

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 9489. A bill to provide for the inclusion of emergency power equipment in federally assisted multifamily housing facilities which are designed for occupancy in whole or substantial part by the elderly, and to authorize Federal loans to finance the provision of such equipment for those facilities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 9490. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of certain preservice educational loans made by veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE (for himself and Mr. McKINNEY):

H.R. 9491. A bill to authorize the disposal of approximately 258,700 short tons of copper from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. LANDRUM, Mr. DORN, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 9492. A bill to designate the Chattooga River in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT (for himself, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. STUCKEY):

H.R. 9493. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to expand the authority of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases in order to advance the national attack on diabetes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 9494. A bill to provide for the continued supply of petroleum products to independent oil marketers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 9495. A bill to amend section 1951 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. SAYLOR):

H.R. 9496. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the construction and operation of deepwater port facilities; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DORN (for himself, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. GETTYS, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. ZION, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WARE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. PETTIS):

H.R. 9497. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the monthly rates of disability and death pension and dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DORN (for himself, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BEARD, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. ESCH, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. LENT, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. PREYER, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, and Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina):

H.R. 9498. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the monthly rates of disability and death pension, and dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts (for herself and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 9499. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status in the granting of credit, and to make certain changes with respect to the civil liability provisions of such act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PARRIS (for himself and Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia):

H.R. 9500. A bill to authorize and provide for the construction of the 4-Mile Run project, in the city of Alexandria and Arlington County, Va.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. YOUNG of Illinois:

H.R. 9501. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9502. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to permit the referral to drug counseling or treatment programs of certain first-time marihuana offenders and to remove certain age restrictions against the expunging of certain official records; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9503. A bill to provide a penalty for the robbery or attempted robbery of any narcotic drug from any pharmacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9504. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise the limitations on contributions by self-employed individuals to certain retirement plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9505. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide relief to certain individuals 65 or more years of age who own or rent their homes, through a system of income tax credits and refunds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIEGLE:

H.J. Res. 679. Joint resolution, a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRAY:

H. Con. Res. 273. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries omit recommendations for pay increases for Members of Congress in its report to the President on the results of its 1973 salary studies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YOUNG of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 274. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to proclaim the 14th day in October of each year as "National Friendship Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H. Res. 501. Resolution to establish a congressional internship program for secondary school teachers of government or social studies in honor of President Lyndon Baines Johnson; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GUDE (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. BRADEMANS, Ms. BURKE of California, and Mr. POBELL):

H. Res. 502. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the U.S. Government should seek agreement with other members of the United Nations on prohibition of weather modification activity as a weapon of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

284. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to extension of the Federal Emergency Employment Act of 1971 and various summer youth opportunities programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 9506. A bill for the relief of Shigeru Nakano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 9507. A bill for the relief of James A. Horkan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARAZITI:

H.J. Res. 680. Joint resolution authorizing the President to award the Legion of Merit to Dr. Emanuel M. Satulsky, major, U.S. Army (retired); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SAYS "THANK YOU" TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the American Library Association, at its recent annual conference in Las Vegas, unanimously adopted a resolution thanking the U.S. House of Representatives, and particularly the members of the House Appropriations Committee, for saving federally funded library programs.

The House passed, on June 26, 1973, H.R. 8877, a bill making fiscal year 1974 appropriations for library programs at the following levels: Library Services and Construction Act—\$58,709,000; title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—\$90,000,000; title II—a and b—of the Higher Education Act—\$15,000,000.

The House-passed bill would make possible the continuation of essential library services for millions of American citizens, the American Library Association said in its resolution, which was forwarded to me by Prof. Yukihisa Suzuki of the University of Hawaii Graduate School of Library Studies. Professor Suzuki is a

councilor of the American Library Association and was instrumental in obtaining the unanimous adoption of the "Thank You" resolution.

The full text of the resolution follows: RESOLUTION EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF MEMBERS OF U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Whereas fiscal year 1974 begins on July 1, 1973; and

Whereas the President's budget recommends zero funding in FY 1974 for all library programs authorized by the Library Services and Construction Act, title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and title II—A&B of the Higher Education Act; and

Whereas the United States House of Representatives on June 26 passed the bill, H.R.

8877, making fiscal year appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare; and

Whereas the House-passed bill would appropriate FY 1974 funds for the library programs at the following levels: Library Services and Construction Act—\$58,709,000; title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—\$90,000,000; title II—A&B of the Higher Education Act—\$15,000,000;

Now therefore be it resolved that the American Library Association expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Appropriations Committee of the United States House of Representatives and to the entire House of Representatives for its long-standing support of library programs; and

Be it further resolved that both the Committee and the House of Representatives be especially commended, at this crucial time when all library programs would otherwise be slated for extinction by the President's budget, for passing H.R. 8877, a bill which would make possible the continuation of essential library services for millions of American citizens.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLEAN AIR STANDARDS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, a Senate committee—Public Works—wants the National Academy of Sciences to analyze the Clean Air Act—1970—standards in relation to public health and necessity and advise Congress as to their required level. The price tag for this is said to be in excess of \$300,000.

In regard to fields other than automobile emissions there may be merit in this proposal and a rationale for the time delay involved—October at the earliest. But for automobiles it is perfectly clear, and EPA itself has confirmed the fact, that the emissions requirements in the Clean Air Act of 1970 are unnecessarily high.

Automobiles must be designed years ahead of production. Tooling and die assembly takes months of advance planning. Catalytic converters are questionable at best, as well as costly.

There is no justification for requiring the entire Nation to have gadgetry on cars in every part of the U.S.A. costing hundreds of dollars more for each car and consuming more gasoline per mile, unless those cars are to be operated in those parts of the Nation having genuine emissions-related pollution problems that genuinely harm the public. In a majority of the geographical area of the United States there is no need for this in terms of public necessity.

For more than a year I have had pending in Congress a bill to reduce the emissions requirements for automobiles to a level that will protect the public health, conserve gas and oil, and help with various and sundry major problems such as balance of payments which is directly attributable in large measure to the oil we must purchase abroad. This bill should be heard and reported without further delay. There is no need for a National Academy study to report the obvious too late to avoid more costly waste.

In this connection I urge a thoughtful reading of today's lead editorial in the Wall Street Journal:

A MOST IMPORTANT REVIEW

Considering the issues that are at stake, it is encouraging to see Congress moving toward a thorough review of the air-quality and auto-emission standards that were set as a result of the 1970 Clean Air Act. The Senate Public Works Committee has asked the National Academy of Sciences to analyze existing data and offer a short-term evaluation by October and to make a longer term study of health effects data by the end of next year. It only remains for Congress to approve the \$315,000 the committee has requested for these studies.

While there's no telling what the Academy will come up with, our fervent hope is that its study will clarify the distinction between air standards that are absolutely necessary regardless of cost, and those that are desirable but need to be balanced against the enormous costs and cultural upheavals the current standards would require. This distinction has been made neither by the Congress that wrote the 1970 Act nor by the agency that administered it.

As a result, the automobile industry is being rushed into the dubious technology of catalytic converters as the only possible means of meeting the interim standards by the autumn of 1974. The oil refining industry is being forced to a total conversion to unleaded gasoline. And dozens of cities are being forced to consider and implement traffic control and gas rationing schemes that would abruptly alter life-style patterns, commerce and transportation. All this is being required to meet standards for which scientific and technical justification is astonishingly thin.

There's no question the standards should be high enough to insure that the air Americans breathe has no serious impact on their health. It's also desirable that the air around us be as esthetically pleasing as is practically possible. But it is not just as obvious that we, as a nation, want to guarantee that there be absolutely no marginal consequences from emissions from autos or from stationary sources.

This, though, is what the Environmental Protection Agency sought to do in setting the national ambient air standards. As it reads its congressional mandate, EPA believes it must insure that the sickest man in Chicago can be able to stand on the busiest corner of his city on the smokiest day of the year and experience no unpleasantness from the air he breathes. And because that street corner is the worst spot in the nation, the standard to bring it to "ambience" must apply everywhere in the United States. This means that all the autos in the nation have to be equipped with pollution-control devices sufficient to bring the worst street corner in the nation to that ambient level.

In other words, the EPA has strung together a series of worst-case scenarios, added in safety factors at each point, multiplied the factors together, and has come out with numbers that may not have been attained in parts of the Garden of Eden. We would expect the same result if Congress gave the Pentagon an order to insure against nuclear attack and a blank check to pay for the program; we would have missiles in every back yard and a bomb shelter in every basement. The only difference we can see is that Pentagon costs are borne directly by the taxpayer; the EPA edicts are borne indirectly by the consumer.

The resolution for review by the National Academy of Sciences is co-sponsored by Senator Muskie, who authored the 1970 Act. Chairman Jennings Randolph of the Senate Public Works Committee has been aggressive in moving it along. Congress has recognized that the standards are of huge economic and political importance, and should not be set in a manner that totally ignores

costs or public preferences. It has begun to realize it cannot plunge ahead guided solely by technicians as single-minded as the EPA staff has been.

There have been perceptible signs that EPA has resisted the idea of a full-blown review by the National Academy; it understandably senses a diminution of its own power. Yet an independent analysis is clearly a prerequisite to the public's acceptance of the environmental clean-up costs it will be asked to bear. If the Academy's review concludes that current requirements really are essential to healthy air, we will at least have some confidence the huge costs will not be wasted.

If, as we think far more likely, the Academy's preliminary study concludes that the EPA and the 1970 Act went overboard, there is yet time to avoid the blunder that threatens to cost the nation dearly and undermine support for environmental improvement. There is yet time, though not much, for Congress to make a mid-point correction in the course we're on toward cleaner air.

THE FOOD INFLATION

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, America's foremost architect of food inflation—Secretary Earl Butz—predicted that higher retail prices would "in effect" ration chicken, pork, and other foods. The Secretary completely overlooks the market disruption and general price escalation which followed the Soviet wheat transaction.

In the indisputable chronology of events, domestic food price inflation began with the Soviet wheat deal and the devaluation of the American dollar which reduced the price of American food to foreigners.

The American farmer cannot expect that the present foreign sales advantage resulting from devaluation will be a permanent and lasting circumstance. Currencies will adjust and the dollar will again stabilize. The devaluation advantage in agricultural exports is a temporary thing and must be expected to vanish.

At the same time, the American farmer cannot expect that foreign purchases for hard money will indefinitely continue. The world need for food is beyond dispute. However, the foreign capacity to purchase at world market prices will subside unless there is a permanent infusion of taxpayer-supported subsidies, loans, credits or gifts.

American agriculture must realize that its current flush of foreign sales is developing a permanent breach with the American domestic market. The American consumer is becoming angry and thoroughly disillusioned with intolerable prices for food which leads to individual family decisions to accept voluntary rationing—to eat less—because of high prices.

This price rationing policy will develop a permanent and lasting schism between the farmer and the American consumer. The consumer will retaliate by eliminating all farm subsidies, all farm supports, and all taxpayer-supported credits and

loans for foreign sales. The consumer indignation will multiply with price escalation and the traditional mutual support relationship between farmer and consumer will disappear.

There is a depreciating validity to the argument that foreign agricultural sales will provide a permanent and lasting method of aiding the balance of payments. In the past year, foreign agricultural sales have risen to \$11 billion. However, these same foreign agricultural sales have contributed to domestic market disruptions which have cost the American consumer over \$20 billion in increased domestic prices. The balance-of-payments advantage was completely "washed out" by domestic price escalation which will in turn have to be added to the cost of all American production. Food price inflation results in wage inflation which will raise the price of American manufactured products in the world market, thereby decreasing exports and aggravating the balance of payments.

The administration policies of voluntary food rationing by high prices must result in a taxpayer-consumer insistence for the rationing of agricultural subsidies, loans, credits, and the gifts which were employed over the past 40 years to stabilize agriculture and farm income. It is incredibly stupid to provide taxpayer subsidized credits for export sales which boost the prices we must pay at home.

TEAMSTERS PENSION FUND AND ORGANIZED CRIME

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an article which appeared in the September 1972 issue of the magazine *Overdrive*. The article is entitled "Teamsters Meeting Endorsing Nixon Is Front for Pension Fund Schemes" and is authored by Jim Drinkhall.

The article follows:

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S ORGANIZED CRIME STRIKE FORCE BEGINS MASSIVE INVESTIGATION INTO NEVADA PENSION FUND LOANS

(By Jim Drinkhall)

MEETING OF TEAMSTERS AND OTHER CRIMINALS

Overdrive's investigation has revealed that over 60 top members of the Teamsters Union, organized crime figures and other twilight operators had gathered for the purpose of discussing various schemes involving the Central States Pension Fund. Included in this assorted grab-bag of characters were embezzlers, bribers, kickback artists, ex-convicts, and other felons. The IBT's endorsement of the President was decided prior to the La Costa meeting; in fact, it was made when Nixon agreed to spring Hoffa from the jug. The only member of the Executive Board who didn't agree to the action of the rest was Harold Gibbons, who would have been dumped from the Teamsters hierarchy long ago except for his involvement with many of these men in various shadowy deals.

When not conspiring among themselves, they spent their time on the golf course and at other activities, including numerous trips to Las Vegas. The Teamsters jet aircraft parked at nearby Palomar Airport went to

Vegas so often that their flights were referred to as the "Teamsters' Las Vegas Commuter Airlines." On one day, a Teamsters jet was observed landing, but no passengers got out after it parked. The reason for this was that the plane had been only sent in to deliver Frank Fitzsimmons' golf clubs!

THE POPULARITY OF PALOMAR AIRPORT

La Costa Country Club, financed by over \$50 million from the Pension Fund, was originally developed by associates of organized crime figures. Although it is easily accessible by commercial airlines because of nearby Lindbergh Field in San Diego, many persons (like Allen Dorfman, Detroit Mafia figure Tony Giacalone and other criminals) prefer to come into Palomar Airport via private plane. The reason is simple: the airport is not under the control of the Federal Aviation Administration. Therefore, the strict logging of the aircraft which land and depart is not required. Palomar air traffic controllers usually log in an aircraft's identification number when it first makes radio contact with the tower. However, if the plane lands or takes off without making radio contact with the tower, there is no record that it was ever at the airport. In addition, if the controllers are busy handling a number of planes, they do not even log in all the planes which do call in. This was observed a number of times with Teamsters aircraft; particularly on flights to Las Vegas.

Two planes (both jets) which brought in Teamsters officials and their henchmen are worth noting. One is a DH 125 Hawker-Siddeley, registered to the Union Insurance Agency, 8550 West Bryn Mawr, Chicago. Union Insurance is controlled by Allen Dorfman, and it handles hundreds of millions of dollars of Teamsters business. It is also worth pointing out that the Central States Pension Fund is located at the same address as Union Insurance.

DORFMAN, SINATRA AND THE FUND

The other plane is a 12-seat (plus bar and bed) Grumman Gulfstream. It is registered to the Trustees of the Central State Pension Fund, 8550 West Bryn Mawr, Chicago. Overdrive has discovered, though, that the Fund does not own the plane. It has been leased from Union Insurance Agency since May of this year. Union, it has been learned, bought the plane for \$3 million from Frank Sinatra (The reason Union paid \$3 million for a used plane when a new one costs the same amount is a question which has not been answered). When not on secret Teamsters "business," the plane is based at Palwaukee Airport in Wheeling, Illinois, a Chicago suburb.

Since this plane is registered to the Fund, one might suppose that it is used for Pension Fund business. But if so, then why would it have come into Palomar Airport from out of state at least 25 times between the beginning of this year and August 12? One such trip just happened to coincide with the "Tournament of Champions" at La Costa in April. Golf games have not been known to be too important for the welfare of the members, though the exercise might help Fitzsimmons lose some fat.

While the Teamsters Executive Board was meeting with Nixon at the Western White House in San Clemente, another type of meeting was being held back at nearby La Costa.

MEETINGS AT LA COSTA

There, on the grounds of the country club, Dorfman, Al Baron and Irvin Kahn were engaging in a two-hour whispered meeting. The sight of three grown men huddled together in broad daylight and whispering to each other would be comical if it were not for their backgrounds and the subjects under consideration.

THE NEW "SPECIAL CONSULTANT"

Al Baron is a relatively new name with the Fund, primarily because he has been in the background of its activities. In 1971, Baron

pulled down close to \$100,000 in fees from the Fund, although it is not certain just what his function is. It is known, though, that he is close to Dorfman, and is considered extremely reliable. Perhaps it is for these reasons that Baron has recently been appointed as "special consultant" to the Fund. Baron is officially replacing Dorfman in this capacity. It is believed that this public replacement occurred because of Dorfman's recent kickback and fraud convictions, and is merely window-dressing. Overdrive's monitoring of Dorfman's activities of late shows clearly that Dorfman is still the key man with regard to Fund loans.

Some of their talk centered around the financial situation of Kahn. For a number of years, Kahn, together with Morris Shenker, the financial genius and lawyer for organized crime figures, has borrowed well over \$100 million from the Pension Fund for various ventures.

Later on, the meeting broke up, and the trio went to the country club. There, Dorfman had some talks with Fund trustees Al Matheson and Don Peters, Kahn, meanwhile, had a "meeting" to attend.

MORE MONEY FOR KAHN AND SHENKER

Kahn met Shenker, and the two went to the Seville Room of the country club. Gathered there were various Fund trustees. Much of the discussion at this meeting concerned the \$150 million which Kahn and Shenker had borrowed for a land development project called Penasquitos, and which is located almost right next to La Costa. At present, the delinquency of these series of loans is serious, even considering the lax, haphazard rules of the Fund. Kahn and Shenker, it seems, want even more money pumped into this project. Also discussed was another Kahn-Shenker scheme: the purchase of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas with money from the Fund.

Although the purchase of the Dunes seems probable, it may well be that this additional Fund loan in Nevada will encounter more problems than the Fund trustees realize. As reported last month, a number of Dunes executives are under federal indictment for skimming profits out of the gambling proceeds prior to their being counted for income tax purposes. But in addition to that, Overdrive has learned that one or more Dunes executives has gotten "careless," and as a result, the IRS is expected to move in with criminal prosecutions.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION

But that is minor compared to what is coming up shortly. Overdrive has discovered that the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force has begun a massive investigation into Pension Fund loans in Nevada to determine whether enough evidence can be obtained to prove that kickbacks were made to obtain the loans. Of special interest to the investigators, according to information already obtained through a probe conducted by Overdrive, are the "curious circumstances" involving the money that has gone into Circus Circus. Dorfman has jetted into Las Vegas more than once to keep the hotel-casino afloat in the face of IRS action. His last visit there was the weekend after the La Costa meeting, when he appeared for the opening of the hotel.

Of interest to a number of people was the attendance at the La Costa gathering of James R. Hoffa's son, who is also employed in more than one capacity with the Union, and has been tied into business deals with Dorfman.

VALLEY STEEL AND THE FUND

Being related to Hoffa provides no small benefits. Hoffa's daughter, for example, is married to Robert Crancer, the son of the owner of Valley Steel Products Company in St. Louis. Between 1963 and 1967, Valley borrowed over \$12 million from the Pension Fund. A recent check of Fund records indicates that they still owe the Fund almost \$7 million.

You can understand more about Valley Steel from an incident which took place in 1966. Toward the end of the year, Local 21 negotiated a contract for Valley's 103 owner-operators. It contained practically no increase in benefits for the operators, so they turned it down, 103 to 0, then voted 98 to 5 for a strike, on November 11. The same proposal was submitted again, and on December 1, it too was turned down, 76 to 18. According to truckers who were there at the time, orders came directly from Hoffa that under no circumstances were the owner-operators to go out on strike. They were told to ratify the agreement, or else. Through a combination of "pressures" from the company and Local 21, the truckers gave in and accepted the agreement.

NIXON ENDORSEMENT

While various criminals connected with the Fund were conducting business as usual, the public was being shown only the side which appeared respectable. Nixon was officially endorsed by the International, but for the dubious value of that, the price he paid seems exorbitant, not to mention the fact that it indicates the depths of Nixon's greed and corruption.

HOW NIXON SOLD OUT

Since Fitzsimmons and the gang agreed to support the President, these incidents have occurred:

Hoffa was given a presidential pardon. The terms of his release are sufficiently vague to cause some concern among Justice Department officials. There is a real question about who will have authority over him after next March and if, in fact, anyone will. Hoffa has indicated to several people that he is planning to get right back in control of the Union.

The Justice Department has stated that it will not prosecute one of Frank Fitzsimmons' sons, Richard, for misuse of funds. Information given by the Labor Department to the Justice Department indicated that Richard, the recording secretary for Local 299 in Detroit, had allowed his wife and two daughters to charge more than \$1,500 worth of gasoline on Union credit cards. Richard himself was said to have charged clothes for himself the same way. A spokesman for the Justice Department, however, said that "what the Labor Department gave us was a bunch of assumptions, and you can't take assumptions to court." He further stated that no one in the higher echelons of the Justice Department ever knew of the case, and that the decision not to prosecute wasn't made by political appointees but by career lawyers within the Department. One Justice Department official who is noted for his honesty and accuracy has told Overdrive the same thing. He also added that he believed that if there had been a case against the younger Fitzsimmons, and that if it had come to the attention of higher officials, it most likely would have been dropped.

A Nixon-sponsored bill which would have prevented major strikes in the transportation industry was suddenly disowned by Nixon, giving its chance of passage the kiss of death. There is little doubt among those familiar with the situation that Nixon's support was withdrawn solely because the Teamsters were against it.

NEWSPAPERS AND FUND LOANS

Adding strength to the phony image of respectability which the Teamsters are desperately attempting to foster are newspapers like the *Las Vegas* in Las Vegas, and the *Manchester Union Leader* in Manchester, New Hampshire. Both papers recently reprinted a three-part series of an interview with Hoffa and his views on prison reform which ran in the *Detroit News*. The picture Hoffa paints of himself in the interview is that of Jimmy the Reformer, Protector of the Downtrodden and One Concerned for Justice for All.

While the *Detroit News* gives a generally balanced coverage of "Who Is Stealing How Much In The Teamsters Union," the same can't be said for the *Sun* or the *Union Leader*.

As detailed last month, the publisher of the *Las Vegas Sun*, Hank Greenspun, obtained (and later repaid) a \$500,000 loan from the Fund, although he had trouble keeping up the payments.

Prior to the *Union Leader's* running the Hoffa series, an interesting sequence of events occurred. One was the reward offered several years ago by William Loeb, the publisher. He offered \$100,000 reward for evidence which would lead to Hoffa's release from prison. A concern for justice, one is led to believe; but Overdrive has uncovered information which shows that Loeb was either paying tribute to the Teamsters for services rendered, or was merely acting as a puppet.

William Loeb, Overdrive has learned, borrowed over \$2 million from the Central States Pension Fund (\$2,082,656, to be exact). These loans were made back in 1963 and 1965. Yet just recently, Overdrive has obtained documents showing that Loeb still owes the Fund \$1,500,000. Some people might say that Loeb's actions paint an interesting picture of his dedication to fairness and the truth.

The officials of the Teamsters Union, and especially those men who manipulate the Central State Pension Fund, will always strive to give the appearance of honesty, integrity and respectability. But behind that thin veil, one will always discover the sickening stench of corruption. Attempting to give respectability to these men is like putting perfume on a pig.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JAMES V. SMITH

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I heard the news of the untimely death of my good friend, the Honorable James V. Smith.

As a Member of this body from Oklahoma and later as the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, Jim served his country with distinction and honor. I knew him personally for many years and always had a deep respect and admiration for him.

A short time before I first came to Congress, Jim took over the position of Administrator at the Farmers Home Administration, and there is no question that his service in that capacity proved to be of great benefit to the people of the district I represent. FHA funding doubled under his leadership and these additional funds worked to the advantage of rural Americans.

Jim Smith was devoted to young people, and he worked tirelessly to help young people interested in farming. The Future Farmers of America was one of his favorite organizations, and he gave a great deal of time and effort to its programs called "Building Our American Communities" which has as its goal the rebuilding of a vigorous rural America.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest sympathy to his family and loved ones, for this is certainly a trying time for them.

The fateful accident which took the life of James V. Smith deprives us not only of a friend, but a truly great American.

WISCONSIN ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN COMMENTS ON VOTER REGISTRATION

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the Committee on House Administration has under consideration the so-called post card registration bill, it is worthwhile to consider the practical effects of this legislation. Attorney General Robert Warren of Wisconsin has expressed his reservation in an analytical manner, and I believe his comments warrant the consideration of the Members of the House:

COMMENTS BY WISCONSIN ATTORNEY GENERAL

As an elected official, I readily agree with the basic tenets of the proposed S. 352, the Voter Registration Act—that is, the need to extend the voting franchise to all eligible Americans and, thereby, to seek to ensure the fullest possible participation in the election process.

The maintenance of a representative and responsive government at all levels demands that we make every effort to encourage citizen participation in the affairs of government.

Studies exist which suggest that in some instances in the past difficulties imposed by registration laws have, in fact, precluded participation in the election decision making process for certain segments of the population. To the extent that this has occurred, we must seek to effect change.

However, with respect to the practical ramifications of S. 352, I have certain reservations.

The bill changes the function of voter registration from a responsibility traditionally left to the states to a federal one. In the process, it establishes a new and costly federal bureaucracy to administer provisions of the bill. This comes at a time when there is a general demand for decentralization of government and the return of power to the states. This also comes at a time when government spending demands the closest scrutiny.

Furthermore, there is little in the way of convincing evidence to justify the conclusion that passage of this particular bill would, in fact, achieve its purported objective, which is an increase in voter participation.

For example, in states where no preregistration is required or where voting coupons have been used in the past, voter participation percentages for federal elections do not differ significantly from those of other states.

A Census Bureau survey conducted after the 1968 election to determine the extent of voter participation and the reasons for non-participation concluded that more than half of those not registered did not register because they were not interested, never got around to registering, or disliked politics. Of the remainder, only 13.5 percent listed as reason for their lack of participation a cause which might in some way have been altered by mail registration.

Since the postcard registration bill does not make the use of postcards mandatory for state and local elections, the bill could lead to the need to maintain dual registration lists at the local level. One list would have to be maintained for postcard registered in-

dividuals eligible to vote only in federal elections and the other for those who registered in person and were, therefore, eligible for all elections. Localities would be forced to provide two sets of ballots or voting machines on election day.

Furthermore, the bill raises the likelihood of numerous postcard registrants facing frustration on election day upon discovery that they were ineligible to vote in any but a federal election. The possibility for confusion would seem to be especially likely in cases of voters seeking to record a change of address who might be tempted to use the postcard as a convenient means of reregistering.

However, since postcard registration applied only to federal elections, postcard use would, in effect, disenfranchise the voter from all state and local elections.

Placing the Voter Registration Administration in the Bureau of the Census might ultimately undermine and compromise the reputation of any agency which has, in the past, enjoyed widespread public confidence. Politicking the Census Bureau would increase the likelihood that yet another public agency would be subjected to the public skepticism and mistrust directed toward many aspects of government today.

Finally, the creation of the Voter Registration Administration with its potential to maintain a national voter registration list also raises the ugly possibility of a national administration using such a list for personal political advantage.

At a time when Americans earnestly seek new safeguards to prevent corrupt campaign practices, it would seem most unwise to provide such obvious potential for political abuse at the highest levels of government.

CAPTIVE NATIONS AFFIRM RESOLVE

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, less than 2 weeks ago, 1,000 persons gathered in MacArthur Park in Los Angeles, Calif., to adopt a resolution and affirm their resolve to rid the countries of Eastern Europe of the yoke of communism. I think that resolution, adopted by a group of Hungarian Freedom Fighters on July 14, is worthy of the attention of my colleagues:

Whereas, Captive Nations Week was established 14 years ago by Public Law 86-90 of the United States Congress, and

Whereas, at this year's 15th observance little has changed since last year, except for Russian attempts to finally abolish all resistance to Soviet terror, not only in the satellite colonies and the Soviet Union but also abroad, and

Whereas, on June 18th, 1973, an open letter to visiting Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev was published in our capital by American organizations speaking for Americans of Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, and Polish descent, and

Whereas, stating the negation in East-Central Europe of almost all principles and rights contained in the Declaration of Human Rights, that letter called for removal of all Soviet troops and secret police from the Soviet-exploited countries; an end to their economic exploitation; and assurance of the right to emigrate to those Soviet citizens, residents, and political prisoners who desire to leave the Soviet Union, and

Whereas, said letter called on L. I. Brezhnev for the return of those oppressed countries to freedom from Soviet military and ideological domination, in liberty and justice;

Now, therefore, we, Americans for Freedom of Captive Nations, assembled in the Freedom Rally at the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Monument, MacArthur Park, Los Angeles, California this fourteenth day of July, 1973,

Resolve, to join those just demands of the Baltic States, Cuba, and all formerly free nations of Europe and Asia, which have been enslaved by the Communist World Conspiracy, led by the Kremlin Mob.

We further call on all Americans who uphold the Bill of Rights, to never recognize the Soviet domination of the Baltic States, Cuba, East-Central Europe, Balkan, and Asian Countries.

We call on all Americans to never condone in words or even thoughts any summit meeting, treaty declaration, or tacit understanding which promotes or acknowledges the subjugation of our sisters and brothers.

We call on all Americans to promote universal refusal of the cruel pollution of human minds and of the brutal denial of personal and national human rights, as exemplified by the imperio-colonialist policies of Soviet Russia.

We call on all Americans to stand for an unbreakable peace through the cooperation of free states with equal rights. Such states may develop their own cultural and self-realizing lives to the benefit of all mankind, in contrast to their present oppression by an inhuman, genocidal, and ethnocidal Soviet system.

SLOWDOWN ON RESEARCH

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the following article, "Slowdown on Research," published in the July 2, 1973, Time magazine:

SLOWDOWN ON RESEARCH

Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Nobel laureate and Stanford University professor of biochemistry, who made that gloomy statement in March before the House Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, was not exaggerating. In its proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the Nixon Administration has drastically cut federal support for research projects, medical schools and hospitals. As a result, many doctors and scientists fear that American medical research—long pre-eminent in the world—could be severely hobbled and perhaps set back by as much as a decade.

If the budget proposals are approved, the ax will fall on a wide range of medical institutions and programs. Two years ago, for example, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, which supports a variety of projects in the field of genetics, had a budget of \$28.3 million for new research grants; next year it will get \$5,000,000. General research support grants, administered by the National Institutes of Health's Division of Reserve Resources, have been cut from \$55.2 million to \$17 million. Research fellowships and training grants, essential to the training of medical researchers and instructors, are being phased out completely. Although funds for training totaled \$185.5 million in fiscal 1972, the Administration is asking for only \$125.9 million next year, all of it to honor commitments already made. Once those now receiving fellowships complete their courses, the program will end.

On the face of it, the funds for basic research seem to have held their own in the Administration's new budget. In 1972 this "investigator-initiated" research got \$564.3 million; next year the amount proposed will

actually increase slightly to \$582.8 million. But many doctors feel that the figures mask an alarming change in direction that will have a long-range effect. The Administration is actually budgeting \$460.6 million for continued funding of research already under way; the \$122.2 million that is left for new research projects is \$85 million less than in 1972. As a result of that reduction, the National Cancer Institute's allocation for new research is being chopped from \$32 million to \$24 million.

The alarm has also been sounded at the nation's medical schools, which count on the Government for almost 50% of their operating budgets; in the new budget, they will get 15% less money next fiscal year than this, and 25% less than they had hoped for. The University of Washington's medical school, for one, stands to lose at least \$7,000,000 in federal grants. As a result, it is cutting back on its training of nurses and pharmacists, and may lose 100 faculty members. The University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine plans to increase tuition by 6%, even though more than half of its student body now needs financial assistance to get through school. A study by the Association of American Medical Colleges predicts that U.S. medical schools may have to discharge as many as 1,400 faculty members unless additional funds become available.

Cuts in research funds will also have a direct effect on patient care in many communities. The University of Michigan, which will lose \$700,000 in general research grants, is terminating a research project that has provided drug treatment for patients with cancer of the colon. When the reductions are fully effective, Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston will lose half of its trainees in pediatric cardiology; they are primarily supported by the National Heart and Lung Institute. "We can't accept fewer patients," says the program's director Dr. Alexander Nadas, "so the quality of care must be affected."

Nadas is even more concerned about the long-range effect of the budget. "The funding cuts will make a major impact on teaching, on care and on research," he says. "It will be years before we can recoup. Once they turn the faucet off, you cannot easily turn it on again, because there will be nothing to come out."

COST EFFECTIVENESS

Despite the obvious blow to medical research and care, the Administration has been stoutly defending its budget slashes. Says Dr. John Zapp, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare: "We are convinced that direct support of the training of biomedical scientists for careers in research is at this time an unnecessary and unproductive expenditure of public funds." As the Administration sees it, the need for large numbers of research scientists has passed, and training too many more could lead to an oversupply. The Administration also believes that scarce federal funds should be used to apply knowledge that is already in hand, and that those who seek careers in research should pay for their own training.

Doctors and medical researchers are generally cynical about the cutbacks. Some see them as a form of revenge by President Nixon on a scientific community that has largely opposed him politically. A handful attribute the new budget to simple shortsightedness. "Those guys in the White House must think they're never going to get sick," says a Manhattan virologist. But most medical men blame the slashes on the cost-accounting mentality that now seems to prevail at HEW. Says Dr. James Watson, who won the Nobel Prize for deciphering the structure of the DNA molecule: "The thought that 'directed' and 'planned' research should get us there faster apparently seems more and more obvious to the legal accountant bosses of HEW, schooled in the virtues of corporate planning sessions that have produced unassessable

successes like the Band-Aid and the Mustang."

In anticipation of the cutbacks, some medical schools are appealing to state legislatures for funds—thus far without notable success. Others are seeking private support for research. Dr. Robert Felix, dean of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, has devoted himself to hustling funds full time since his school lost about \$1,000,000 of its \$11 million budget. "Now I know how a prostitute feels," he says. "But there's no way around it."

There still may be hope for Felix and his fellow deans. Congress has already passed an omnibus health bill restoring five programs—including hospital construction, regional medical program, and public health and allied health training—that the Administration had tried to kill. Moreover, the measure passed by such an overwhelming margin (372 to 1 in the House; 72 to 19 in the Senate) that President Nixon last week quietly signed it into law. Now Congress is trying to salvage other health measures. The House, under the leadership of Representative Paul Rogers of Florida, has passed a \$415 million training and fellowship bill that is also expected to win Senate approval. The House Appropriations Committee is attempting to restore all NIH items to or above the 1972 funding level and reestablish the old ratio between new and ongoing research grants. If Congress succeeds in saving these programs, it can still prevent both the lights in the laboratories and the luster of American medicine from being dimmed.

THE ABUSE AND MISUSE OF THE EDUCATION TAX DOLLAR

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, the Council for Basic Education is an excellent organization which must be admired for its dedication to quality education. For many years, the council has given top priority to the importance of teaching children the basic skills of reading and arithmetic.

The council's monthly Bulletin keeps its readers abreast of the latest trends in education. Unfortunately, the Bulletin is often forced to report on a sad state of affairs in education. A recent Bulletin article reports on the nature of title III projects of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which are currently operating in Massachusetts.

To quote from the article:

In 1972, there were 46 projects under Title III in Massachusetts . . . Most of them deal with those vague and unfocused areas in which so many educational reformers nowadays like to operate: career development, "communication", humanities, human relations, open education, affective education in areas, that is, where subject matter and definite bodies of knowledge play a small part.

I fear that this trend away from intellectual areas toward those which concern our emotions may be reflected in future low achievement among our youth. Given the sinking test scores in cities all across the country, it is with grave misgivings that I view the programs offered under title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as listed in the accompanying article.

It is out of a concern for what may happen to our youth in such programs in the schools that I commend to my colleagues the reading of this excellent article from the Bulletin:

WHERE SOME OF THE MONEY GOES

In honor of spring we were determined to lead off this month with a positive and constructive article that would show the promise of better things to come in education. Unfortunately for that resolve we have been reading the Winter 1973 issue of *Kaleidoscope*, published by the Massachusetts Department of Education. After seeing how the taxpayers' money is being spent for education, as reported in this publication, we feel the urge—indeed, the necessity—to forego sweetness and light this month and do some pointing-with-alarm.

