

stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and at 3.47 p.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday, September 10, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 7, 1973:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

William W. Blunt, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Robert A. Podesta, resigned.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Donald R. Cotter, of New Mexico, to be Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, vice Carl Walske, resigned.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Richard Joseph O'Melia, of Maryland, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1974, vice Secor D. Browne, resigned.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of section 8962, title 10 of the United States Code:

To be general

Gen. Seth J. McKee, ~~xxx-xx-xxxx~~ FR (major general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force. The following officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of section 8962, title 10 of the United States Code:

To be general

Gen. William W. Momyer, ~~xxx-xx-xxxx~~ FR (major general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Daniel Parker, of Wisconsin, to be Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice John A. Hannah.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JOHN AND BILL BRIGHT OF SUMMERSVILLE, W. VA., FEATURED IN SATURDAY EVENING POST ARTICLE—A GOOD STATE RECEIVES A-PLUS

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 7, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, in the September-October 1973 issue of the Saturday Evening Post there appeared an article by John Alexander entitled "The Bright Side of West Virginia."

It concerns two brothers—John and Bill Bright—of Summersville, W. Va., and the business success of these two young men.

In 1963, they started a greeting card business in a bedroom of the family home. From there it has grown into a multi-million-dollar corporation delving into many enterprising young adventures.

John Alexander has written of their success, of their employment of almost 500 well-salaried citizens and of their desire to promote West Virginia.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to have the Saturday Evening Post article and my subsequent letter to the editor printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article and letter were ordered printed in the RECORD as follows:

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF WEST VIRGINIA—IT IS A SMALL STATE BUT THERE ARE THOSE WHO LOVE IT

(By John Alexander)

The private Turbo-Commander hums south-easterly through the summer sky. Behind it are the plains of the Midwest. The Appalachian headwalls now and again send aloft a signal—and the aircraft wiggles its wings in response to the mountain updraft.

The plane is a beauty. Inside it is trimmed in blue velour for six passengers and equipped even with a writing desk. Its exterior is painted red, white, and blue. The U.S. flag is emblematically emblazoned on its fuselage. On the side: "Bright of America."

These matters are forgotten now, however, because we have abandoned speed and altitude to see the land below. This is a state with the motto *Montani Semper Liberi*—"Mountain Men Will Always Be Free." Only forty-first in size among the states of the Union with its 24,282 square miles, this West Virginia has a spunky swagger to it which brings to mind a small college, perhaps one of its own, which takes on the big boys in every sport, spurns its peers, and as a result

must endure a series of thrashings. But once in a while it tumbles a giant. And then the cheers ring far into the night, toasts are drunk and the victors are still awake to greet the morning star. In this mood, West Virginia the state entitles its literature "wild, wonderful West Virginia." It hangs out a sign: "Almost heaven."

Almost heaven, will almost do. At least from our low-flying aircraft. Storied country, this below. The last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Fort Henry, Wheeling, in 1782. In October of 1859 the terrible paradox of Harpers Ferry was enacted as two soldiers in the blue of the Union army, Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant J.E.B. Stuart, dragged John Brown out of the U.S. Arsenal to be hanged in nearby Charles Town. (Long after his truth went marching on, John Brown—strange that the mountains were so very significant in his life—was buried in the shadow of the Adirondacks in Lake Placid, this bitter plainsman from Kansas.)

There's white water aplenty down there. West Virginia's rough, turbulent streams are trying to rival the West for rafting adventures through primitive and scenic gorges in the Appalachians. The white water of New River Canyon, originating at Prince, provides a two-day adventure to Fayette, thirty miles downstream. The trips are run off regularly May through October. The Gauley River is another toughie, twenty-two miles of wild-water through rugged mountain country.

You can see the rivers slashing their way through the mountains, turning and twisting like gigantic snakes to run the end on outcropping veins of coal and limestone, and through the millennia carving deep caves underground, even to a vertical drop of 190 feet, like the one in Sikes' Cave, near Frankford. The forested peaks are everywhere—forests make up almost three-fourths of West Virginia's total land area. Down there in the glades are bear and deer, rhododendron banked higher than an elephant's eye, crushed on the verdant slopes between flowering dogwood, flame azalea, pink honeysuckle, bloodroot, blue violet, morning glory, and columbine in quantity enough to deck an Eden. No wonder West Virginians grow a little breathless and call their land a small Switzerland or a stray bit of Canada without stopping to think whether they really need such help at all. Down there began the genius of Pearl Buck. Booker T. Washington and Stonewall Jackson lived there once. Sam Snead is the pro at the lordly Greenbrier, and Jerry West of the Los Angeles Lakers shot his first baskets for West Virginia schools. There also is a one-man newspaper called *The West Virginia Hillbilly*, edited by Jim Comstock, a man whose writing, according to *Nation's Business*, is "as pungent and incisive as anything written about politics and today's society." Down there, too, is the rich and tragic soil containing deposits of salt, sandstone, and limestone. And coal. Almost every West Virginia county has coal under it, and the little state has already yielded 6 billion tons

of bituminous, with over 116 billion tons remaining.

