Chamisa promotion. Its inhabitants are people who know this area, its potential, and its property values. It is thus passing strange that not even reputable real estate brokers in Show Low have heard of Chamisa and its real "bargain" investments. The promoters are too smart to try and sell it locally for they'd be laughed out of town. The fact is that the money you pay for a remote piece of ground with no facilities might buy you one of the best lots in a fine, established city like Show Low with all utilities and services.

When my staff member finally found Chamisa Ranches, a spindly archway over a cindered track, there were no signs of civilization. Yet, according to the sales people, more than 1,000 acres have been sold there at a gross price of \$3 million. "We don't really expect people to live there," a Chamisa salesman in Silver Spring, Maryland, said. "It's a good investment." Well that statement is open to question.

Arizona law is obviously inadequate to deal with the challenge to its future, and the state legislature has dragged its heels about cracking down on unscrupulous promoters.

One state that has taken decisive action is California, which has led the way in demanding that developers guarantee financially in advance the utilities, streets, and water facilities are available in a subdivision. That has chased a good many of the fly-by-night sales promoters out of the California market. It is time that Arizona and other Western States followed suit.

Various land sales abuses throughout the United States motivated Congress in 1969 to pass a law designed to halt the sale of desert and swamp to unsuspecting buyers. The heart of the act was disclosure. It required each company promoting sales interstate to file reports with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to reveal vital information on financing geographical considerations, the availability of water, and so forth. A copy of the report is required to be furnished the buyer.

It is a step in the right direction and the Interstate Land Sales office of H.U.D. is working hard to enforce the law and crack down on violators. However, chicanery and complexity have made it ineffective in most cases.

Let's look at some of the claims and some of the facts for a proposed subdivision—Willow Lakes, a former cattle ranch in Cochise County.

Not far from Benson in southeastern Arizona, it crams 467 lots into 150 acres. It is possible to arrive at beautiful Willow Lakes only after an eight-mile drive over a stretch of dirt road. A salesman said the road will be paved in the near future. Not so, according to the Cochise County Planning and Zoning Department. The lakes will be stocked by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the promoter said. The Department has no such plans.

Although the Willow Lakes salesman may have promised roads, streets, utilities, and stocked lakes, the sales contract disclaims responsibility for anything he might have promised that isn't specifically listed. And the contract makes no mention of the above improvements.

All recreational and retirement developments are not bad. Some, such as those built by the McCulloch Company, most noted for chain saw manufacturing, fulfill the prom-

ises they make on development and show you what you are purchasing.

The key to it all is checking out what you are buying first. Never buy quickly because prices are going up next week, and don't be fooled into thinking land prices can only rise.

At GAC's Rio Rico development near Nogales the land sells for \$3,000 an acre. It was purchased for \$64 an acre.

One couple managed to get released from their GAC contract after they discovered the lot the salesman told them would be soon worth more than \$3,000 was in fact, valued at much less by the company.

As a news service reported it, GAC attorney John Murphy, Jr., said the lots were merely sections of undeveloped desert and should not be taxed in their future value when he testified before the State Board of Tax Appeals.

The GAC attorneys maintained that the land was worth \$185 an acre for tax purposes, although they were being sold at \$5,000, the AP reported.

To its credit, GAC has undertaken an extensive reorganization and promises strong efforts to eliminate abuses and to develop according to carefully controlled plans.

Frequently, more than 50 percent of the price of a lot in some offerings goes to pay for promotion costs, the free trips, the slick brochures, the silver chafing dish. In effect you pay for your own seduction.

NEW LAND ETHIC NEEDED

Beyond the cost to personal pocketbooks is the destruction of our land legacy to future generations of Americans. Draining swamps in Florida is a threat to the water supply, and gouging roads in Arizona increases dust pollution. The gridwork plans favored by most developers create a visual violation of the landscape.

Concerned citizens are beginning to organize to oppose massive rezoning proposals, which would turn grazing land into unneeded, tacky subdivisions. But they need more support in developing master zoning plans. This land is not limitless—we need a new land ethic that does not allow commercial despoliation of rural areas simply due to a lack of government attention.

Our pioneer spirit has always held that the land you could buy or claim was yours to do with as you pleased. This same spirit permeates our land management philosophy, but it is a point of view that population pressures must force us to change.