This publication describes how Massachusetts spent some \$4,800,000 in 1972 (part of it Federal, part local money) for Title III projects under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act authorized by Congress. You will recall that Title III makes federal grants to the states for innovative and experimental projects in the schools or for what the U.S. Office of Education calls "the demonstration of creative solutions to a diversity of educational problems."

In 1972 there were 46 projects under Title III in Massachusetts. Some of these projects are undoubtedly useful, especially those having to do with reading instruction, education for the gifted and the retarded, bilingual education, and experiments with the year-round school. But the majority do not strike us as being demonstrations of "creative solutions." Most of them deal with those vague and unfocused areas in which so many educational reformers nowadays like to operate: career development, "communication", humanities, human relations, open education, affective education—in areas, that is, where subject matter and definite bodies of knowledge play a small part. We give below thumbnail sketches of some of these hazy projects as well as what they cost in 1972 in both Federal and local funds.

At Danvers there is a project known as *Self-Direction Through Group Dynamics*, which includes a little of everything—"new minicourses in group dynamics," "a combined physical education-group dynamics approach," "humanities education," "teaching awareness and coping with social learning," "training in outdoor tasks and group discussion skills." Cost: \$75,000 in Federal funds and \$30,000 in local funds.

Operating from headquarters in Amherst there is an *Occupational Resource Center*, which "seeks to promote creativity in career education." Paraprofessionals are trained whose main job seems to be to hand out "occupational career kits" in 22 centers around the state. The price tag: \$69,431 Federal and \$172,225 local.

At Medford there is a project called *Arts for Intergroup Relations Education (AFIRE)*, serving 11 districts. The K-8 curriculum combines "intergroup-interpersonal relations and the visual and performing arts . . . [and] deals with five issues of concern with respect to children: prejudices, groups, emotions, conflict, and people change." Cost: \$79,019 Federal, \$33,000 local.

In Billerica, *An Experience with the New Humanities* (for 400 seventh-graders) employs "student/teacher rap sessions" and utilizes "the viewpoint of students within the urgency of what's happening now." It is entirely unclear as to what's happening now as far as any academic program is concerned, but we are told that in meeting the "problem-projects chosen by the students, resource needs included materials from English, social studies, music and art." The project, we learn, "has replaced geography in the school curriculum." \$29,100 Federal and \$62,500 local for this one.

Then there is the *Network of Innovative Schools*, to which almost 100 public and

private schools belong. One of its main functions seems to be to hold workshops on such topics as the civil rights of teachers, open education, exploring the creative potential of teachers, designing "social psychological curriculum," implementing and managing change in schools, identification of goals, development of Learning Activity Packages for individualizing instruction, etc., etc. This cost \$53,000 Federal funds in 1972 (more expected for '73), plus \$50-\$200 for each affiliated school.

The *Regional Early Childhood Education and Resource Center*, serving four towns, provides training to teachers which "will enable them to implement child-centered, activity-oriented programs for their classes." Unlike most of the descriptions in the booklet, this one includes an outside evaluation and is frank enough to say that there is no significant difference in the cognitive achievement of the experimental open classrooms set up by the Center and traditional classrooms, although there is a difference in the affective areas, where "definite patterns [unnamed] have emerged." This one costs \$80,176 of Federal money, \$42,874 local.

Among the projects are several that are nothing more than our old friend the Field Trip, disguised and prettied up but costing a good deal more than field trips of yesteryear when the principal expense was apt to be the cost of hiring the bus to get the kids there. In Quincy there is *Project LINC (Learning in the Community)*, which gives students "on-site experiences" in law offices, city departments, banks, and businesses. Cost: \$51,184 and \$4,200.

In Springfield *ECOS (Environmental Center for Our Schools)* provides an "interdisciplinary environmental study program," in the city park, for fourth, fifth, and sixth graders. They take "discovery hikes," "learn climbing skills," get involved in "a group exercise in survival," and have the benefit of that great learning experience, the picnic lunch. All this for \$97,365 and \$43,065.

In Sturbridge there is a *Three Dimensional Project*, which arranges for students in ten towns to visit the well-known Sturbridge Village, a reconstructed farming community of the early 1800's. In the bad old days a teacher would probably take her charges there and use her mother wit to answer questions and point out interesting aspects and lessons of the village. Now teachers are "trained" in workshops how to plan "a social science unit using the community." \$69,000 and \$20,000 buy this particular field trip.

Leaving field trips, we find that at Montague there is a *Curriculum of Affect for Responsive Education (CARE)*, naturally, which teaches "humanistic education" to children in grades K-6. These five- to eleven-year-olds are encouraged to soul-searching by asking such questions as Who am I? Do I count? To whom do I belong? How do I relate? Am I in charge of my own destiny or is all this being decided for me? (Yes, kiddies, it is being decided for you.) As costs go among these projects, this probing of youthful psyches comes fairly cheap, \$43,040 and \$8,359.

The most sweeping objectives among those innovative programs is that describing *Project Adventure*, operating in the Hamilton district: it "seeks to transmit a sense that life should be entered into fully, actively and compassionately." This involves a community-based outdoor equipment center, outdoor adventure trips, a recycling program, multi-disciplinary courses "which are unified by the commitment to accomplish a major task," and (inevitably) a series of workshops for teachers. Cost of this Life-More-Abundant project \$86,800 and \$37,000.

One is not only depressed by the nature and cost of the projects but by the quality of the prose in which they are described. Surely the authors of these descriptions, writing in a combination of educato, governmentese, and the terminology of psychology or pseudo-psychology, could be had up on

charges of corrupting the language. Jargon-words and phrases abound; feedback, orientation, group dynamics, rap session, inter-group relations, communication skills. Teachers become resource persons, change-agents, cadre members, facilitators. Those who give children a list of items to look for in nature class are called scavenger consultants. Kindergarten materials become manipulatives. The people in these projects never visit schools; like celestial beings, they make visitations. A task is never accomplished or carried out, it is always implemented; nothing is ever examined or searched for, but explored. Things of which there are many are always expressed in the combining multi-form: multi-level, multi-media, multi-ethnic. The degradation of the prose reaches its nadir when we are told that the task of one team of teachers is to "define and prioritize possible areas for improvement."

Massachusetts, as we pointed out in the beginning of this article, spent close to \$5,000,000 in Federal and local funds in 1972 for programs of this nature. Nationally, \$143.4 million (in 1971) was budgeted for Title III programs. Are the Massachusetts projects typical of projects in other states? If so, the taxpayer has the right to ask if such programs are essential and to wonder if there are not more productive ways to spend the educational dollar.

American schools, as CBE has been saying for the past seventeen years, are in need of change, experimentation, and innovation if they are to perform successfully the task assigned them by society. Primarily that task is still seen by most people to be that of making young people proficient in word, number, and scientific and historical knowledge. Too many of today's innovations are a retreat from the hard business of teaching and learning. If this kind of innovation persists the schools are going to get some strong, multi-level feedback from those old change-agents, the taxpayers.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON H.R. 187, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary will hold hearings on H.R. 187, to amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the Federal criminal justice system to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enable the State and municipalities to deal more effectively with that problem, and for other related purposes.

The hearings will begin on Monday, July 30, 1973, at 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn House Office Building. The subcommittee will hear testimony from Dr. Robert DuPont, Director, Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, and Mr. Andrew Schaffer, assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York.

Those wishing to testify or to submit statements for the record should address their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

NASA ADAPTS FORMULAS TO LIFE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, each day the high technology programs of NASA are offering opportunities to help answer problems of pollution waste, management, transportation, housing, and other issues of immediate importance to all of us.

Bob Thomas, Today staffwriter, offers in a recent article, an interesting analysis of the Office of Technology Utilization NASA and its contributions to making known to the public the contributions of space and its potential.

I commend the reading of this article to my colleagues and the general public:

NASA ADAPTS FORMULAS TO LIFE

(By Bob Thomas)

NASA did not (repeat NOT) invent Teflon. True, it contributed to an advance in the state-of-the-art—that is created technology which didn't exist previously—but credit for the research and development of that magic of kitchenware belongs to the DuPont Corp.

No one is quite sure where the misconception about NASA and Teflon first arose, but the Technology Utilization Offices at Kennedy Space Center are extremely anxious to squelch the rumor.

"We have credits of our own without stealing from DuPont," says Lee DuGoff, KSC's assistant TUO officer.

And NASA's TUO department does have credits—about 700,000 to be exact. They run the gamut from 'A': Aberration liquid micurgy chamber and microsyringe designs allow more efficient micro-manipulations, to 'Z': Zirconium Oxide, granular two-phase insulation systems.

It is not necessary to understand every complicated aspect of technology to appreciate the result. Case in point: most persons enjoy the ease of shiftless driving, but relatively few can explain the principle of an automatic transmission.

And as DuGoff points out, it is not important to be conversant with subjects such as liquid micurgy chambers and two-phase insulation to enjoy their contributions to the advancement of science.

History points out that a major factor in America's world leadership role has been a belief in the rewards of exploration and investments in science and technology—in areas of medicine, surgery, biology, transportation, electronics, physics, communications, manufacturing, education, chemistry, aerospace, ad infinitum.

DuGoff believes the public, generally, is too quick to associate the space program with astronomical dollar figures. "We hear of \$295 million for the Skylab workshop and \$2.6 billion for the entire project. We know of the investments but not of the rewards."

But he thinks that attitude might be changing because data returned from early space experiments is now beginning to show results.

"The reservoir of space-related knowledge now being tapped," DuGoff said, "is slowly but surely helping to solve the nation's—and the world's—most pressing problems."

"We are finding answers to the problems of health, air and water-pollution control, waste disposal, urban transportation, crime control, food supply, housing and education. And these problems must be corrected—fully corrected—if we are to perpetuate an organized and peaceful civilization."

Man, 1,000 years from now, may well wonder what sort of creature was his 20th

Century ancestor to ever question the value of space exploitation, but then ponder this paragraph from a commission report:

"The committee judged the promises and offers of this mission to be impossible, vain and worthy of rejection: that it is not proper to favor an affair that rested on such weak foundations and which appeared uncertain and impossible to any educated person, however little learning he might have."

That excerpt came from the report of the Talavera Commission in Spain, 1491, considering a proposal made by someone called Christopher Columbus.

BOOM TIMES IN THE GULF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the reliance of the United States on the Middle East has long been of common acceptance. Some of us have warned that the United States will eventually have to find other sources of oil—or other sources of energy, lest we become so totally reliant on the Middle East that we could compromise ourselves financially and politically.

Yesterday, in the Washington Post, Jim Hoagland, that newspaper's Middle East correspondent, wrote an in-depth article on a tour he recently took of the region's chief oil producing nations.

Mr. Hoagland, in his article, points out that the so-called "energy crisis," which has made headlines in almost every newspaper in the United States, is bringing new financial and military power to many of the poor lands throughout the Persian Gulf.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Committee on Public Works, I am aware of the concern that my colleagues in the House and Senate have over the problem of energy. It is for this reason that I urge all Members to read this article because of its importance to all of us.

The article follows:

BOOM TIMES IN THE GULF

(By Jim Hoagland)

Hoagland, The Washington Post's Middle East correspondent, recently completed a reporting tour of the region's chief oil-producing countries.

BEIRUT.—In Saudi Arabia, rapidly growing into one of the world's financial powers an American construction firm is proposing to build a \$5 billion industrial complex.

In equally wealthy Kuwait, the government reportedly is telling the Western-owned Kuwait Oil Co. that it wants 51 per cent of the company's ownership immediately instead of the 25 per cent the company had reluctantly agreed to yield six months ago.

In Iran, squadrons of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers that the government has purchased with its growing oil revenues sweep off the runway at Tehran Airport throughout the day. Across town, an Italian businessman sits in an office of the National Iranian Oil Co. and pleads unsuccessfully with the Iranians to sell him half a million barrels of oil on the spot, at any price they want to name.

In Abu Dhabi, a tank-like armored car rolls inconspicuously down the middle of the seafloor Corniche, a grand boulevard built by the sheikh of Abu Dhabi to rival those of

Nice and Cannes. Abu Dhabi Town has perhaps 30,000 residents, half of them semi-nomadic herders.

The energy crisis is bringing new financial and military power to once desperately poor lands throughout the Persian Gulf. The decade that oil consumers in the West and Japan see as one of potentially crippling shortage is seen in the Arab world and Iran as a period of growing affluence, unparalleled opportunities and grave new problems.

"We do not think it is a crisis," says Hisham Nazir, who as president of Saudi Arabia's Planning Organization is one of the Arab world's key economic policy makers. "We lived through the times when we did not get the value for our oil we needed."

"We were pleading with the companies to increase production and with the United States to eliminate the [import] quota system, but nobody listened. Now the situation is reversed but the United States can live through a time of market problems."

BREAKING THE MONOPOLY

Persian gulf governments, once doormats of the multinational business world, are rapidly changing not only their own societies but also the structure of the international oil trade in ways that consumers in industrialized countries already feel but often do not understand.

They are forging new marketing patterns that eventually will allow them to determine where much of the Persian Gulf oil output will be sold. In cooperation with the Western companies, they are achieving record peacetime price levels that continue to jump every month.

The governments have done this by breaking into the ownership monopoly of Persian Gulf oil established early in this century by American, British, French and Dutch companies. Having dealt themselves into part ownership of the oil companies, the Arab states and Iran are proving to be as profit conscious as any Wall Street banker.

These changes and the predictions of a growing energy crunch for industrialized nations have arrived roughly at the same time. The exceedingly tight market for oil gives great leverage to the governments of the Persian Gulf the only area outside the Communist world capable of producing enough new oil to meet the rising global energy demands.

There have been more significant changes in oil operations in the Middle East in the past two years than there were in the previous two decades. And, despite the hopes of western companies at the start of this year that they had achieved two agreements that ensured a period of stability, new changes and uncertainty are clearly on the way.

The two agreements are:

The "participation" accord. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar were allowed by the companies to buy 25 per cent shares of the company operations inside their territories on Jan. 1. Government ownership gradually increases to 51 per cent in 1982 under the plan, often called "nationalization on the installment plan."

The "Tehran" pricing agreement. Signed in the Iranian capital in 1971, this accord established a fixed schedule of increases in the prices paid by the major oil companies to the oil-producing countries for crude petroleum. The agreement is supposed to last until 1975.

Confidence in both agreements is waning under the pressures of the frantic scramble by consuming nations for any available oil at prices the producers can set on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, pressures aggravated by the continuing dollar crisis.

"The participation agreement will be torn up within a year if not sooner," one oil company economist predicts gloomily, "and the prices of the Persian Gulf oil that was supposed to help us handle the energy crisis

cheaply could well be double what they are today."

There are grounds for such pessimism. Top-level Saudi officials concede privately that they are in no hurry to draw up the implementing agreement that will spell out in detail how "participation" works. Company officials see this, and the evident failure of the Saudis to begin paying for the 25 per cent share they acquired Jan. 1 as warning signs of new demands. And Saudi officials say they too will insist on a new participation agreement if Kuwait's reported bid for an immediate 51 per cent share succeeds.

The "posted" price of a barrel of Saudi Arabian crude oil has jumped to \$2.95, a 20 percent rise since the first of the year and more than the total increase during the 10 years between 1960 and 1970.

SUGAR IN THE CAKE

The rush of money into the oil producing countries of the Middle East generates new ambitions and hopes, some of them tough-minded and pragmatic, others wildly grandiose. The common theme to long-range policy thinking out here is the necessity of using the oil revenue to build national economic structures that can stand on their own when all the oil is drained off or replaced by other sources of energy.

The most realistic governments "know that they only have 15 to 20 years to make their running," says a European diplomat. "They have to use the energy crisis to increase their chances."

Saudi Arabia and Iran are devising independent strategies of guaranteeing long-term supplies of oil only to multinational companies prepared to help them build up other industries with inputs of technology materials, access to marketing outlets in America, Europe and Japan, and joint venture capital.

"If you want a long-term contract from Saudi Arabia, we will want to know what you can do for Saudi Arabia," Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said recently in the Hejaze Mountain town of Taif. Help toward industrializing "will be a condition" of any major oil deal.

"We don't want to be faced with a bunch of equipment sellers," added Nazir in Jeddah. "We want people who are interested in joint ownership of industries here."

Iran's Prime Minister Abbas Hoveida phrased his country's ambitions this way in Tehran: "This nation within 20 years has to be close to the industrialized nations, on level with France, England and Belgium. The oil revenue is just the sugar in the cake of our economy."

Two Middle Eastern oil producers with significant population pressures, Iran and Algeria, have been fast off the mark in channeling oil revenue into building an alternative economic base, centered on minerals and petro-chemical industry. But for sparsely populated countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which already have to import large numbers of foreigners to work at all levels, industrialization may yet turn out to be a mirage.

STOCKS AND WEAPONS

Long-term revenue-producing investment is the other obvious answer. Kuwait has begun an aggressive and sophisticated investment program, which this spring added items like an \$84 million Hilton hotel and office center in Atlanta to a growing portfolio estimated to have more than \$2 billion in investment abroad.

Saudi financial managers, perhaps overreacting to the wasteful spending and financial laxness that brought about the ouster of King Saud in 1964, are highly conservative. They keep most of Saudi Arabia's growing billions in short-term bank deposits.

Iran's ambitious development and military programs eat up all of the country's oil income. Iranian foreign debt is currently spiraling upward, in fact, as the country

uses its good long-term financial prospects to seek more credit now. Iranian officials say this is also a hedge against inflation.

Much of the oil money is being recycled back into Western countries through an awesome arms race in the Persian Gulf. Saudi defense spending this year will top \$1 billion, while Iran's will be double that. In Iran, the government has quietly disbanded its top economic planning council because defense spending has made it impossible for the government to meet a legal requirement that 80 per cent of the oil revenue go to the council.

The United States and the Soviet Union, ostensibly working for detente elsewhere, are stepping up the number of military advisers and trainers for the sophisticated hardware they are shipping into this region. The 1,000 Russian advisers estimated to be in Iraq will soon be matched by a similar number of American trainers and technicians in Iran.

The strategic importance of the Gulf is growing with each day as Iran and Saudi Arabia open new oil wells. Since the summer of 1970, oil production in non-Communist countries has increased by 8 million barrels a day. Over 7 million came out of the Persian Gulf, and more than half of the increase came from one country—Saudi Arabia.

TEN CENTS A BARREL

The patterns that the energy crisis is helping to shatter date back decades, to the time when Western oil men could easily extract sprawling concessions out of the traditional rulers of this area and then pump out as much or as little oil as they wanted at prices they largely determined themselves.

Because it lies close to the surface, Middle Eastern oil is the cheapest in the world to produce. A 42-gallon "barrel" of Saudi or Kuwaiti oil costs 10 to 12 cents to produce. Investment per daily barrel of production in the Middle East averaged \$254 in 1971, against \$4,971 in the United States.

This means that Middle East oil production historically has been the most profitable part of the entire oil industry. Every dollar of production costs has to be matched by four or five dollars for tankers, refineries, marketing outlets and other "downstream" investments that yield far smaller profit margins.

Until the beginning of this year, about 90 per cent of this production legally belonged to just eight international companies, who controlled about 51 per cent of the estimated 52 million barrels a day produced in the world last year.

In the gulf, the eight "majors" work the concessions jointly, with different lineups of partners in each of the major countries. Most of the oil is exported to Japan and Western Europe, although American usage is rising sharply.

Five American companies—Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco—control the lion's share of gulf production. The three other majors are British Petroleum, the French Petroleum Company and Royal Dutch Shell. The importance of these eight companies can be measured by their payment of about \$7 billion to Persian Gulf countries last year. They kept about \$2.5 billion in net profits from their Eastern Hemisphere oil trade, according to estimates by American banks.

IDENTIFY OF INTERESTS

Paradoxically, the energy crisis is a time of record profits and production for these companies, but also of diminishing control over the oil they produce.

Predictions that participation would reduce the companies to being buyers and sellers of oil at the mercy of unstable Middle Eastern governments seem greatly overdrawn so far.

The scenes of lengthy negotiations over "participation" and the frequently turbulent

bargaining sessions over the price increases demanded by the gulf countries create the image of two groups of adversaries locked in combat. In fact, there are some strong identities of interests, between the companies and producing countries that participation may strengthen. "The gulf states don't want to take over the companies, but to become the companies," says a Western petroleum attache.

"We could have achieved all the financial gains participation will bring simply by raising taxes," says Abdulwahab Mohamed, Kuwait's under secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Oil. "What we want is to train our cadres and to gain experience in production and management in cooperation with the companies."

Saudi Arabia's Yamani, who carefully nurtured the participation idea through years when the oil companies were denouncing it as too radical, explains Saudi Arabia's approach this way:

"Our interest is to keep the oil companies with us. We are not in love with the oil companies, but we are in love with Saudi Arabia. We need the technology the companies can provide"—the exploring for new reserves, increasing production, and providing marketing and transport facilities.

Nationalization, which Yamani has called the alternative to participation, "links the companies' interests to the consumers. If the companies are buyers of our oil, they will do their best to lower prices. As sellers now, they seek higher prices. . . . It is in our interests to have the majors continue an important role" in production, where the largest profits are.

Yamani asserts that "leaving the producers and the consumers face to face" is not in the interests of the consumers either. They cannot exercise any pressure on producers. They will have to compete for the "oil" and drive up prices.

Iran is largely in the same position vis-a-vis the companies. Although Iran has proclaimed a 100 per cent takeover of its oil resources, the consortium of Western companies has just been hired to manage the fields and has been given a long-term contract for oil at prices aligned with those of the Arab countries of the gulf.

SELLING IT THEMSELVES

The most immediately important aspect of participation is that the countries are going to have increasing quantities of oil to market in their own, outside company channels if they want to. If this year's sale of government-owned oil provides any guideline, this can be used to escalate the prices the companies and their consumers will have to pay, and could have important political implications.

As signed by Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar, the participation accord gives the government a 25 per cent share of ownership, paid for an inflated book value figure that implicitly takes into account lost future profits for the companies. It stays at a quarter interest until 1978, when government ownership begins to increase 5 per cent annually until it reaches 51 per cent in 1982.

A different formula is used for determining the share of oil production the gulf states get to market themselves. The amount available this year is what would in normal times be a symbolic 2.5 per cent of total production. But the market is stretched so tautly that Saudi Arabia's auction of its 300,000-barrels-a-day participation share in May has had an impact on the entire oil market. The producing countries are revising their estimates of how much financial advantage they can gain by taking a much bigger share of the production, much sooner than the companies want them to.

"The only way they can get more oil to market right away is to upset participation," says an official of a major oil company. Under the present timetable, the gulf countries will have the option of directly selling about half

of the 40 million to 50 million barrels a day that should be coming out of the Persian Gulf in the 1980s.

It could come a lot sooner. Kuwait's government has failed to obtain approval of the participation agreement from parliament, and has announced that it is to reopen negotiations with the companies later this month to seek a greater ownership share.

Estimates of when the countries will be able to set up efficient marketing companies of their own range from Yamani's admittedly "ambitious" five years to a 15-year estimate by Reza Fallah, director general of the National Iranian Oil Co.

The demand for oil is so great that the national companies are getting little experience in complicated marketing. When Saudi Arabia quietly invited some companies to the desert capital of Riyadh to negotiate prices for Saudi "participation crude" the word raced through the oil industry and representatives of more than 60 companies descended on the town.

To pare the list, the Saudis dropped the negotiations idea and set their own price at \$2.55 a barrel. Twenty-five companies stayed in and all got a share of the 300,000-barrels-a-day commitment. Abdel Hadi Tahir, director general of Saudi Arabia's Petromin company, said recently.

With an escalator clause geared to the dropping value of the dollar in world monetary markets included in the contract, the price for the Saudi participation oil moved to \$2.70—a full dollar a barrel more than the major oil companies pay to Saudi Arabia for their 75 per cent share of production under the Tehran "posted" pricing agreement.

It is also 40 to 50 cents a barrel more than the price the companies agreed to pay for "buy back" oil—the 97.5 per cent remaining portion of Saudi Arabia's initial 25 per cent share. Authoritative Saudi officials make no secret of their feeling that the "buy back" prices are going to have to be renegotiated upward immediately, and company officials fear this could be the edge of the attack on the agreement as a whole.

Some major companies are using the Saudi sales to argue for similar hikes from their customers. Exxon is reported by reliable industry sources to have told Japanese companies that bought the Saudi oil that they would have to count on paying the same price to Exxon in the future.

PROVING THEIR VIRILITY

The economic advantages sought in price hikes are not the only, or perhaps even the main, motivating factor in the Persian Gulf states' drive for higher prices today. Each new price rise is becoming a political and nationalistic symbol as leaders boast of how much more they got than the other countries. "Nobody feels they can afford to be left behind," observes a diplomat laconically. "You prove your virility in gulf politics these days by getting a 20-cents-a-barrel increase."

Yamani and his counterpart in Abu Dhabi, Mana Sayed al Otaiba, predict that participation will bring in enough extra revenue in the first two years to pay completely for their countries' 25 per cent share. Saudi Arabia is to pay \$500 million, while Abu Dhabi's outlay is \$150 million.

"The payments will go straight into the pockets of the companies, of course," one Kuwaiti official says. "Consumers who complain about the Arabs driving up prices should remember that, and that the Middle East oil that retails in Western Europe for \$14 a barrel after being refined has \$8 in local European taxes in the price. We only get a fraction of any price increase."

If Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi stick to ambitious production increases, the companies will receive at least as much oil as they did last year at the Tehran price, which means that their profits will not be affected by participation.

While the thrust of prices is definitely upward, both Saudi Arabia and Iran are much less hawkish on prices than are most of nine other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Both have publicly stressed recently the need to keep price hikes at "reasonable" levels.

"Iran very realistically does not want to hasten the end of the fossil fuel era by making alternative energy sources economically competitive with oil," says a diplomat in Tehran. "There seems to be quite a sophisticated grasp here of all of the implications of the energy crisis."

STEEL, SHIPS, REFINERIES

In the countries that have had oil wealth for more than a generation, the old images of burnoose-wearing sheikhs in giant Cadillacs squandering fortunes in the midst of general poverty are fading. Younger men who have learned economic development or business management at Harvard or the London School of Economics are establishing new priorities and ambitions, backed by the growing rush of dollars.

The move to link oil supply to the drive for industrialization is clearly picking up speed. Occidental, an American independent, is seeking one of the new concession areas Saudi Arabia will award this year, and has come in to help the government set up a fertilizer exporting industry.

In Abu Dhabi, British Petroleum is helping the government finance a \$35 million refinery, and had provided an interest-free loan of \$50 million for other projects.

Saudi officials stress that they are willing to match dollar for dollar foreign investment in industrial projects there. They argue that the closeness of the world's cheapest source of energy should be a major attraction for energy-intensive industries.

The Saudis are mainly interested in companies that can guarantee marketing outlets for the products to be produced there, and who can introduce new industrial technology. General Electric, Marcona of San Francisco and two Japanese firms are teaming up to build a major new steel plant that the Saudis hope will eventually be the core for a shipbuilding industry.

And the Saudi government is currently discussing with Bechtel Corp., a Los Angeles-based construction company, still tentative plans for an industrial complex that would cost \$5 billion to build. It would include refineries, agro-industry projects and petrochemical plants sited near the Dhahran oil fields.

American, German and Japanese firms, evidently responding to concern about the environmental damage caused to their own countries by giant refineries, are actively negotiating with job-hungry Iran to locate new refineries there. The increased costs that transporting refined products will bring may be balanced off by the chance to export pollution.

MIRAGES AND PHANTOMS

Whether the gulf societies will be able to absorb industrial projects on the scale now being discussed remains a tough question. At this stage, it is difficult to see tiny Abu Dhabi coming up with the "refineries, gas-based industries, petrochemical industries, aluminum plants and iron and steel mills" that Otaiba predicted in a recent expansive speech.

Most of Abu Dhabi's money is going into establishing a basic infrastructure in the tiny desert land, and to prestige projects that the ruler, Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan, evidently feels will foster a sense of nationalism in the recently formed Union of Arab emirates which he heads.

He is rapidly expanding his military forces, which will soon include a squadron of Mirage fighter-bombers, to consolidate his political influence with his less wealthy partner sheikdoms in the union.

In this, Abu Dhabi is only following—Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Many gulf officials openly voice unprovable suspicions that the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States encourage some degree of instability in the area to take back some of the accumulating mountains of cash through weapon sales.

High level Saudi officials said earlier this month that negotiations had not yet opened on a proposed sale of Phantoms by the United States to Saudi Arabia. One cabinet minister suggested that if the number for sale did not exceed the single 18-plane squadron that has so far evidently been authorized by Washington, "it will not be interesting for us."

Leading executives of Western oil companies operating in this area implicitly suggest in some of their private comments that the protective shadow the United States can cast through such deals provides one of the best long-term hopes they have for being allowed to increase production and continue to play important roles here.

"The Saudis have to have a reason to deplete their only resource at a rate favorable to the West but not to them," said one executive. "Maybe the fact that we are standing with them against external dangers will be the crucial one."

But there is little certainty in such comments today. After two years of revolutionary change in the Middle Eastern oil industry, few on either side take anything for granted these days.

Kuwait's petroleum under secretary, Abdulwahab Mohamed, was asked a few weeks ago whether the Western companies would be allowed to keep 49 per cent of the local operation until the year 2025, when the concession finally runs out.

A smile danced across his face as he thought about the question. "If you look at the agreement, that is certainly what it says." And then he laughed heartily.

NIXON WORKERS GET AGENCY JOBS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, for more than 20 years, Mr. John R. Murphy served very competently as the director of the Fort Snelling Veterans' Administration Center in the Twin Cities. On June 19, he was first notified, via a teletype message, that he was being transferred to Detroit as of July 1.

My protests to VA Administrator Donald Johnson were answered by Mr. Frank W. Naylor, Jr., who wrote:

It is our belief that for the maximum utilization of Mr. Murphy, it is necessary to expand his capabilities.

Naylor's complete response follows my remarks.

It was with considerable interest that I read the Washington Post July 19 story "Nixon Aides Now Fill Key Agency Jobs." Mr. Naylor is one of these aides. The article follows, and in view of my experience, I call especial attention to its final four paragraphs.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1973.

HON. DONALD M. FRASER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FRASER: The Administrator has asked me to respond to your inquiry of

June 8, 1973, concerning the transfer of Mr. John R. Murphy from St. Paul to Detroit.

It is our belief that for the maximum utilization of Mr. Murphy, it is necessary to expand his capabilities. The Veterans Administration does not rotate for the sake of rotation. At some point a Station and a Director reach a plateau in performance. It is our belief that Mr. Murphy will do an exceedingly fine job in using new procedures and techniques in day to day management of his respective station. We want to offer new goals and challenges, and the reassignments we have made can accomplish this.

To this end, we are certain that this transfer will effect and further the overall quality of service rendered by the Veterans Administration.

Sincerely,

FRANK W. NAYLOR, JR.,
Executive Assistant.

NIXON AIDES NOW FILL KEY AGENCY JOBS (By Sanford J. Ungar)

Although many people who worked in the White House during President Nixon's first term and in his reelection campaign are now in legal trouble arising out of the Watergate affair, many more are in power in Cabinet departments and independent federal regulatory agencies.

It became clear shortly after last November's presidential election that Mr. Nixon wanted to make the government more "responsive" by putting individuals with established loyalty to the White House into key positions.

Except for a few well-publicized major appointments, including the nominations of Frank C. Carlucci as under secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Alexander P. Butterfield as administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, the success of the effort has not previously been clear.

But according to partial surveys conducted by congressional committees and The Washington Post, it has resulted in the distribution of well over 100 people throughout the federal bureaucracy.

This practice, of course, is not original. Andrew Jackson introduced the "spoils system" early in the 19th Century and every administration has rewarded its political allies with governmental appointments.

In the case of the present administration, people once employed by the Committee for the Re-election of the President, the Inaugural Committee, the White House or within the Executive Office of the President, are now serving in roles ranging from policy makers to clerks and typists.

They arrived at their new jobs, for the most part, quietly and without fanfare—sometimes even without the knowledge of the agency head they work for.

In the view of some leaders on Capitol Hill, such as Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the phenomenon poses grave prospects of executive and political domination of theoretically independent agencies.

CRP, at its peak, employed 425 people, according to a spokesman, and The Post's partial survey indicates that at least 30 per cent of them have obtained federal employment since the 1972 election.

Staggers' Special Subcommittee on Investigations polled the Department of Commerce and 12 other agencies under its jurisdiction recently and discovered that 84 people previously tied to the President's campaign or the Executive Office have been farmed out into the agencies ranks.

By far the biggest response came from the Commerce Department, where 25 employees with links to the President, including two departmental executives have arrived since the election.

The best known, of course, is Jeb Stuart Magruder, who, after serving as deputy cam-

paign director of CRP and executive director of Mr. Nixon's inaugural committee took over the Commerce Department's Office of Policy Development last March.

Magruder resigned after he became implicated in the Watergate scandal, but many others were left behind.

Alex M. Armendaris, for example, who was director of CRP's "Spanish-speaking committee" for a full year, became director of the department's Office of Minority Business enterprise last April 10. He had previously been a consultant to the President's Advisory Council on Minority Business.

John F. Evans, who was assistant director of the White House Domestic Council under former presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman for 2½ years, moved over to become an assistant to Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent.

As the Commerce Department explained in its response to Staggers, Evans "performs duties which encompass the entire scope of the department's programs and activities."

Close behind the Commerce Department was the Environmental Protection Agency, which listed 20 people, including seven consultants, who came aboard after being closely associated with the campaign or the Executive Office.

Some had relevant experience with such units as the Council on Environmental Quality or the Office of Science and Technology.

But others came from clearly political backgrounds—for example, EPA's public affairs director, Ann L. Dore, who had worked with CRP since December, 1971, and George Mehocic, who served four months with CRP before becoming a "confidential representative" to the White House for an assistant administrator at EPA.

Two former employees of CRP, Theodore Wigger and Alice C. Johnston, are now working in the environmental agency's Boston regional office.

James W. Hunt was a \$70-a-day consultant to EPA for four months beginning last December after working with CRP's state organization in Illinois. A graduate student from California, Brian L. Gauthier, who worked with CRP in that state, earned \$54 a day for three months for providing "expert advice" to the director of EPA's office of Education and Manpower Planning.

The former administrator of EPA, William D. Ruckelshaus—who served more recently as acting director of the FBI and is now awaiting a major Justice Department appointment—said yesterday through a spokesman that he recognized only 3 of the 22 names on the agency's list.

Ruckelshaus explained that he personally approved those three on the basis of their qualifications, but did not understand how the others got their jobs.

The Agriculture Department hired 17 people from CRP and three from the White House after the election, in a variety of positions, but many have already left for other jobs.

One who is still there, serving as a "confidential assistant" to Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, is Stephen B. King, the former CRP security guard who served as a bodyguard for Martha Mitchell, wife of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, and allegedly injected her with a sedative in California on the weekend of the Watergate break-in last June.

There were a number of surprises on the lists provided to Congress and The Washington Post by the departments.

For example, one woman, Nancy H. Steorts, who formerly worked at CRP, showed up on the Commerce Department list as an "expositions officer." But the Agriculture Department insisted yesterday that she is special assistant to Butz for consumer affairs.

One of the agencies where the arrival of White House loyalists has caused the greatest consternation is the Veterans' Administration.

VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson recently sent a letter to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the VA budget, with a list of 11 former CRP personnel now working for him, seven of them on his personal staff.

One long-time VA employee concerned with direction of the agency's hospitals across the country, who asked that his name not be publicly disclosed, said yesterday that he was astonished by the extent to which the White House has injected itself into VA affairs.

He compared the situation to "the formation of conglomerates, where a vice president or administrative assistant is sent out from the home office to call all the shots."