Almost heaven. Well, not entirely. There's that coal, which we'll get to later. And now as we begin to make our descent towards Summersville, in the center of the state, the striding ranges of mountains, even from miles away, are slashed and ringed with strip mines, cutting across the face of the countryside like dueling scars on the face of the old Heidelberg student aristocracy, badges of pain and honor both.

Our host, is William Townsend Bright, thirty-five, thanks to his own prodigious efforts as a businessman, something of a world citizen. His travels this year have taken him to every state in the U.S., most of them—except the very distant ones—in the same company plane, with the same redoubtable young rock of a pilot we call Jake. Also to Ireland, to look into expanding investment possibilities in Switzerland, to ski; to South America, for expansion possibilities; to South Summersville, for the same.

No one in West Virginia really knows William Townsend Bright, except possibly his parents . . . but practically everyone knows Bill Bright. He is not difficult to recognize. Bill Bright has a head to set a sculptor's fingers itching, a round noggin covered with tight clusters of curls, a profile one finds on an ancient Greek medallion. He is small in stature, but something about Bill's spirit peeks out when you get to his home and see his medals for basketball, won only a few years ago in a game where players of 6'9" are considered of merely medium height. His hands are small also, but they move gracefully and swiftly as he speaks, accenting with gestures. He has the burning glance of a Savonarola—in a previous century Bill would probably have been burned at the stake for over-advocating the brotherhood of man. In this era, he is content to vote Republican (he attended the Miami convention as a state delegate, and is proud of the times he has chatted with the Nixons), flies the American flag on personal stationery, and pays his 500 employees what some state-side business competitors consider shamefully high salaries.

"We pay what we can afford to pay," says Bill, "and not what we can get by with. We didn't come to West Virginia to get cheap labor. We were born here. We don't regard the presence of a number of people anxiously looking for work as a chance to exploit them, but as a chance to pick the most talented and willing to be our associates."

All of this pent-up energy which shows so clearly in Bill Bright's face, he vents in explosions of action which follow his own four-word autobiography: "I like to excel." Consider the fact that Bright of American is a modern plant gouged out of the side of a West Virginia mountainside at an altitude of a couple of thousand feet with a view like a Swiss ski lodge. This is a dramatic site for a business which revolves around

the manufacture of stationery and table placements, but the really dramatic thing is that the brothers Bill and John Bright never even considered opening up their plant in New York or Chicago, the logical home base for this type of business.

The West Virginia thing is the secret about Bill because he is a geographic man. A creature of place. He has made a business out of that instinct, is on his way to making a fortune out of it, and right now in his own place Bill pins his heart right on his sleeve.

To misquote Daniel Webster, who won a great Supreme Court case in defense of private ownership by denoting his alma mater, Dartmouth, with the words—"It is, sir, a small college, and yet there are those who love it"—Summersville may be a small place, but there are those who love it. And none more than Bill Bright. He is jumping around on his seat, poking his head at the windows to ogle views he must have seen thousands of times before, and making sure that his guests drink it all in. And indeed he has good cause. Summersville sits smack in the sawteeth of the Alleghenies, and below us a lake has been created by backing up the waters of the Gauley River. Surely almost heaven. The water, shining as we descend, is aquamarine and blue, fit for drinking and dreaming and diving. The banks rush down and plunge into it over steep rock cliffs. It is paradise now.

Jake sets the aircraft down like a feather, and its country boy skipper is happily home at last. We tool along roads towards Summersville, with a side trip down to the lake—Bill wants to make sure we didn't miss it from the plane.

Now we have to look a little more closely at West Virginia, perhaps. Lay down the rose-tinted glasses of our plane trip, and stop sniffing this pure mountain air for just a moment. Give over the platform to the critics, since it will help us to see what the Brights of West Virginia had to overcome by being born there. A very hard-nosed article by Roul Tunley was published in the February 6, 1960 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* entitled "The Strange Case of West Virginia." It was widely discussed over the nation, although some of its suggestions were labeled as malicious lies by certain mountaineers. They, according to Tunley supporters, at least had proven they could read.

Here are some excerpts from the story:

"West Virginia, a scenically radiant mountain state which likes to call itself the Switzerland of America, received a blow across the face not long ago, when one of its native sons declared, 'Switzerland, nothing. It's more like Afghanistan.'