National land use planning would be implemented in my bill now before Congress. This would be another small step toward rational future growth. It would encourage states to develop master zoning plans and review the status of Federal lands. And it would establish a grant-in-aid program to help the states.

Additionally, we obviously need to tighten the controls of the Interstate Land Sales Act over unscrupulous developers. It is my belief that if we can bring sense to present growth policies, while at the same time insuring that efforts to check air and water pollution reach fruition, we will have a better tomorrow.

If we do not, the largest urban areas will continue to deteriorate. In medium-size cities, and particularly in the West, lack of intelligent planning threatens to "Los Angelesize" the entire nation.

With this in mind, I have successfully amended a land use planning bill now before Congress to impose controls on land speculators.

The amendment would require the states to regulate new subdivisions and land developments to assure existing and proposed improvements are adequate to serve the projected population; to guarantee that adequate arrangements have been made to finance needed improvements; and to insure that overall design of the property plan is adequate to prevent flood or erosion damage.

While the future of the particular bill this amendment is attached to is somewhat uncertain, I intend to personally pursue this task in future legislation.

If today is a typical day, acres of rare, irreplaceable land will for all practical purposes be gone forever. Maybe this land should have been a park, a wilderness area, a planned community, or something else, but by buying it, you and thousands of others will have foreclosed any rational decision about making this the kind of country that proper land use could make it.

We must remember that this land is our land and we must fight to protect and preserve all of it, for our own generation and for all our children.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write your State Legislators and Congressmen asking for more stringent legislation along the lines of the California law.

Support pending national land use planning legislation.

If you have land fever and want to buy a lot, see it before you buy.

After hearing a sales pitch, go home and let the rosy glow wear off. Read the contract. Some smart lawyers wrote it and they are not looking out for you.

Demand to see the Interstate Land Sales report and find out who is going to pay for water and utilities.

Find out what comparable lots are selling for in the area by contacting an independent land salesman.

See if there is any access to the land and find out what the surrounding land will be used for.

Ask the salesman how much the developer paid for the land.

BANKS ARE INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I have long been interested in the progress of the banking industry in improving the quality of life for our people. Banks have come a long way toward becoming an effective community institution oriented toward community service.

The following article from the February 5, 1973, issue of U.S. News & World Report outlines many of these developments:

THE HELPFUL BANKER—NEW THINGS HE OFFERS

The range of services supplied by banks to the average person is being broadened rapidly. Some innovations that may be important to you—

All across the country, banks are trying out new services, new ways of doing business.

It's part of a developing revolution in finance, a battle waged by the banks and their competitors for customers who are increasingly affluent and sophisticated. In the process, the consumer frequently is being offered help and convenience that were unheard of a few years ago. Some examples that came up in recent discussions with bankers—

AID TO NEWCOMERS

Banks in a number of cities are now rivaling Welcome Wagon International in offering help to new arrivals. The banks assist a family in finding a home, get the utilities

turned on, even direct the parents to the proper schools for their children. First Peoples Bank in Johnson City, Tenn., inaugurated this service two months ago, following a pattern set previously by such institutions as the First National Bank of Atlanta and the Connecticut Bank & Trust Company in Hartford.

An officer says that approach is enabling the Tennessee bank to harvest many new accounts.

HOUSE CALLS

The First National Bank of Denver now is making house calls, chiefly to older customers who find it difficult to visit the financial institution to transact business. Several hundred calls are being made each year, and the results, from the bank's viewpoint, are encouraging. The customer who is attracted by this service tends to keep about four times as much money in his account as the average depositor.

DEATH BENEFITS

Some banks, mostly in the South and Southwest, provide their customers with special counseling when there is a death in the family. The aim: to make sure the survivors do not miss out on any death benefits, insurance premiums or Government payments to which they may be entitled.

Special training for the bankers who offer that assistance is provided by a company named Survivors Optional Service, located in Athens, Tex.

NIGHT-OWL TELLERS

While many banks are installing automatic devices for customers who need to make deposits and withdrawals after banking hours, some officials feel this equipment is too impersonal. Their alternative: keep a teller on duty at a drive-in window throughout the night.

Liberty National Bank & Trust Company in Oklahoma City is doing just that at one of its branches. It hires college students for the purpose, has them attend to other chores when traffic is light. But a bank official says the nighttime workers get a fairly steady stream of small businessmen, as well as servicemen from Tinker Air Force Base.