Research for this story was done by Bridget Gallagher of The Washington Post's national news staff.

INFORMS CONSTITUENTS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the past 3 months have been marked by many important developments in the Congress and throughout the Federal Government. In my ongoing effort to keep my constituents of the First District of Massachusetts informed, I am now sending out another newsletter summarizing some recent developments and also supplying the tabulated results of the questionnaire I mailed to my constituents 3 months ago.

At this time, I submit a copy of this newsletter for the Record:

JULY, 1973.

WASHINGTON NEWSLINE

(By Congressman SILVIO O. CONTE)

DEAR FRIENDS: In the three months since I wrote you last, the Watergate affair and other scandals have swept across our national scene like a plague. As painful as it is to wash this dirty linen in public, there is no other choice. To remain a free people, our institutions must be capable of uncovering the full truth when public officials, no matter how high their station, resort to illegal and unethical practices and thus make a mockery of the public trust they hold.

It's not enough merely to decry this sad episode in our history. Positive steps must be taken to help guard against its recurrence. The criminal investigations and Senate hearings constitute one necessary approach. Another is to reform our election laws. Surely the vast amount of cash that flooded the last presidential campaign contributed greatly to the corruption we are now learning about. To offset that I've introduced the Clean Elections Act which would place strict limits on the amount one person could contribute to a candidate in a federal election. It would also establish a strong, independent Federal Elections Commission with power to investigate and prosecute violations of the election laws.

For similar reasons, I also am pushing my bill to replace the two dozen presidential primaries with one National Primary. Hopefully, this would shorten the presidential election season and relieve the dangerous demand for more and more funds to finance these extravaganzas.

Even with Watergate, however, life goes on and so does the business of government. I have been very busy in a variety of other areas already this year. These include efforts to straighten out our energy policies, help reduce the outrageous cost of food by reforming farm policy, force an immediate end of our bombing in Indochina, provide more

equitable benefits to our 6 million Vietnam veterans, restore Congress' authority over government spending and warming, and open the Highway Trust Fund to mass transit.

In addition, I've spent long hours in Appropriations Committee where, I'm pleased to say, my Labor-HEW and Transportation Subcommittees have completed their work and had their bills passed by the House before this fiscal year began.

As always, I will be coming home to our 1st District often in coming weeks and I hope to see as many of you as possible. In the meantime, Corinne and I wish you a very pleasant summer.

Cordially yours,

SILVIO.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Answers to my 1973 Questionnaire to our 1st District are listed at the end of this news letter. This year I received 9,000 responses for a return of about 13%. Thank you.

FREEZE HITS HUD

I am very disturbed by the Administration's suspension of virtually all federal housing, community development and Model Cities programs. The House has passed legislation to extend these programs for one year until satisfactory replacements can be developed, but the Senate has yet to act on this bill.

To illustrate these programs' importance to our 1st District and our need to ensure that efforts in this area are continued, consider how our District has benefitted from Housing and Urban Development programs in the years since I came to Congress.

For our District, from 1959 to now, HUD has:

Financed 2,275 units of low-rent public housing, including 1,058 units of elderly housing, totalling \$20 million;

Awarded over \$23.5 million in urban renewal grants;

Loaned over \$4 million to colleges for construction of 2,842 living units;

Awarded \$2 million in grants for urban planning, \$1.3 million in water and sewer grants, \$852,745 for open space land acquisition and development, \$169,000 for historic preservation, and \$78,000 for neighborhood facilities;

Awarded \$4.7 million in Model Cities grants;

Insured mortgages for \$40 million.

THE OIL SHORTAGE

Recent months have seen major steps taken to relieve this country's oil shortage. In April, import quotas on oil were abolished—action I had been urging for 14 years. And in May, a voluntary gasoline allocation policy was ordered to try to equalize the effects of the shortage throughout the country.

Yet, New England's oil picture is far from rosy. To determine our exact situation, I recently held two ad hoc Congressional hearings in the region, one in Holyoke. Compared with 1972, this year's New England supply-demand ratio looks like this:

Gasoline: Supply, down 5 percent; demand, up 8 percent.

Home heating oil: Supply, down 8 percent; demand, up 10 percent.

Industrial heating oil: Supply, down 22 percent; demand, up 5 percent.

It is obvious further steps must be taken. I will be pushing for the construction of several new refineries in New England, the development of alternative sources of energy, and curtailment of consumption and conservation of fuel supplies.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

(Questions composed and mailed in April 1973)

1. Do you approve of the way President Nixon is handling his responsibilities: a. in domestic affairs? Yes—30 percent, No—70

percent; b. in foreign affairs? Yes—54 percent, No—46 percent.

2. Do you believe the President should have the power to refuse to spend funds that have been authorized and appropriated by law? Yes—32 percent, No—68 percent.

3. In determining our budget priorities, should the government: a) reduce spending on human and natural resource programs? 9 percent; b) reduce spending on defense programs? 49 percent; c) maintain current balance? 42 percent.

4. With regard to our domestic economy, do you favor:

(Answers in percent)

a) continuation of Phase III? 12.
b) return to mandatory wage-price controls of Phase II? 19.

c) return to Phase II, add mandatory controls on profits and dividends? 31.

d) a complete freeze on wages and prices? 29.

e) no controls whatsoever? 9.

5. Should raw agricultural products be subject to some controls? Yes—72 percent, No—28 percent.

6. Do you favor extending U.S. financial aid to assist in the reconstruction of North Vietnam? Yes—15 percent, No—85 percent.

7. How should we treat Americans who evaded the draft to escape service in Vietnam?

(Answers in percent)

a) grant them unconditional amnesty? 11.

b) grant them amnesty providing they perform a certain number of years of military or alternate public service? 56.

c) prosecute them with the possibility of jail sentences being imposed? 33.

8. Would you be willing to pay more for products and services if their manufacture and use could be made virtually pollution free? Yes—63 percent, No—37 percent.

9. Do you favor President Nixon's proposal to abolish existing categorical grant programs (direct federal grants to individual sponsors for specified purposes) and replace them with block grants for the states and localities to use according to locally determined needs, within prescribed guidelines? Yes—70 percent, No—30 percent.

10. Regarding proposals for a national health program, which do you favor?

(Answers in percent)

a) an all-inclusive health delivery program financed and operated by the federal government? 42.

b) a compulsory private health insurance program financed by employer-employee contributions and regulated by the federal government? 27.

c) legislation limited only to meeting catastrophic health expenses? 16.

d) no new legislation in this area? 15.

11. Do you favor changing our electoral system to allow for election of the President solely by direct popular vote? Yes—85 percent, No—15 percent.

12. Do you listen to my weekly report broadcast over local radio stations? Yes—48 percent, No—52 percent.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS ASPECTS OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary will hold hearings commencing on July 27, 1973, in room 2237, Rayburn House Office

Building. The subject of the hearings will be the civil rights aspects of general revenue sharing. The subcommittee will hear testimony from Mr. Graham Watt, Director of the Office of Revenue Sharing.

Interested persons may submit testimony to the House Committee on the Judiciary, 2137 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

BERNIE CAMPBELL: ARKANSANS REGRET HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, Arkansas and the National Park Service have suffered a great loss in the retirement of Bernard T. Campbell. This man was a moving force in the development of parts of our State as tourism and recreation areas. My old friend John Fleming of the Arkansas Gazette staff has always been more eloquent with words than I, so I would like to share with you at this point his column lamenting Bernie Campbell's retirement:

[From the Arkansas Gazette, July 1, 1973]

SO LONG, BERNIE, AND GOOD LUCK

(By John Fleming)

There are some folks in this old world that you figure will never grow old and retire. Although I have known for a long time that the day was approaching, it was with surprise and regret that I found out Bernie Campbell has pulled up stakes and gone off to Florida where the Chamber of Commerce tells you its warm in winter and cool in summer but never mentions the fungi that grows on your shoes if you leave them in a closet too long.

In the case of Bernard T. Campbell, the National Parks Service's gain was the State Department's loss. Here is a man who would have fitted into the diplomatic service like a tailor-made glove. Who else could have accomplished the feat Bernie performed during the period when the Buffalo National River was a mere gleam in the eye of the National Park Service? He had Sunday dinner at the home of one of the most ardent opponents of this proposition! During the period when it was dangerous for proponents of the National River plan to reveal their identity in the area, Bernie Campbell spent hundreds of off-duty hours wandering through Buffalo River country discussing the pro and cons of the project in that calm, even manner that makes him a pleasure to converse with whether you are in agreement or not.

Although his principal duty was the supervision of Hot Springs National Park, he gave generously of his own time to make the Buffalo National River a reality. In an indirect way, he was responsible for much of the vital strategy planning that went into the long battle that culminated with the enactment of the law establishing the National River.

In the mid-50s, when Bernie was assigned to the Everglades National Park in Florida, he built a home near Homestead looking forward to the day of his retirement. Here is where he and his lovely wife will certainly enjoy some well-earned leisure. It is certainly true, despite the fungi, that, as Bernie puts it, this area is "unique and beautiful in its own way."

Although he has forsaken the rolling hills for the flat sawgrass country, Bernie Campbell has left a mark of his presence in Ar-

kansas that never will be erased. I'm sure his many Arkansas friends wish him the best of everything.

SPAGHETTI HELPS BAND TO VICTORY IN VIENNA

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following articles which appeared in the July 16, 1973, St. Louis Globe-Democrat and St. Louis Post-Dispatch honoring the McCluer High School band:

SPAGHETTI HELPS BAND TO VICTORY IN VIENNA

Spaghetti and first place in the International Band Festival in Vienna, Austria, may sound unrelated—but not to the 65 members of McCluer High School's band.

It took a lot of spaghetti to make the prize possible for the McCluer teen-agers.

The band won first prize in concert band competition at the festival during the weekend, competing against groups from all over the world.

The festival is sponsored by the Association for Cultural Exchange.

To make sure all band members would be able to participate in the competition, from July 6 through last Sunday, fund-raising activities were sponsored to help those who could not afford the expense on their own.

Spaghetti dinners were followed by candy sales, concerts and a basketball game between the National Football League All-Stars and the McCluer faculty. A parent-teacher organization, the McCluer Band Boosters, Inc., was formed to spearhead fund-raising activities.

The band followed up its victory in the concert band competition with another honor, the Austrian State Award for the most outstanding band in the competition. One band member, Diane Bibko, a flutist, won a music scholarship in the festival's solo competition.

"If you saw how the kids worked, you would know there was no luck involved," said Richard De Moulin, a board member of the band boosters group. "They worked their little bodies off and did a great job."

The band was jubilant at its successful visit to Vienna, he said, "I'm sure they'll be flying home without the plane."

McCLUER HIGH'S BAND WINS AUSTRIAN FESTIVAL

McCluer High School's band returns to St. Louis tonight with first-place honors from the International Band Festival in Vienna, Austria.

Roger Bredenkamp, McCluer principal, said he had received indirectly the news that the 65-member band had won the prize.

"My daughter took a telephone call Saturday in which the caller said our band had won first place," he said. "But we won't know all the details until the band returns tonight."

He said that the band had been able to make the trip to the festival, which is sponsored by the Association for Cultural Exchange, as a result of support by the McCluer Band Boosters, Inc., a parents group.

"Basically, the parents raise the money to finance the trip," he said. "The kids sold candy, bumper stickers, and the parents asked community enterprises to donate toward the band's trip."

In addition to its first-place victory, the band is said to have won the Austrian State Award for the most outstanding band in the

competition. Miss Diane Bibko, a flutist, won a music scholarship in the festival's solo competition.

PRESERVING OUR EDUCATIONAL FREEDOMS

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives a letter received by the House Committee on Ways and Means relative to hearings conducted on amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. I believe that the information in the letter from Monsignor Spiers has important applicability to the tradition of educational freedoms and equality of opportunity that are inherent and inalienable guarantees provided for every American. The issue of educational freedom for the wealthy only poses a dangerous threat to the rights of parents to exercise the rights of their children in education as confirmed by the Pearce decision of the Supreme Court in 1925. I urge every Member to carefully weigh the suggestions of this letter I am including in the Record in light of the values of freedom and diversity we have a duty to preserve.

Herewith is the text of the communication received by the committee from the Citizens for Educational Freedom:

CITIZENS FOR EDUCATIONAL FREEDOM,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BURKE: We are grateful for the opportunity to communicate written testimony to members of the committee who are considering amendments to the Internal Revenue Code.

In behalf of the membership of Citizens for Educational Freedom, a national, non-sectarian organization which emphasizes the rights of parents in education, as well as in behalf of the millions of parents directly involved, we wish to urge your committee to amend the Code to provide a tax credit for part of the tuition which parents pay for nonpublic education, whether this be on the graduate, college, secondary, or elementary level.

The amendment would allow credit on 50 percent of tuition, with a stated per pupil maximum and a graduated scale for the various levels, as for example:

Graduate or college: maximum, \$400/student;

Secondary: maximum, \$300/student;

Elementary: maximum, \$200/student.

RATIONALE OF CREDIT

The government now allows credit for a variety of reasons. Such credits are allowed not because of some innate generosity of the government, but for the public purpose of the common good. For example, credits are allowed corporations for business expansion since this will result in more employment which benefits the country. Credit is also allowed for retired persons on the theory that aiding and encouraging persons to remain self-supporting will reduce the number on relief rolls and thus maintain lower taxes.

Supporters of credit for nonpublic education tuition have a similar argument. By an amendment which would permit parents to use some of their own tax money, the burden on all taxpayers would be lessened because the amount of credit would be far less (about one-fourth) than the per pupil cost of ed-

educating these students in the public school system.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF TAX DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS

The concept of tax credit and deduction is an accepted fact in the past and current Internal Revenue Code. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has stated on several occasions that tax deductions for *direct contributions* to churches, synagogues, houses of worship do not violate the Constitution nor any of its Amendments.

Since this is so, "a fortiori", it follows that contributions or payments by parents to schools, whether they be church-related or not, would be constitutional and the Internal Revenue Code could be amended to provide such.

When the government permits a citizen a tax credit or deduction for a contribution to religion, it does thereby compel another to support such beliefs. When a parent would be allowed a credit or deduction from his own taxes, it is similarly true that another citizen is not being forced to pay with his taxes for the child of the other citizen to attend a nonpublic school.

Finally, the difference between a tax credit and deduction is only one of degree. There is no essential difference: one is computed on gross income; the other is computed from taxes owed.

CONCLUSION

There are only two actors in this school drama: *the parents and the government*. As the situation now develops, educational freedom for parents to select values is a *function of wealth* and is available only to citizens with high income. This is alien to the spirit of the Constitution and its Amendments!

Unless action is taken soon to aid parents in the exercise of their rights in education which was confirmed by the Supreme Court in the 1925 *Pearce* decision, irreparable harm will occur to both the public system of schools (particularly in all of the already overburdened and financially plagued metropolitan districts) and to the nonpublic system throughout the country.

We, therefore, respectfully request that members of the committee exercise their taxing authority to *amend the Internal Revenue Code* to provide credit on tuition which parents expend in the education of their children, whether this be on the college, secondary, or elementary level.

Sincerely,

EDWARD F. SPIERS, Ph. D.,
National Executive Director.

INDEPENDENCE DAY—1973

HON. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, New Jersey residents who work in Philadelphia for many years have protested the imposition of the city wage tax upon them, inasmuch as they utilize few of the services supplied by the city, and have no voice in city affairs.

On Independence Day, this year, the Non-Resident Taxpayers Association held a ceremony at the Liberty Bell, protesting the tax. The following remarks were presented by Paul K. Pavlides, public relations chairman of the Association:

INDEPENDENCE DAY—1973

Let no one here today hold the opinion that we who are about to participate in this

brief ceremony do so in a spirit of frivolity or disrespect. For no group of citizens, now or in the past, was or is more dedicated to the principles enumerated in the document whose adoption we celebrate today than are we—the officers and members of the Non-Resident Taxpayers Association.

Today we honor the memory of those courageous patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence 197 years ago. Persecuted, harassed and tyrannized to the limits of human tolerance, they patiently endured, until it was no longer endurable, the ever increasing tyranny of subjection to a government in which they had no representation, of mock trials from which no justice accrued, of harassment by swarms of appointed officials, and of oppressive taxation for which they had given no consent.

Despite the fact that history has shown that men are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right the wrongs to which they have become accustomed, nevertheless, tyranny never diminishes of its own accord and it was inevitable that the colonists would ultimately challenge that erosion of their freedoms. Thanks be to Almighty God that our forefathers were granted the wisdom, the courage, and the resolution necessary to achieve the bold goals set forth in their Declaration of Independence.

Today as we place this wreath at the foot of the Liberty Bell, we do so not only in honor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence but also in memory of Freedoms so dearly won but now lost again.

It is truly ironic that this city, just famed as the "Cradle of Liberty" is today the perpetrator of several of the very tyrannies practiced by King George III and explicitly enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. I can think of no more appropriate example than, "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance", than Philadelphia's imposition of the Wage tax on non-residents. Had this levy been challenged at its inception, there is little doubt it would have been invalidated. Today, however, after 30 years of unchallenged existence, the practice of nonresident taxation has acquired a degree of respectability, even an aura of legitimacy, and almost—but not quite—a public acceptance of its inevitability.

But just as the tyranny grew and spread in 1776, so too it grows today. In an effort to enforce its hated taxation, Philadelphia cajoles, harasses, threatens, and (until recently) arrests any who refuse to submit to its jurisdiction. Archaic and unconstitutional laws are employed. Unauthorized and incomplete arrest warrants are issued. Exorbitant bail is demanded and never returned. Jury trials are denied or indefinitely postponed. Change of venue is denied and kangaroo courts—with judges dependent on city leaders for the tenure of their office—dispense mock justice. And finally, employers are made to become tax collectors and enforcers for the city—using the threat of disciplinary action of dismissal to coerce the employee into submission.

The Non-Resident Taxpayers Association of Pennsylvania and New Jersey reaffirms, on this July 4, 1973, its determination to eliminate from the City of Philadelphia (and by this precedent, from the entire nation) the cancer of non-resident taxation. For this reason we do solemnly publish our opposition to this unjust form of taxation and declare that as citizens of these United States and of our respective States and Municipalities we ought not be and in fact are not legally subject to income taxation by the City of Philadelphia. And, in support of this declaration, and after the example of our forefathers, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, to this cause we mutually pledge our strongest efforts, our financial assistance, and our sincerest loyalties.

HOMEOWNERS SUFFER UNDER FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are now seeing the fruits of the Federal Reserve Board's callous disregard for the economic well-being of the great majority of the American people and particularly consumers and home buyers. Since July 5 of this year, when the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Federal Home Loan Bank Board raised the ceiling on the payment of interest on savings accounts and certificates of deposit, I have received thousands of letters from savings and loan associations from all across the country deploring the most recent surge of interest rates and the growing stranglehold big banks are allowed on the economy.

This concerted effort to raise interest rates and tighten money, as the evidence shows, places a highly unfair burden on the great majority of American consumers and home buyers. As a result of the increases in savings rate, which was in reality instigated by the Federal Reserve Board, we now, in effect, have cut off the savings flow into the savings and loan associations. Because of this, funds for mortgages will be or are now nonexistent. Homebuilding will come to a stop and the growing housing needs of the country will be unmet. To meet this crisis, it is evident that long-range solutions should be developed immediately. Among these are:

First, that the Federal Reserve be required to use its mechanisms to allocate credit in the public interest—to areas of greatest need, such as homebuilding, small business, and agriculture.

Second, that basic structural changes be required to bring the Federal Reserve System under congressional appropriations review, and audit by the General Accounting Office.

Third, that the Federal Reserve be required to carry out its policies in a consistent and orderly fashion, particularly in regard to the level of money supply. That monetary policy—including the setting of the money supply—be consistent and coordinated with other agencies of the Federal Government.

Fourth, that the Federal Reserve be required to make its public records public so that the American people and the Congress can determine whether the agency is operating within the law and consistent with the policies established by the Congress and the executive branch.

Fifth, that the President of the United States be required to assume his constitutional responsibility to execute the laws in regard to monetary policy and that he establish firmly that the Federal Reserve is subject to the same supervision as any other agency.

At this time I would like to include in the Record several letters which illus-

trate the problems the savings and loan associations are facing in attempting to meet the housing needs of this Nation:

THE CAPITAL BUILDING
& LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Baton Rouge, La., July 13, 1973.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: Last Thursday, July 5, the Federal Reserve came out with higher rates for banks to pay on saving accounts and certificates of deposit which resulted in narrowing the spread between Savings & Loans and banks which had existed prior to Thursday.

The regulation "Q" rates we have been operating under since the Crunch of 1966 have served to successfully bring into Savings & Loans sufficient funds to adequately finance homes at a modest interest rate.

However, with these new guidelines the money is flowing out of Savings & Loans into banks under certain sections of the new rate structure, and these funds are not going into home loans; but, to sophisticated high-priced investments. And the limited number of loans the Savings & Loans can now make are at a higher rate because of the rise in interest rates allowed under the new ruling as well as those higher rates paid for borrowed money.

This whole fiasco will result in cutting off funds to most home buyers and raising the rates of the few who are able to obtain loans, thus adding to the very severe inflationary spiral in which we find ourselves.

Therefore, any help you can give toward resolving this problem, even to the extent of rolling back rates to former levels and keeping government financing under control so that its obligations don't top our private industry savings rates, is urgent and will be greatly appreciated by a large segment of the people, especially homeowners, builders, and realtors.

Sincerely,

E. A. SALASSI,
President.

KANKAKEE FEDERAL SAVINGS &
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Kankakee, Ill., July 16, 1973.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Sam Rayburn Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: Your criticism of the Federal Reserve and the FDIC for initiating the drastic increase in savings rates was well taken. Mortgage rates have been increased all across the country because of this unnecessary action.

During the first six months of this year, savers of this Association increased their savings accounts by more than 5.5 million dollars, which is an annual rate of increase of more than 11%, which compares most favorably with the under 10% increase for 1972. Thus the rise in savings rates was completely unnecessary for funds for this mortgage market.

In keeping with this Association's concern for the economical home financing for the citizens of this area, our prime rate on single family mortgages (80% of appraisal) was 7%, with the most typical loan being closed at 7½%. Loans of up to 95% were made at 7½%. Our closing fee was a flat \$150 for all single family loans regardless of size. From this low service fee, we have paid all of the out of pocket expenses such as credit report, recording fees, etc.

Due to this banker-imposed increase, we have been forced to raise our savings rates in order to meet competition. Effective today, our prime mortgage rate has been set at

7½% and it is doubtful if we will maintain that very long. We have discontinued the 90-95% loans.

In deference to the service rendered by our veterans, we have been making VA loans at 7% and charging the seller only three points. Pending Congressional approval of a 7¼% VA rate, we have established ten points from the seller which will probably stifle any such sales.

I am reasonably sure that our loan rates both for conventional and VA were the lowest in the country. In spite of these increases announced today, I believe our rates are still the lowest.

During the past six months we have made more than \$9 million dollars in first mortgage loans. The termination of the high percentage loan program and the increases set forth above will no doubt slow down our lending for the second six months and, of course, will make it substantially more expensive for the home buyer. As a lifetime Republican, I am about ready to be converted since it appears that the profit-hungry metropolitan bankers are calling the tune with this administration. They are making it very difficult for a community-oriented mutual savings and loan to serve the people of its area in the way that is best for the community.

Thanks again for your effort on behalf of the people.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES G. SCHNEIDER,
President.

AMERICAN FEDERAL SAVINGS &
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Tacoma, Wash., July 19, 1973.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: The old story about competition being good for you is true in most instances, but I feel the present certificate rate war and other differences that have been practiced by our "friendly competitors", is going to end up with us "giving the farm away". I am not going to quote any statistics on the advantages of an \$800 million thrift organization over say a \$30-\$75 million organization. I am sure you are well aware of this data. It just appears that we are losing a bit of dignity in our industry and while our only alternatives seem to be to trim our overhead and tighten our belts, which is always a good practice, the most probable way for most institutions to meet this high cost of money will be to pass it on to the ultimate borrower.

Usually savings and loan associations find that 70-80 per cent of their mortgages are in the single family, owner-occupied homes. One month ago our prime rate was 7¼%; the prime today is 8¼%, and I predict, if the high yield certificate remains, by the end of the year, we will be looking at 9-10% on single family homes and, of course, the maximum the state will allow (12%) on commercial and multiple unit loans. Can our borrower pay this rate? I don't believe he can.

We are again facing the biggest problem our country has—inflation—and I feel our industry is being forced into feeding the flames of this highly underrated infestation. There are other things to consider with the curtailing of the homebuilding market; we again have the chain reaction of less homes, less jobs and so on. So much for the lesson in economics...

I must admit, Mr. Patman, I am becoming a bit disenchanted with the present administration. Possibly just a short note to you saying, "we need your help, please bail us out again" would have been all that was necessary. However, this is a serious situa-

tion and will become even more so as time goes by. We must not underestimate its consequences. Along with our U.S. Savings League in Chicago and your help, I am sure a satisfactory solution will be adopted and put into effect in the very near future. Please, Mr. Patman, give this the priority it demands.

Sincerely,
C. WILLIAM BRASIER,
President.

LEGISLATION TO REDUCE AIR FARE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS GAINS SUPPORT

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

MR. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on the first legislative day of the 93d Congress, I introduced a bill, H.R. 765, to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for senior citizens, students, and others on a space-available basis. Similar legislation has since been introduced in the House and Senate.

I am pleased to note that the proposed legislation is gaining wide support throughout the country. Only recently the Participant Advisory Board of Hawaii adopted a resolution endorsing such legislation. I submit said resolution for insertion in the RECORD:

PARTICIPANT ADVISORY BOARD RESOLUTION
No. 8

Supporting U.S. Legislation, S. 11 and H.R. 2698 to secure air fares for certain groups, including Senior Citizens;

Whereas, reduced air fares have been granted to persons under age 22 with the so-called "Youth Fares" under the discretionary authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and

Whereas, such discounts have been found to be discriminatory and are scheduled to be phased out on June 1, 1973; and

Whereas, air travel to the United States mainland is the only available mode of transportation for Hawaii's people; and

Whereas, many of Hawaii's youth are residing in the mainland and deserve visits by friends and relatives for morale purposes; and

Whereas, the limited and fixed income among retirees make it financially difficult to visit children or to enjoy the wonders of the continental United States; and

Whereas, Legislation is now before both Houses of Congress to secure fares for senior citizens and other groups; and therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Participant Advisory Board go on record supporting the Congressional attempts to obtain discount rates for senior citizens.

Further, that true copies of this Resolution be distributed to certain members of Congress and Hawaii's Congressional delegation.

Also, that the Hawaii State Commission on Aging, Honolulu Committee on Aging, American Association of Retired Persons, American Association of Retired Teachers, Senior Action Congress, Kokua Council of Hawaii and other interested senior citizen groups be asked to support this action by writing similar letters.

ALASKAN PIPELINE

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that our country is experiencing increasing fuel shortages. It is imperative, therefore, that the Congress consider carefully the route by which Alaskan oil will be transported to the rest of the United States.

I feel that the trans-Canadian route is preferable, both environmentally and economically. The trans-Alaskan line would pass through the most earthquake-prone region of North America, and would require extensive shipment of oil via supertankers to the west coast. Spills resulting from quake-induced ruptures or at-sea accidents would pose a serious environmental hazard. Moreover, frequent at-sea accidents along the Canadian west coast would likely cause serious damage to the shoreline and waters and endanger United States-Canadian relations.

An important economic advantage in the trans-Canadian line lies in improved access to the oil from the energy-starved East and Midwest. Of even greater importance than the question of where the oil should be delivered, though, is the vital economic stake the United States has in securing and expanding its domestic supply of oil and petroleum products.

The first order of business, however, must be the amendment of current statutes which would limit any pipeline right-of-way across Federal land to 25 feet on each side of the line. I have cosponsored H.R. 6694, a bill which would broaden the current limits, as established in 1920, to permit construction of a pipeline. Such a limitation makes little sense today and should be modified, whether the Alaskan or Canadian route is selected. In fact, since the law has been on the books so long and the pipeline plans are now several years old, I cannot understand why there was no effort to change this unrealistic constraint as early as 1971, when the problem must have been apparent to informed individuals.

In addition to voting on widening the public land right-of-way, which I favor, the House will undoubtedly soon consider a companion measure to prohibit any further court challenges, environmental or otherwise, of the trans-Alaskan route. I must frankly say that I cannot support such an override of existing laws and the principle of due process. There is little evidence that such an override is justified, and it sets what seems to me an extremely unwise precedent.

For your information, I have also cosponsored the Anderson bills, H.R. 8477 and 8478, which call for an unbiased study and report of both proposed routes by the GAO, and serious consultation with the Ottawa Government to begin immediately. Legislation along these lines is needed, I am afraid, largely because there is little evidence that the ad-

ministration has made a good-faith effort to examine the Canadian alternative. Indeed, it appears to have dragged its heels on an issue of great economic importance to our region of the United States.

A GREAT EVANGELIST—FOR SOIL SAVING—IS STEPPING DOWN

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, we have heard quite a bit during this session of Congress about the relative merits of the rural environmental assistance program, about the problem of high food costs and, just this past week, we have been going through perhaps too much debate regarding new farm legislation.

I make mention of these points because they are related and because we too often tend to look for simple and quick solutions to problems that are complex and that will take time to answer.

Several weeks ago, our Kansas State conservationist retired from the Soil Conservation Service. Lee T. Morgan dedicated 38 years of his life to restoring and preserving our natural resources so that we, in turn, can protect and save our environment and so that we can continue to lead the world in production and quality of food and fiber.

I would commend the example of Lee Morgan to all of my colleagues. In a recent article in the Salina Journal, John Schmiedeler wrote of Lee's contributions to our State and to our Nation. As John so aptly put it:

Lee spent 38 years of his life working to guarantee that the Dust Bowl is a chapter of history which will not be repeated.

Lee himself summed up the success of his career when he said there is a new awareness in our society that resources are for people and more and more are becoming concerned with resource conservation. I think the following article exemplifies very well the kind of contribution our Nation will need to protect and save our resources for future generations:

A GREAT EVANGELIST—FOR SOIL SAVING—IS STEPPING DOWN

(By John Schmiedeler)

When Lee T. Morgan left Kansas State college with a degree in agricultural economics back in 1934, he wanted nothing but a chance to be a farmer in Southwest Kansas, his home.

But farmers do not recall the year of 1934 with affection. The disaster of the Great Depression had been compounded by the Dust Bowl. In 1934, there wasn't enough rainfall in Stevens county to grow weeds, Morgan remembers.

So Morgan spent the next 38 years of his life working to guarantee that the Dust Bowl is a chapter of history which will not be repeated.

This week, Morgan retires from the Soil Conservation Service as state conservationist for Kansas.

SCS, nee Soil Erosion Service, was born of desperation. The top soil of the fertile Great

Plains disappeared in towering clouds. Okies in flivvers clogged the roads to California, leaving behind ravaged farms, unpaid mortgages and the bones of starved cattle.

The Congress of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal acted.

"I had heard about a possible job with what was called the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation (now Farmers Home Administration)," Morgan recalled, "and went to Manhattan to apply. I was hired and then was assigned to a drouth relief cattle-buying program. In this job I had contact with many country agents. Several of them told me they were joining a new service, the Soil Erosion Service. I applied."

In February, 1935, Morgan became a student trainee with the service at Dalhart, Tex.

"We earned 40 cents an hour planting trees and we often had to quit work because of dust storms."

A few months later, he had permanent employment with what had become the Soil Conservation Service, an agency of the Department of Agriculture. As long as there has been SCS, Morgan has been there.

He was a district conservationist at Hereford, Tex., one of the first 6 organized districts in the country.

He went to Washington, D.C. in 1939 and helped plan organization of the now-familiar conservation districts. He has held posts in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and was state conservationist for Idaho for 12 years before returning to his native Kansas 2½ years ago to complete his career.

Morgan looks back with satisfaction, but he'd much rather look ahead where he finds exciting prospects.

"There's a new awareness of quality in our society," he said. "More and more people are concerned with resource conservation and there's a new awareness that resources are for people. The impact on people of all our practices is rightly being stressed."

"The future is just as exciting as the past has been."

While the principal job of SCS will continue to be with the owners and operators of the farms and ranches of the nation, Morgan sees expanded duties. "We're getting involved with highway work, industrial development and many other areas in which conservation concern is needed."

"Down the road is action by Congress in defining a national land use policy. That means the states will have to develop a policy. What land is best suited for agriculture? How should industrial expansion be handled? Where should highways be built? These and other questions will concern the conservationist."

Many people and institutions are involved in the success of SCS. Morgan has worked for all 4 SCS administrators—Hugh Hammond Bennett, the conservation evangelist who sold Congress and the land grant colleges on the "rightness" of conservation; Dr. Robert Salter; Donald Williams, the man most responsible for the small watershed concept in flood control, and Kenneth Grant, the present administrator who has brought the emphasis on quality.

There are men like the late Clifford Hope, the Kansas Congressman who guided the Great Plains concept through Congress, and R. I. Throckmorton, the Kansas State teacher who put the university's resources squarely behind the conservationists. Sen. Frank Carlson helped with vision and work.

"THE REAL HEROES"

And there are the uncounted number of farmers and ranchers who heard the conservation gospel and accepted it. Morgan believes these are the real heroes.

"Many things are involved," he said. "For example, I've always been proud of the Kansas Bankers association. It has supported soil

and water conservation. You know, when the farmer sees his banker interested in something, he's likely to feel he should be interested also. The land grant colleges have been great and will continue to be a force. But success always gets back to the man on the land."

Morgan finds satisfaction with what has been accomplished in the relatively few years of SCS. And his greatest satisfaction is in the development and growth of local conservation districts.

"You cannot say too many nice things about the men who have contributed their time, energy, money and determination as local district supervisors. This is at the heart of conservation. And it's an excellent example of self-government."

"I think it's important that there be local autonomy. The Service can set standards and offer technical assistance. But the local districts select priorities and in many ways are the essential ingredient of the whole effort."

MASSIVE EDUCATION JOB

Conservation has required a massive job of education. "My father used to pride himself on the straight furrow of his plow. And there wasn't an inch of stubble showing. He taught me the same way."

"When I went home and did some contour plowing, he insisted I was doing grave damage."

"And now, in every part of Kansas, from corner to corner, there is wide acceptance of conservation practices on farms and ranches. Often people not acquainted with farming do not understand the input of the farm operator and land owner in conservation. Because there has been some cost-sharing by the federal treasury, some tend to see it as another subsidy."

"Well, farmers have told me of the expense and difficulty of farming terraced land. It costs them time and money. But they do it because they're convinced they must keep the soil in place."

"Silt—nothing other than displaced soil—is the greatest water pollutant in the nation in volume. Land owners and farm operators ought to be commended and thanked for the job they are trying to do in keeping the soil where it belongs."

LONG WAY TO GO

"We've a long way to go. In Kansas, which is a leading state in conservation practices, we have less than one-half of the needed work done on farms and ranches. That doesn't even take a look at things such as highway construction, strip mines, building sites. There's a busy and exciting future."

What now as retirement beckons?

There are 3 grown children in the west and grandchildren for Morgan and his wife, Bernice, to visit.

"We lived for 12 years in Boise, Idaho, and when we told the children we were coming back to Kansas they objected to us leaving the West. Our daughter, Mrs. Donna Stellick of Seattle, has a baby due in August. She has a 2-year-old son, Josh."

"A son, Gary, is a lawyer at Caldwell, Ida., with 2 daughters and a son and our eldest daughter, Mrs. Shirley Knox, and 3 daughters live at Salt Lake City. We're going to visit them and take another look at Boise."

But conservation won't be forgotten. Morgan is a charter member of the Soil Conservation Society of America and he plans to continue active in it. The National Association of Conservation Districts plans a tour of Europe later this year and of Japan and Australia next year.

"We're looking into those tours. The group would be great. Conservation has taken us many places and we've left friends everywhere."