"This young man, who was writing to his hometown paper from Akron, Ohio, said he was shocked when he compared his former surroundings with what he saw elsewhere. Pointing to his native state's unemployment—consistently the highest in the nation—its second-rate roads, its ugly auto dumps, its polluted streams, and its dearth of good restaurants and hotels, he called West Virginia 'remote, backward, and dangerously provincial.' 'West Virginia,' he wrote, 'rocks on a sagging front porch while her neighbors drive by in shiny new cars.' Its young people, the hope of any state, are deserting the ship."

Today, happily, the wheel is turning. The state is learning how to exploit its great tourist attractions and to take a responsible role in the control and future of its natural resources, above and below ground.

More importantly, the youth movement out of the state has been slowed, if not halted. It is significant that no less than a scion of a great American family, John D. Rockefeller IV, "Jay," has migrated to West Virginia. He started out, far from his native heath in the Northeast, as a field worker in the Action For Appalachian Youth program, went to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1966, then became its Secretary of State, and has just finished making a brave but unsuccessful

run for the governorship of the state, from his home in Charleston. Bill and John Bright, who are as interested as Jay in the future of West Virginia, and discuss it with him from time to time, contribute from their side by offering, as we have seen, attractive wages and working conditions which hold young people in Summersville, and draw others from surrounding West Virginia communities on all sides to work in the Bright plant. It would seem that the flow of some things—if not its wild white water—can be reversed in West Virginia.

The Brights started reversing the exodus when they refused to abandon their home, Summersville, at the very beginning. Bill had to work a tough stint in the mines just before he made it into the University of West Virginia for a major in business. By then John had gone through to a master's degree in Motion Picture Arts at the University of Southern California. That's when the Brights put the two together—business and photography—and found themselves. They dreamed up a novel approach to the Christmas card market via John's camera by means of photographing the interiors of real churches. They sold the results both to the churches and to their churchgoers, the former to serve as fund raisers, and the latter to serve the straight purpose of personalized Christmas cards. Thus Church-Graphic Productions was formed, and consisted of one full-time photographer and one part-time business manager.

Bill reminisces, "Now I don't want to sound too overly religious, but the fact is that I must have worn out eighteen sets of tires and two old cars just going back and forth to church."

In 1963, West Virginia's Centennial year, the Bright brothers conceived the idea of producing note paper with outstanding West Virginia scenes to call attention to the state's natural wonders. These note cards were the start of a completely new market. The idea was to make up packages of color note cards with historic and scenic views of any particular state to be sold by schools and women's clubs in the state.

The Bright formula for success had by now evolved. Part one: Americans love America. West Virginians will buy pictures of West Virginia because they live there; and non-West Virginians visiting the state will take home pictures of West Virginia because they just came from there. Part two: Americans are indefatigable fund raisers. Part three: the Bright brothers learned so much about fund raising on their way to the top that they now have an entire service department devoted entirely to advising would-be fund raisers.

It could be politics ahead, for Bill Bright. His list of accomplishments and public service contributions go all the way back to West Virginia University, where he was president of his class, his fraternity, the inter-fraternity council; and was subsequently listed in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*.

Since then, he's been actively involved with the Jaycees as well as being County Welfare Chairman and the youngest member of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association. He is also on its board of directors and is district chairman of its Public Education Committee. He serves on the Board of Directors of the West Virginia University Foundation and the West Virginia 4H Foundation. Bill Bright even garners a few write-in votes in local elections now and then, quite an accomplishment in a state where some voters have expressed astonishment upon discovering that ballots are not always sold.

At the Summersville airport, believe it or not, as Bill sees the visitor back home in the private plane, there is a frenzy of activity. The port wouldn't handle big planes even if Summersville's mouse-trap brought the world to Bill's door, but the place is a beehive humming with small aircraft. Bill Bright stands by the operations office, and he has

all he can do to greet outgoing passengers and incoming passengers at once as planes buzz in and out, most of them disgorging or embarking Bright of America executives inbound or outbound to field activities.

The plane takes off. Looking down, we see the Bill Bright car turn off the main road and mosey over for another look at Summersville Lake. This man can have pretty much what he'd like, right now, or mighty close to now. But it looks as though West Virginia will do for him.

Almost heaven, you might say.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D.C., September 7, 1973.

MR. CORY SERVASS,
Executive Editor and Publisher,
The Saturday Evening Post,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR MR. SERVASS: I was extremely interested in the excellent article by John Alexander entitled, "The Bright Side of West Virginia." I have known John and Bill Bright for many years and share the writer's assessment that these young men could have made it "big" anywhere but, instead, chose their native State. Their contributions are many and we West Virginians are proud of them.