The Citizens Bank & Trust of Smithville, a suburb of Kansas City, also keeps its drive-in windows manned through the night—by remote control. The teller is in the main bank building and communicates with the customer through a two-way television hookup. That's done to make things more difficult for potential robbers.

ONE-STOP SERVICE

Customers who don't like the idea of having to deal with one specialist for an auto loan, another for a mortgage and someone else on estate and trust matters can take all of their financial problems to one "personal banker" at the United Bank of Denver. If the customer is a physician, accountant, pilot or other professional, he may even have his account assigned to someone who is specially trained to deal with the types of problems he is likely to have.

Demand for that kind of all-around service has been so great that each of the "personal bankers" now has a secretary-assistant.

EASY CREDIT

More banks are allowing the customer to overdraw his account, up to some prearranged limit. Usually, the overdraft is charged to the customer's credit card. One banker said that about half of his new customers are asking for this service. Along the same lines, many of the larger institutions are eliminating the usual service charge for checks, except on the smallest accounts. In some cases, no minimum balance is required for free checking.

COUNSELING ALSO

A few banks now offer investment advice and management to customers with only small amounts to commit—a service normally available to the affluent—and will hold

the securities in the clients' names. Such a service is usually performed by stockbrokers or investment counselors.

In short, there is no telling what your bank may want to do for you next, or how it will go about doing it.

MR. MICHAEL FICOCELLI OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, HONORED AS "MR. MUSIC"

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Michael Ficocelli of Youngstown, Ohio, for his magnificent accomplishments in the field of music. The city of Youngstown recently paid tribute to Mr. Ficocelli for his many years of dedicated service to the community. In addition, the Youngstown Diocesan Board of Education held a testimonial dinner in his honor.

Michael Ficocelli is known throughout Ohio and in many other parts of the country as an outstanding musician, teacher, conductor, consultant, director, and administrator in the field of music. During the past 21 years, he has achieved many firsts in organizing music programs in Youngstown's parochial schools. He is also a violin virtuoso as well as one of the cofounders of the Youngstown Symphony Orchestra. It is a privilege to add my congratulations to Michael Ficocelli, who is truly a maestro in his field.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record at this time an article about Mr. Ficocelli's illustrious career which appeared in the Catholic Exponent on Friday, January 19, 1973. The article follows:

"MR. MUSIC" WILL BE HONORED TONIGHT

(By Joseph A. Renze)

Today is a special day for a man whose great love of music has been the source of inspiration for thousands of diocesan band members and flutophonists for the past 21 years.

Michael Ficocelli, diocesan director of instrumental music and bands since 1950 and cofounder of the Youngstown Symphony Orchestra, will be honored by the diocesan board of education at a recognition dinner tonight at St. Anthony Parish auditorium. He is now consultant for a new music program which was introduced in diocesan schools this year, his 22d year as a diocesan music teacher.

The Youngstown City Council passed a resolution Wednesday commending Ficocelli for his service to the community. Mayor Jack Hunter will present the resolution, which was sponsored by Councilman William Wade, tonight at the dinner.

Jack Augenstein, superintendent of diocesan schools, will be master of ceremonies and Msgr. William Hughes, diocesan vicar general, will also speak.

Some 350 people, including Ficocelli's co-workers, family and former pupils, are expected to attend the Italian style dinner. A three-piece orchestra will provide music during the evening.

Ficocelli organized the first comprehensive music program for the diocese in 1950. With cooperation of school principals, he organized the first elementary school bands and expanded Ursuline High School's band with

the assistance of Orlando Vitello, who later directed the band. He said:

"I approached the diocese with a program because the parochial children did not have outlets instrumentally during school time like those in public school."

Ficocelli organized his first diocesan school band at his home parish's school, St. Patrick, with the help of Ursuline Sister Edna Marie Brindle, then principal and later the order's general superior.

After about a year of organizing and instructing pupils, Ficocelli, in cooperation with Bishop James W. Malone, then superintendent of schools, directed the Youngstown area's first music festival.

The first festival, on May 23, 1952, was a two-fold event—it began with a 1,000-voice children's choir singing the Mass at St. Columbia Cathedral. That night the choir gave an encore accompanied by a flutophone group of 600 from 10 schools, six elementary school bands and the Ursuline band. Some 19 schools participated.