Until the journeys start, Morgan plans to "check the grass" at the Elks Country Club.

CXIX—1609—Part 20

MONETARY REFORM

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD, for information of the Members, the statement on the subject of monetary reform, by the Honorable Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, before the Subcommittee on International Finance of the House Banking and Currency Committee, on Thursday, July 19, 1973. The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE
PAUL A. VOLCKER

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

In the year since the Subcommittee's earlier hearings no progress toward international monetary reform, important steps have been taken toward the negotiation of a reformed world trade and payments system. New measures have also been introduced for handling the immediate monetary problems which nations faced. Consequently, the formal negotiating process has been paralleled by a pragmatic, evolutionary process. I believe these processes properly should react upon each other; in the negotiating process we should be sensitive to the political and economic realities exposed by events, while our reactions to those events should be shaped with an awareness of our longer run goals for the monetary system.

The main steps taken during the past twelve months to move toward reform are, I am sure, already familiar to the Subcommittee:

In July of last year, agreement was reached on a forum for the reform negotiations—the Committee of Twenty—and the scope of their deliberations. This important procedural move gave assurance that the reform effort would be a comprehensive one, that the negotiations would be undertaken at a politically responsible level, and that the forum would be a limited but broadly representative group. The main technical work has been done by a subordinate committee of the Committee—the so-called Deputies—under the Chairmanship of Jeremy Morse, formerly an Executive Director of the Bank of England.

In September, Secretary Shultz, building in part on the expressed views of other nations, tabled a comprehensive and interlocking set of reform proposals. These proposals have since been elaborated in further detail. They take as one point of departure the concept that a system of stated exchange rates—par or central values—supported by convertibility into an international reserve asset should be the "center of gravity" of the new exchange rate regime. However, a substantially greater degree of flexibility in exchange rate practices than characterized the Bretton Woods System would be permitted, partly through wider margins around par values and partly through permitting countries to float in some circumstances under appropriate IMF surveillance. To support this exchange rate framework, the proposals envisage more effective disciplines to encourage prompt and effective restoration of balance in international payments, partly through the use of fluctuations in levels of international reserves as an "objective indicator" of adjustment needs. I believe these proposals set forth a balanced, effective, and logically consistent system that would provide equitable and evenhanded treatment to all nations.

These American proposals have provided a focus for much of the discussion. While no equally comprehensive set of proposals has been advanced as an alternative, other countries have pressed for modifications in some features; in some instances, they have set forth more sharply different views on one aspect or another of the system. A tentative "outline" has been developed for discussion purposes, attempting to identify points of consensus as well as the differences to be reconciled.

I should also note that in two areas closely interrelated to monetary reform—trade and investment—new important initiatives have also been launched in the past year.

In May of this year, comprehensive trade legislation was submitted to the Congress, to give the President necessary tools to engage in multilateral trade negotiations scheduled to begin formally in September. Other nations are also in the process of developing negotiating approaches. Consequently, prospects remain favorable that, as we reach conclusions on the monetary system, we can look forward to a reduction of trade barriers and the introduction of fair trading rules consistent with the objectives we seek in the new monetary order.

Earlier this month, after extensive discussion, the OECD agreed upon a wide-ranging work program, that we hope can break new ground with respect to the issues associated with international investment, complementing the review of trade and monetary rules.

I believe the Committee of Twenty is tackling the challenge of monetary reform in a workmanlike way. While frequency of meetings is no measure of progress, it is perhaps a useful yardstick of the intensity and breadth of the effort. Since September the Deputies, coming together each month or two, have met for 15 days; several technical groups have prepared papers between meetings; and the Ministers have themselves held two meetings. A third Ministerial working session is scheduled for the end of July.

I can well understand the concern and impatience for more visible evidence of concrete accomplishment in the form of a finished agreement. However, I have never felt it realistic to believe a new agreement governing our monetary relationships for a generation could be hammered out in a matter of weeks or months. The work of the past year has been, I think, an essential prerequisite for ultimate success: the debating of different concepts of reform; a technical analysis of alternative mechanisms; and a useful cross-fertilization of ideas and viewpoints. In the process, much has been learned by all the participants, and much of the underbrush cleared away, so that we can understand the fundamental points of consensus and where basic disagreements may still lie.

It seems to me essential, too, that both legislative and public interest be better focused on these issues, for agreements on the monetary system have important implications for the conduct of national economic policies and the relationships among nations.

As part of the clarification of views on all sides, I believe there is now better understanding of certain points that we have emphasized in presenting our own proposals. Most importantly, we have insisted that the various elements in the monetary system—convertibility, the exchange rate regime, the adjustment process, and the supply and the nature of international reserve assets—must be developed as part of a balanced and consistent whole. Thus, if a system of convertibility is to work effectively, we need a technique for assuring that the incentives to adjust apply not just to deficit countries losing reserves, but evenhandedly to surplus and deficit countries. The tolerance we wish to permit for temporary imbalances in the

system—and some tolerance is necessary—must be consistent with the availability of reserves to finance imbalances. There must be a broad consistency between the amount of reserves that countries in practice wish to hold and the availability in the system of such reserves. The assets used as international reserves should not be subject to speculative distortions, and must be available for nations to use freely and flexibly.

Unless a new monetary system achieves such balance and consistency, new strains and breakdowns seem sure to arise. The necessary disciplines and pressures will bear unevenly on different countries. Instead of assuring a new stability, we will inadvertently create uncertainty and political tension.

I believe it is fair to say that the members of the C-20 in principle have already reached certain more or less unanimous conclusions. We are joined in a search for more effective mechanisms to assure more timely and effective balance of payments adjustment operating symmetrically on both surplus and deficit countries—the lack of which contributed heavily to the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system.

There is a general willingness to accept the proposition that international incentives and pressures may be necessary to “discipline” the adjustment process. At the same time, most countries want to leave in the hands of individual countries as wide a range as possible of discretion as to how the adjustment is made—while discouraging those forms of adjustment that damage the fabric of international trade and payments.

We have agreed that the exchange rate regime should be based on stable but adjustable par values, with floating rates a useful technique in particular situations. We have agreed that there should be better international management of global liquidity, that the role of gold and reserve currencies should be reduced, and that a modified SDR (perhaps renamed) should become the principle reserve asset. We have agreed that more effective means are needed to deal with problems of short-term capital flows, although a considerable amount of disagreement remains as to the appropriate role of controls in that effort.

Agreement on these points is important and a source of encouragement. I do not, however, delude myself into thinking that the area of agreement on these points, important as they are individually, is enough to ensure the over-all consistency, balance, and coherence of which I spoke. In particular, we have much ground to cover to make these principles operational, in the sense of specific and defined rules of behavior acceptable to all.

As one illustration, in concept we all want a better process of balance of payments adjustment. But in practice, that dull and abstract phrase “balance of payments adjustment” translates into difficult economic judgments and sensitive political issues for any government. Who is to decide what action will be taken, when, and by which country? In practice, we need to find workable answers to those questions, and answers satisfactory to the trading community as a whole, as well as to individual nations. We must, for instance, settle the appropriate scope for national discretion, the role of the International Monetary Fund, and the extent to which “objective indicators” can be usefully employed. In all these areas, a full consensus has not yet been reached.

The target we set last September was to reach agreement on the broad outline of reform by next September's IMF meeting in Nairobi. Our objective, between now and September, remains to identify as broad an area of agreement as feasible, so that work can proceed on the operational rules to implement those principles. As this implies, Nairobi will not end the work of reform; under

the most favorable of assumptions, there will be much more to be done, by way of forging the operational rules and preparing necessary legislative action.

For this reason, it is of particular importance that we have a workable interim system while we proceed with reform. In the past two years the monetary system has been subjected to sharp upheaval and unprecedented changes—two major currency realignments, including substantial devaluations of the dollar, and more recently decisions by a number of the major industrial nations to allow their currencies jointly or individually to float.

The general arrangements under which a number of these currencies are floating were worked out at a joint meeting of the Group of Ten and the European Community last March 16. The participating governments made clear that while they assumed no general obligation to intervene in exchange markets to maintain specified margins, official intervention in foreign exchange markets could be useful at appropriate times to facilitate the maintenance of orderly market conditions. That understanding and undertaking guides and motivates our approach toward intervention. To assure our continuing capacity to carry out such operations, reciprocal credit facilities have been enlarged.

Since March there have been sizeable movements in some market exchange rates, particularly between the dollar and some European currencies. I believe, and many others believe, that the appreciation of certain currencies vis-a-vis the dollar has moved farther than warranted or needed to restore long-term international payments equilibrium, including specifically equilibrium in our balance of payments.

In appraising the recent movements in exchange rates, I would note that the sharp moves have been confined almost entirely to the European countries participating in a joint float—the so-called “snake.” Indeed, the dollar has remained rather steady for months against the currencies of countries accounting for some three-quarters of our trade. This includes our major trading partners outside Europe—Japan, Canada, and most of the developing countries—as well as some important European countries, for example, the U.K. and Italy.

In appraising this recent experience, I would draw several conclusions of relevance to longer term reform:

First, in a situation marked by large payments disequilibria built up over a long period of time, with accompanying uncertainties and speculative tendencies, attempts to maintain fixed currency relationships led to repeated strains and crises. These strains were aggravated by the fact that the disequilibria strongly affected the main currency of the system—the dollar. In a situation of this sort, in contrast to the available alternatives, the floating of currencies has provided a broadly acceptable *modus operandi* during the period before equilibrium can be restored, and the present evidence suggests flows of trade and long-term investment have not been seriously affected.

Second, I believe this experience underlines the importance, in terms of achieving more stable currency relationships, of establishing equilibrium in the payments of the United States. No international monetary reform can substitute for that requirement. We can, as part of the reform process, reduce the degree to which the system has been dependent on the dollar, but we cannot escape the facts that the United States will remain the largest economic unit, and that the health of our currency is important to other countries as well as to ourselves.

Third, the interim arrangements now in place are not a substitute for long-term reform. They do not provide the framework of agreed and reasonably clear rules needed to

meet the longer term requirements of the system. That is the task of reform.

Fourth, as implied by my earlier remarks, the difficulties we have encountered demonstrate the dangers of allowing payments imbalances to build up over an extended period. Although the February devaluation was almost universally regarded as adequate, the inevitable lag in its effects and the resultant period of uncertainty until those effects can show through fully, have contributed to the market disturbances which followed. This underscores the need for effective incentives for countries—for the U.S. as well as others—to adjust promptly to emerging disequilibria. This, again, is the task of reform.

Fifth, the instability of the private market for gold, with sharp gyrations in its price, has demonstrated again the unsuitability of that metal as the central reserve asset of a new system.

Finally, while a number of countries have increased the use of controls on short-term capital in an attempt to deal with the massive flows of mobile funds which can occur in today's world, the limitations on the effectiveness of such controls have been demonstrated once again. Such controls do not appear to be an adequate response to the problem of speculation and imbalance.

I noted earlier that the Ministers will be meeting in Washington at the end of this month. This meeting is designed to encourage a full and frank exchange of substantive views on the issues developed by their Deputies. You should not anticipate immediate resolution of the issues on the table, for the meeting is not intended to force agreement where basic issues are unresolved and differences in approach and analysis remain evident. In other words, it is a working, preparatory meeting, rather than a meeting for reaching final conclusions or for laboring over a vague communique.

We do believe it can be an important meeting, in the sense that responsible political officials need an opportunity to explore the principal problems and possibilities fully and informally together, testing their thinking, one against another, before sound conclusions are possible. We also anticipate that the Ministers, on the basis of their discussion, will want to set out a work program for Nairobi and beyond.

In this manner, I believe the process of developing the needed consensus on monetary reform is proceeding. I particularly welcome this opportunity to explore the issues with you today, for no one could be more conscious than I that our efforts must rest on a broad base of legislative and public support

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES P. HUGHES

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, a man I admire and respect will retire this month after over 35 years of active membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Charles P. Hughes, senior international representative of IBEW, has been a trail blazer of innovative programs, not only in the labor movement, but in community action as well. His dedicated efforts range from organizing locals in the Western United States to service on the Civil Service Commission in Torrance, Calif.

Charles Hughes is a devoted family

man who has set a fine example for his children and grandchildren of leadership and betterment of his fellow man. An avid sportsman—soccer, football, tennis, and professional baseball player with the Northwest League in the early 1930's—Hughes has assimilated the fine quality of sportsmanship into his daily activities throughout his auspicious career.

I would like to add my personal tribute and the resolution offered by Charles P. Hughes' fellow workers in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES P. HUGHES

Whereas, Brother Charles P. Hughes has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for over 35 years; and,

Whereas, he has dedicated 30 of those years to the service of the international office as an international representative; and

Whereas, during these years, he has made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Labor and to the Brotherhood by his unselfish devotion and the use of his knowledge, skills, and leadership; and

Whereas, his warm, friendly, and genuine concern for the members he so ably served has earned our deep respect and gratitude; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved that his many friends and associates extend to Chuck and his wife, Dorothy, our sincere wish for a long, healthy, happy, and well earned retirement.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK—1973

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the observance of Captive Nations Week—1973, may take on a different aspect than in earlier years. Since last year's observance, we have experienced new overtures with the Soviet Union and with the People's Republic of China. In addition, there have been improved relations between our country and many other nations of Eastern Europe which continue to be under the influence of the Soviet Communist state.

Mr. Speaker, in renewing my support and my hope for liberation of those residents of the captive nations who remain under Communist domination, I feel that there has been no noticeable change in their conditions. Their lack of freedom persists. Restraints upon their movement continue. And there are no signs that either liberation or autonomy will be granted to the once independent nations of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania or the other nations commonly embraced by the expression "Captive Nations."

Mr. Speaker, there is perhaps greater need today than in prior years to guard against diminishing our support for the people of the captive nations. Arrival of a period of détente should not lull us into the belief that conditions in the Soviet orbit have changed insofar as individual freedom is concerned. Our efforts to secure expanded rights for the citizens of the captive nations must remain vig-

orous and active. As the leader of the free world we must, by proper use of our economic and diplomatic powers, continue to exert pressure and influence on the Soviet Union to reconsider its policies of restraint and suppression on the people of the captive nations.

Mr. Speaker, we must not lose sight of the rights of the captive nations to enjoy an independent national life in their homeland, and to achieve a state of sovereign equality with the other nations of the world.

Mr. Speaker, Captive Nations Week—1973 is a time for rededicating ourselves to the cause of freedom and individual liberties.

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Committee on Public Works has been following the so-called energy crisis in great detail.

As chairman of that subcommittee, I have been keenly interested in what appears to be an all-too-close relationship between the oil industry and the Federal agencies which are charged with the responsibility to regulate the oil industry.

In the Sunday, July 22, 1973, issue of the New York Times, an article by correspondent David Bird covered this issue in depth. Because of the overwhelmingly interest in the energy shortage by the Congress, I commend this article to the attention of other Members.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE PUTS SPOTLIGHT ON TIES BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND OIL INDUSTRY (By David Bird)

The much-publicized gasoline shortage and recent charges of corporate wrongdoing brought by the Federal Trade Commission have thrown a fresh spotlight on the close relationships between the oil industry and Government regulators.

Traditionally America's major oil companies have been close to the Government, often to the point of blurring the dividing line between the two.

Executives have shuttled between the industry and the agencies of the Government concerned with oil and it has been the industry's statistics and studies that have been at the base of the nation's oil policy.

CONCERN SHARPENS

In other parts of the Government, too, there is a pattern of close relations between the regulators and the regulated, but critics charge it is carried much further in the case of the oil industry.

There were justifications that these close ties were in the interest of national security, that the Government needed all the help it could get because oil was so vital. Others say that no one really cared as long as the oil kept flowing.

But when the gasoline pumps started running short this summer there was a much sharper concern about what the oil companies were doing among themselves and with the Government.

The oil companies say what happened this summer was merely a case of capacity's not being able to meet the United States ever-growing need for more fuel.

There were, however, angry charges that the shortages were part of a conspiracy on the part of major oil companies to force prices up, drive out competition and secure new sources of supply for themselves that had been blocked by the growing environmental movement.

COMPLAINT FILED LAST WEEK

The charges of conspiring to monopolize the refining of petroleum products were formally made last week in a complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission. They have been denied by the industry.

Many critics of the industry—including the commission staff—say that a conspiracy is not even necessary because the Government simply helps the industry, as part of their close relationship, to get what it wants.

"The [oil] industry operates much like a cartel, with 15 or 20 integrated firms being the beneficiaries of much Federal and state policy," a recent commission staff report said. "Thus, the Federal and state governments with the force of law do for the major companies that which would be illegal for the companies to do themselves."

The gasoline shortages this summer never became severe before they eased, but in their wake they left higher prices at the pump for the motorist, less competition and a public and political climate more favorable toward going ahead with plans to use such things as Alaskan oil, which had been blocked by environmentalists.

GOVERNMENT HELP ALLEGED

Critics of the industry point out that this was just what the major oil companies wanted and that they had a good deal of help—either through action or inaction—from the Government.

One of the major Federal agencies that provide information on which Federal policies are based and then carries out the policies is the Office of Oil and Gas in the Interior Department. It has a staff of 150 in Washington and in the country.

That office is now directed by Duke R. Ligon, a lawyer who came to Federal service from Oklahoma and the Continental Oil Company. The office has a tradition of being directed by men from the oil industry who return to the industry after they leave the Government.

Mr. Ligon's predecessor was Gene P. Morrell, who also was an oil-industry lawyer before he came to the Government. Mr. Morrell is now a vice president of the Lone Star Gas Company.

"There is not one sliver of evidence that the shortages are part of a conspiracy by the oil companies," Mr. Ligon said the other day, sitting in his corner office at the Interior Department at the end of a long hall decorated entirely with large photographs of oil rigs, tankers and refineries.

Although there are many arms of the Federal Government that act as spokesmen for their respective groups, such as the Department of Agriculture for farmers and the Department of Labor for workers, Mr. Ligon denies that he is pressing any one cause.

INDUSTRY PAYS FOR BUDGET

"I have an obligation to all the American people," he said. But he also says no one is required to provide energy for the American people.

"That's what private enterprise is all about," he said, adding that "private enterprise can take care of it if prices are not held down too low."

The oil industry has helped to shape the country's oil policy in other ways.

The National Petroleum Council is made up of 119 oil-industry executives appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The council's function is to advise the Secretary of the Interior on petroleum policy. Its members meet twice a year (January and July) in the

Interior Department Auditorium in Washington.

The council's \$800,000 a year operating budget is paid for entirely by industry and it oversees studies that are carried out by oil-company staff members. The council is about to present to the Secretary of the Interior a study on the United States energy outlook.

A member of the oil industry is also regularly on duty working in the Federal Government on loan from the industry. The current member is Robert Bowen of the Phillips Petroleum and analyze data on the oil industry that goes to the Administration's Oil Policy Committee, which is headed by Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon. The executive secretary of the Oil Policy Committee is Mr. Ligon.

The basic tools that Federal and state governments have given the oil industry are the depletion allowance and restrictions on production and imports that have kept prices up.

The depletion allowance enables petroleum companies to deduct 22 per cent of the value of crude oil production from their gross income for tax purposes. The write-off is justified on the ground that it encourages exploration for new petroleum sources.

But the depletion allowance has helped to consolidate the power of the major companies, which are "integrated," that is, they control most or all of the processes involved in bringing oil out of the ground and getting it to the consumer as a finished product.

Independents are smaller and usually have only one segment of the petroleum process such as refining or marketing.

MAJORS ENJOY ADVANTAGE

The majors are thus at an advantage because they can charge a large part of their expenses to getting the crude out of the ground, where the tax advantage is the greatest, and carry their other operations, such as refining, which does not enjoy the depletion allowance, at a low profit level or at no profit at all.

The current shortages are attributed by the major oil companies largely to a lack of refineries because they are not pendent refinery operators have found it impossible to build new refineries because they are not profitable in competition with the major oil refineries, which are operated at a loss.

This year's gasoline shortage can be traced at least in part to last winter's fuel oil shortage.

Refineries distill a barrel of crude oil (42 gallons) into a variety of products from gasoline through various grades of heating oil to tar.

A refinery cannot produce all of one product, gasoline, for instance, from a barrel of crude. But by adjustments it can maximize production of one product and minimize another.

Thus during the heavy summer driving season more gasoline is produced and in the winter heating season more fuel oil is made.

Late last summer, when the oil industry might have shifted from gasoline to fuel oil to make sure there was enough for the winter, it kept producing gasoline.

The industry last fall assured the public—and Government officials who might have been able to do something about the shortage—that there would be no fuel-oil crisis deep enough to do anything so drastic as removing the import quotas that had kept out foreign oil so it could not drive down the price of domestic crude.

Last January, when the shortage of fuel oil became apparent, George A. Lincoln, director of the Federal Office of Emergency Preparedness, expressed irritation at the industry for continuing "on its gasoline binge too long" and not building up the necessary fuel-oil inventory.

Frank N. Ikard, president of the American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry's trade association, said at the time that the shift from gasoline to fuel oil could not be adjusted enough to make a difference.

But Mr. Lincoln reported that, faced with the easing of import quotas and the implied threat of having them dropped altogether, the oil companies suddenly found they could increase their production of fuel oil by 6 per cent.

But the domino effect of the squeeze already had been set in motion. By producing more fuel oil last winter the industry was setting up a gasoline shortage this summer by taking away from production needed oil to build up the gasoline stocks.

There were suggestions last winter that perhaps the Federal Government should gather its own statistics rather than rely on the industry's. But no such effort was made.

Mr. Ligon said recently that, while the Government did have its own figures, they usually were not as current as those from industry. The American Petroleum Institute puts out a weekly statistical bulletin showing production and stocks of different fuels all over the country. Figures from the Federal Bureau of Mines, Mr. Ligon said, are quarterly and arrive more slowly.

"Of course we use A.P.I. figures," Mr. Ligon said.

Recently the institute issued a statement noting that there had been a growing number of charges that the oil companies had conspired to create the shortage.

It labeled these charges as false and said that they were being "made without a shred of supporting evidence."

The institute said it would "welcome an objective study on the causes and nature of the current energy shortage."

It added that it was "convinced that such a study will show that the energy shortfall is not artificial and is not a plot by the oil companies to 'get what they want,' but is a matter of skyrocketing consumer demand for oil products at a time when efforts to increase supplies are being thwarted by forces outside the oil industry."

RESTRICTIONS CITED

To go with its protest against the conspiracy charges the institute produced a study of its own. The study asserted that it had mainly been environmental restrictions that had kept the industry from building more refinery capacity or from building the Alaska pipeline to tap the rich North Slope deposits of crude that had been discovered there.

The institute's study said that industry profits trailed those of other industries and that prices of gasoline and fuel oil trailed the general increases in prices in the last 10 years.

But in the early years of that decade fuel prices were held down because with apparently abundant supplies independents were able to compete with the majors. With the shortages beginning last fall independents' increasingly have been frozen out of the market and prices have shot up since then.

The institute study notes that the average retail prices for regular gasoline rose 30.9 per cent from 1963 through April, 1973, compared with a rise of 42.5 per cent for all consumer goods and services.

The institute did not point out such rises in the last year that have meant such things as the State of New York's having to pay as much as 46 per cent more for the gasoline it uses in government vehicles and New York City's having to pay as much as 51 per cent more.

Concerning profits, the F.T.C. staff study said that special tax advantages like the depletion allowance "provide crude producers with substantial 'unreported profits.'"

The commission report concluded that "there is considerable reason to believe that

the after-tax profit shown understates the true profit of oil companies."

On May 1, President Nixon, in the face of a growing shortage of petroleum products suspended the oil-import-control program that had protected the domestic industry for years.

According to the commission staff the major oil companies began to change their attitude when it looked like there would be a backlash of more Government control if the public reacted too strongly to the shortage.

The commission staff noted that in the past the major oil companies attributed their lack of expansion directly to environmental problems.

PROBLEMS "SUDDENLY OVERCOME"

"However, now that import controls have been removed and governmental intervention into the industry has become a strong threat, those companies have suddenly overcome their environmental problems," the commission report said.

"Exxon has announced plans to build additional refining capacity of 600,000 barrels per day. Other large firms also plan new refineries in the near future."

Senate investigators who have been looking into multinational corporations like the oil companies that operate in several countries at a time say those major oil companies are now anxious to move "upstream" and take even firmer control of those operations further from the well.

For years, these investigators say, the major oil companies have used their control of oilfields—either through actual ownership or ownership of pipelines or other means of transportation—to monopolize the market.

BIGGER PROFIT SHARE DEMANDED

But now because of increasing dependence on much vaster foreign reserves of oil, other countries are demanding a larger share of the profits. With independent refiners and marketers still on the scene, a large oil company would not have as much leverage in dealing with an oil-rich foreign land. If the major company refused to meet the demanded price at the wellhead, the foreign government could offer the supplies to an independent as a threat.

With the independent refiner and marketer eliminated or reduced to an inconsequential role, that threat could not be used.

Marketing gasoline at the retail level has traditionally been an unprofitable business. The major oil companies have preferred to lease their stations to dealers who would work long hours on their own rather than have to pay employees who might not have as much incentive to sell extra gasoline.

With the squeezing out of the independent station that sold unbranded gasoline at lower prices, the company-brand stations have been able to raise their prices and have thus become more attractive for the major oil companies to operate outright.

While the F.T.C. staff report takes a strong and independent line, that line is a long way from being translated into Administration policy or even any meaningful action. Any antitrust action the commission might begin would take years to take effect through administrative and court processes. By that time the majors could have accomplished their goal of driving out the independents.

The commission prides itself on taking an independent stand in its investigations, but its own study notes that even after 50 years of examining practices in the gasoline industry it has not brought about any real changes.

"Despite the staff's success in bringing and winning cases before the commission and in the courts, as well as in obtaining compliance orders," the F.T.C. report said, "the petroleum industry over the last 50 years has managed to circumvent the orders in many cases by subtle changes in policy or practice."

In his energy message of last April 18 President Nixon proposed a voluntary allocation program to help independent operators get supplies of fuel. Under the program the majors were to give a share of their fuel to the independents. The voluntary program was administered by Mr. Ligon's Office of Oil and Gas.

Asked recently if the voluntary program was working, Mr. Ligon replied "Yes, it's working."

But Ed McDermott, a lawyer for the Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, said "we have gotten absolutely zero under the voluntary program run by the Office of Oil and Gas."

"There were no teeth," he added. "The majors just told them to go to hell."

Partially to remove Federal oil policy from the Interior Department and its close association with the industry, the separate Oil Policy Committee, now headed by Deputy Secretary Simon, was set up.

In a letter last June 28 to Senator Thomas J. McIntyre, Democrat of New Hampshire, who has expressed concern that the voluntary program is not working, Mr. Simon said:

"I recognize your concern about the operation of the voluntary allocation program. We, too, feel that the program is not working as effectively as it should and are now drafting a mandatory program to take its place."

The next day at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon released his new energy program. It said nothing of changing the voluntary program and opposition was indicated to any mandatory program.

Asked about the differences between the President and his Oil Policy Committee, a spokesman for Mr. Simon said "we should not have had those words in our letter."

IMPORT QUOTAS OPPOSED

S. David Freeman was named head of the energy policy staff of the White House Office of Science and Technology during the Johnson Administration in 1967. He continued in that post into the Nixon Administration until he resigned in August, 1971.

Mr. Freeman has long opposed the oil-import quotas. He called them a "drain-America-first" policy that might enrich oil companies in the short run but in the long run would leave America even more dependent on foreign sources.

PHASE IV WILL ADD BILLIONS TO U.S. FAMILY GROCERY BILLS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the Nixon administration anticonsumer bias is nowhere better demonstrated than in its feeble attempts to cope with the current food price emergency.

Because the administration lacked the courage and foresight to freeze key raw agricultural commodities months ago, food prices have continued to skyrocket during practically every phase of its economic stabilization program.

Real farm income increased 14 percent last year. Food processors recorded record profits and, of course, food prices themselves reached historic high levels.

With the recent announcement of phase IV food price regulations, the President has guaranteed another round of severe inflation at the supermarket

counter and has added billions of dollars to the American family's grocery bill. Once again he has dipped into the pockets of every consumer in order to cover up his administration's gross mismanagement of the Nation's food supply.

What has brought us to this tragic state of affairs where millions of consumers can no longer afford to feed their families three nutritious meals 7 days a week and where food shortages at the supermarket are becoming a reality?

Obviously, the causes are many and complex: Bad weather in some parts of the country has caused a shortage of certain fruits and vegetables; inflation and the psychology of inflation throughout the entire economy has tended to push prices up in the food sector and some have suggested that excessive Government spending, especially in the defense sector, is also a factor.

My own view, reached after considerable study and deliberation, is that outrageously high food prices are a direct result of the gross mismanagement of the Nation's food supply by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and the President.

Mr. Speaker, the high cost of feed grains—soybeans, corn, cottonseed used to feed livestock, hogs and poultry—is responsible for the huge increase in the retail price of beef, pork, chicken, eggs, milk, cereal and bakery products—and the administration is responsible for the high cost of grain. Feed grain prices, which have tripled in cost over the last year, are a basic result of four factors:

First, the United States-Soviet grain deal and other excessive grain sales abroad;

Second, The failure to impose controls on the price of key feed grains before their cost threatened poultry, hog, and other animal producers;

Third, The failure to recognize in 1971 and 1972 that the United States and world food supply-and-demand situation should have resulted in an increase in available acreage for production rather than continuing to pay farmers not to produce, and

Fourth, The sale of every Government decision to the highest campaign contributor.

Secretary Butz, it must be said, was the chief architect of these policies of mismanagement and neglect and the President must assume full responsibility for them.

The fact that phase IV removes the ceiling on all retail food prices—beef ceilings will come off on September 12, 1973—is sufficient reason to doubt its wisdom. But equally disturbing is the fact that no adequate data has been developed regarding the reason for the removal: to allow poultry and animal producers to pass along to the consumer the admittedly high price of feed grains used to feed their animals.

Americans should be told—if the administration has the answers—how many grain companies are presently holding grain that will be sold to animal farmers? What prices are they asking? What kind of profits will they make?

In short, I suspect that 210 million American consumers are paying and will

continue to pay for the unconscionable profits of a handful of grain dealers.

If the Secretary of Agriculture had not sold off one-quarter of all U.S. grains to the Soviet Union—at a cost to the taxpayers of \$300 million in wasteful subsidies to a few international grain traders and a cost to the consumers of billions of dollars in higher food prices—and if he had frozen feed grain prices, we would not now be confronting the present food price emergency. Even today, as incredible as it may seem, Secretary Butz has committed 400 million bushels of next fall's wheat, corn, and soybean crops to Russia and the People's Republic of China—causing speculators on the commodities market to up the price of November soybeans—the key feed grain—25 percent since July 1. It is equally incredible that the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service will spend \$13 million in 1973 to promote the sale abroad of U.S. agricultural commodities in short supply here.

My efforts and those of others to assist the food shopper have not, unfortunately, fully succeeded. The Secretary of Agriculture, who calls concerned consumers "cheap-food advocates," has continued politicking for higher and higher food prices. I have called on him repeatedly to freeze the price of raw agricultural commodities, but he has insisted it would create shortages. Many of us suspected then and we all know now it was the failure to impose such controls that has brought us to the brink of empty shelves in the supermarket and empty cupboards at home.

In March of this year 75 Members of Congress cosponsored my bill to create a new congressional committee to reform our antiquated food policies and study the reasons for high prices—a task that the agri-business oriented House Agriculture Committee could never perform.

In April of this year, I convened a meeting in Washington of boycott leaders from across the country to discuss strategy for bringing food prices down. As a result of that meeting, a new National Consumer Congress was formed, which, hopefully, will result in a permanent consumer lobbying force throughout the country.

Recently, I wrote a letter signed by a number of other Congressmen, urging the Cost of Living Council not to sell out the consumer when phase IV food price regulations were promulgated.

Obviously, the consumer has not fared well in an administration whose only real constituency can be found within the pages of Fortune's 500 biggest corporations. Nor will consumers fare well in the battles to come unless they organize in the same way and to the same extent as the agri-business interests and until a Federal Consumer Protection Agency is established in Washington to serve as their voice before and within the Government.

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

ENGINEERS APPLY SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO DOWN-TO-EARTH PROBLEMS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. David F. Salisbury, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, in a recent article cited the opportunity that exists for employing space technology in solving our day-to-day problems right here on earth. Mr. Salisbury discusses the recent establishment of the Urban Systems Projects Office at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Tex. This is but one example of the way in which the technology derived from our national space effort is and can be applied to the problems of better living here on Earth, not only for the people of this country but for the world. The article follows:

ENGINEERS APPLY SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO DOWN-TO-EARTH PROBLEMS

(By David F. Salisbury)

Engineers who helped put men on the moon are being challenged to look at a community on earth as if it were a spaceship and design its life-support systems accordingly.

That is what the Urban Systems Project Office here is doing. Working under an agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, they are attempting to apply aerospace methods to the problem of cutting down pollution and conserving natural resources without changing people's life-styles.

"We're still in the concept stages," explains project manager Edward L. Hays. "We hope to start building a demonstration plant by 1974. You can work with a pencil and paper for years and only get so far."

Just over a year ago when this office was formed, its first major undertaking was to retrain aerospace "cadets" to familiarize them with the hardware and organization of a community. A space-suite engineer became a water and liquid waste specialist. A person who analyzed such expendables as food or fuel quantities on Apollo missions studied solid waste management on Earth.

FRAGMENTED APPROACH

This team of experts found traditional ways of providing basic services to be inefficient and outmoded. Sewage companies treat sewage. Electrical companies provide electricity. Oil companies deliver heating oil. Water districts provide water.

"This fragmented approach was acceptable," they said, "as long as energy resources appeared infinite, environmental impacts were small, and developable land was not in short supply. This is no longer the case today and will be even less so in the future."

So they proposed integrating all these various systems in ways that would maximize the efficiency of each and minimize environmental impacts. Applying this philosophy to a hypothetical 500-unit apartment house, they have found that impressive savings are possible.

By producing the electricity at the site and using the generator's "waste heat" for drying clothes and for space and water heating, and using solid wastes as an extra source of heat, the amount of fuel a community uses can be cut down by 35 percent.

By distilling and recycling waste water (again using heat that would otherwise be wasted) and using partially reprocessed wa-

ter for secondary uses such as watering lawns, the apartment complex could reduce total water consumption by as much as three-fifths without cutting down on the number of showers the apartment dwellers take.

They calculate a 50-percent reduction in thermal pollution, 35 percent in air pollution, 80 percent in liquid waste, and a 65 percent reduction in solid waste disposal. This is due to using heat more efficiently, recycling much of the water, and burning the solid wastes.

"Right now the utilities are very interested in our project," Mr. Hays explained. "But they've got to have something concrete to chew on."

NO EXOTIC TECHNOLOGY

So the next step will be to convert these calculations into reality. According to Mr. Hays, the demonstration plant that they plan to build will use "off-the-shelf" items—no exotic space technology.

Even so, the system will be more expensive to build than the old type of housing complex. Mr. Hays feels that this will greatly influence its acceptability.

"Suppose I show you two similar houses," he illustrated. "One costs \$5,000 more than the other. Even if I tell you that the expensive one is better designed and insulated and will save you \$10,000 over 20 years, which would you buy?"

But, he added, we must begin to be mindful of long-term consequences.

Earth really is a spaceship beautifully "designed" to support life during its immense cosmic journey. The best way to preserve "spaceship earth" may well be to design every community as carefully as a spaceship must be designed. At least that is what Mr. Hays and those working with him are committed to do.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN BUNDSCHU

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, every community in our land proudly recognizes the outstanding leadership of its citizens. That is why we should never fail to take the time to pause and mourn the passing of big men who contributed to the building of the community in which they lived.

It is for such reasons that I have asked unanimous consent that an editorial from the Examiner be read into the RECORD in order that it may be preserved as a part of the archives to honor the memory of that distinguished citizen of Independence, Mo., Charles Christian Bundschu.