I, too, recall the 1960 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* which featured an article "The Strange Case of West Virginia." It was not too accurate and I wrote asking if the Post might be interested in reviewing for possible publication an article I would write entitled "What's Right With West Virginia." The response was, in essence, "not interested."

It is my hope that you will continue to publish merited stories on our great State and you have my commendation on this one.

With best wishes, I am

Truly,

JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
U.S. Senate.

MR. GUY DOBBS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

MR. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that I have known Mr. Guy Dobbs for many years. I have long admired him for his wise and gentle intelligence and for his shrewd knowledge of human nature. He is a man who has earned the unqualified respect of generations of Clevelanders and thousands of people who have traveled through the city of Cleveland. Mr. Dobbs, the bell captain at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, has been with the hotel for almost half a century. Over the years, he has seen Presidents, sports stars, entertainers, and persons of every walk of life come and go.

Mr. Dobbs has seen—and taken note of—changes in our American way of living that have passed less observant people by. His observations about travel and travelers are nothing less than a statement about the very essence of our lives. It is for this reason that Guy Dobbs' stories have become legend in Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, on July 29, 1973, the Cleveland Plain Dealer featured an article on Guy Dobbs. In this article, Mr. Dobbs told some of the stories for which he has become famous. But more importantly, the interview with Mr. Dobbs revealed his astuteness and wisdom.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce my colleagues to Mr. Guy Dobbs. Therefore, I include the Plain Dealer article about him below:

BELL CAPTAIN, 71, RECALLS DEMAND
(By Robert Dolgan)

Guy Dobbs, bell captain, has been with the Hotel Sheraton-Cleveland for 42 years and he has seen many changes in his profession.

"When I came here in 1931, it was a job people wanted," he said. "That was in the worst part of the Depression, and it was hard to get decent work. It never happened to me, but I've heard stories of men who paid money to the hotels just to get jobs as bellmen in those days."

They weren't called bellmen then. They were known as bellboys, and when Dobbs began with the hotel they were paid \$1 a day, plus tips. Today the union wage is 90 cents an hour, plus tips, but the job is no longer in demand.

"The future doesn't look too good," said the courtly Dobbs. "The money's not there. It's still a good job for a fellow who's willing to apply himself, but most men figure they can make out better working for \$3 or \$4 an hour in a factory."

"As a result, you don't see as many men making a career out of the job. A lot of the fellows we have now are students working their way through college."

Dobbs, 71, says the airplane had more than anything else to do with changing his profession.

"A man used to come off a train after a long trip and he wanted a lot more service," he said. "He'd want to get his suit pressed, he wanted to get his laundry done, and chances were he'd want to entertain some clients at dinner. He'd stay overnight for sure, maybe a couple of days."

"Today it's all faster. Everybody hurries. A salesman might fly in from Chicago and not even check in. He'll just get a sandwich, do a little business, and fly to New York. It only takes two hours. He doesn't even need as much luggage because he won't be on the road as long."

Nevertheless, Dobbs likes his job and has no plans to retire.

"You meet a lot of interesting people," he said. "I've met several presidents, including John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. Hubert Humphrey, the vice president, was one of the nicest men who ever came here. After he left, he dropped us a note saying how much he enjoyed the service he got here."

"Babe Ruth was another fine man. He never gave any trouble and he was a good tipper. The only thing he always requested was that he'd get the A Suite on either the fourth or fifth floor. The A Suite is the best we have on each floor, at the northwest corner of the hotel."

Dobbs was reluctant to name the guests who caused him difficulty, but he finally named another baseball player, Ted Williams, and an opera immortal, Lily Pons, as especially troublesome.

"Williams was the worst," said Dobbs. "If his world wasn't going right he'd take it out on you. He'd change rooms a lot and he didn't want anybody near him. But he was a good tipper."

"Lily Pons was very particular about everything, too. She always wanted certain rooms."

Dobbs says that people don't tip as extravagantly as they used to, since tipping was ruled out as a tax-deductible expense.

"You can still do pretty well at some of the big conventions, though," he said. "You can make \$40 or \$50 a day then. The biggest single tip I ever got was \$50, but you can never tell who's going to tip you well from the way they look."

"Sometimes a gentleman will come in here and he'll look kind of poor and he'll tip you \$3 for carrying his bag up. Then some well-dressed man will tip you a quarter. Doctors are the worst tipsters. They're known for that all around the country."

MONUMENT DEDICATED TO NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on August 18 the people of Philadelphia dedicated a monument to Nicolaus Copernicus.

At this time I enter into the RECORD a speech by John Cardinal Krol which was delivered at the dedication ceremony:

FITTING TRIBUTE FROM POLONIA OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY TO THE GREAT POLISH GENIUS MIKOLAJ KOPERNIK

(Remarks by John Cardinal Krol)

The monument we dedicate today is a fitting tribute from the Polonia of the Delaware Valley to the great Polish genius Mikolaj Kopernik in the Quincentenary of his birth.