The festivals continued every spring until the last one was held May 1972. In that time, performances expanded from one to three days in order to accommodate both the number of pupils and the audience. In peak years, there were over 2,000 flutophone players and choir members, and nearly 700 combined band members representing over 30 schools.

Ficocelli attributed the phasing out of the two-decade old program to the decline of pupils' interest in wind instruments because of interest in the guitar and the unstable financial situation of some schools.

During his long tenure as director, however, he had many pupils who went on to play or conduct with symphony orchestras, or began their own bands in the Youngstown area. He has taught the children of many parents whom he had as pupils in the 50's.

Ficocelli said he gave John Lee DeMain, now a conductor and administrator for the New York City Opera Company, one of his first chances at conducting when DeMain was a Grade 7 pupil at St. Charles school.

He said he has taught privately many more pupils who have gone on to teach or play in bands or orchestras. He taught the twin daughters of Thomas Jarabek of Campbell, a violin student in the early 1930's and a member of the Youngstown Symphony for 11 years. They are Mrs. Marlene Casey, violinist, and Kathline, pianist, both of Pittsburgh now.

Ficocelli not only taught Eugene Fedorchak of St. Matthias Parish who played bass viol as a member of the first band at the

school but also his daughters, Linda on piano, Arlene on flute and Carol on drums. Both Ficocelli and Fedorchak are members of the musicians union executive board, Local 86-242.

A violin virtuoso, Ficocelli began playing when he was six years old. He remembered:

"My brother Carmine and I had to practice one hour before we went to school and one hour before we ate dinner. Our father didn't play an instrument and never studied music but he knew the opera and loved it."

While still students at South High School in 1926, the Ficocelli brothers organized the Youngstown Little Symphony Orchestra which had 12 members with an average age of 16.

Ficocelli studied at the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia in Rome 1928 to 1932, where he received a masters degree in music, while his brother Carmine continued the orchestra.

Ficocelli and his brother shared conducting duties and with the help of the Junior Chamber of Commerce saw the orchestra become self-supporting in 1935. The "little" was dropped and the Youngstown Symphony Society was formed.

Ficocelli managed to keep the orchestra alive even after 25 members and his brother Carmine enter the armed forces during World War II.

Both he and his brother left the orchestra in 1950 after having conducted more than 100 performances. The orchestra had grown to over 75 members.

Ficocelli also conducted the Youngstown Civic Orchestra in the 1950's and has been guest conductor and performer of many orchestras. He was concert master of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Symphony while on a leave of absence in 1959. For the last 10 years, he has directed the Pascarella Concert Band at summer performances in Wick Park.

Ficocelli was included in the 1941 edition of "Who's Who in Music," and has received numerous awards, including a plaque signed by all the members of the 1971 All Star Band which he said was one of the "most meaningful and heart warming awards" he had ever received.

He said of his teaching years:

"I always impressed on the students that quality is more important than quantity. I still receive letters from former students who thank me for instilling the notion: 'Your best is not good enough.' I always stress discipline first then ability."

It's not too surprising that the Ficocelli's six grandchildren are musically inclined. However, ironically none are geographic-

ally in a position to take lessons from their grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Ficocelli and their three children, Mark, Lynn and Lorraine, live in New Jersey and Mr. and Mrs. Ray (Sandra) Lepore and their children, Gregory, Richard and Lisa live in California.

Ficocelli has great words of praise for his many assistants through the years. During the last dozen, Frank Tarantino was his right hand man and for the past five, Anthony Giancola and Andy Domenick, have also assisted.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARING ON THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to advise my colleagues that, as chairman of the Select Education Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, I have invited the Honorable Caspar Weinberger, Secretary-Designate of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to appear before the subcommittee on Wednesday, February 7.

The hearing is scheduled to begin at 9:45 a.m., in room 2261 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, on January 3, I introduced H.R. 17, the Rehabilitation Act, and since that date 115 Members of the House, both Democratic and Republican, have joined in sponsoring identical legislation.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that H.R. 17 is identical to the Rehabilitation Act of 1972, which was passed unanimously in both the House and the Senate last October, and which President Nixon vetoed after the 92d Congress had adjourned.

That so many Members of the House of both parties are cosponsoring the measure is indicative of the wide support it continues to enjoy in Congress.