Without knowing what member of the staff of the Examiner had authored the editorial, let me observe that it must have been by one who knew well the life of C. C. Bundschu. The writer points out that Mr. Bundschu was a member of a pioneer family. Let me add that his father, Anton J. Bundschu, founded the first department store in Independence, Mo. This well-written editorial quite appropriately points out that this fine citizen made many contributions to the progress of the community he loved. It was because of his participation in civic enterprises that earned for him a repu-

tation of one of the most respected men of the entire area.

He served in World War I and also during the Mexican Border War. The editorial so well describes the even disposition of this fine gentleman. He was one who had a good sense of humor. He was kind and considerate and though a man of stature he was always humble.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the editorial as it appeared in the Independence Examiner for July 20, 1973:

CHARLES CHRISTIAN BUNDSCHU

Soldier, sportsman, businessman, community leader—Independence has lost one of its finest citizens—C. C. Bundschu.

A member of a pioneer Independence family, C. C.'s roots were planted deep in the community he loved and served so well during the years the Bundschu family operated Independence's largest department store.

Whenever a meeting was held to discuss improving the central business district of Independence, C. C. was there to help with suggestions and work. Most, who knew and worked with him, would agree he was one of the most respected businessmen in Independence.

C. C. had a remarkably even disposition. It was hard to ruffle his feathers... his chuckle was almost a trademark. His honesty and integrity were above reproach. One time during the war days of gas rationing, someone offered him a few extra gas ration stamps, which he immediately refused.

Although a graduate engineer, he was an astute retailer. The A. J. Brundschu Company was widely known and widely respected. Its prosperity waned only when the retail giants changed Americans' shopping habits with the advent of the huge shopping centers designed for a mobile population.

C. C. was an avid hunter and fisherman. Many were his friends who sat with him in the duck blinds or tramped the fields for coveys or quail. Just a couple of weeks ago, he took some of his grandchildren on a fishing trip to Pomme de Terre.

He was a soldier, having served in the field artillery during the Mexican border war and in World War I. He loved to tell of humorous incidents which occurred while he was wearing the uniform.

C. C. lived by a set of Christian principles which made him seem stern at times. His ideals were so high that most would find them impossible to attain. He was kind and considerate... he was friendly to all. Even though a man of considerable stature, he was always humble.

He was devoted to his wife and family. He was unshakable in his convictions.

We could fill pages praising C. C. Brundschu, his attributes were so many.

We're going to miss him. Independence will miss him.

Not many men of his stature pass our way in the short span of a lifetime.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 8480

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, when H.R. 8480, the anti-impoundment bill, comes up on Tuesday, July 24, 1973, I intend to offer an amendment deleting title II of

the bill, which sets a spending ceiling of \$267.1 billion for fiscal 1974.

The text of the amendment follows:

Strike out title II (beginning on line 11, page 11, and ending on line 10, page 14).
Page 1, strike out lines 3 and 4.

GLENN TUCKER JUST GETTING STARTED AT 80

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Raleigh, N.C., News and Observer pays a well-deserved tribute to a former Hoosier, Glenn Tucker, who has just, at age 83, brought out his 12th book—"Mad Anthony Wayne and the New Nation."

Glenn, a long-time friend, started his journalistic career in Indiana after graduation from DePauw University prior to World War I. He served as an infantry officer in France. After the war he joined the New York World Bureau in Washington, D.C. His reporting is partially responsible for the Federal Communications Act. He left journalism, entered public relations, then went back to journalism and for a time was Washington correspondent for the Indianapolis News. As Ralph Waldo Emerson noted:

Cato learned Greek at eighty . . .

I do not know if Glenn is studying Greek or not, but I would not be a bit surprised.

The article follows:

TUCKER JUST GETTING STARTED AT 80

Glenn Tucker of Fairview, who turned from newspapering to writing history and biography late in middle age, is just reaching his stride at 80 with his twelfth volume, "Mad Anthony Wayne and the New Nation." Physically, Tucker fits the description written by the late Robinson Jeffers: "The heads of strong old age are beautiful/Beyond all grace of youth."

But instead of savoring, or looking back, Tucker is busily making plans for additional history books and biographies, and he brings to this second phase of his life the same zeal and ebullience he brought to reporting when he was covering the White House during the latter part of Woodrow Wilson's tenure.

He is older than Browning was when the militant poet trumpeted, in "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Grow old along with me/The best is yet to be." But the intrepid Englishman would have to get up early to match Glenn Tucker's unbounded optimism for life. And when a man lives, has reverence for life, each sunrise is an exhilarating bonus, a marvelous challenge. That's way some people never grow old, albeit, it is the absence of this incessant spirit of high adventure that superannuates so many today when they have just turned thirty.

Although Mr. Tucker is not a "Tar Heel born," he typifies the best to which the most eloquent native son is supposed to aspire. Indeed, his excellent biography of Zeb Vance and his labors on behalf of the Western North Carolina Historical Society give him a prominent seat at the head table whenever the select foregather.

And in 1973 he carries on that splendid American tradition of the excellent historian produced by a news room and not by a grad-

uate school. While one doesn't profess to remember all of the brilliant alumni, one thinks of such newspapermen-turned-historians as Gerald Johnson, Jonathan Daniels, Douglas Southall Freeman, Carl Sandburg, Virginius Dabney and, of course, Glenn Tucker.

CONTINUED FUNDING OF DEATH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 1973, I called to your attention a matter of grave concern to this Congress—the continuation of fighting in Laos and Cambodia. In deference to the President, Congress has permitted continued funding of the bombing in Cambodia through August 15, 1973. Current indicators are that we in Congress may be asked to extend this date.

Mr. Speaker, the American dollar is still undoubtedly the prime factor in the continued fighting in Southeast Asia. I urge my colleagues to again read my February 1, 1973, comments which follow:

NEED FOR FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention a matter that should be of grave concern to this Congress. On January 24, President Nixon declared a cease fire for Vietnam effective January 27, 1973. It is difficult to understand why it was necessary for our fighting forces to finish out the week—during which four more American fighting men were killed—but it would seem that the fighting in Vietnam is finally nearing an end. Sadly, the same does not appear to be true for Laos and Cambodia.

A contributing factor to the continuation of the fighting in Laos and Cambodia is undoubtedly the amount of American dollars supplied to feed the existing corruption. As long as powerful groups of individuals in Laos and Cambodia can make a dollar on the war, they will attempt to continue the fighting.

During the last Congress, the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, which I chair, prepared reports showing the gross lack of control over the expenditure of millions of dollars under U.S. grant programs to both Laos and Cambodia which are administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development—Need a copy? Phone 225-3741. In replying to our reports, Agency officials have advised me that they have carefully reviewed the reports but that nothing will be done to establish proper U.S. controls over these programs.

Over the past 20 years, one scandal after another has surfaced in our foreign assistance operations. Past programs in both Laos and Cambodia have been especially troublesome. To cover up the continued corruption in these countries, AID officials have devised schemes whereby the United States contributes millions of dollars purportedly to pay the foreign exchange costs of imports needed by the Lao and Cambodian people. However, our officials have been especially careful not to create any real control over this expenditure of the taxpayers' money. In fact, the AID mission director in Laos reported that over \$50 million of the \$95 million made available to Laos for imports over a recent 4-year pe-

riod could not be accounted for by commodity imports into Laos. Our officials in both Laos and Washington readily confessed that they do not know what the Lao did with the \$50 million.

During our hearings on the economy and efficiency of U.S. economic assistance programs in Cambodia, AID officials clearly explained their reasoning for establishing a special exchange fund to finance imports for Cambodia when they testified that the fund would finance "those kinds of things that we either did not wish to, or legally could not finance out of a commodity import program."

Our officials rationalize that concealed corruption cannot hurt the U.S. foreign assistance program. Are we as responsible representatives of the American people going to permit this uncontrolled expenditure of millions of U.S. tax dollars to continue?

Mr. Speaker, during the closing days of the 92d Congress, we passed a continuing resolution for the funding of our foreign assistance programs. In doing so, Congress indicated that final funding for the administration's \$894 million supporting assistance appropriation request would not exceed \$600 million. Every Member of the 93d Congress should be carefully considering the authorization and appropriation of funding for AID's supporting assistance programs which will be up for a vote before the Congress very shortly. With proper U.S. control over the expenditure of these funds, it would be necessary for the Congress to appropriate less than half the amounts it has been providing for supporting assistance purposes. Clearly, we must speak to our AID officials in the only language they understand—the language of the appropriated dollar.

ITT'S HOLDINGS A CONGLOMERATE SUPERMARKET

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished former economist of the Federal Trade Commission, Prof. Willard F. Mueller, now with the University of Wisconsin, has testified that the interrelated, massive conglomerate operations of ITT range from janking to home furnishings, lawn fertilizer, insurance, banking, foods, car rentals, publishing and extensive operations as a Government defense contractor.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important subject, I place an article from the Progressive magazine in the RECORD herewith.

The article follows:

THE WAY ITT IS

(Willard F. Mueller, University of Wisconsin economist, before the Senate Monopoly Subcommittee, November 12, 1971)

As a consumer you can buy a home and live in one of ITT-Levitt's planned communities; buy furnishings for your home with devised personal loans from one of ITT's finance subsidiaries; fertilize your lawn with ITT's Scott fertilizer; insure your home at ITT-Hartford Fire Insurance; buy your life insurance from one of ITT's life insurance subsidiaries; invest your savings in ITT-Hamilton Management mutual funds; munch on ITT-Continental bakery products; savor an ITT-Smithfield ham; buy cigarettes and coffee from ITT-Canteen vending machines; stay at hotels

or motels owned by ITT-Sheraton; rent a car from ITT-Avis; buy books from ITT's Bobbs-Merrill publishing division, or attend one of ITT's technical and business schools. . . .

Moreover, part of each of your tax dollars spent on defense and space programs goes to ITT, which is one of the nation's leading prime defense contractors. ITT maintains Washington's "hot line" to Moscow, mans the Air Force Distant Early Warning (DEW) system and the giant Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) sites in Greenland and Alaska, the large NASA facility at Cocoa Beach, Florida, and the Defense Department's Western Test Range in California.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, this past week, July 15-21, marked the 15th observance of Captive Nations Week which is recognized both here and abroad. Since July 1959, when Congress passed and President Eisenhower signed Public Law 86-90, we have observed this commemorative week.

Despite the changing foreign policy of the United States in past years, we cannot deny that many nations in Europe and Asia, as well as other sectors of the world, remain captive today.

Therefore, Captive Nations Week provides an opportunity for Americans to show their solidarity and support for the aspirations of the people of Eastern and Central Europe for freedom and self-determination.

Since World War II, we have seen the birth of new nations, especially in Asia and Africa. Obviously, these fledgling countries illustrate man's desire to be truly free. But during these same years, we have seen similar attempts at freedom stunted and repressed by force.

We also wish to let captive nations know that we disdain policies which frustrate a country's desire for self-government. We feel that by denying self-determination to a nation, the rights and freedoms of its citizens are prohibited from becoming a reality.

For decades, citizens of Eastern and Central Europe have lived under the domination of a foreign government—the Soviet Union—which has not permitted the freedoms to which we are accustomed in this country. And this repression, while not directly affecting our people, must be shared by all of us, since no person can be completely free, no person can live without fear of repression, as long as some are lacking freedom.

As long as some are denied basic freedoms—free travel, free expression, the free exercise of religion, the freedom to assemble, the freedom to select their own leaders—a part of our own liberty is withheld.

Thus, their cause is our cause.

The urge for freedom transcends geographical boundaries; it is not limited to one nationality, nor is it the exclusive reserve of those of us privileged to live in this country.

Rather, self-determination and self-

government are universal values which are sought by all men. And, as long as some are denied these rights, we must continue to speak out and raise our voices—not to arbitrarily impose our will—but in defense of a free choice by a free people.

The people of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania; the men and women of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, deserve the right to determine their own destiny today, as much as the people of the 13 colonies did in the 18th century.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to let our captivated friends know of our continued support for their cause. As a nation, we must show our concern for the peoples of nations which have been denied the opportunity of being equals in the world community.

As we commemorate Captive Nations Week, let us hope that recent international agreements by the United States will help all captive nations attain freedom and independence. But until such a time when those millions have the basic rights which they deserve, let us pledge to speak out in behalf of these oppressed people.

While the United States is making progress toward world peace, let us not forget to show our sympathies to those who hope to live as freely as we do in America. Individual liberty for all is a goal which all of us must work towards and support—not just for a week—but until that time comes when all are free, and the yoke of repression has been removed.

ROBERT STRICKLAND NAMED HEAD OF GEORGIA BANK

HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, Hubert F. Lee, founder and editor of the publication *Dixie Business*, has prepared a column in the edition for the summer 1973 of one of Georgia's leading banking authorities, Robert Strickland.

Mr. Lee's article reads as follows:

ROBERT STRICKLAND HEADS TRUST CO. OF GEORGIA

(By Hubert F. Lee)

The election of Robert Strickland, 45, as president of the Trust Company of Georgia on April 17, 1973 brought nostalgic memories of the Atlanta I knew half a century or so ago.

His father was executive vice-president of a bank in 1922 when I asked him to help conduct a banking school for the Atlanta Junior C. of C.

His father was a greater leader in 1946 when he died of cancer while president of the Trust Co. of Georgia.

Bob, Jr. (III), attended Marist where he played guard on the football team. He excelled in debating and ROTC.

Bob received his Bachelor of arts degree in Business Administration at Davidson College.

He joined Trust Company in 1948 at the bottom of the ladder that in 25-years he climbed to the presidency.

Bob enrolled in the Atlanta Law School at night.

When George Craft introduced Bob as a member of Atlanta Rotary Club, Chet

Covey wrote in the December 1, 1969 ROTARY in Atlanta bulletin:

"Bob has progressed with unusual speed and if I were to hazard a guess I'd say that he will some day step in to the place that his dear father once occupied. . . ."

The army drafted him for the Korean war and Bob spent 2 years at Camp Benning where he advanced to three stripes.

Willis Johnson, Jr., former editor of Southern Banker and now vice-president of Trust Company, sent out the news release April 17, 1973:

Top level changes have been announced in the management of Trust Company of Georgia and its holding company, Trust Company of Ga. Associates.

A. H. Sterne, 60, was elected chairman of the board of Trust Co. of Georgia.

Mr. Sterne, who has served as president since 1964, succeeds George S. Craft, 63, who will continue active as chairman of the executive Committee.

Robert Strickland, Jr., 45, was elected president of Trust Company, second largest banking company in Georgia, while Bradley Currey, Jr., 42, was named vice chairman.

During 1972, both Messrs. Strickland and Currey had been elected to the position of senior executive vice president, with each elected to the boards of Trust Co. of Ga. and Trust Company of Georgia Associates.

Wm. R. Bowdoin, 59, remains as vice chairman of Trust Company as well as chairman of Trust Co. of Ga. Associates.

James B. Williams, 39, formerly chairman of First National Bank & Trust Co. of Augusta, an affiliate in the Associates group, has been elected president of Associates.

W. Evans Bruner, 60, formerly executive vice pres., has been elected vice chairman of associates.

In 1922, Bob Strickland, Sr. helped my Atlanta Jr. C. of C. Banking Committee conduct a school of banking.

Here is a clipping from the Atlanta Jr. Chamber Official Publication for May 15, 1922 listing top bankers who gave their time and talents:

"EXCELLENT COURSE IN BANKING TO BE OFFERED

"One of the best and most complete educational courses ever offered by the Junior Chamber will get under way on Tuesday night, June 6th. It will be a thorough course in modern day banking.

"The course will consist of two lectures each week for three weeks. They will be held on Tuesday and Thursday nights in the assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

"In giving this course to the members of the Junior Chamber the men at the top of the banking profession have been secured to give the lectures.

"Those who are interested in banking could not receive a better course anywhere than the one offered by the Junior Chamber.

"The men who will give the lectures are as follows:

"Mr. R. L. Adams, Secretary Bankers' Trust Co.;

"Mr. E. A. Banker, Jr., Vice-President Lowry National Bank;

"Mr. W. M. Bell, Cashier, Federal Reserve Bank;

"Mr. R. F. Maddox, President Atlanta National Bank;

"Mr. Robert Strickland, Sr., Vice-President Fourth National Bank;

"Mr. W. V. Crowley, Cashier, Citizens & Southern Bank.

"No organization could get higher grade or a better list of instructors than these.

"All members are urged to let the Secretary know at once if they desire to take this splendid course."

Bob Strickland, Sr. was one of the top leaders who formed the Georgia Agriculture and Development Board, which then Governor Ellis Arnall told about in an article in the FALL 1945 issue of *Dixie Business*.

The organization today is known as the Georgia Department of Community Relations headed by Gen. Louis W. Truman.

DIXIE BUSINESS in the Spring 1946 issue featured the 1946 meeting of the Ga. Associated Industries whose speaker was Bob Strickland, Sr.

As Bob died later in 1946 of cancer I feel a little blessed to have covered his 1922 banking lecture for the Atlanta Jaycees and one of his speeches in 1946 when he was selling the importance of Research to business leaders.

Here is part of the report from the Spring 1946 issue of Dixie Business:

Robert Strickland, president of the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, feature speaker at the annual meeting, spoke on "Industrial Research in Dixie." A vice chairman of the Southern Research Institute, Strickland declared that "There must be support in applied research. We must provide jobs in these new fields in order to keep our young boys and girls in our own section."

MUDDLING WITHOUT MARKETS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, it has long been my conviction that all forms of wage and price controls attack only the symptoms, and not the causes, of inflation. It is for that reason that I have consistently opposed granting powers in that regard to the executive branch.

Experience teaches us that governmental attempts to "repeal" the law of supply and demand will ultimately lead to shortages and black market situations. There can be no doubt that the recent "phase 3½" price freeze has caused adverse effects on the supply of foods, placing many poultry, meat, dairy, and vegetable producers in a position of loss. Perhaps the only "good" to emerge from that distressing situation will be a realization by the American public of the folly of any long-term controls.

Last April 6, the Wall Street Journal published an editorial which, in effect, correctly predicted the ill effects which now beset the average consumer. The Journal's remarks are still pertinent and should be seriously considered as we now head into phase IV. The sooner we can return to a system of supply and demand and an open market the sooner we will be able to create a more stable economy—and avoid future phases XXX, XL, and L.

The editorial follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 6, 1973]

MUDDLING WITHOUT MARKETS

The parallel between the problems of the Soviet Union and those of the United States might not be obvious, but it exists.

The parallel we speak of is in the problems of the marketplace. American housewives have been unhappy with meat prices and Congressmen are screaming for new, tougher price controls on meat, rents and who knows what else.

In Russia, where state controlled prices have been a fact of life since the revolution, housewives recently have been more unhappy than usual over shortages of food and other consumer goods. So the government has responded, with yet another "economic reform," which, we would guess, will

be no more effective in meeting consumer needs than have those of the past.

Needless to say, the Russian housewives have the worst of things by far, and have had for as long as anyone can remember. But then, Soviet government started much longer ago to try to repeal the laws of market economics. For all practical purposes, the United States government only joined in this noble experiment in August 1971. But the way things are going, it may not be long before the U.S. has a non-market economy that works as badly as has the Soviet Union's nonmarket economy.

It is not too late to profit from Russia's bad example, although we would have to admit that as we write this the House Banking Committee sounds increasingly as if it has been getting its basic research from the inner reaches of Gosplan. Possibly it comes from those countless toilers who spend their lives poring over wholesale price lists trying to decide, more or less intuitively, whether hairpins, tack hammers, hatracks and hay forks should be marked up, or down, a kopeck.

It would not be overstating the case to say that the fundamental weakness of the Soviet economic system lies within its mindless effort to manage prices by state fiat. The consequences abound through the land. Residential blocks or perhaps even entire cities sometimes have no services that Westerners take for granted—maybe dry cleaning establishments are missing, or eyeglass stores. Or the constant swings from surfeit to shortage in consumer items—one year there is a surplus of clothes pins, the next, none at all to be found. And through it all, the letters to Pravda and Economic Gazette argue the question, "Who's to blame? The farmers? The factory managers? The coal miners?"

If that is the way the letters to The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal are beginning to sound, it is no slight coincidence.

In fact, the ones to blame are the theorists who insist that the consumer benefits when the state substitutes its economic management for market forces. It is a beguiling concept. The market forces sometimes are painful when prices of some necessity go up. So the state removes the pain by ordering the prices to stay put. The Russians decided a long time ago that the idea had such simple beauty that they built their economic system upon it.

It's a little too simple, however. Markets and prices allocate resources (we sometimes wonder why we have to keep repeating this) and do it with far greater efficiency than could a million planners armed with a million computers. A free market is itself an all-encompassing computer, the best ever designed, constantly accepting billions of buying decision inputs, assigning values to the goods bought and thereby allocating a nation's finite productive resources to satisfy those human needs and wants that the buying decisions reflected.

Why don't the Russians try the market approach? A conjectural answer is that while the existing system is maddening for consumers, it is comfortable for the managerial bureaucracy. It doesn't take much creative thought to respond to an order from Moscow to produce 10 million alarm clocks and sell them at 2 rubles apiece. Who can be blamed if nobody wants that many alarm clocks? A more profound answer might be that Soviet authorities fear the long-term consequences of a real decentralization of decision making power. Economic and political power are not unrelated.

So the Soviet government came up with yet another token decentralization. It set up a group of large government "corporations" to take over management of groups of industrial plants. Some of the decision making authority over the plants formerly exercised

by government ministries will be transferred to the corporations. We won't hold our breath awaiting the renaissance.

But we might hold our breath while Congressmen and officials flirt with the beguiling concept of economic control which has brought the Russians so much grief. You might say it can't happen here. But you might also say that it already is happening.

BLAKE LOWRY RETIRES

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 6, 1973, I attended a retirement dinner in Litchfield, Ill., honoring Blake Lowry, Montgomery County game warden for his 34 years of service to conservation in the State of Illinois. Friends and relatives from as far away as Florida, California, and the State of Washington were in attendance. The dinner was held not just to applaud a retiring public servant, but to recognize a man of rare talents and devotion to the job of making his world a better place for all of us.

During his career, Mr. Lowry instructed over 5,000 youths in his firearms safety programs. To date, no student who has ever taken this instruction has been involved in a firearms accident or violation. Mr. Lowry became widely known for his presentations on conservation and ecology to youth groups, and civic and service organizations. In addition to his regular duties, he presented weekly programs on Illinois conservation for several years.

Blake's philosophy is that the best way to enforce conservation laws is to make the youths of the State aware of the laws and why they are necessary. His days off and much of his vacation time was taken up by providing outdoor experiences for the handicapped children in Montgomery County.

One of Blake's proudest accomplishments was being one of several conservation law enforcement officers to give birth to the civil service system and the merit system in the Department of Conservation in the State of Illinois.

During his tenure as game warden in Montgomery County, Blake Lowry helped organize and run the first bird dog field trial in the State of Illinois. He originated the first firearms safety program in the Department of Conservation and he was a member of the first bowling team in the Department of Conservation.

Blake has been active in bird dog field trials nationwide. He has judged all of the major field trials in Illinois and the Lowry strain of English Setter bird dogs are well known throughout the Midwest.

Blake Lowry was an outstanding athlete, playing for the well known Red and White baseball team of Litchfield, Ill. for many years. For 10 years he coached a Little League team and one of his undefeated teams represented Litchfield in the Ray Schalk Evergreen Park playoff in Chicago, which they won.

Mr. Lowry plans to remain active in his retirement, taking part in field trials and developing his line of bird dogs.

Mr. Speaker, Blake Lowry serves as an example to us all of leadership, devotion to principle, practical wisdom, and above all, humanity.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, with the growing problems and the deteriorating political situation in Greece I think it is important for my colleagues to keep abreast of developments, and for that reason I have entered the following articles into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

These articles reflect the growing concern our western partners have about the Papadopoulos regime and the United States continued support of it. I think that both articles point to the need for a thorough reevaluation and reconsideration of our policies in regard to Greece and the Papadopoulos regime. The suggestion from reliable sources that the Central Intelligence Agency may have been directly involved in removing the government of one of our allies and replacing it with a military dictatorship deserves serious investigation.

I heartily recommend the article "Colby Hints CIA Greek Coup Link" by Oswald Johnston which appeared in the Washington Evening Star and Daily News on July 10. I also call my colleagues close attention to the problems in United States-Greek relations discussed in the July 10 Christian Science Monitor by John K. Cooley in his article "Greek Colonels, U.S. Tourists, and the 6th Fleet."

COLBY HINTS CIA GREEK COUP LINK (By Oswald Johnston)

SYMINGTON. At any time has Mr. Papadopoulos been an agent for the CIA?

COLBY. He has not been an agent. He has been an official for the Greek government at various times, and in those periods from time to time we worked with him in his official capacity.

The persistent and widespread assumption by many critics of American policy towards Greece that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the military coup there has been given unexpected backing by one of the CIA's most experienced career spies.

He is William E. Colby, President Nixon's nominee to head the CIA. Colby denied during his Senate confirmation hearing last week that the agency actually engineered the 1967 coup.

But his subsequent admission that the agency had "worked with" the leading colonel in the military regime, George Papadopoulos, is being interpreted by knowledgeable observers as the first formal admission by a U.S. official of the extensive contacts the CIA had developed with Papadopoulos before the coup took place.

During his testimony, Colby promised to give the Senate Armed Services Committee further details in executive session. Further testimony has been scheduled for today, at

a closed hearing in which it is understood Colby will be asked about the CIA budget and other unresolved questions involving the agency's authority as well as the Greek question.

During last week's hearing, Colby also promised to discuss in secret the shadowy Forty Committee, the high-level agency, chaired by Henry A. Kissinger through which the President transmits authorization for clandestine CIA operations abroad.

Much of the relationship between the CIA and the Greek colonels has leaked out in bits and pieces in the years since the coup.

Papadopoulos, a former intelligence officer according to his official biography, is known to have been a key official in KYP, the Greek intelligence bureau, which during the pre-coup period reportedly got direct subsidies from CIA operatives in Athens.

The question of direct cash payments to Papadopoulos also was raised at Colby's hearing by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., acting Armed Services Committee chairman and the sole senator present at the session.

Colby, who claimed to have "researched" the question of any CIA-coup connection after a widely publicized news report in the London Observer repeating anew the charges of CIA complicity with the colonels, was unable to make a direct denial.

"I cannot answer that one, Mr. Chairman, for sure," Colby admitted. "I just do not know. I do not believe we did personally. I can say that we did not pay him personally, I am sure."

Taken with Colby's veiled admission of CIA contacts with Papadopoulos "from time to time . . . in his official capacity," that response is interpreted as tantamount to an open acknowledgement of CIA subsidies of the KYP.

In the view of one knowledgeable former CIA operative who has kept close tabs on the agency, Colby's testimony on this point clearly implies close and continuing cooperation between the CIA and Greek intelligence during the years before the coup.

The testimony accordingly gives further weight to the theory, never proved but firmly believed by many responsible critics of U.S. support of the Athens regime, that Washington fully expected—and tacitly encouraged—a right-wing royalist coup in the spring of 1967 to forestall the expected electoral victory of the mildly leftist Center Union party of George Papandreou.

According to this reading of the situation, the coup was expected to have been carried out, with support of King Constantine, by the Greek military establishment.

The theory further holds that Papadopoulos, through his intelligence contacts, got wind of the plan and staged a pre-emptive coup of his own with the backing of anti-royalist extreme right-wing colleagues in the Greek armed forces.

The little that is known about CIA operations in Athens before the coup supports this thesis, and Colby's recent admissions support it further.

The CIA station chief in Athens from 1962 to the end of 1967 was John M. Maury, now the agency's official in charge of congressional relations. In the recollection of Americans knowledgeable in the workings of the U.S. Embassy in Athens at the time, where Maury was listed as a first secretary, his main task was to keep up the close relations that existed between U.S. policy and The Royal palace.

The presence of Andreas Papandreou, the premier's son, in the government as the minister in charge of internal security affairs heightened U.S. displeasure with the first left-leaning government in Athens since the early 1950s. The younger Papandreou who has since become a vociferous exponent of the theory that the CIA engineered the 1967 coup, moved early on to cut off the direct CIA subsidy to the KYP.

It is an open secret that Washington firmly sided with the King in his politically debilitating struggle with the Papandreou government a struggle that early finally led to governmental paralysis and set the stage for the coup.

GREEK COLONELS, U.S. TOURISTS, AND THE 6TH FLEET (By John K. Cooley)

ATHENS.—This year, Americans will be nearly half of about 2 million tourists visiting Greece.

Most come to enjoy the traditional sites of antiquity like the Acropolis and the temples of Delphi; to sample Greece's clear skies and seas and the good cuisine and lighthearted music.

Vital as they are to Greece's booming economy, the American tourists and innumerable personal links between the 9 million Greeks and over a million people of Greek extraction in the United States, are only parts of the complex Greek-American relationship.

On June 1 a new phase of this relationship opened. George Papadopoulos, the former Greek artillery colonel and intelligence officer who has ruled since he and a group of fellow-conspirators seized power in April, 1967, deposed exiled King Constantine.

He ordered drafting of new constitutional amendments ensuring that he would remain at the head of an authoritarian republic for at least seven years more—all to be confirmed in a referendum July 29, in which abstention will be punishable crime.

One of the first things the Papadopoulos government said was that the new republic would be a "constitutional, presidential, Western-type democracy" (In Greek, *demokratia* means either democracy or republic, as one chooses).

The stress was on "Western." Mr. Papadopoulos's opponents and even some of his supporters instantly identified the phrase as a bid for American support; to sell the idea that parliamentary elections promised for 1974 actually would be the long-hoped-for return to parliamentary rule.

SYMPATHY AROUSED

There was some West European and American sympathy for ex-King Constantine and for exiled former Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, both of whom denounced the colonels' move as illegal.

Aware of this sympathy—U.S. Ambassador to Greece Henry J. Tasca described Mr. Karamanlis to U.S. congressmen as "a very able man" who "served his country very well" as prime minister from 1955 to 1963—the colonels made haste to implicate both King Constantine and Mr. Karamanlis as alleged leaders of the unsuccessful May 23 Greek Navy revolt.

Both denied the charge. Both let it be known they hoped the United States would realize the damage done to Greece's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and solicited U.S. and NATO help. It was not forthcoming.

Even the most casual visitor who talks politics in Greece today realize one fundamental fact: virtually all Greeks, from the Macedonian peasant to the sophisticated Athenian businessman, believe that the U.S. supports the colonels' regime 100 percent. Most are equally convinced that the U.S. put the regime in power.

Greeks universally believe that the U.S. supports the dictatorship in exchange for the considerable military advantages it enjoys in Greece: stationing of nearly 11,000 U.S. military personnel and dependents; use of Athenian military air base, adjoining Athens airport; military communications facilities, and, most recently, the home-porting of U.S. Sixth Fleet units in Athens, which has increased friction and criminal incidents, provoked mainly by U.S. personnel.

Last March, when Athens university students protested the government's refusal to let the students elect their own chosen council members or to make needed academic reforms, they were met by a huge turnout of the regime's military police, the ESA (students call it the "SS," comparing it with that formation in pre-1945 Nazi Germany).

When the ESA brutally attacked the students and arrested many, the student reaction, for the first time ever, was to give their demonstration an anti-American tone: "Americans Go Home" and "Yankees and Dictatorship, Out!" were some of their slogans.

AMERICANS TARGETED

Sabotage and terrorism by resistance groups—who have so far avoided almost any loss of life—are most often directed against American property or automobiles.

These students are too young to share their parents' bitter memories of the 1944-49 civil war, when American assistance rescued a Greece exhausted by World War II and the German occupation, or their parents' gratitude for that aid.

That assistance was worth about \$3.9 billion from 1946 to 1970. Grant aid stopped in 1962, as the Greek economy recovered through the reforms of former Prime Minister Karamanlis. But military assistance to Greece's armed forces, guardians of one of NATO's most strategic pieces of real estate, has totaled about \$1.8 billion and still continues.

The 160,000-man Greek armed forces deploy 11 divisions to guard 625 miles of frontier.

However, Mr. Papadopoulos's government, and most Greeks, no longer expect invasion by Slavic hordes from the north. The regime's opponents argue that the defense argument for U.S. support of the colonels is invalid, since, they say, Greeks have lost faith in the U.S. as a supporter of democracy, and the recent Greek naval mutiny showed that "unity of the armed forces" behind Mr. Papadopoulos was a myth.

DEFENSE ASSESSED

With perhaps 200 top Navy officers out of 18,000 naval personnel detained, and the Air Force and Army also under watch by security commissars, some foreign observers would agree with British Col. Gordon Waterhouse, once a liaison officer in wartime Greece: The Greek army, he told the British Parliament, "is no more use for purposes of external defense than the French or Italian armies were in 1940."

Early U.S. efforts to influence Mr. Papadopoulos to liberalize his regime after April, 1967, were mainly clumsy, off-again, on-again embargoes of heavy arms shipments. When King Constantine failed in his amateurish December, 1967, attempt to rally the armed forces and get rid of the colonels, most of the senior Greek officers with NATO experience or U.S. training, loyal to him, were retired or jailed.

Certain U.S. congressmen tried to graft restrictions on aid to Greece onto various U.S. foreign aid laws. Their most determined effort, the Hays Amendment of July, 1971, was overruled by President Nixon in the national security interest.

The colonels were accommodating when the U.S. needed special staging facilities for a naval and air buildup during the Jordan crisis of September, 1970. There followed a year when, despite congressional sniping, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and other Nixon administration leaders visited Greece, amid fanfares by the Athens regime.

Last January, Mr. Papadopoulos showed independence by renouncing all free U.S. military aid, \$9.7 million worth this year. Now Athens pays cash, or gets credit, for purchases like the 38 Phantom F-4's promised under terms less liberal than those given Israel, as France competes with the U.S.

for Mideast, Greek, and Turkish arms markets.

The question now is what, in practical terms, the U.S. could or should do?

The regime's opponents reply: "End moral support; stop ostentatious visits by your military brass; shut off the spare parts and military training pipelines."

U.S. officials operating in Greece reply that this would wreck NATO. "Besides," they add, "the colonels have proven they react brutally to outside pressure. U.S. ambassadors like John Peurifoy intervened clumsily in Greek affairs in the early 1950's. West German rescue of one of the regime's opponents two years ago, and Greek-language broadcasts of news unfavorable to the regime from Radio Cologne have not advanced freedom in Greece, and they have severely chilled Bonn-Athens relations."

OPPOSITION SILENCED

The same U.S. officials, however, recognize that the July 29 referendum is being prepared without any freedom for the opposition to express its views in print, broadcast, or public forum.

If some of the best political brains and talents continue to be excluded from Greek public life, the 1974 parliament, if it ever comes into being, may be only a tame body supporting a government like that of President Thieu in South Vietnam, they say. Neither will the referendum be a free choice, since the colonels indicate that even in the impossible case of a no vote, Mr. Papadopoulos will still be President for the next seven years and the King cannot return.

Despite an economic growth rate of nearly 11 percent, a recent inflation is reaching the same alarming proportions seen elsewhere in the West. Greeks grumble openly about the regime.

In October, only 14,000 university students will be accepted out of 55,000 applicants. Their seniors will return to class mindful of those wounded and detained, together with lawyers and professors who defended them, by the military police.

The armed forces, in the wake of the Navy troubles of May, are again subject to purges and inquisitions, raising the prospect of possible new rebellions.

Seen in this framework of domestic discontent, American action in Greece—or the far more likely eventuality of American inaction—is unlikely to be as crucial a factor as most Greeks think.

THE NEW ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, almost 28 years have passed since a beaten Japan surrendered totally to us in a ceremony aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* and in the presence of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and other leading heroes of the Far East phase of World War II.

The historic event came to my mind with even more meaning when I happened to read in *Time* magazine, in the last issue before our recent July 4 recess, this blunt remark by a Honolulu cab driver:

What the Japanese couldn't do during World War II, they are doing now with bags of money—taking over these islands.