Kopernik was a man of unusual intellectual ability. Any number of his major accomplishments would have enshrined his name in the history of the world's greatest men. He was renowned as a doctor of medicine and a doctor of canon law. He was a military genius who was commander in chief of the defense against the invasion of the Teutonic Knights. He was an economist who formulated a theory of currency which antedated Gresham's law on debased currency by 40 years. As a member of the chapter of Canons and administrator of church lands, he introduced a currency reform, normalized weights and measures and compiled a sliding scale of ceiling prices based on the varying local prices of grain. He was a mathematician whose calculations laid the foundations for the calendar reform of Pope Gregory, which corrected the imperfections of the Pope Julian calendar.

But all of his work and accomplishments were eclipsed by his contribution as an astronomer. His keen intellect, sustained by moral heroism his humble but determined pursuit of truth, constrained him to challenge the scientific tradition of centuries—a tradition supported by the church of which he was a loyal member. He challenged the geocentric system of the universe as formulated in the writings of Aristotle (378-323 B.C.) and Ptolemy (150 B.C.) both of whom concurred that the earth was the motionless center of the universe.

Kopernik challenged the Aristotelian-Ptolemaic theory by proposing the heliocentric system, with the earth revolving both on its axis and around the sun. He proposed that the motionless sun and not the moving earth was the center of the planetary system. Cardinal Nicholas Von Schonberg—a member of the Roman Curia—urged Kopernik to publish his discoveries. Bishop Tiedman Giese of Kulm insisted that the publication of these discoveries was a duty to science and to mankind. His work, published in the year of his death, 1543, under the title "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium" was dedicated to Pope Paul III, and the preface included the letter from Cardinal Von Schonberg.

The Kopernican Heliocentric system is reflected in this commemorative monument by the 16 feet diameter circle, symbolizing the

orbit of the earth, with the sun fixed in the center, and its rays extending to and beyond the earth's orbit. His Heliocentric system is the basis for the calculations which have projected our generation into the space age—into travels beyond the earth and the landing on the moon.

While the monument is a tribute to the greatest astronomer of all times, it is also a tribute to the Polish Heritage Society of Philadelphia and to its Kopernik Quincentennial Commemorative Committee. The Society was anxious to add another monument to the ones along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway which immortalize such illustrious men as Columbus, Commodore Barry, and the Memorial to Martyred Jews. The Commemorative Committee appealed for funds to the Polonia and its friends, and has achieved the distinction of erecting the First Quincentennial Monument of such proportions in the United States. Reversing the too frequent pattern of seeking benefits from the city, the Commemorative Committee requested only a fitting place where the monument might be erected.

Today, the Heritage Society and the Commemorative Committee proudly present the Kopernik Monument as a free gift to the City and to all the citizens of Philadelphia. For its efficient work and organization the Society and the Committee have merited the gratitude of the City and the citizens of Philadelphia.

The site of this monument, in the shade of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, is a particularly fitting one. There is a contemporary painting of Kopernik kneeling before a crucifix. Inscribed on the crucifix is the prayer: "I do not ask for the grace accorded to Paul, nor for the forgiveness Peter received. I only pray earnestly for the great grace which, on the tree of the cross, You granted to the thief, Nicolaus Copernicus of Warmia."

Kopernik was indeed a great scientist, but even greater than his science was his faith, for his science brought him closer to God and to the awareness of God's creation. In his book on the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, he wrote: "How could anyone observe the mighty order with which our God governs the universe without feeling himself inclined to the practice of all virtues, and to beholding the Creator Himself, the source of all goodness, in all things, and before all things."

He elaborated on this thought in the words: "Since it is the task of all noble sciences to draw man away from evil and direct his mind toward greater perfection, this science in particular, besides the incomprehensible pleasure of mind it affords, can effect this more assuredly than others. For, who, trying to fathom these secrets and seeing how everything is arranged is the best of orders and directed by the Divine will, cannot help but be raised to the heights of Virtues through their diligent contemplation and constant, so to speak, intimacy with them? He will be constrained to marvel at and admire the Creator of the universe in whom is found all happiness, all good. Hence, not without reason, did the psalmist proclaim that in rejoicing in God's creation he rejoiced in the Creator's handiwork. For, through the medium of these things, we are transported, as it were, in some chariot to the contemplation of the greatest good."

Today we pray that this commemorative Quincentennial Monument of a great scientist will serve as a constant reminder that science and faith are not only compatible but complimentary and that science should bring all mankind—as it brought Mikolaj Kopernik—closer to God, and to a profound appreciation of the awesomeness of God's creation. We pray that this monument to the founder of modern astronomy and the father of the space age, and the cathedral in the shadow of which it stands, both serve as

reminders of Kopernik as the man of great faith in God.

SOLAR ENERGY AVAILABILITY PLACED IN LONG TERM PERSPECTIVE

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, two of our colleagues have managed to place in realistic perspective the lengthy time scale before which any heavy reliance can be placed on solar energy as a major supplier of U.S. energy requirements. The views of Representative JAMES W. SYMINGTON and Representative MIKE McCORMACK are set forth in the following letter to the editor carried August 6 by the Washington Post newspaper:

SOLAR ENERGY: A REALISTIC OUTLOOK

The Post's July 18 editorial, in which it was recommended that Congress and the administration support a dramatically expanded program for solar energy research and development, presents an encouraging message and a worthy challenge to the people of this country.

While we applaud The Post's recognition of the potential of solar energy, and support such an accelerated program, we nevertheless sense an undercurrent in the context of the editorial which we believe to be dangerously misleading, and on which we would like to comment.

Our two subcommittees have recently held hearings on solar energy research, development and application, including two days of joint hearings. The witnesses that testified included administrators and scientists from NASA and the National Science Foundation, along with a representative group of outstanding scientists and engineers conducting solar energy research and development in our nation's universities and industries. Testimony presented at these hearings leads us to confirm several key facts from your editorial and from the report by Claire Sterling in the July 16 edition of The Post.

Ten years from now, as you reported, one out of every 10 new homes built in this country can be partially heated and cooled using solar energy. In addition, water can be heated for domestic use. It should be observed, however, that there will be architectural constraints on these homes, and that they will be more expensive to build than conventional homes. It is also highly unlikely that solar energy alone will be sufficient for heating and cooling; in almost all cases, a backup source of energy, such as electricity, gas or oil, and a mechanism for utilizing the backup system, will be required. Although much research and development is in order to improve the efficiency of such systems, the fact is that the technology required exists today. Several solar-heated system homes are in use in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. What is needed is industrial involvement, such as Ms. Sterling describes as developing at this time. Market analyses must be made and a massive education campaign undertaken to make manufacturers, builders, and consumers aware of this new technology. Large scale demonstration projects should be constructed with support from government. The mortgage lenders and their regulators in government must take a broader view of housing costs, adopting total life cost accounting techniques that recognize the advantages of high capital cost improvements like solar heating. Also, in order to launch such a new industry successfully, a variety

of temporary government incentives, such as tax deductions, may be needed.

To generate electricity from solar energy will require central power stations with solar collectors located in the desert. These will cover several square miles each, and are estimated by even their most enthusiastic proponents to cost from four to six times as much as modern fossil or nuclear plants generating the same amount of electricity. In addition, the most optimistic estimate by proponents of solar electricity suggest the possibility of the first demonstration solar power plant in the mid-1980s. It would, of course, be located in the desert Southwest, far from population centers where the electricity is required. Thus the cost of long-distance transmission becomes an additional significant expense and environmental problem.

Putting huge satellites into orbit to convert solar energy into microwaves and beam them down to earth for conversion to electricity is an attractive concept, but it will almost certainly not be feasible before the end of this century. Satellite solar energy will require as an absolute, inescapable minimum, many hundreds of flights by second generation space shuttles, and the development and use of nuclear-powered space "tugs" to move the massive amount of material required for the many square miles of solar panels from the low orbit that the shuttle will reach to the higher synchronous orbit where the solar satellites must operate. Neither should we underestimate the magnitude of the challenge in developing a replacement for solar cells such as those used on our present satellites. These are custom-made, one at a time, and are about the size of a human fingernail. The solar panels of a solar energy satellite will be 15 to 25 square miles in area, and we must develop technology that will allow us to mass-produce them at about 1 per cent of the present cost.

This less enthusiastic perspective of solar energy is not intended as an argument against a maximum-effort program for solar energy development. Rather, it is intended to present a realistic picture of what can be done, even with an accelerated program, and how long it will take.

During the hearings by our subcommittees, we were repeatedly cautioned by expert witnesses against over-enthusiasm. Nevertheless, members of both subcommittees expressed the urgent need for an accelerated program with appropriately funded and aggressive, mission-oriented programs in solar energy research and development. We have encouraged the directors of NSF and NASA to use funds provided for this fiscal year and beyond. We are confident that an expanded, mission-oriented program will be developed as we have requested.