The cabby, obviously one of that worldwide class of perceptive observers, was

referring to the exploding Japanese takeover of Hawaiian hotels, golf courses, stores, private estates, travel agencies and open acreage. Some \$250 million already has been invested by these people in the islands' tourist industry, *Time* says, and the figure keeps climbing. *Time* reports that the investment pattern, as much as its size, worries Hawaiians. If the current rate continues the Japanese will have control of this, the State's biggest business, within 5 years.

So who did win the war which ended in Japan's surrender almost 28 years ago? The air assault on Pearl Harbor eventually led to Japan's complete military disaster at our hands. But now, armed more effectively with devalued U.S. dollars made in their one-sided dealings in our market, the Japanese investment attack in Hawaii, as well as right here, is succeeding beyond belief. And we are doing nothing to combat it. We sprang to action when the bombers struck. We are sitting back while the Japanese businessmen attack.

I have said much about the Japanese investment penetration of our mainland industries. The jobs of workers in my Pennsylvania district right now are being threatened by a new \$18 million steel mill being constructed for a Japanese syndicate at Auburn, N.Y. Most every section of our vast land is finding oriental Marco Polos gathering up information for the purpose of buying or building plants by which they can enter the U.S. market and reap profits once enjoyed by American interests. How long, I ask, can we as a Congress and Government let this continue—this movement toward placing more and more of our workers in the hands of Japanese employers?

We had a slogan, as I remember, during World War II to the effect that we would "Remember Pearl Harbor," and we did so and in short time avenged fully the sneak attack made on our forces there. Little did any of us dream then that, within less than 28 years, an apathetic U.S. Government would permit a situation to develop whereby the businessmen of the Nation guilty on that "Day of Infamy," as Franklin Roosevelt described it, would end up owning a goodly number of the hotels, much of the beach front, many of the private estates, and acres and acres of the open land within sight of our Hawaiian bastion.

NEWSLETTER AND OPINION QUESTIONNAIRE TO WISCONSIN SIXTH DISTRICT

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I have sent a newsletter and questionnaire card to residents of Wisconsin's Sixth Congressional District. The text of my newsletter and opinion poll follow:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman BILL STEIGER)

Dear Friend:

Probably the most important part of this

newsletter is the opinion poll you will find enclosed. The questions are brief, and I hope you will take a few minutes to answer them. As soon as the responses are tabulated, I will report them to the House of Representatives and mail them to you in my next newsletter.

During recent weeks, while TV cameras concentrated on the Nixon-Brezhnev summit and on the Ervin Committee hearings in the Senate, the House has spent long days (and nights) working on legislation.

But, more than other matters before Congress, the grave misdeeds unfolding before the Ervin Committee call for comment. One thing must be said above all. It is emphatically untrue that "everybody does" the sort of things that former Nixon aides are admitting they have done. Elected officials everywhere are appalled.

When former Attorney General Kleindienst recently learned that one of his phone conversations had been tape-recorded by John Ehrlichman, a newsman asked for his reaction. Kleindienst told him sadly: "Words cannot express." That feeling, I think, is shared by most Americans.

No odious political act can be tolerated or dismissed. As the necessary search for the facts continues, it is heartening to know that the new chief domestic advisor to the President is former Wisconsin Congressman Melvin Laird. During the 16 years he served in the House, Mel Laird represented many of you who reside in Adams, Marquette and Waushara counties—now part of the 6th District.

As always, I pledge to do my utmost in representing you, and I hope you will contact me whenever you want to share your thoughts on legislation or matters relating to the federal government.

Best Wishes,

WILLIAM A. STEIGER,
Member of Congress.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION

Many small businessmen have told me they have trouble deciphering precise responsibilities under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Since 1971, when the safety law took effect, I've worked closely with employers and employees, trying to make the law effective in reducing on-the-job injuries, as well as to correct any unfair burden it might create for employers attempting to comply with new, complex standards.

OSHA consultation

As a result of our discussions, I have re-introduced a bill (H.R. 5996) to give small businesses a chance to obtain OSHA advice. The bill authorizes the Labor Department to agree to requests for on-site consultation and technical assistance (not inspection) from employers with 25 or fewer employees.

OSHA is the first serious effort in the deadly serious field of job safety. It is not surprising that its complicated requirements often cause misunderstanding. By advising employers how to comply with OSHA standards, employee and employer both should gain through safer, healthier work conditions.

When hearings were held on this bill last year, testimony overwhelmingly supported this approach, and the bill won strong bipartisan support. An end of the session logjam kept it from consideration on the House floor, but I anticipate affirmative action during the 93rd Congress.

Shoreline protection

Public beaches and landowners along Lake Michigan have long been plagued by problems of shore erosion. This year particularly, many homeowners in Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties incurred great expense in protecting themselves against lake water.

In hope of finding ways to prevent further damage and hardship, I have introduced: 1) a bill to allow the Army Corps of Engineers to design, construct, and share the cost of shoreline works protecting private and

public land; 2) a measure allowing shoreline property owners to deduct property losses due to erosion as casualty losses on their income tax; and 3) a five-year program to develop low-cost erosion control techniques for the Great Lakes. The House Public Works Committee has held hearings on the five-year program, and this may become part of the Rivers and Harbors Act later this summer.

"Help Yourself"—a brochure describing alternate methods of shore protection—has just been published by the Corps of Engineers. Written expressly for people near the Great Lakes, it is available free of cost from my Washington office.

Volunteer Army

Compulsory military service ended at midnight, June 30. The decision to allow the induction authority to expire reflects widespread optimism about the success of the all-volunteer armed services.

Every young man still must register during the 40 days before and 30 days after his 18th birthday. But none will be called for physical examination.

Creating a volunteer force is only the first step in streamlining the military. The current compensation system is awkward, outmoded, and far too costly. We can achieve significant savings by taking a few bold steps: changing the retirement system, holding down "grade creep," revising the pay schedule, using incentives provided in the Special Pay Act, and replacing some personnel with less expensive machinery. I am now developing these steps into a proposal to present during the Armed Services Committee hearings this year.

Capitol west front

Once again Congress may be on the verge of building an extension to the U.S. Capitol. I voted against extending the West Front, but we lost the House by 6 votes. The bill is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The West Front is the last remaining original wall of the Capitol. Everyone agrees it needs repair and restoration, but the House-passed bill would expand the Capitol by up to 290 new offices at a cost of \$58 million. If approved by the Senate, the extension may also distort the impressive architectural balance of the Capitol. To quote the late James McSheehy: "It has all the earmarks of an eyesore."

The farmer and the freeze

Although a few other issues receive more attention, the problem of greatest concern to most Americans is continued inflation. In the past two years we have experienced government controls imposed as an emergency solution to the problem. I consistently oppose wage and price controls because they merely mask the immediate inflationary symptoms while leaving untreated the underlying processes responsible.

One who is especially hurt by inflation is the family farmer. The recent price freeze only adds to his woes. A rural Greenleaf man writes: "Farmers were just getting back to the price level where they were 20 years ago. This is a credit economy where farmers have a \$70 billion farm credit debt which is to reach \$120 billion by 1980."

While food prices are the most visible inflationary sector of the economy, this is a problem we cannot correct by controls. A freeze does not increase farm productivity, it clearly does not increase the food supply on a grocer's shelves, and it does not (in the long run) bring down the cost of food.

The effect of a freeze is just the opposite. Due to a continuing rise in the cost of raw agricultural products, such as feed grains, which are exempt from the freeze, shortages in agricultural products may develop. Egg producers and dairy farmers are forced to sell, rather than feed, their laying hens and milking cows.

While I am encouraged that the President

expects an early end to the freeze (possibly by mid-month), I am disappointed a freeze was ever imposed. I hope Phase 4 will be less disruptive and that more attention will be given to developing a national policy to attack the basic inflation-generating forces in our economy.

NEW OFFICE IN MANITOWOC AND NEW OFFICE HOURS

To improve service to 6th District residents who live east of Lake Winnebago, I have opened a new office in downtown Manitowoc. It is located at 904 S. 8th St., and Fred Seefeldt, my home secretary, is there each Tuesday morning from 9 to 11:30.

Mr. Seefeldt works in Sheboygan on Tuesday afternoons, between 2 and 4:30, at the Sheboygan Post Office. He is in Fond du Lac on Wednesdays, from 2 to 4:30 p.m., at the Old Post Office Building in Fond du Lac.

Our office at the Oshkosh Post Office is staffed Monday through Friday by Mrs. Paul Fergot. Phones at all four district offices are covered by a 24-hour answering service every day of the week.

ACADEMY ADMISSIONS

The service academies this month admitted eight youths who had been nominated last year from the old 6th District. Admitted at the Naval Academy were: Michael R. Hamel, Kohler; Greg Koszalski, Menasha; Stuart Elwing, Campbellsport; Donald Link, Hubertus; and William Bratt, Mequon. At West Point are Peter E. Klein, Plymouth and Jack D. Regan, Kohler; and at the Merchant Marine Academy, Steven B. Batterman, Neenah.

I have heard from a number of students interested in competing for academy entrance in 1974. New application procedures will soon be mailed to those who have written. This year's deadline for applications will be November 30.

STEIGER OPINION POLL

Please check one box per question. One column is for men, the other for women.

1. Would you favor extending Daylight Savings Time to year-round basis?
2. Should Congress pass a law protecting the claimed right of newsmen not to reveal the identity of sources?
3. Which action do you favor on amnesty?
 - (a) granting amnesty to draft evaders in return for a period of alternative work.
 - (b) granting unconditional amnesty.
 - (c) no amnesty.
4. Which course do you favor on abortion?
 - (a) allowing the Supreme Court decision on abortion to stand.
 - (b) amending the Constitution to restore to the States the power to regulate abortion.
 - (c) amending the Constitution to prohibit abortion in all but extreme circumstances.

Now that postmarks no longer tell where a card was mailed, county-by-county tabulation of this poll is more difficult. Will you please help, by indicating your county?

EUGENE D. MORAN

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this Chamber the death of one of the finest sportsmen, conservationists, and protectors of fish and game that Massachusetts or any other State has ever seen.

Eugene D. Moran, wildlife manager for the western district of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, died suddenly last week at his Dalton, Mass., home in my First District. I mourn his passing both as a personal friend and as an outdoorsman.

Gene Moran grew up in a time and place that allowed a young boy to fish, hunt, and roam the outdoors with few intrusions. Luckier than most, Gene found what he loved at that early age and stayed with it all through his life.

His love of the outdoors, and the wild-life that inhabits it, was a passion that caused him to put in the extra work, to walk the extra mile, that makes the difference between doing a good job and a great job.

His death impoverishes his friends and his causes, just as his life enriched them. To his widow Sarah, his daughter and his four sons, I extend my deepest sympathy and, I am sure, the sympathies of all in this great Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, Eugene Moran's life and accomplishments deserve to be known and recognized by all who care about our environment and its creatures. I am including for the RECORD, articles on Mr. Moran from the Berkshire Eagle and the Springfield Union editions of July 19, 1973.

The articles follow:

[From the Berkshire Eagle, July 19, 1973]
GENE MORAN DIES AT AGE 62; STATE WILDLIFE MANAGER HERE

Eugene D. Moran, 62, western district wildlife manager here since 1956 for the state Division of Fisheries and Game, died last night after being stricken with a heart attack while mowing the lawn at his home, 30 Burr Drive, Dalton.

A native of Chicopee and graduate of Chicopee High School in 1929, Mr. Moran made a career of his boyhood interest in hunting and fishing and life in the outdoors. He was a graduate of the first wildlife courses given at the Stockbridge School, University of Massachusetts.

Joining the Division of Fisheries and Game, he worked on game farms and as an assistant fish culturist prior to 1942, when he enlisted in the Navy. His four-year service during World War II was spent mostly in the South Pacific.

CONSERVATION OFFICER

Following his discharge, Mr. Moran was in fish culture work until switching over to the Division of Law Enforcement in 1948 as a conservation officer. His first assignment was in the Southern Berkshire district, where he filled in for three months for the late John E. Buckley of Great Barrington, who was ill. He then was transferred to the Amherst district.

Mr. Moran was named wildlife manager for the central district in June 1955, as result of his standing on a Civil Service list. He had taken college courses in wildlife management and other subjects and received a law degree from Western New England College (formerly Northeastern), Springfield, in 1956.

He was named western district wildlife manager that fall, succeeding E. Michael "Bill" Pollack, who was promoted to chief game biologist.

As head of the western district, Mr. Moran had a staff of seven working out of headquarters on Hubbard Avenue. The district covers most of Western Massachusetts and a few towns on the other side of the Connecticut River.

The job of district wildlife personnel is not a clock-punching one. Although they report early, quitting time sometimes is late. Mr. Moran was in demand for night appearances at meetings of sportsmen's clubs, the county league of sportsmen's club and other groups. He frequently was called on to show movies on wildlife subjects to these and other groups.

Most recently he had worked with Leo M. Daly, western district fisheries manager, on

the kokanee salmon project at Onota Lake. He put in many night hours in this pursuit.

He taught wildlife course in the evening division at Berkshire Community College and also had a weekly program, "Berkshire Sportsman," on Channel 2.

A communicant of St. Agnes' Church, Dalton, Mr. Moran was a member of the Dalton Knights of Columbus and the Dalton Rod and Gun Club. He had lived in Dalton for the past 17 years.

SURVIVORS

He is survived by his wife, the former Sarah Scanlon, whom he married 27 years ago; a daughter, Joann of Dalton; four sons, Dennis P. of Clifton Park, N.Y., John M. of Falmouth, and Michael E. and Thomas H. Moran, both of Dalton; two brothers, John and William of Chicopee Falls, and a sister, Mrs. Anne Denis of Springfield.

Services will be Saturday from the Dery Funeral Home, Dalton, followed by a Liturgy of Christian Burial at St. Agnes' Church. Burial will be in Ashuelot Street Cemetery, Dalton.

Calling hours at the funeral home will be Friday from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to St. Agnes' Church.

[From the Springfield Union, July 19, 1973]
THE SPORTSMEN OUGHT TO KNOW THIS
(By Frank Sousa)

"Hey, Frank, I think the sportsmen ought to know this."

Western District Fish & Game manager Gene Moran always started his telephone calls to me this way.

For next to his family, the sportsmen came second. And that has to be pretty high priority on any man's rating scale.

From the day he could walk, Gene had a fishing pole in one hand, a slingshot in the other and a dog trailing along behind.

One of his first jobs was a good one. Good in the sense that it offered security. It was for \$15 a week in the Springfield Armory as a blacksmith. He put aside a couple bucks to send little brother Shin to a conservation course that was being offered.

But Shin told him, "You're the student, you go."

And Gene went. That was the start.

Next he signed up for the two-year wildlife course at the University of Massachusetts, leaving the security of the Armory to study to become "something that there weren't any openings for."

And sure enough, despite the fact the Division of Fish & Game had few or no persons on the staff who had majored in college in wildlife, there were no openings. Except as a laborer. He took it.

Eventually there was an opening for a Natural Resource officer. Gene, always a student, studied for it, and passed with flying colors.

Then the exam for manager of the Western Division came up and again he topped the list. Except politics entered the picture at this point. It appeared to be too high a post for a man who wasn't a politician's pansy.

The politicians soon discovered that soft-spoken Gene also had a hard nose.

Coming from a closely knit Irish family that shared the family white shirt, and having played hide and seek in the clouds while in an unarmed communications World War II with a predator Jap Zero . . . Gene knew there was a time to stand.

His victory was one for the sportsmen. For ever since it has been, I think the sportsmen ought to know this.

He took me under his wing when I first started writing this column. It was his way to look for the nobody neophyte.

When he became manager he still got into the field as often as possible.

He loved to bird hunt in areas hunters cried were hunted out. He used to say, "There's only one thing slower than me, and that's my old English setter, here."

It was the idea of being in the field. Corny, but true, being in the game was the thing.

He was hunting one day when he spotted a nice rack buck. He pointed out the trophy to an old gentleman nearby, who shot it.

Gene's answer when asked why he didn't take it himself—"I probably couldn't have hit it anyways." He probably was right.

Each time when he called with his "I think the sportsmen ought to know," and gave out the little bits of info he thought would help them, he'd then say, "How's Churchill?"

And why not. He considered himself Churchill's grandfather. For wasn't his old female Churchill's grandmother.

Gene and I were fast friends. Always will be. Despite this, his natural honesty always showed through. He'd say, "A lot of the guys in the Berkshires think you're even a better photographer than a writer."

What he was saying, without saying it, is that he not only did not understand my writings at times but that some of the guys in the Berkshires didn't understand it.

It takes a long time to understand some things. But Gene said he would stick with my writing until the day it made some sense.

It takes time. I learn a little each day. I finally am beginning to understand that after chasing that little whippersnapper Churchill for 13 years, that I've finally caught him. And now the old setter is the only thing in the field slower than me.

That's life. You enjoy it while you're young and happy. And then remember it to be old and happy.

Gene yesterday called brother Shin to ask how Dotty, Shin's wife, was.

Gene himself wasn't feeling all that good.

In fact just a short while after checking on how Dotty was, Gene died.

And I'm sure that Gene would say, "I think the sportsmen ought to know this."

After all, sportsmen came second, right behind family and that's pretty high priority on any man's rating scale.

PEACE WITH HONOR?

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the last several months I have periodically spoken out on the problem of political prisoners in South Vietnam. Despite the denials of President Thieu, it is quite evident that the South Vietnamese Government is presently holding at least 100,000 civilian prisoners in American constructed jails. The only crime these civilians have committed is peacefully opposing President Thieu's leadership. Yet they are subjected to torture that leaves large numbers of them physically deformed or incapacitated for life—many others die.

The mass media, the American people and the U.S. Government have all chosen to ignore the horrendous actions that are carried out under the orders of President Thieu.

Part of the responsibility for these crimes does, however, lie with the American people, and the U.S. Government. For none of the prisoners who are presently dying and enduring this torture would be there if it had not been for U.S. interference in the Vietnamese civil war. American money and blood built the prisons that are presently being used. American money still supports the Viet-

namese police, who are in charge of the prisons, and the prisoners themselves.

In an attempt to disguise its political repression the South Vietnamese Government is trying to reclassify many of the civilians as common criminals.

Unfortunately, many Americans do not believe that this torture, murder, and reclassification has been, and is now, taking place. Anthony Lewis, in a New York Times column notes, however, that documentation of these inhuman actions is widespread. The people of the United States, and the Congress, can no longer ignore what is happening in South Vietnam.

I would like to place in the RECORD the column by Mr. Lewis. It is well worth the attention of my colleagues.

The article follows:

PEACE WITH HONOR
(By Anthony Lewis)

LONDON, July 15.—"Torture during interrogation, or as a disciplinary measure within prisons, is no longer even motivated by a desire to gather 'intelligence' . . . torture is widely used not only as an instrument of intimidation but as an end in itself . . . in many instances torture has become no more or less than a matter of habit."

Those are some phrases—some of the milder ones—from a report recently issued by Amnesty International, the highly respected independent organization concerned with political prisoners around the world. The subject was the situation of the 100,000 or more civilians detained by the Saigon Government.

The report described in revolting detail what is done to human beings in the prisons and interrogation centers of South Vietnam; the use of electricity, beating, water, the crippling and death that result. It named victims and described cases in convincing detail. It called the situation, altogether, "one of the most serious cases of political repression in the world today."

The Amnesty report rated a few paragraphs in some serious British and American newspapers. Most of the mass media paid no attention at all. It was just some more of the familiar horror of Vietnam.

It is not surprising that people turn off the moral pain of Vietnam. There are limits to outrage, to tears. Tales of misery, however true, eventually weary the audience. People instinctively protect themselves from being incapacitated by despair.

But individual escape cannot end public responsibility. Mass injustice anywhere claims the concern of mankind, for it diminishes and threatens all of us. Nor can the cases of mistreatment of American war prisoners in North Vietnam excuse massive and continuing official terror in the South.

Can the stories be true? That is what some people in the West would ask, finding it difficult to face the horrors reported. But there is no escape that way. For the situation of political prisoners in South Vietnam has been seen and graphically described by a wide variety of observers: American Congressmen, correspondents, doctors and many others.

The leading British commercial television company, Granada, did a careful program on Saigon's political prisoners. Among others, it interviewed two American physiotherapists, Jane and David Barton, in a hospital in Quang Ngai.

"People come to the prisoner ward at the hospital often immediately after they've been tortured," Jane Barton said, because prison officials "prefer not to have a dead body at the interrogation center. . . . The torture that we see the results of most frequently is [attaching] electrical wires to

people's toes, or fingers, or sensitive parts of their bodies."

The Bartons had films and still photographs of some of the victims. Two were women who had been beaten on the head until their skulls fractured and they became paralyzed on one side of their bodies. One was a young girl, the other a 67-year-old woman.

Granada also showed 60-year-old Mrs. Ba Shau, who was blinded by lime thrown in her face by guards when she was held in the tiger cages on Con Son Island. Granada showed other freed prisoners from Con Son being treated by a former American Air Force doctor, John Champlain. Dr. Champlain described how various prisoners lost the use of their legs by being confined in the cages or shackled to their beds.

The Saigon Government of Nguyen Van Thieu is marvelously cynical in its discussion of these matters: It says that there are no "political prisoners" at all: Everyone in its jails is either a common criminal or a "Communist."

In fact, as everyone in South Vietnam knows, people are arrested for having sheet music of an antiwar song, for carrying rice at night, for any reason that strikes a police whim. Many are not tried but held indefinitely on suspicion. Just two weeks ago a union leader held without trial after a strike for higher wages was reported to have been tortured to death.

In evident embarrassment over its political prisoners, the Thieu Government has been reclassifying them as guilty of common crimes such as disturbing the peace—often again without trial, of course. And it has announced that it will turn over to the Vietcong, as "Communists," some of the best-known persons arrested because they opposed the war or Mr. Thieu. A neat solution.

It is especially wrong for the United States to avert its public eye from these realities. For the police system of South Vietnam is an American creation. The Central Intelligence Agency devised the Phoenix program to hunt out V.C. suspects, which began the official torture. William Colby, the new director of the C.I.A., testified that between 1968 and May, 1971, alone 20,587 suspects were killed.

More than \$14 million in American money is still available or budgeted for aid to the Saigon police and prisons. Rather than helping, the United States should be protesting police inhumanity in South Vietnam.

EMPHASIZE MORE FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today there is much in this country about how we should allocate the supply of gasoline, fuel, oil, and natural gas. Let us also, remember the fact that trends anticipate that energy demand will double in the next 10 years.

The emphasis in Congress should be on encouraging plans for increasing the available supply. A few years ago, America was self-sufficient with oil and gas; yet, today one-third of our oil and gas is imported.

Positive action requires incentives for more exploration, realistic prices in relation to current costs, environmental modification adjustments, and more emphasis

on development of oil and gas within the United States.

I was impressed with a factual and enlightening speech made by Frank Pitts. Frank Pitts is one of our leading independent oil men and understands oil and gas from the grassroots. Here are the key sections of the speech before the Rotary Club of Dallas last week where energy is put in proper perspective by Frank Pitts:

ENERGY SPEECH BY L. FRANK PITTS

The energy crisis is no illusion, it's real—it's going to be with us for quite a while—to live with it, and eventually overcome it, will require total dedication of our people—and a substantial investment—in patience as well as money.

Only 3 short years ago if I had stood here and prophesied that our capital city—Austin—and the third largest metropolitan area in our wonderful State, San Antonio, would be suffering because they did not have enough natural gas to operate their electric power plants.

The energy crisis is no illusion, it's real—Who would have believed it! Yet—today—the city officials there are asking people to up the temperature of their homes and offices from 72° to 82° and to minimize the use of lighting and power usage—thereby utilizing every device and opportunity possible to reduce the demand for natural gas.

Why has this come about? Why?—particularly in this State that has been so lavish in shipping tremendous volumes of this wonderful energy to aid and comfort millions of citizens in other States—hundreds, yes, even thousands of miles distant.

During the past several months we have seen some dramatic changes in attitudes by the citizen-consumer concerning his energy supplies.

In the past, our Nation has known nothing but fuel abundance. We now are suffering, to a limited extent thus far, the penalty for delay in exploration and drilling for oil and gas resulting in electric power brown-outs—empty fuel tanks, closed schools, stranded trucks and tractors, and factories with locked doors.

The basic fact is that our nation's appetite for fuel is enormous. America, with only 6% of the world's population, consumes 33% of the world's energy and the demand continues to grow.

The Nation's requirements for energy will about double between now and 1985.

NATURAL GAS IS SCARCE

Presently, our supply of natural gas is enough to last 12 years. Ten years ago, we had 20 years' supply.

In 1971, we had only 8 years' supply of oil compared with 10 years' supply in 1961. We are currently importing near 30% of our oil—most of it from the Tinder Box Area of the Middle East—and it is estimated that by 1985, we will be importing between 50% and 60%.

NUCLEAR POWER—WHERE IS IT?

Today, we have the equivalent of only ten plants of 1,000 megawatts each, in operation, and about 45 planned or under construction. On line schedules are being retarded by technical difficulties and environmental restraints.

Investment? Enormous capital inputs will be necessary to provide for our energy requirements. A plant producing 250 million cubic feet of gas daily may cost 250 to 300 million dollars—to meet our energy needs, the required capital outlay will probably reach a level of several hundreds of billions of dollars.

NEAR-TERM SHORTAGES—WE CAN NOT ESCAPE THEM

We may be able to relieve our near-term energy problems through appropriate gov-

ernment and industry action, but there is no realistic probability of a complete escape from them. This is true because of the long lead times—often five to eight years—required for the development of major new energy supplies.

Up until recently, we have heard about the great quantity of oil and gas that Texas and Louisiana could produce. Today, these two states are producing all of the oil and gas they can efficiently produce. Nothing is being held back from the consumer.

Increased oil and gas imports will provoke a large, deficit in the U.S. balance of trade. By the early 1980's, this could be in the \$20 to \$30 billion dollar range, compared to less than \$3 billion dollars.

Furthermore, these men are acutely aware of the damage to our international position from the outflow of dollars caused by the purchase of foreign oil.

The Middle East has 85% of oil reserves of western world outside U.S.A. and Canada; therefore, they can control the world energy market any way they wish—including shutting off the supply, if they so desire, or raising the price to whatever level suits their own self-interests. Today we are in stiff competition with Europe and Japan for Middle East's oil; it is definitely a seller's market.

The bureaucrats and politicians want a "whipping boy" for higher fuel prices and shortages and apparently their target is the oil companies. All the criticism the last few weeks and months hasn't found or produced one barrel of oil or one thousand cubic feet of gas. If they'd turn the spotlight on themselves instead of pointing an accusing finger at someone else, maybe conditions would change for the better.

ENERGY COSTS ARE BOUND TO RISE

We have seen the lowest price for energy that we will ever see in our lifetime. There is only one way for prices to go, and that is up.

WHAT CAUSED THE ENERGY CRISIS?

To explain what caused the energy crisis, here are some observations which may be helpful.

GASOLINE

Because gasoline supply probably affects more people, I will discuss it first.

Is there really a gasoline shortage? Yes, but not critical, we are not out of gasoline. There is enough for basic purposes. Refineries are producing more gasoline, but consumption has increased faster and has outstripped supply.

In the five-year period from 1962 to 1967, gasoline demand increased at a growth rate of 18 percent. In the next five years, demand spurted at a rate of 57 percent over the previous five-year rate. And thus far, this year, another 25-percent increase.

This is dramatic growth. Why? There are several reasons.

1. New car sales are at record highs.
2. People drive their cars more.
3. New cars, with pollution controls and safety devices mandated by Government, consume more gasoline.

NATURAL GAS

About 1954 the Federal Power Commission placed artificial prices on natural gas which have proven to be low, forcing natural gas into a non-competitive situation with other fuels.

Maintenance of this policy probably more than anything else, helped accelerate the drain on our energy reserves because:

First, the low price of natural gas caused people to use more.

Second, gas economics were insufficient to interest investors to search for new oil and gas sources.

THE ENVIRONMENTALIST HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENERGY CRISIS

Congress has passed needed legislation to protect our environment. But today, many

people are justifiably concerned that this issue is being escalated beyond reason.

First, the largest reserves of oil and gas discovered in our country in recent years are offshore and in Alaska.

Restrictions on offshore petroleum development have hindered production off California, in the Gulf of Mexico and offshore east coast.

The largest energy market in the world is along our east coast from Washington to Boston. The people in this area refuse to allow drilling offshore where there are two huge basins that have great potential. So far, no well has been drilled.

Second, opposition to the construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline has seriously delayed the ultimate delivery or North Slope oil to markets in the lower 48 States.

Third, restriction by major cities against sulphur emissions into the air have sharply curtailed the role of coal—the fuel in greatest supply in the U.S.—while further straining our oil and gas reserves. These restrictions also limit the kinds of crude oil that can be delivered and where they can be used.

Fourth, environmental considerations have made it increasingly difficult for oil companies to construct new refineries and terminals. And without increased refining capacity, no amount of available domestic or imported crude oil can alleviate our present energy problem.

Fifth, Federal automobile emission standards have increased gasoline consumption in new cars and required substantially more crude oil to produce the same amount of unleaded gasoline. Studies have shown that emission control devices on 1973 cars have reduced gasoline mileage by approximately 15 percent and this percentage will increase markedly—possibly as much as 25 percent by 1976—as these standards get tougher.

COAL

America is blessed with broadly scattered coal reserves and estimated to be sufficient to furnish our total basic energy needs.

With annual consumption of 600 million tons, we have proven reserves for some 200 years. In addition, all Western States hold vast quantities of oil-shale from which relatively high grade oil can be extracted at cost, competitive with the probable price of imported oil.

WHAT CAN GOVERNMENT DO?

First, we strike a better balance between environmental goals and energy requirements. The present strict air quality standards should be relaxed so that coal and heavy fuel oil can be substituted for heating oil and natural gas.

With coal reserves sufficient to last for hundreds of years, using this abundant resource in some of its traditional markets for electric power generation will help ease the drain on our oil and gas supplies. It will also free up natural gas or heating oil for home use.

Hold automobile emission standards roughly at their present levels.

Second, energy prices should be allowed to find their own competitive level in the marketplace. This would provide the necessary economic incentive to bring forth more exploration activities, more productive capacity and more refineries in this country. And incidentally, it may also serve to dampen demand.

Third, institute a coordinated national energy policy that spells out clearly our commitment to the development of new energy supplies. This policy must be coordinated at the Federal level so that we can avoid the duplication, delays and sometimes contradictory judgments affecting our business that presently result from having 64 agencies in Washington with some say in energy matters. The appointment of Colorado Governor John Love to head the new White House

energy office is an encouraging step in the direction of better coordination.

EXTENDING THE DÉTENTE

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, in January of this year I joined my colleague from Ohio (Mr. WHALEN) and nine other Republican Congressman in releasing a paper calling for a fresh look at our policies toward Cuba with the aim of lessening tensions in the Western Hemisphere.

It has been more than a year since President Nixon took the historic and highly commendable step of journeying to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to open our lines of communication with these two long-standing antagonists. Progress has been steady since that time and has focused most recently in the reciprocal trip to the United States by Mr. Brezhnev and the newly opened office of liaison with the People's Republic of China. This is surely a most propitious time to consider carefully extending the detente which the President is already building with Russia and China to include our small Communist neighbor, Cuba.

Following up on the subject matter of the paper we released 6 months ago, Mr. WHALEN wrote a challenging article for last Saturday's Washington Post discussing his personal views on the current Cuban situation. Whether or not we would support our Nation at once going as far as Mr. WHALEN suggests, his views are provocative and stimulating and I commend his remarks to the attention of my colleagues:

TIME FOR A NEW CUBA POLICY

(By CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.)

The recent Nixon-Brezhnev summit and the less visible OAS meetings now being held in Lima, Peru, raise logical questions about our Cuban policy, one of the last vestiges of our cold war posture. Although a low priority on the agenda, Cuba undoubtedly was discussed by President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev. In the Lima sessions delegates are considering "proposals to revamp the inter-American system." Within this change, Peruvian or Chilean representatives undoubtedly will offer a resolution permitting OAS member states to resume relations with Cuba (a similar motion, offered by Peru in 1972, lost by a 7-13-2 margin). At both of these forums of private and public diplomacy one can visualize the discomfort of the United States spokesmen in attempting to justify a Cuban policy which is clearly outdated and inconsistent with the international detente which the President himself, has so effectively fostered.

Although Brezhnev may not have pressed the Cuban issue with the President, there is reason to believe that the Russians are interested in a U.S.-Cuban rapprochement. This is strongly suggested by recent authoritative articles in the Soviet official press. These news reports stem, perhaps, from Russian frustration with the limited returns on their \$1.5 million per day investment in Cuba. Or perhaps they reflect a growing dis-

enchantment with Castro. Regardless of the Soviet's view of Cuba, one thing is clear: a reduction of the Soviet military presence on that island is in the best interests of the American nations. Further, a triangular U.S.-Cuba-Soviet dialogue could lead to positive negotiations on this issue.

At the Lima meeting, an extremely close tally on the Cuban issue is likely. Panama and Venezuela hold the key to the vote outcome. Although both of these countries have given strong indications that they plan to normalize relations with the Cuban government, whether they will do so in the context of the OAS is uncertain. Argentina is the latest entrant to the fold of those nations which have reestablished diplomatic relations with Cuba, joining Mexico, Peru, Chile, Guyana, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago.

This crumbling of the 1964 OAS ban, when member countries collectively severed commercial and diplomatic ties with Cuba, is unmistakable and irreversible. Cuba's subversive activities have lessened perceptibly in the hemisphere since Che Guevara's unsuccessful 1967 efforts in Bolivia. Thus, in the eyes of most Latin governments, Cuba no longer poses a serious threat to their existence. Furthermore, while there are those in the United States who minimize the "analogy of the Nixon approach to Peking," this rationale for a possible Washington policy shift is not lost on our neighbors to the south. As one of our diplomats recently noted, most Latin ministers and presidents say to themselves: "If the United States can switch on China, they can switch on Cuba." These Latin officials, therefore, no longer take seriously our anti-Cuban exhortations. Moreover, they have no desire to be embarrassed as were the Japanese with our China shock.

How long will it take for us to realize that our Cuban policy is nonproductive? My discussions with certain administration representatives lead me to believe that they are told not to think about a change in our Cuban doctrine. Rather, they apparently are being encouraged by their superiors to search for other dubious reasons to support our present hardline. The traditional justifications for preserving activities, the Soviet military presence, our present stance—Cuba's subversive and the "obligations" of the OAS ban—obviously are weakening in substance and are being de-emphasized by high officials. The charge that Castro is not interested in improving relations (in contrast to Mao Tse-tung's and Chou En-Lai's receptive attitudes when we opened relations with China) now is used increasingly to justify our intransigence.

Fidel Castro's May 1 speech did exude hostility to the United States. Yet his talk contained some interesting new twists. Castro indicated that: (1) Cuba is willing to cooperate with any Latin American nation, not just socialist countries; (2) Cuba would consider joining a regional organization whose membership did not include the United States; and (3) Guantanamo is not the "main thing." While one must admit that Castro's predictability is suspect, United States' officialdom, to avoid possible future embarrassment, should not ignore his latest comments.

Why are we so inflexible in terms of our Cuban policy? There are those who believe that the President is very sensitive to the Cuba matter. Some claim that the President's unfavorable impression of Castro, stemming from his 1959 private conference with the Cuban leader at the U.N. still lingers. Others maintain that the President is strongly influenced by his Cuban-American neighbors in Florida. Still another version has it that the President does not take kindly to the savage treatment accorded him in the Cuban press. Whatever the reason, I believe that the time is ripe for the President to come to grips with this nagging issue.

The most important reason for improving relations with Cuba lies in the unity of the inter-American system. A more relaxed politi-

cal atmosphere and improved hemispheric relations most assuredly will occur if a U.S.-Cuban détente is reached.