However, we must join in warning the editors of The Post and the public against expecting that solar energy will provide any significant relief from the energy crisis during the immediate future, even with an expanded program of research and development. We cannot emphasize strongly enough that this nation must depend primarily upon the combustion of coal, gas and oil, and on nuclear fission, for energy for the balance of this century. No amount of enthusiasm for solar energy, and no expansion of solar research and development, should keep us from pursuing and expanding the more immediate and urgent research and development programs in coal gasification and liquefaction and in research and development associated with conventional nuclear reactors and nuclear breeders.

To summarize, we are enthusiastically supporting research and development programs in all areas of solar energy. However, we consider it our duty to emphasize that enthusiasm for solar energy should not inhibit in any way the more immediate and urgent programs in fossil fuel and nuclear research and development, upon which this coun-

try must inevitably depend for virtually all of its energy for the balance of this century.

JAMES W. SYMINGTON,

U.S. Representative (D-Mo.), Chairman,
House Subcommittee on Science and
Applications.

MIKE McCORMACK,

U.S. Representative (D-Wash.), Chair-
man, House Subcommittee on Energy.
WASHINGTON.

HOUSING SUBSIDIES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, there is a seemingly never ending need for quality low- and middle-income housing in the urban centers of our Nation. The problem seems to be magnified several times over in the city of New York. The Mitchell-Lama housing developments have begun to solve the housing crisis by providing quality middle-income developments in New York City. But as the law stands now those individuals whose annual income falls between \$12,000 and \$22,000 are unable to live in government subsidized housing because they earn too much to be eligible for lower rents and they earn too little to pay the regular rent. Mitchell-Lama has experienced a great deal of success in minimizing the housing crisis and the exodus of the tax base from New York City. In this respect, I submit the following article by Allan Luks, Secretary Treasurer of the New York City Rand Institute:

MID-INCOME SUBSIDIES MAY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

(By Allan Luks)

The cities have not confronted their fears about the middle-class housing crisis and its damaging effect on their fight to survive because no one has done hard research into the basic questions:

How much money is actually needed to subsidize rentals in new projects to the point where middle-income tenants can afford them?

What is a city's yearly financial loss from the middle-class taxpayers' stampede to the suburbs?

How many fleeing families would remain in the city if they could find housing they could afford?

The problem is that approximately 620,000 families—almost 30 percent of the families in the city—are being kept out of new housing because they earn between \$12,000 and \$22,000 a year. The maximum allowable income for a family of four in city public housing is \$8,500; in federally subsidized units the maximum is \$11,000.

Buildings now going up under the city's middle-income law—Mitchell-Lama projects—or its special 10-year tax exemption program demand monthly rents of \$90 a room, or \$450 for a two-bedroom apartment. Such rents require a minimum yearly income of \$22,000 if housing expenses are to be held to 25 per cent of income, the generally accepted rule of thumb. New luxury housing, of course, is in a category by itself, demanding monthly rents of \$150 a room, which require a \$36,000 annual income.

The obvious approach is to subsidize the mortgage interest, which accounts for 40 per cent of the rental payments. Only Federal intervention can limit such other factors as labor, material and land costs.

If the mortgage interest rate drops 1 per

cent, the monthly room rent falls about \$8, lowering the rent for a two-bedroom apartment from around \$450 to \$410. A 2 per cent subsidy would reduce the rent for that two-bedroom unit to \$370 a month, making it available to families whose yearly incomes were less than \$18,000. A 3 per cent interest subsidy would drop that two-bedroom rental to about \$330 a month, which would mean that families with incomes of less than \$16,000—more than 50 per cent of the middle-class group that is now excluded from New York's housing market—could move in.

These figures are based on Mitchell-Lama building costs with 50-year city mortgages at 7 per cent interest.

The interest rate is pegged to the interest the city pays on its long-term borrowing. The law allows both New York City and New York State to subsidize a building's mortgage interest below the rate they pay on their long-term bonds—thus incurring a loss—but neither has ever exercised this right.

For each percentage of interest subsidized, the annual cost is about \$450 a tenant. But no one can determine to what extent this subsidy is feasible because there is no statistical research comparing this cost with the city's loss from the flight of the middle class.

That exodus reached a staggering 14 per cent between 1960 and 1970, with a million whites fleeing New York City. For each departing \$15,000 family, New York City lost about \$250 in personal income taxes and \$130 in sales tax. For the \$20,000 family, the figures are \$370 and \$160 respectively.

Those figures are fairly easy to determine, but there are others that are, while they may be somewhat less obvious, no less important.

For example, to what extent has the flight of the middle class caused neighborhood deterioration and landlord abandonment? These phenomena have meant a steadily rising rate of uncollected real estate taxes—a total of \$260-million for the five years ended in June, 1972.

Neighborhood-oriented retail stores have joined the flight to the suburbs or closed their doors. What part of New York City's losses in business taxes and available jobs—73,300 wholesale and retail jobs disappeared in 1972—as a result of the middle class's departure?