The Cuban issue has divided OAS member nations in recent years. Its discussion has dominated much of this organization's deliberations, thereby severely limiting its effectiveness. Defiance of the OAS ban by other Latin countries will further exacerbate hemispheric relations, accelerate the erosion of the OAS, and embarrass the United States and those nations which adhere to our intractable position. Thus, removal of this cancer is imperative.

Eliminating the Cuban issue not only will reduce tension among American states but will permit re-direction of hemispheric policy. It will enable the OAS to focus attention in more urgent priorities such as trade, economic development and regional integration. A significant contribution toward the realization of these objectives will occur if the United States conforms its Cuban attitudes to our new, pragmatic approach to China and Russia.

POSITION ON HEW BUDGET, REORGANIZATION OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND TITLE V, ESEA

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Martin W. Essex, Ohio Superintendent of Public Instruction, opposing the U.S. Office of Education's plans to proliferate its bureaucracy by establishing 10 regional offices nationwide.

It is a senseless plan, typical of what passes for thinking in the USOE and Dr. Essex's concern about the proposal is particularly noteworthy in view of his position as second vice president of the prestigious Council of Chief State School Officers.

The general education subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee, of which I am a member, held a hearing on the USOE regionalization proposal on June 26. I was attending the International Labor Organization's annual convention at the time.

I understand that the chief witnesses, Frank C. Carlucci, Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and John R. Ottina, Education Commissioner-designate, failed to make a case for the proposal and showed an ignorance of common education facts great enough to amaze those who have not previously caught the USOE spokesmen's act.

In addition, witnesses failed to reveal any support for regionalization outside their own office. By dint of searching cross-examination, my colleagues on the subcommittee, Representatives JOHN BRADEMAs of Indiana and WILLIAM D. FORD of Michigan, demonstrated the continuing efforts of HEW and the USOE to subvert the expressed intent of Congress and to interpret specific Federal laws to suit their own purposes.

Another serious charge was that the USOE has failed miserably as an advocate of educational improvement. The same charge has been made by chief State school officers and other education groups.

In passing, I appreciate Mr. BRADEMAs'

asking the witnesses questions prepared in my behalf by my staff.

My views on regionalization—or decentralization as Carlucci calls it—on extending title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the recently approved HEW appropriations are explained in my response to Dr. Essex's letter and I ask leave to include both below.

Byron W. Hansford, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State school officers, wrote Hon. DANIEL J. FLOOD, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HEW, to express his council's deep concern about regionalization.

The council's quarterly, Stateline, reports:

This "additional layer of federal bureaucracy at the regional level," said Hansford, "will interfere with state and local decision-making."

Citing already existing confusion in USOE coordination of Title I, ESEA, over comparability, regulation, audit exceptions, contract irregularities and backdating, the CCSO executive declared that more delegation of authority to regional offices will "further retard the development of consistent policies."

Hansford also objected to "unsolicited propagandizing" by HEW Regional Commissioners during meetings held around the country to discuss the Administration's education special revenue sharing plans.

HEW's practice of not letting the left hand know what the right hand is doing is illustrated by the fact that in early June, Ottina wrote chief State school officers that there was little likelihood that education revenue sharing, dressed up as the Better Schools Act, would pass. Yet Ottina and his staff continued to travel nationwide complete with confusing charts, to push for support for the act. At the June 26 hearing Ottina and Carlucci also urged passage of the act Ottina only days before had said was dead for all intents and purposes. Representative BRADEMAs remarked that Ottina's efforts might be more profitably spent elsewhere.

The next day, Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was telling the annual meeting of the Education Commission of the States that the act was alive and well.

I include the following:

STATE OF OHIO,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Columbus, Ohio, May 30, 1973.

Hon. JOHN M. ASHBROOK,
U.S. Representative, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: The current Secretary of HEW, the Honorable Caspar Weinberger, has been adamant in his determination to assign Office of Education personnel to 10 regional offices. This concept has met with general disappointment for several reasons. Prior experiences confirm that another layer of bureaucracy would add delay and confusion to the federal programs in education.

Secondly, experiences confirm that such personnel would be required to make varied judgments or obtain interpretations from Washington.

Thirdly, the propensity to engage in local school management by regional office personnel would create a duality which would be time-consuming and disruptive; in this context, present procedures have reached a state of maturity which has attained an efficient operation. The heritage of state

management of education would be subjected to potential federal direction; the states have been cautious in their efforts to maintain local control of schools. This heritage has been a vital factor in the perpetuity of the Republic.

Fourthly, ultimately more personnel would be required in the education section of the 10 regional offices and the additional personnel would offer little hope for a more efficient and effective operation of schools.

Fifthly, the Congress has not approved this concept. It should be subjected to evaluation before being placed in operation.

The continuous reorganization of the Office of Education has been most unfortunate. Each new commissioner or HEW secretary engages in a drastic redesign and shuffling of personnel. The time is long overdue for a semblance of stability and continuity. The deployment of manpower to the 10 regional offices would generate further unnecessary confusion. The Deputy Commissioners for education in the Chicago office have moved in and out in revolution-door fashion. Fortunately, the states have few relationships with them, but the continuous change generates a waste of time because each wants to become acquainted but has very few reasons for such acquaintance. The more appropriate action would be to eliminate the assistant commissioners in the regional offices. Their limited higher education functions could be served by other persons.

As you know, I rarely communicate with the Congress, but this proposal is of such lack of merit that I feel impelled to bring its elements to your attention.

Your consideration will be appreciated.

Cordial regards,

MARTIN W. ESSEX,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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

Dr. MARTIN W. ESSEX,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Ohio, Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR MARTIN: Many thanks for your May 30 letter explaining your opposition to the U.S. Office of Education's plans to establish 10 regional offices nationwide.

I oppose the idea and will vote against it. My staff advises that if the June 26 hearing of the general education subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee is any guide, neither the subcommittee nor the Congress will accept the idea. My colleagues on the committee, Representatives John Brademas of Indiana and William D. Ford of Michigan, treated Frank C. Carlucci, under secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and John R. Ottina, education commissioner-designate, who testified for regionalization, to withering criticism of regionalization; the Better Schools Act; failing to be advocates for education; ignoring federal law; interpreting federal statutes to suit their own purposes and thereby willfully, persistently ignoring the expressed intent of Congress.

That is quite a statement of charges against those entrusted by the President to lead the fight for educational improvement.

I have asked Ottina to provide details on the growth of his office during the past few fiscal years and to react to the poll of Phi Delta Kappa members reported in the May *Kappan* in which fraternity members rejected the notion that regional education research and development centers and laboratories have benefited children during the facilities' seven years of operation.

If so specific and comparatively easy an office to control is of little benefit to youngsters, of what use is another bureaucratic

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administrative layer that will allow the USOE to whip-saw school officials between a regional office and headquarters in Washington? The USOE's history is replete with such action. Its history is one of needless proliferation of personnel, offices, papers, programs, and a profligate waste of tax money, without materially increasing what pupils know.

I will keep you advised of the commissioner-designate's response to my inquiries.

I also understand that you and other chief state school officers were concerned that Title V of the ESEA, providing about \$38 million for improving state departments of education would not be continued. As you probably are aware, the House accepted the Appropriations Committee's recommendation that the program and the funds be continued and I believe the Senate will agree.

After considerable thought and with some reservations, I believe Title V merited my "yes" vote.

The USOE evaluations of Title V programs—for what they are worth—are mixed. My personal observation from your department's activities and those in other states is that many state departments of education have used the money wisely to benefit pupils.

Programs have been upgraded through employment of specialists that would have been unavailable without Title V funds. Management capability has improved and many states are developing accountability models.

All this may improve education. On the other hand, I understand that Title V funds also have been used for many ill-conceived projects that are products of fuzzy thinking. Some have been similar to so-called "innovative" programs under Title III of ESEA that have caused great concern throughout the United States because of their attempts to propagandize children in the socialist ethic.

My favorable vote for Title V is given with the understanding that I will expose every Title V and Title III program inimical to our nation's democratic heritage.

While I was out of the country attending the International Labor Organization's annual conference on behalf of the House Labor subcommittee, the fiscal 1974 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare came to a vote.

I would have voted against the HEW appropriations for several reasons. Few, if any of the programs have accomplished the lofty goals set for them by any valid criteria. The requested amounts of money are too high. Many of the programs are not within the purview of a federal government. It is time to stop raising false hopes among the poor and others that the road to personal and social salvation lies through Washington.

Critics will carp about my alleged insensitivity to school children. People in education use the plea, "It's for the children," as a license to throw good money after bad and to destroy minds.

My vote against funding programs that have failed to prove their worth by any rational means, or by the usually irrational means offered by "educators," is precisely because of my sensitivity to children.

I appreciated your information letter on regionalization. I hope that you will continue to keep me posted on such problems. Be assured that I continue to be most concerned about the education of children and that I will do all I can to see that it is improved. Please feel free to use this letter as you see fit.

Kindest personal regards,

JOHN M. ASHBROOK,
Representative to Congress,
17th District.

HEROIC SERVICE BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

HON. PETER N. KYROS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago in Gardiner, Maine, there occurred an incidence of heroic bravery which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues. Early on a Saturday morning, on July 7, Patrolman Kenneth N. Douglas, of the Gardiner Police Department, responded to a fire alarm. Upon arrival at the scene, he was alerted by a young neighborhood paperboy, Elmer Maschino, that there was an occupant trapped in the building. Patrolman Douglas attempted to arouse the occupant by gunshot, but when this failed, he entered the building at great personal risk, aroused the occupant, and led him to safety.

The city of Gardiner has seen fit to recognize both Patrolman Douglas and young Elmer Maschino for their alertness and bravery by official resolution of commendation. I take pride in calling these resolutions to the attention of my colleagues:

RESOLUTION NO. 73-29: A RESOLUTION COMMENDING POLICE OFFICER KENNETH N. DOUGLAS

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Gardiner, Maine:

Whereas, Patrolman Kenneth N. Douglas of the City of Gardiner Police Department while on patrol duty in the police cruiser at 4:10 a.m., Saturday morning, July 7, 1973, responded to a police radio call to proceed at once to a reported fire at Harrison Avenue, and upon arrival at the scene was informed by a neighborhood paperboy that there was a man in the upstairs apartment of the burning building, and

Whereas, Patrolman Douglas immediately fired three shots beneath the bedroom window in an effort to arouse the occupant, which action proved unsuccessful, and

Whereas, Patrolman Douglas climbed up the back stairs to the apartment and saw that all was aflamed inside and still could see a closed door at the far end of the kitchen, and

Whereas, Patrolman Douglas unhesitatingly entered the apartment at great personal risk to kick open the bedroom door, and

Whereas, after leaving the apartment for a breath of air, again, re-entered the flaming apartment at even greater personal risk and successfully aroused the occupant and led him to safety,

Therefore, be it resolved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Gardiner, Maine that Patrolman Kenneth N. Douglas of the City of Gardiner Police Department be commended for his heroic action above and beyond the call of duty at great risk of his personal life and successfully rescued David Flannery from the burning building, and

That it be further resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be given to Kenneth N. Douglas, and

Be it further resolved that the Commissioner of Public Safety forward copies of this Resolution to the Governor of the State of Maine and various public safety organi-

zations so that this heroic action can be given appropriate recognition.

RESOLUTION No. 73-30: A RESOLUTION COMMENDING NEWSPAPER BOY ELMER MASCHINO

Be it resolved by the City Council of the city of Gardiner, Maine:

Whereas, Elmer Maschino, the neighborhood paperboy while on his route during the early morning hours on Saturday, July 7, 1973, alerted Police Officer Kenneth N. Douglas, who was responding to an alarm, that there was an occupant trapped in the burning apartment house located at 17 Harrison Avenue, and

Whereas, this prompt action on the part of Elmer Maschino resulted in the saving of the life of David Flannery,

Therefore be it resolved by the mayor and City Council of the City of Gardiner, Maine that Elmer Maschino be commended for his alert action in saving a life, and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be given to Elmer Maschino, and

Be it further resolved that the Commissioner of Public Safety forward copies of this Resolution to the Governor of the State of Maine, the Daily Kennebec Journal and various safety organizations in order that this action can be given appropriate recognition.

REPRESENTATIVE LENT ADDRESSES GRADUATES ON WATERGATE

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, in the past several months, the main topic of conversation in this country has been the "Watergate affair," and my constituents in the Fourth District of New York have been no exception to this trend. Last month, I had the privilege of serving as commencement speaker at exercises for 900 graduates of New York Institute of Technology in Old Westbury, N.Y. My topic was Watergate, its effects on the American political system, and what might be done to see that no more "Watergates" occur in the future. So that my constituents and my colleagues might see my remarks, I include them in the Record at this point:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE NORMAN F. LENT

Graduating seniors, Dr. Schure, Dr. Karr, Members of the Board of Trustees, faculty, parents and friends—I appreciate the opportunity to share this occasion with you today, and I might just add that it's a personal honor for me, as a public official and as a politician, to have been invited to fly up from our Nation's Capital to deliver your commencement address.

I'll venture to say that, despite Dr. Shure's glowing introduction, most of you out there have never laid eyes on me until today.

I'm not one of the stars of the Watergate Television Show.

I haven't been subpoenaed, indicted or granted immunity.

As a matter of fact, my telephone isn't even being bugged.

I stand here today, one of four U.S. Representatives from Nassau County, as living testimony to the fact that our system of government is still alive and well; to assure you

that back in Washington, D.C., our Congress and government are still functioning as usual, despite the stories that headline our daily newspapers.

Nonetheless, it is a fact of life that this, your day of graduation, your commencement, comes at a time when our entire National way of doing things is under serious question. It comes at a time when our government has been shaken by scandal—when our economy must be shored up by government controls—when we are struggling to check pollution of the air we breathe and the water we drink. It comes at a time when we're standing eyeball to eyeball with a world-wide energy crisis—when, in some quarters, our entire well-being as a Nation is in doubt.

Now I realize that current events and recent headlines are not usually the stuff of commencement speakers. They usually deal in vast themes and classic thought—in Plato and Aristotle and that crowd. But in preparing my remarks for this morning, I thought to ignore our current situation would only be to turn our backs on reality.

In the view of some of our Nation's detractors, the current Watergate controversy has proven the foundations of our system are shaky and our political processes corrupt.

These are the people who have lost faith in our Nation's future.

They say we're incapable of coping with the issues of inflation, war and peace; foreign trade; and tax reform.

They're saying we're choking ourselves because we just can't solve our pollution problems.

They say we're living a bumper-to-bumper existence because we can't unsnarl our transportation difficulties or control the growth of our population.

They say we're fouling up everything we touch and their vocabularies contain generous doses of "can'ts," "won'ts," "shouldn'ts," "don'ts," and "nevers."

Most ominous of all, however, they say that your faith—the ability of young people to believe in the system and to confide and work within it—has been deeply wounded, and they say the scar may never heal.

Now, I would be the first to concede that many of their points, as far as they go, are valid. We do face many problems. We're all cognizant of the fact that more needs to be done in many areas.

And yet, it seems to me the problems of 1973 are no more unique or difficult than the great problems we faced in the past. And our current crisis, distasteful as it is, pales into insignificance where compared with the great crises of our past.

A Nation that survived the dark days of Valley Forge, the burning of the Capitol in 1814, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the Great Depression, Pearl Harbor, an unpopular Vietnam war—that Nation should certainly be able to take in stride the discovery of serious misconduct and corruption on the part of a few men who abused their power and violated their trust.

That should not condemn our system. I sincerely believe that our institutional strength remains sound even if our faith in some individual office holders does not.

After all, it will be "The system"—not in a vindictive nor vengeful way, but in pursuit of full justice—that will have discovered and judged and punished those who contemptuously tried to go around it.

It will be "The system" that will have ferreted out the guilty, protected the innocent and restored the confidence of those who may have come to doubt it.

In the process, I believe "The system" will have restored and strengthened itself. It will have reasserted its claim on our loyalty, its claim on our trust.

And, as always, we will be the winners.

But our system, ladies and gentlemen, does not owe its strength and durability to the prophets of doom and the naysayers. It owes its strength to the doers. And this, I think, is where you come in.

Until the last year or two, our youth, while serving as a tremendous force employing its zeal and idealism, too often spun its collective wheels because those qualities were seldom tempered by a sense of practicality.

I think that if you'll examine yourselves on this important day, you'll find that you are virtually the first generation of college graduates to be blessed with both a healthy skepticism and the tools and abilities to do something about those things that have rightfully troubled you.

You've grown up in one of the most turbulent periods of our country's history and you've seen, first hand, the massive problems we face.

But, most importantly, you've spent four years not just learning the theory of why we might be experiencing these problems, but you've spent them learning how to take on and beat the problems.

And so the unique period in which you've grown up, combined with your fine educational training here at New York Tech, gives you an advantage I suspect many of your parents and people our age wish we had—the ability to look at the world realistically, without benefit of either rose-colored glasses or tears of despair. The ability, in short, to cut through the veil of life and see that, while very few things are perfect, even fewer problems are insoluble.

And I think if you can carry this viewpoint with you into your individual pursuits, you just can't help but make a very convincing favorable impression on our way of life.

You are, whether or not you yet want to be, the first generation of graduates to possess the near ideal mix of education, technical training, enthusiasm and a sense of realism to allow most of you to move into your post-graduate years as journeymen rather than having to spend your entire twenties as apprentices.

At this point, I hope you'll allow me to impart just two or three concluding suggestions:

First of all, get involved in your communities. Join your local civic groups and political parties—make your voice heard; yes, write your Congressman, and chisel away at the things that irk you. Give everything you encounter the once-over—but when you've sized things up, respond in the positive way we know you can, rather than join the negative chorus. *Be the doers, not the doubters.*

I say this, ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, because many of the problems we witness today are plainly due to a lack of citizen involvement.

Secondly, in the exercise of your healthy skepticism, do not lose your grip on optimism. Have the faith in our Nation and its system that has sustained your parents and your teachers and their forebears for almost 200 years. And do not fail to appreciate their accomplishments and the heritage they are passing on to you.

Let us remember that since the records of man have been kept, most people were poor and only a few were comfortable.

Today in America, most people are comfortable and only the few are poor.

Let us remember that, as significant as this day may be to you, it is made even more significant by the fact that we meet here in freedom and peace.

And for that alone, we owe a lifetime of doing, not doubting.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to be with you today, and the best of luck to all of you.

SUPPORT FOR MASS TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, the 1973-74 issue of the National Governor's Conference Policy Positions contains a significant statement of opinion by the Governors on the subject of Urban Public Transportation.

As chairman of the Urban Mass Transportation Subcommittee and sponsor of H.R. 6452, to provide operating assistance to the Nation's mass transit systems, I am pleased that the Governors' conference is lending its valuable support to the concept of Federal operating subsidies for mass transit.

If we are to overcome the pollution and congestion of our urban areas and alleviate the energy crisis, the Federal Government must assume a partnership role with States and localities in providing adequate financial support for mass transit.

The Governors' conference statement follows:

URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

States are employing broad and varied tools to aid public transportation systems. Every State has exercised its authority to form areawide public transit districts, and to grant them taxing authority and bonding powers. Several States are now providing direct capital grants for the construction of mass transit facilities. States are involved in providing operating subsidies, and States have used their powers of taxation and tax exemption to stimulate the development of transit service.

State action is a must because of the nature of mass transit problems. The State has the responsibility to give each urban region the assistance it requires, but also a responsibility to coordinate among the individual units in that region. The State can usually help resolve conflicts between city and suburban political subdivisions.

Many States have found that they are required to expend greater amounts of monies to assist local governments as they develop their capital transit programs. A large portion of these state dollars are in the form of operating subsidies to maintain a minimum level of service. The National Governors' Conference supports the necessary congressional action to assist the Nation's faltering public transit agencies through federal grants for operating subsidies. The distribution of these monies would be based on population, revenue, passenger and vehicle mileage traveled, with respect to a particular shared effort in responding to the needs of the traveling public within these urban centers.

The development of adequate, modern systems of urban mass transit is essential to the continued life of the urban areas within our States. To accomplish this purpose, the National Governors' Conference urges the following action:

A. Adequate funding of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1970 to meet the needs of both the large urban areas requiring subway or rail transit systems, and the growing urban areas requiring bus transportation facilities.

B. To achieve meaningful input, each State must be involved in all mass transit planning endeavors at the most preliminary stage. The assurance of proper implementation of these transit plans would require that the

federal assistance program be channeled through appropriate state agencies. To receive approval, applications for assistance under this Act should be consistent with the existing statewide and regional comprehensive transportation plan. As the States broaden their role in the public transportation program, they should make available at the request of the local unit of government, both technical and financial assistance in developing transit programs. In providing this assistance, States wishing to broaden their involvement in public transportation should develop a full-time transit staff, and provide a substantial amount of the local share for approved mass transportation grant projects. To assist the States in establishing technical assistance programs and expertise, funds for technical assistance should be made available for UMTA. Each State would then make this assistance available to the smaller units of local government. Establishment of this level of state involvement would eliminate many of the inter-governmental relations issues presently existing.

C. The Governor or his designee should have authority to set priorities for the funding of public transportation projects within the State, and these priorities should be honored by the Federal Department of Transportation.

D. The Congress should act to exempt public and private transit systems from the federal gasoline tax, thereby providing these systems with a form of badly needed financial relief that has already been provided at the state level in several cases.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND THE AGENCY SHOP

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, American education is the subject of a concerted campaign by organized labor to force teachers throughout the country into labor unions. At the present time, competition between the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers is taking place in many school districts.

Discussing the current moves toward forced unionization Solveig Eggerz, writing in the April 5 issue of Roll Call, notes that:

A goal of the National Education Association is to totally control the education establishment by forcing teachers to pay union dues, a coercive act which would make a teaching fee a condition of employment. This knocks down previously guaranteed teacher tenure. In 19 states teachers are protected by right-to-work laws, but Wisconsin and Hawaii have already authorized compulsory unionism.

To underscore this trend, Catherine Barrett, president of the NEA, does not hesitate to declare her goal quite openly. She recently stated that:

I believe we have arrived as professionals. We are the biggest potential striking force in the country and we are determined to control the direction of education.

Miss Eggerz writes:

The key issue in recent strikes in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and New York, was the demand by union bosses for a compulsory agency shop. The victims are the children, who miss weeks of school, and

teachers, who wish to remain outside the local union.

The challenge to academic freedom inherent in the forced unionization of teachers was the subject of a recent talk by Dr. Russell Kirk, the distinguished author, academician, and editor of the University Bookman, before the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Right-to-Work Committee in Washington, D.C. on May 11, 1973.

Dr. Kirk declared that:

Even the right to intellectual work is insecure nowadays. What we call "academic freedom" is, in essence, a protection of the right-to-work with one's mind. The doctrine of academic freedom maintains that the teacher and the scholar should be reasonably free to teach and pursue the truth. Sometimes the truth is unpopular; therefore we endeavor to secure teacher and scholar against arbitrary interference with their work . . . just now one of the chief perils to academic freedom is the device called the "agency shop."

Dr. Kirk notes:

The agency shop requires that all persons employed in a certain concern . . . must submit to the bargaining authority of some association, commonly called a union.

Dr. Kirk states:

The teacher who is forced into such a union against his will, or is forced to pay a fee to it has lost something: his freedom of choice. And if his continued employment becomes dependent upon the will of some union, he may find it necessary to conform his lectures and his writing to views approved by that union—of which he may not even be a member. If the masters of that union hold strong ideological views of one sort or another, the professor may find it necessary to be intellectually servile.

At a time when we are more and more concerned with the freedom of the individual it is difficult to believe that we stand on the brink of forced unionization in the field of education.

I wish to share with my colleagues Dr. Kirk's thoughtful analysis of this problem, and insert his talk into the RECORD at this time:

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND THE AGENCY SHOP

(By Russell Kirk)

It is an honor to address defenders of the right to work. "The only true freedom is freedom to work," Irving Babbitt wrote half a century ago. All other rights depend upon the right to work, Babbitt argued; for if we are prevented from doing our work, life scarcely is worth living; indeed, we may not survive. We must find our happiness in work, or not at all, said Babbitt. With Aristotle, he held that the highest form of work is the work of the intellect.

I am concerned today with the challenging work of the intellect, the most rewarding of all kinds of work. My principal point is this: even the right to intellectual work is insecure nowadays. What we call "academic freedom" is, in essence, a protection of the right to work one's mind. The doctrine of academic freedom maintains that the teacher and the scholar should be reasonably free to teach and pursue the truth. Sometimes the truth is unpopular; therefore we endeavor to secure teacher and scholar against arbitrary interference with their work. In theory, the "professor" is a person who strongly professes his belief in certain truths. Unless he is reasonably free to pursue and expound those truths, he cannot accomplish his work. Thus academic freedom is a natural right: I mean that it arises from the nature of intellectual labor.

From time to time, academic freedom confronts danger in one quarter or another. Just now, one of the chief perils to academic freedom is the device called the "agency shop." As I hardly need tell those present here, the agency shop requires that all persons employed in a certain concern, or perhaps in a large industry, must submit to the bargaining authority of some association, commonly called a union. And to that association or union, all persons so employed must pay a fee, or dues, whether or not they are members of that union, and whether or not they wish to have that union, or any other body, represent them in collective bargaining.

Now how can the agency shop be a peril to academic freedom? Cannot the professor or teacher merely continue to teach and to research as he always had done, after paying to some union a tribute called a fee, or dues? Has the professor lost anything except a little of his salary?

Yes, he has lost something: his freedom of choice. And if his continued employment becomes dependent upon the will of some union, he may find it necessary to conform his lectures and his writing to views approved by that union—of which he may not even be a member. If the masters of that union hold strong ideological views of one sort or another, the professor may find it necessary to be intellectually servile—or else to take up some other line of work, if he can. In his moving book *The Captive Mind*, the Polish exile Czeslaw Milosz describes just how servile men of intellect may become, when their society falls under the domination of ideologues and their advancement or survival depends upon conformity to ideology.

A good many American professors and teachers already are aware of the danger to their profession and their freedom of mind. In January, I addressed the annual convention of the scholars who have formed University Professors for Academic Order (a name which may be changed, at my suggestion, to University Professors for Academic Order and Freedom). The UPAO, at that meeting, adopted a resolution which expresses their resistance to pressures from both government and teachers' unions—pressures which reduce academic order and academic freedom.

In this resolution, the members of UPAO distinguished between a voluntary association of faculty members, which can protect academic freedom, and involuntary membership in, or submission to, a nonprofessional organization which reduces the academic freedom of those whom it professes to represent. The members of UPAO resent such governmental activities as the "Affirmative Action" program, which would establish in colleges and universities, as elsewhere, employment quotas founded upon ethnic and sexual differences. They resent equally the threat that they may be compelled to subordinate their own interests and convictions to some involuntary union—thrust upon them, perhaps, by the action of government, which grants special privileges to the officers of such unions.

The members of UPAO, and professors and teachers generally, have reason for misgiving. During the past decade, we have seen the swift unionizing of millions of public employees—often compulsory unionization, with political power at its back. To require any public employees to join some union against their will, or to pay fees to such a union that may be spent for purposes opposed to the interests and convictions of those who pay the money, is very dangerous public policy. By its nature, government is a monopoly. In any community nowadays, ordinarily, there exists but one police force, one fire department, one department of sanitation, one post office system (autonomous corporation though it nominally is), one apparatus for the collection of revenue and the disbursing of public funds. If the people em-

ployed in such a monopoly are subject to the will of officers in a union, in some emergency the authority of government might be defied successfully by the men who dominate the union. Then even the most essential public services, including the ordinary enforcement of law and keeping of the peace, would depend upon the mood and the ambitions of people controlling the union. The real government might be the union itself.

So compulsory unionization of public employees is a more alarming matter than compulsory unionization of employees in commerce or industry. Some degree of competition still prevails almost everywhere in the "private sector," and so a strike in commerce and industry may be endured; after a fashion, ordinary life proceeds. But if vital public services are afflicted by a strike, the civil social order is disrupted—or worse. Therefore the federal government, and most state governments, have refrained from giving to unions the power to control public employees against their wishes, even though such power is possessed by unions in the "private sector."

This is true of public instruction. The vast majority of college and university students are enrolled in institutions supported by public funds; an even vaster majority of elementary and secondary pupils attend public schools. If effectual control of the educational apparatus were to pass from the hands of public trustees and administrators to the hands of union leaders, then eventually what is taught in the system of public instruction, and what persons are employed to do the teaching, would be determined by union organizations not subject to ordinary political processes. Under such circumstances, the educational system would cease to be genuinely public, and its policies would be those of a kind of union elite. This surely would result in great increase of costs, for the beneficiaries of expenditure would control the expenditure. More important, this would result in intellectual servility, all too probably.

For the national teachers' union, whether the National Education Association or the American Federation of Teachers, and their state and local affiliates, have ceased to be professional associations of the sort approved by University Professors for Academic Order—if, indeed, they ever were. Their concern nowadays is not for the improvement of public instruction, really, but with power and money for their own union organizations. Worse still, these teachers' unions have a discernible ideological bent, hostile toward genuine learning and toward genuine academic freedom.

The ideological bias of the teachers' unions has been most perceptible in California and Michigan, probably; in many cases, a utopian radicalism has come to prevail among teachers' union officials. On a national level, the political hunger and anti-intellectual objectives of the present National Education Association are sufficiently suggested in some remarks of Mrs. Catherine Barrett, now president of the NEA, and in the NEA's booklet "Schools for the 70's." Mrs. Barrett looks forward to the time when the NEA will be the most powerful force in America, with a vast political budget, electing and defeating candidates at every level. When that happy day arrives, "We will need to recognize that the so-called 'basic skills,' which currently represent nearly the total effort in elementary schools, will be taught in one-quarter of the school day. The remaining time will be devoted to what is truly fundamental and basic."

What does President Barrett mean by these phrases? Why, she advocates a "problem-oriented curriculum," which would instill correct opinions about "war, peace, race, the economy, population, the environment"—in short, the most controversial issues. If parents should disagree with the triumphant

NEA—well, it would be somewhat tardy for them to disagree, power already having passed to a union monopoly. If professors and teachers should dissent from Mrs. Barrett and her colleagues, who will control the NEA's costly propaganda apparatus—perhaps they can find jobs somewhere else. The system of public instruction would be captive to ideology. At best, this would be an ideology of "ritualistic liberalism," alien to the beliefs of most Americans; possibly it would be a thoroughly radical ideology. If one would control a nation totally, first obtain thorough control over the schools. Under such a domination, no room would remain for the liberties of the mind.

The opponents of such compulsion, as everybody here knows, possess little money; the teachers' unions have grown rich at the cost of teachers who would prefer not to be represented by them, and who often disagree altogether with the unions' educational and political slogans and tactics. Yet courage still counts for much. Cheerfulness keeps breaking in, and you and I do not despair.

So I come full circle, back to academic freedom—which is freedom from ideology, freedom from obsessive political activism, freedom from centralized power over the intellect, freedom to teach and study and think. If any class of people ought to be able to bargain for themselves as individuals, or to advance their common interests through genuine professional associations, those people are the professors and teachers. If we deny freedom of choice to such people, there will be precious little liberty left for anybody in our society, within a few years of decades. Being treated as if he were one of an unthinking herd, incompetent to make his own decisions, is the ultimate insult to a man of learning. If the Academy is spared from such an insult, it will owe much to the energies of the National Right to Work Committee.

EDDIE RICKENBACKER: THE LOSS OF A GREAT AMERICAN

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the death of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker is a great loss to all those who knew him and to all Americans. Captain Rickenbacker led a full and eventful life. From the age of 12 he was a worker for those things which have made America great. He was a pioneer auto racer. In World War I he became one of America's first aces as a pilot battling the Germans. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with four palms, the Legion of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross with nine oak leaf clusters, and the Congressional Medal of Honor among other decorations.

The long and varied career of Captain Rickenbacker always bore witness to the kind of honest and courageous man that he was. When retiring from the leadership of Eastern Airlines, he said:

I am going to expand my crusade to save the American way of life for future generations.

He was never afraid to speak up for the things that made America great. He was a strong advocate of our free enterprise system.

Eddie Rickenbacker's loss is not only being heavily felt by his family but also by all those Americans who have bene-

fited by the American system. The crusade to save the American way of life has lost a leading fighter. As one who appeared with him on the speakers platform a number of times, I of course agreed with his strong conservative and pro-American position. He was a great American, an able spokesman for our cause and a dedicated citizen whose accomplishments speak for themselves.

STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, many fine essays have been written about our beloved American flag. I am sure we have all seen the writings of our patriotic citizens who have put their thoughts on paper in the first person, as if the flag itself were speaking to those of the country for which it stands as a symbol.

There has recently come to my attention one of the finest first person descriptions of the American flag it has been my privilege to know about. It is so well written and so inspiring that I concluded it is something that deserved to be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and thereby sharing it not only with my constituents but also sharing it with my colleagues and through the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the American people.

Francis H. Cox, the author of "Stars and Stripes Forever" is a valued constituent who is a resident of eastern Jackson County, Mo. He serves as principal of the Franklin Smith School in Blue Springs, Mo. Although he is a native of eastern Tennessee he has lived in Jackson County, Mo., for 25 years and has been a resident and citizen of Blue Springs, Mo., for the past 7 years.

Mr. Cox served in the Army in World War II. He tells me it was his military service that nurtured his great respect and love for our national colors. It takes only a brief conversation with Frank Cox to conclude that he is a truly patriotic American. Mr. Cox is a past commander of the Irwin Kirkwood Post No. 386, American Legion, Kansas City, Mo.

It takes only a glance at the good work of Mr. Cox to note the staccato style by which he recalls to mind to those persons, places, and events most associated with the flag of the United States—Betsy Ross; the Continental Congress; Valley Forge; Fort McHenry; Francis Scott Key; San Juan Hill; the Argonne Forest; Flanders Field; Pearl Harbor; Corregidor; Iwo Jima; Anzio; Bastogne, and Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to have the honor to read into the RECORD at this point the work of my distinguished constituent, Francis Cox, entitled "Stars and Stripes Forever":

STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER

I am the flag of the United States of America. My conception was in the dreams of liberty and in the hopes of freedom. A little old lady by the name of Betsy Ross made

me, and her sewing basket was my cradle. I was never an orphan, however, I was adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and became known as the National Emblem.

I am now 185 years of age and have traveled extensively and witnessed many things. I witnessed the bitter cold at Valley Forge and was with General Washington on that frigid Christmas night when we crossed the Delaware.

I also witnessed the firing of Fort McHenry by the British in the twilight of day and influenced Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner" which is now our national anthem. I was also with Andy Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. I was carried through the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli. Yes, I was there at Appomattox on that gray morning when Lee surrendered his sword to Grant.

I charged up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. I visited the Marne and the Argonne Forest and kept a lonely vigil over the white crosses and watched the poppies grow on Flanders Field.

Yes, I witnessed the sadness and the fear on the faces of brave men at Pearl Harbor. I waved bravely at Corregidor and Bougainville and was raised to fly on Iwo Jima. I also attested to the braveness in those great souls at Anzio, St. Lo, and Bastogne. I was carried across the rice paddies of Korea and I know the agony of the men and the blood spilt by them in that far away land of Vietnam.

To many people I am many things. To some I am yesterday, today, and tomorrow. I am a glorious child, a grand old man, or a most gracious lady.

I also possess many names. I am called "The Red, White and Blue," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Stars and Stripes," "The Grand Old Flag," and just plain "Old Glory."

I am in the homes of the poor, the mansions of the rich, veteran hospitals and the lodges of organizations. I am in the White House with the President. I am in the churches, cathedrals, and synagogues. I am with the Boy and Girl Scouts, and in the classrooms of the schools where the children pledge allegiance to me.

I have been draped over the caskets of Presidents, admirals, generals, humble privates and the Unknown Soldier. So you see, I have seen history develop and unfold.

My hope and aspirations are now to fly over our great country at peace with the world. Someday I firmly believe I will have that experience. After all, I am the Stars and Stripes Forever.

SWEDEN ENACTS PRIVACY LAW

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I know that Members of Congress will be deeply interested in an article from the July 19, 1973, issue of *Electronics* by Robert Skole, which describes the world's first measure set up to keep an eye on personal data banks.

This device became operational on July 1, 1973, after the Swedish Prime Minister and the Social Democratic Government of Sweden pushed through the world's first national law protecting the privacy of citizens from computers.

Following the article is a "box" that accompanied this article which describes

the provisions of Sweden's new privacy law.

The following article notes that the United States has not done much to protect privacy since the passage by the Congress of the Fair Credit Reporting Act. The article notes that the limits on what the Department of Justice and the FBI can do with arrest records and other data in the National Crime Information Center are not very clear or satisfactory. This significant article follows:

COMPUTERS: SWEDEN ENACTS PRIVACY LAW (by Robert Skole)

Sweden is combatting the threat of invasion of privacy by computer data banks. With experts around the world watching, the Swedish Data Inspection Board started operating on July 1 as a watchdog—with teeth—under the world's first national law preventing undue encroachment of citizens' privacy by private data banks. The law regulating establishment and operation of data banks actually goes into effect July 1, 1974—but the inspection board starts operating now to give companies and state agencies a year to comply.

There are 4,000 to 5,000 personal registers in Sweden, among them roughly 500 operated by state or local government agencies. For those 500, the law makes an exception, having the board serve only in a consultant's position. This distinction is perhaps the only point in the law that caused serious debate in its smooth ride through parliament: industry and some political parties wanted the laws to cover all data banks, with no exceptions. But the Social-Democratic government argued that parliament itself provides control of Government systems—and if there are abuses, an individual can appeal to the parliamentary ombudsman.

The government knows all too well about parliamentary control. Last year it sought funds for personnel for a big daddy of all data banks—a central personal register with the information on all Swedes that's now kept by provinces. Data in these banks is public under a 1766 Swedish law, which has been extended to include automatic data processing. But parliament nevertheless objected to the central register and rejected the appropriation, even though the government had to make good on contracts already signed for the computers.

CENSUS SALE

The privacy law was triggered in large part by a public outcry several years ago over a special census for data that was going to be sold. At the same time, attention was drawn to the provinces' practice of selling information on individuals when one refused to sell its tapes to an ITT subsidiary. The case went to court, which ruled that the province must treat the tapes as any other public document—and make them available to the public.

Having so much personal data readily available has made Sweden a paradise for direct-mail companies or market researchers. To top it off, all Swedes have personal numbers—given at birth or on immigration—which are valuable for data processing in this nation of millions of Anderssons, Erikssons, Svenssons, Karlssons, and Petersons [*Electronics*, Aug. 17, 1970, p. 115].

Curiously enough, industry had no real objections to the law. In fact, computer specialists have been asking for years for a privacy law or ground rules to be established before any public reaction against data banks could result from their abuse and reach a point that would affect computer development.

BROAD COVERAGE

The law will affect such data banks as payroll records, personnel lists, customer lists,

subscriber lists, direct mail lists, credit rating lists, and, in a word, any register, handled by automatic data processing, in which an individual can be identified.

Jan Freese, deputy director-general of the board, says these range from the giant registers containing millions of names—like those kept by direct-mail firms or insurance companies—down to small company records. The smallest he saw had 27 names, in a company with a very complicated piece-work payment system. At this point, specialists involved with the law do not see that it will mean anything as far as hardware is involved. However, once the board starts to make specific rulings on cases, there could be demand for some hardware—such as additional memory capacity for logging transactions to provide a record of who gets what information, or for providing scrambling and descrambling equipment to insure privacy when filing board demands. Also, there could be additional work for programmers, and computer service companies will be facing additional work to upgrade their customers' data banks to meet board requirements.

MORE TO COME

The only personal registers covered by the law are those set up for automatic data processing. The law does not cover manually operated systems—if there are any. However, another law that will be presented to parliament next year covers all—automatic or manual—credit rating reporting and personal filing systems. This law will have some tough restrictions—including the fact that only Swedish companies can provide such services. Thus, credit reporting will be covered by both the data bank law and the special credit law—when the systems are computer-based.

Sweden's law making all public records open to the public has meant that an individual knows what a state or municipal data bank contains on him. But until now he has had no control over private data banks. "What we have done is extend the principle of public information in the private sector, when it deals with personal information," says Freese.

One important section of the new law extends the rule of obligation to observe secrecy—a rule that applies to such professions as medicine, social work, and some government officials when they are concerned with personal information—to private data bank operators. If the board rules that a data bank operator must be silent, he is then covered by this ruling.

The director general of the Data Inspection Board is a jurist and career civil servant, Claes-Goeran Kaelner, who knows very little—if anything—about computer data banks. But the law requires that a majority of laymen make up the nine-man board, with only three experts. One is Aake Pernell, managing director of the state computer consulting system (right now busy setting up an on-line system to link all pharmacies to a central computer). Another member is P. G. Vinge, a computer security specialist with the federation of Swedish industries, and former head of the Swedish counter-espionage service. Others are mainly parliament members from different parties.

AMERICA

What is the U.S. doing to protect the rights of individual citizens when it comes to government and private data banks? "Not much at all in the private sector since the Fair Credit Reporting Act," admits one congressional legal expert on the subject. And on the Government side, limits are still fuzzy on what the Department of Justice and its FBI can do with arrest record and other data in the National Crime Information Center.

Of the Fair Credit Reporting Act and its impact on private data banks, an attorney for

the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights observes that individuals must take a positive action to exert their rights to notice, access, challenge, and correction of errors in private data banks—even those of some insurance companies.

But "the individual must know the record is being kept first before he can act," the lawyer points out, adding the situation is not much different than in Sweden. Usually, the requirement to notify an individual of the record is couched "in the most vague, broad, and nonhelpful language" that the record keepers can come up with.

IT'S THE LAW

While Sweden's new privacy law permits the Data Inspection Board to act only as an adviser in the case of government data banks, it gives the board sweeping power over private installations. Here are the main points:

A personal register (a data bank containing names or lists where an individual can be recognized) can be kept only with permission of the board.

No information can be kept of highly personal, sensitive matters—such as data on a person's alcoholism, arrest record, psychiatric treatment—except with special permission from the board.

No registration can be made of an individual's religious or political views (although parties or churches can keep membership lists).

The board will rule on how each data bank can be set up and used.

Each individual will have the right to get a free printout—in understandable form—of what a data bank contains on him.

Anyone can sue a data bank if it spreads false information on him.

An individual can demand (and get the board to enforce the demand) that corrections be made, or that his or her name be eliminated from a bank.

Data banks cannot be moved outside the country without permission.

Operators of data banks can be made to notify individuals that their names and other information are being kept in the register.

Operators of such banks must make provision for logging of transactions, and must also provide any security systems that the board demands.

Revisions in type or extent of material, and how a bank is used, can be made only with board permission.

Penalties for violations can lead to a fine or maximum of a year in prison.

SEX DISCRIMINATION

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, in so many subtle ways, all of us as parents contribute to the development of our children by what we encourage or discourage. When we do this on the basis of the sex of the child then we are participating in sex discrimination.

So often we discuss sex discrimination for its effects upon women; seldom do we pay any attention to the cruel and irreparable damage it can also do to men.

Boys are supposed to all be "manly" and excel in sports and be motivated

toward the "manly" professions. Boys are not supposed to say they want to be teachers, or nurses, or secretaries. Boys are not supposed to help "mommie" in the kitchen. Why?

Our schools compound these stereotypes. Teachers consciously or subconsciously sex stereotype their pupils by even the simple distribution of classroom function. Textbooks universally are guilty of relegating certain roles to one sex and not the other. Their complicity is not only in the pictures, but in the stories themselves.

I submit an article which recently appeared in the Parade magazine of July 1, 1973, regarding this problem which I found of great interest. In this connection hearings on my bill, H.R. 208, the Women's Educational Equity Act, will begin this week on July 25 and 26 at 9:30 a.m. both mornings in room 2261 with the following public witnesses:

Arvonne Fraser, president, Women's Equity Action League.

Dr. Bernice Sandler, Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges.

Joy R. Simonson, president, Interstate Association of Commissions on the Status of Women.

Dr. Nancy K. Schlossberg, American Council on Education.

Kitty Cole, project director, Resource Center on Sex Roles in Education, National Foundation on the Improvement of Education.

Bernice Frieder, chairman, Education Task Force, National Council of Jewish Women.

Ellen Morgan, coordinator, Task Force on University Compliance, National Organization for Women.

Jennifer Ryan, National Student Lobby.

Dr. Charles L. Lewis, executive director, American Personnel & Guidance Association.

Women's Action Alliance.

National Women's Political Caucus.

The article follows:

Do Kids' Schoolbooks Distort Sex Roles?

(By Ilene Barth)

PRINCETON, N.J.—In the world of children's reading books little boys are still made of frogs and snails and puppy dog tails, and little girls remain sugar and spice and everything nice. But this traditional view of the sexes in elementary schoolbooks is being challenged by a group of serious-minded mothers from Princeton, N.J.

They call themselves Women on Words and Images (WOWI), and at first glance, surrounded by their children, dogs and husbands, they do not appear much different from the stereotypical images they are attacking. But their work—a study of 2760 stories in 134 schoolbooks by 14 different publishers—has turned a core group of six women into professional campaigners to revise the readers of this country's schoolchildren in primary grades.

The women firmly believe that the textbooks in use now hurt all young readers, both boys and girls. Mrs. Rogle Bender, mother of two boys and two girls, says, "Girls are constantly insulted in these books by being compared unfavorably to boys. And the texts are bad for my sons, too. Little boys are always being brave, choking back tears, and often receive praise for doing stupid things."

For example, one book has a story about a small boy wrestling an alligator."

The women's specific findings, which may shake up the educational publishing industry, include:

MALES DOMINATE

More than two-thirds of all stories are about boys or men.

Boys are presented in active, creative situations like building walkie-talkies, or using their wits in capturing hijackers, dealing with a genie, or solving problems for girls or even mother.

Girls are pictured quietly watching boys play, or in domestic activities like cooking, cleaning the house, or sewing. Often girls are teased by boys for their stupidity when they make mistakes.

Men are illustrated in a variety of occupations, 147 in all. Women are shown in only 26 occupations, most of them mere extensions of household labor—cooking in a school cafeteria, for example.

Fathers solve problems for everyone and frequently participate in joint activities with their kids.

Mothers, however, rarely have a life apart from housework, seldom leave the kitchen, and are more likely to scold than play with their children.

PUBLISHERS PRESSURED

These points are powerfully illustrated in a booklet and slide show produced by WOWI. What started as one woman's indignation over her child's reading materials three years ago has now been parlayed into a massive effort to pressure publishers into change. Originally organized under the umbrella of the National Organization for Women, the group made presentations before publishers, educators, and PTA groups for free. Now independent, the women not only mean business, they are in businesses. They work as paid consultants to publishers, rent out their slide show, and have sold 15,000 copies of their study, "Dick and Jane as Victims," at \$1.50 apiece.

Profit-motivated and professional as the women have become, their cause is still uppermost in their minds. "It took me 30 years to wake up from the storybook images of women," says one WOWI member. "I know these books are damaging."

How have publishers reacted to these charges? Caught by surprise, they have defended themselves by pointing out that there was little concern about sex roles when their books were initially published. Series are revised at three-to-10-year intervals, and many editors have promised to loosen sex-role straitjackets when books come up for review.

"I thought the Dick and Jane study was great and true," says Craig Boultinghouse, the woman who is executive editor of the Macmillan Reading Program.

Macmillan plans to use some new artwork in a few of its readers picturing boys and girls doing things together. "Mother won't always be in a dress and apron," predicts Ms. Boultinghouse. "She'll wear clothes appropriate to different activities."

William Hooks, Bank Street Publications chairman, concurs. "In anything new we write," he says, "we'll try to improve the balance between girls and boys and be more flexible in our situations."

But both Hooks and Ms. Boultinghouse stress economic obstacles to quick change. "It takes half a million dollars to launch a new series, and a few millions more before the publisher makes a profit," explains Hooks. "No one is willing to drop or do complete overhauls of series which now exist. Changes will come—but over a period of years."

This does little to satisfy the Princeton-based critics, who feel the changes will come too slowly to benefit children now in school. "I think publishers are dragging their feet,"

says Cynthia Eaton. "They moved much more quickly when asked to racially integrate their books."

To prod publishers to act faster, the WOWI women have begun to lobby the Council of Great City Schools and state committees which approve textbooks. They also urge concerned parents' groups to put pressure on their children's schools for new books, and on the government to condemn old texts as discriminatory.

Meanwhile, the women continue to "educate" editors, fearing that even with the best intent in the world, publishers will perpetuate mistakes. The women point to one book illustration of a girl on skates falling down. In the old version the girl was white and wore a dress. In the new, updated episode she's dark-skinned and wears sneakers, but the text still reads, "She's just like a girl, she gives up."

And even if significant changes become incorporated into schoolbooks, the women will have new battles to fight. They have recently begun to look at the informal aspects of education, and there, too, they are unhappy with what they see.

"At my son Michael's school, boys and girls form separate lines to enter school each morning," Mrs. Bender reports. "If a boy misbehaves, his punishment is to stand in the girls' line."

WOMEN AND THE NEWS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on July 19, the Washington Post carried two stories about women. One article concerned the efforts of Anne Armstrong, counselor to the President, and Jayne Spain, Vice Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to hire and promote more women to middle and top management positions. This is welcome news.

The second article was not as encouraging. I commend the thoughtful comments of Mr. Robert C. Maynard to my colleagues:

WOMEN AND THE NEWS

(By Robert C. Maynard)

Women in Washington have been complaining that they were poorly served last week by their local morning newspaper. The evidence in support of their contention is well worth considering.

One of the complaints is a matter of questionable word choice in a headline and the other two concern the judgment of Washington Post editors regarding the placement of stories and the coverage of stories.

The headline that aroused the ire of several women appeared on the first page of the Metro section on Thursday, July 12. It said:

SCHOOL JOB MAY GO TO WOMAN EDUCATOR

"Why woman educator?" several women asked. If the frontrunner for head of the D.C. schools had been a man, and had been from Chicago—as Barbara Sizemore is—the headline probably would have said "Chicago Educator" or "Illinois Educator." Almost certainly, it would not have said, "Man Educator."

To compound the injury, Ms. Sizemore was not, as the story made clear, the only woman under active consideration. Of the five finalists listed in the story, two were women. The other is Harriet G. Jenkins, former assistant

superintendent of the Berkeley, Calif., schools.

That fact alone ought to suggest the inappropriateness of headlines emphasizing the sex of candidates for professional positions.

While women in executive positions should no longer be treated in newspapers as novelties, it is still true that women are battling on several fronts for economic equality. It is this fact that forms the basis for the other two complaints.

One concerns the placement of a story describing the problems of women in the job market and the other concerns the meager coverage in both local newspapers of the annual convention of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

On July 11, the obituary page of The Washington Post—Page B 10—carried a report of a hearing the previous day of the Joint Economic Committee, which is looking into the problems of women and work.

Representatives of the President's Council of Economic Advisers told the committee that discrimination accounts for some of the difference in the pay that men and women receive. Sex discrimination, they testified, might account for 30 per cent less pay to women than men receive.

Paul A. Samuelson, the Nobel Prize winning economist from MIT, told the committee that "The typical woman worker is lucky if she earns 60 per cent" of what the typical male worker earns, "even though tests show that her I.Q., diligence and dexterity cannot account for the difference in pay and status."

Nobody has ever made a credible correlation between the exposure an issue receives and the society's ability to solve the problem. But many of the women who complained about the problem of sex discrimination being relegated to the obituary page would agree with the woman who said:

"The testimony at these Joint Economic Committee hearings is of huge interest to those of us uppy females who keep hoping that someday there will be no need for that kind of testimony, that someday women can hope to be more than secretaries and nurses and clerks and librarians and telephone operators..."

Even so, the 500 women who made up the delegation to the National Welfare Rights Organization would be happy, in many instances, to be able to gain acceptance in some of those categories.

One of the central issues before them was whether welfare was not too narrow a definition of their concerns. Some even suggested they should change the name of the group to the National Women's Rights Organization, arguing that welfare is an issue almost exclusively affecting women.

They received Rep. Bella Abzug and Gloria Steinem cordially and debated the issue of how far toward the feminist movement they should move. In the end, they stuck with welfare, but the very fact that a predominantly black women's group should begin such discussions is significant. For quite some time, black women's groups have taken the position that "women's lib has little to do with the black community."

It would have been helpful to learn in the newspapers the depth of NWRO feeling that it is time to look afresh at feminism as it has been discussed in the larger society.

It would also have been helpful to know more about the reaction of an organization that claims 125,000 members to hearing its former leader, George Wiley, urge NWRO to embrace a concept of economic justice that goes beyond welfare to such issues as tax reform and the restructuring of health care delivery.

It might have been possible to learn of yet another growing phenomenon in the black community, which came very much to life at the NWRO convention.

The women of NWRO voted to give up some portion of their food stamp allotments to the 6 million victims of the famine in Africa. "We may be hungry," one of the delegates is reported to have said during the debate on this subject, "but we aren't starving to death."

Across the country, blacks of modest means have begun to take up collections of food and funds for the drought victims of Africa's Sahel. But it is striking that those women at the very bottom of the country's economy would vote to give up some of what they have for this effort. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH was one of the speakers who urged them in that direction and they agreed.

Neither The Post, the Evening Star nor The New York Times found time from Watergate to check out those story possibilities.

Post editors point out that this newspaper covered the Friday banquet NWRO gave, but it was a very brief story on a party, not coverage of the convention.

Television, which is so frequently criticized for ignoring or handling superficially those stories that newspapers consider important, provided NWRO with far more coverage.

NBC had a crew on hand for two full days of the convention, and WTOP carried several informative stories with filmed interviews and sound bites from speeches.

Watergate and vacations were given as the reason The Post didn't cover the story of the NWRO. Those editors who would have handled it pointed out they also chose not to cover the convention of the American Bankers Association. "We treated the rich and the poor alike," one editor said.

United Press International covered the convention, but conceded to this newspaper that it used on its wires only one tenth of what its reporter filed. Watergate was much on their minds, they said.

According to those in attendance, there were even a couple of Watergate angles at the NWRO convention. Rep. Abzug suggested that President Nixon should do "penance" for Watergate by having the first family live for one year on the earnings of a welfare family.

Ralph Abernathy, who just resigned as head of the organization the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. founded, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said John Mitchell should follow the example of the late Dr. King and "turn himself in for arrest" as King did in Birmingham just 10 years ago.

Put the question is whether a meeting of women, representing a membership of more than 100,000, should even need a Watergate angle to be covered these days. It seems to me that the substance of their concerns should be enough to engage our interest on the merits.

It is hard to say whether newspaper coverage would be a part of the solution, but it is almost certain that ignoring these issues is part of the problem.

A PROABORTION STANCE FOR JEWS IS "SUICIDAL"

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the continuing controversy over the issue of abortion in this country has involved many religious groups for many various reasons.

The Jewish community has become

involved in this issue as evidenced by a recent move to oust proabortion leader, Zad Leavy, from his post as chairman of the executive committee of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League.

At this point I would like to have inserted into the RECORD an article expressing the Jewish community's need to continue in the pro-life movement:

A PROABORTION STANCE FOR JEWS IS SUICIDAL

LOS ANGELES.—Dr. Kenneth Mitzner, president of the League Against Neo-Hitlerism, today called upon leaders of the Jewish Community to remove pro-abortion leader Zad Leavy, a Beverly Hills attorney, from his post as chairman of the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League. Dr. Mitzner's statement was motivated by Leavy's scheduled appearance at an abortion symposium on the UCLA campus Saturday, June 30th.

"Most major persecutions of our people from 1144 to 1945 were fueled by the accusation that we practice child murder as a custom or religious rite," Dr. Mitzner said. "Similar accusations and a general upsurge of bitterness and hostility toward the Jewish community have been developing over the abortion issue, especially the leadership role of some members of the Jewish community in the promotion and practice of abortion. The leaders of the Anti-Defamation League are the men we expect to protect us from the guilt-by-association thinking which blames all Jews for the acts of some. Instead Leavy is a perfect example for the enemies of our people to point to. The Jewish community is committing suicide by keeping Leavy in such a sensitive post."

Leavy is the former law partner of State Sen. Anthony Bellenson author of California's permissive 1967 abortion law. He is a frequent speaker at pro-abortion meetings and played a prominent role in the litigation attacking the constitutionality of abortion laws. He was also a leader in obtaining the backing of the California Bar Association for legalized abortion.

Dr. Mitzner said he regretted having to bring this issue out in public. After Leavy spoke at another pro-abortion meeting in March, the League Against Neo-Hitlerism sent letters to about 100 Los Angeles County rabbis informing them of the situation and the danger to the Jewish community. "As far as we know," Dr. Mitzner said, "nothing happened. Now we have no choice but to bring the issue up publicly. If we don't people unfriendly to the Jewish community will."

Mr. Mitzner said that all pro-life, anti-abortion organizations were sensitive to the danger of an anti-Semitic backlash. "All of us go out of our way to emphasize the great contributions that many Jews and Jewish groups have made to the fight against abortion. But that's the part of our message which gets through the least effectively. There are tens of millions of Americans who see abortion as a 'Jewish cause.' Some day soon, someone is going to come along and tell them it's a 'Jewish plot.'"

SALUTE TO SKYLAB

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Robert Hotz in a recent editorial which appeared in Aviation Week and

Space Technology of July 9, 1973, outlines well the significance of the recently completed first of three Skylab missions. Because of the importance of his comments to the future activities in our national space effort, I am including this editorial in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and the general public.

The editorial follows:

SALUTE TO SKYLAB

Skylab was a triumph of man's ingenuity, endurance and indomitable spirit. It was a tremendous demonstration of why man is vital to the broad expansion of space missions that looms for the next decade, and it demonstrated on live television for every taxpayer who cared to watch exactly what the space shuttle is all about. Oddly enough, it appears that the public interest in Skylab's suspense serial was much higher in Europe than in the land of its creation.

The three-man Skylab crew achieved three principal accomplishments:

They salvaged 80% of a successful mission and a \$2.5-billion investment from the prospect of total disaster. They not only repaired the critically crippled Skylab for their own mission but left it in good enough condition to handle the remainder of the shuttle crews.

They proved that man can live and work usefully for extended periods in space. Manned spaceflight has gradually progressed from the Vostok and Mercury era, when man was primarily a passenger of limited utility in a spacecraft, through Gemini, Soyuz, Apollo, Salyut to Skylab, where his functions were manifold and his spacecraft merely a transportation system to take him to his work.

They opened new vistas on the scientific work that can be accomplished from a space platform that cannot be done on earth.

Last September at the Society of Experimental Test Pilots Symposium in Beverly Hills, Pete Conrad worried that boredom would be the biggest problem facing his crew in Skylab. Somehow that problem never materialized on this mission. Pete provided a virtuoso performance in his leadership of the Skylab crew, demonstrating the value of his spaceflight seasoning on Gemini 5 and 11 and as commander of the Apollo 12 lunar landing mission and earning along with Dr. Joseph Kerwin and Paul Weitz the title of "The Master Tinkers of Space."

The versatility of their performance was incredible: from deploying a solar umbrella to cool their laboratory; the marathon sawing through the strap that had prevented solar panel deployment; banging with a ball peen hammer to unstuck a jammed regulator in the Apollo telescope mount battery module, to delicately brushing particles to clean the occulting disk of the solar corona experiment.

The scientific harvest was rich enough to engage the world's physicists for years in analyzing the tremendous and unique details on solar activities documented in more than 30,000 photographs taken by the Skylab crew.

Earth resources experiments produced more than 16,000 high-quality photographs and about 45,000 ft. of tape recording from sensors that will provide significant guidance to this rapidly expanding role of space contributions to life on earth. As a measure of space progress, the scientific data alone returned from Skylab weighed more than the entire Mercury capsule with John Glenn aboard.

Although it will take months to analyze all of the accumulated medical data, it is obvious that Skylab marked another milestone of man's progress in developing his usefulness during spaceflight. The 24-day medical data lost earlier, when the crew of Soyuz-11 died during re-entry, was regained and man's ability to voyage beyond a month in space validated. The really significant contribution of the ensuing Skylab missions will be the detailed measurement of these biological

parameters in extended spaceflight. The role of the onboard space doctor pioneered by Dr. Kerwin will grow in the future. As Dr. Oleg Gazenko, the top Soviet space biologist, told us recently in Moscow:

"The spacecraft of the future will look more and more like a doctor's office."

But perhaps most important of all Skylab's many great achievements was the demonstration of the vast, intricately coordinated network of technical resources and human skills that underlies all U.S. manned spaceflights like the bulk of a giant iceberg invisible under the sea until disaster threatens.

This capability, on which the success of the entire U.S. manned spaceflight program is based, first surfaced publicly during the epic Apollo 13 flight when it meshed with the flight crew to avert disaster. It converted the lunar landing module into a "lifeboat" that brought the crew safely back from its circumlunar voyage. During Skylab, it mobilized these same vast and diversified resources to focus on the specific problems of heat shields and power sources. The speed and certainty with which solutions to these problems in orbital space were designed, constructed, tested and deployed into space were probably the most amazing achievement in the long list of Skylab accomplishments.

This is a unique resource little understood by either the public or the Congress when it starts chipping bits and pieces off the NASA budget. Already, in addition to providing a solid technical foundation on which a more useful and successful space program can be built, it has saved several billion dollars in salvaging missions such as Apollo 13 and Skylab that would otherwise have ended in tragedy and waste.

The opening phase of Skylab has taken another measurable step forward in expanding man's role in space operations. It promises to provide a vital evolutionary link between the Apollo system and the space shuttle. It is also bringing closer the day when large scientific laboratories will operate regularly in space staffed by specialists and served by the reliable space transportation systems now being pioneered between the earth and orbital altitudes.

ROBERT HOTZ.

NEW U.S. CHALLENGE: EXPORTS TO MIDEAST

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1973

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, as the United States grows more every day, our needs for more energy increase.

Some people feel there is really no energy shortage at all while others feel we are on the brink of disaster.

Yesterday a most interesting article appeared in the New York Times which describes the attitudes of most of America's industries toward this subject.

The article, written by William D. Smith, is the result of a survey taken by the New York Times of 25 major corporations which are not directly involved in the production, refining, distribution, or marketing of oil and gas.

The article is most interesting and informative and I respectfully urge other Members of the House to read this article:

NEW U.S. CHALLENGE: EXPORTS TO THE MIDEAST

(By William D. Smith)

Most of America's industries appear to be taking this nation's declining self sufficiency in energy and concomitant problems seriously but in stride.

Some companies, however, seem to be paying mostly lip service to meeting the changing energy situation, according to a survey by The New York Times. The survey covered more than 25 major corporations not directly involved in the production, refining, distribution and marketing of oil and gas.

As might be expected, companies that are mostly heavily dependent on energy supplies for their essential business—such as chemical and trucking concerns, airlines and railroads—are taking the most constructive steps to conserve energy and meet any potential problems.

Some of the companies reported savings of 7 to 15 per cent in energy use as a result of conservation programs.

All of the companies, however, said their fuel costs had gone up.

Ironically, a number of companies said they had switched in the last few years from coal to natural gas or oil for environmental reasons. Such switches are now playing a role in the tightening of supplies of gas and oil and contributing to the nation's overall energy difficulties.

The aspect of the energy question that appeared to be least understood was the almost certain need for sharply increased export sales by American companies, particularly to the oil-producing nations, as part of an effort to help offset the United States' growing costs for imported energy.

Despite this lack of comprehension, the Middle Eastern countries alone will be receiving revenues of more than \$60-billion a year by 1980 and will likely have more discretionary cash than any other region of the world.

A major exception from this lack of attention was the General Motors Corporation. Its overseas division last month announced the creation of a new position of executive vice president and general director of the Middle East and African markets. In naming Walter H. Gussenhoven to the post, G.M. said the position was established to "give increased attention to these important markets."

The Ford Motor Company, for its part, is blacklisted by the Arab countries for its dealings with Israel. The Chrysler Corporation has no special Middle East program.

Other companies, including Eastman Kodak, Procter & Gamble, International Paper, Westinghouse Electric and International Business Machines, also said they had "no plans or programs" for increasing exports to the oil-producing states.

The lack of drive for what would seem a dream market for capital as well as consumer goods is partially explained by the fact that the United States has traditionally never been a trading nation.

Exports of goods and services last year accounted for only 6.4 per cent of this country's gross national product, compared with about 25 per cent for Britain; 23 per cent for West Germany and 12 per cent for Japan. In fact only 8 per cent of all American business concerns are in any way involved in export-import trade.

Even fewer companies are doing business with the Middle East. In recent years the United States, while increasing its total sales in that area, has been losing some of its market share to the Japanese, the West Germans and the British.

Because of recent dollar devaluations, this trend is being reversed.

"Americans still aren't in there competing the way they should be," said Charles C. Bonin, president of the American-Arab Association for Commerce and Industry.

David Mizrahi, editor of The Mideast Report, a newsletter, contends that, although there is some Arab ill will toward Americans because of the United States' policy toward Israel, there is still considerable friendship and desire for American products.

Mr. Bonin contends that American companies suffer in the Middle East compared with companies from Europe and Japan because the United States embassies provide little support activity. "Things are decidedly improving, but there is still a long way to go," he commented.

No effort has as yet been made by any United States Government agency to increase American commercial interests in the Middle East as a market area.

While export programs to help meet the nation's growing cost of importing petroleum appear to lack impetus, American industries have begun to feel effects of a tightening energy supply and distribution system.

Most of the companies in the Times' survey said that they had experienced some energy-related problems such as brownouts, blackouts and occasional plant shutdowns because of shortages of fuel over the last 12 months out that such difficulties were minor in nature or short in duration.

As to meeting possible future problems, most of the companies said they had started new energy conservation programs within the last three years. Many of the programs are under the supervision of division heads or are the responsibility of separate profit centers.

About half the companies had created special task forces to oversee, coordinate and plan energy policy.

At the RCA Corporation, for instance, a corporate energy planning and conservation committee was formed in January. Headed by the company's staff vice president in charge of facilities, it is developing long-range plans to maintain operations in the face of possible cutbacks in supplies.

At Pepsico, Inc., a special energy committee was set up several months ago with representatives from various divisions to devise company conservation and energy strategy.

An energy council was formed late last year by I.B.M. to implement conservation programs and assess the possible impact of energy shortages on operations.

The General Electric Company has a program that consists of consultants who make a physical review of every G.E. manufacturing facility both in the United States and overseas. The plants are checked on a three-to five-day visit. G.E. has conducted more than 250 surveys since the program was instituted, with an average saving in utility usage of 10 or 15 per cent at each plant. The company said that the program also created an exchange of information on conservation practices.

At the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company the energy task force consists of the vice-president of engineering, the vice president of planning, the vice president of raw materials and the purchasing director.

Some companies have created a new executive position to handle energy matters. Hercules, Inc., in June named Jack G. Copeland Jr. to the new post of vice president in charge of energy and petrochemicals feedstocks. In making the announcement, the company said, "The worldwide petroleum situation, with its impact on the future supply of energy and oil-derived petrochemical feedstocks, is of such long-term importance to Hercules that the new position is being created."

Other companies such as General Motors have taken a similar approach. In several instances the post has been combined with environmental responsibility.

Ironically, the Green Giant Corporation, the processed-food company, has been looking unsuccessfully for several months to find an energy coordinator.

The degree of management of the growing importance of energy considerations is hard to gauge, but some top executives are obviously deeply involved in their company programs.

At the Rohr Corporation, Burt F. Raymes, chairman, is the chief planner of his company's conservation program.

Edward S. Donnell, president and chief executive officer of Montgomery Ward, is another top executive who has taken a personal hand in the company energy program. At the American Retail Federation's annual meeting, Mr. Donnell called on the retailing industry to take the lead in conservation as well as promoting energy-saving products.

A growing number of products are being marketed to the consumer on the basis of being energy savers. Air-conditioner manufacturers probably have taken the lead along these lines. It is a rare ad these days that does not mention the device's energy-saving status.

The Philco-Ford Corporation is promoting a new refrigerator-freezer line that the company contends saves about a third or more electricity in comparison with competitive products.

The Duro-Test Corporation has brought out a new light bulb that is supposed to consume 10 per cent less electric power without any loss of light.

No products have been discontinued because of the energy situation. However, one of the nation's most important products—the automobile—may be in the process of being seriously altered. In recent months the percentage of the market held by small cars has been increasing. No less an authority than Henry Ford 2d, head of the Ford Motor Company, predicts that small cars will represent more than half of the market within a few years.

Sales of recreational vehicles and pleasure boats have been sharply cut back, partially because of energy considerations.

Some companies have increased their business as a result of the "energy crisis." Usually these are companies that produce products or services for use in the oil, gas and utilities industries.

The management consulting firm of Arthur D. Little reported that there had been a dramatic increase in the number of organizations seeking its help on energy matters.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has created an Energy Management Service to make energy-saving techniques available to other large power users on a commercial basis.

Specific conservation methods differ from industry to industry.

At Cooper Jarret, Inc., a trucking concern, its president, William B. Baker, sent a personal letter to each driver asking him to turn off his engine at every possible moment and enclosed with the letter a decal, bearing a list of "do's and don'ts" to be pasted on the truck's dashboard. The truckers have also been asked to drive at speeds most conducive to energy conservation.

Schenley Distillers, Inc., has revised production schedules and is operating its distilleries during the summer to take advantage of greater fuel availability during the non-heating season. The practice however, has its adverse effect because the cost of grain is higher during the summer.

Montgomery Ward has ordered higher temperatures in its stores in the summer and lower in the winter. The company has begun to provide bicycle racks outside its stores for customers and employees. In addition, the retail chain has printed a million brochures listing 65 tips on how to "Save Energy, Save Money" for distribution to customers.

American Airlines, United Air Lines and Trans World Airlines have a transcontinental capacity agreement on reducing the number of flights. This saved the three carriers some 120 million gallons of jet fuel last year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, July 24, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. James H. Cunningham, rector, the Church of Our Saviour, Charlottesville, Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God: Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; by whose providence we have been given this great portion of Thy creation for our heritage. And by whose grace we have endured and prospered to this day.

In these days of uncertainty and turmoil give us a sense of purpose and direction. Help us to know Thy way and to walk in it. For only in seeking and doing Thy will shall we as a people fulfill our destiny.

Send Thy grace unto the President, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and the Members of this legislative body that they may be inspired and impelled by Thee to lead our people to the blessings of unity, integrity, and tranquillity.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8947. An act making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior,

the Appalachian regional development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 8947) entitled "An act making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian regional development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BIBLE, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CASE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. BELLMON, and Mr. RANDOLPH to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2101. An act to amend the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against inaccurate and unfair billing practices, and for other purposes.

THE REVEREND JAMES H. CUNNINGHAM

(Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia. Mr.

Speaker, the prayer today was offered by a valued constituent of mine, the Reverend James H. Cunningham, rector of the Church of Our Saviour (Episcopal) of Charlottesville, Va.

The Reverend Mr. Cunningham has had a most interesting career, and I believe it has been most appropriate that he be invited by our beloved Chaplain, Dr. Latch, to visit with us today, in that Mr. Cunningham had extensive service in the Federal Government prior to his call to the ministry.

He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., but was reared here in the Nation's Capital, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in 1946.

For approximately 10 years, he worked in Government, principally in the Department of Commerce.

Thereafter, he was associated with the Charles Pfizer Co., a pharmaceutical firm, for 4 years.

On receiving the call, he entered Virginia Theological Seminary in 1957 and was graduated in 1960.

The Reverend Mr. Cunningham continues to serve his first church, in Charlottesville, where he holds the deep affection of his congregation and the high respect of the community.

It is a privilege to offer these few words to introduce him to the House.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 8947, PUBLIC WORKS—ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS, 1974

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8947) making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration, and other power agencies of the Department of the