How many of the 50 or more major corporations that have left New York City since 1968 were prompted to do so because of their inability to attract middle managers to the city? How much weight did these middle managers give to housing costs in their decision not to move here? After all, New York City's housing prices are 26 per cent higher than the nation's urban average at this income level.

What about the cost of public services—fire-fighting, sanitation and education—which rise as neighborhoods deteriorate?

And there is revenue lost when middle-income housing projects are not built. These apartment buildings increase assessed valuation in their areas an average of 5 per cent, according to a study done by The New York City-Rand Institute. And new Mitchell-Lama projects—even with 90 per cent, 30-year tax exemptions—pay the city roughly \$500 a family in additional real estate taxes each year.

A conservative guess—no one knows how accurate—is that New York City loses \$700 to \$900 annually for each departing middle-class family that earns \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

This amount balances off the cost for the 2 per cent mortgage interest subsidy that would drop the minimum Mitchell-Lama income to \$18,000.

And just what effect does the lack of affordable middle-income housing have on the middle-class flight to the suburbs?

One study under way in New York, involving 160 families in the \$12,000 to \$20,000 income range, is attempting to determine how many of them would remain in the city if rentals were subsidized down to a given level.

It is a small study and a difficult one, but it is a paramount need, for as the National League of Cities said: "The one best thing our cities could do to help themselves would be to shift enough of their priorities so business and taxpayers would want to move in instead of moving out."

1969 MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT NIXON LISTS REASONS FOR LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, our President, Richard M. Nixon, in his 1969 message to the Congress made the following arguments in favor of self government for the District of Columbia. Those arguments are as valid in 1973 as they were in 1969.

To the Congress of the United States:

Good government, in the case of a city, must be local government. The Federal Government has a special responsibility for the District of Columbia. But it also bears toward the District the same responsibility it bears toward all other cities: to help local government work better, and to attempt to supplement local resources for programs that city officials judge most urgent.

The Federal Government bears a major responsibility for the welfare of our Capital's citizens in general. It owns much of the District's land and employs many of its citizens. It depends on the services of local government. The condition of our Capital city is a sign of the condition of our nation—and is certainly taken as such by visitors, from all the States of the Union, and from around the globe.

However, this Federal responsibility does not require Federal rule. Besides the official Washington of monuments and offices, there is the Washington of 850,000 citizens with all the hopes and expectations of the people of any major city, striving and sacrificing for a better life—the eighth largest among the cities of our country.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Full citizenship through local self-government must be given to the people of this city: The District Government cannot be truly responsible until it is made responsible to those who live under its rule. The District's citizens should not be expected to pay taxes for a government which they have no part in choosing—or to bear the full burdens of citizenship without the full rights of citizenship.

To establish a new government in so diverse and active a city as the District is certainly no easy task. There are dangers in setting up new governments, as well as opportunities. Congress has been rightly concerned that the plan for self-government must insure responsible elections, effective executive leadership, protection of individual liberty and safeguards for District of Columbia employees. Self-government must be extended in a timely and orderly manner.

But there is no cause for delay: Self-gov-

ernment has remained an unfulfilled promise for far too long. It has been energetically supported by the past four Presidents—Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. The Senate approved measures to provide it during the 81st, 82nd, 84th, and 86th Congresses. We owe the present lack of local elections to the Reconstruction period, when Congress rescued the District from bankruptcy but suspended the voting franchise. Congress established the Commission form of government in 1874 as a temporary "receivership," but the Commissioners' government persisted for over 90 years—and today, even after reorganization in 1967, the District remains under Federal control.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE

I ask the Congress, and the American people, to join in this great enterprise, knowing that if we govern with wisdom in this Capital City, it will be a proud symbol of the quality of American life and the reach of America's aspirations.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 28, 1969.

TIGHT BUDGET GOALS SET FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, Mayor Walter Washington issued a memorandum to District of Columbia government department heads to reduce their spending by up to 5 percent for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. The purpose of the Mayor's action is to eliminate a possible \$80 million revenue gap in the city's budget next year.

At a time when there is rising concern over the costs of Government programs, Mayor Washington's responsible approach to preparing the District of Columbia's budget for next year should be welcomed by most taxpayers.

FEDERAL PAYMENT IS 20 PERCENT OF BUDGET

This year, the city's operating budget is \$826 million. Twenty percent of this budget comes from the congressionally approved Federal payment to the District, and thus, Members of this House share a particular concern for sound budgeting in the District.

The Mayor's financial staff estimate that to operate the same programs as the city has now, plus staff new facilities scheduled to open next year would cost \$935 million. A significant part of this increase is due to inflation. At the same time, existing revenue sources are expected to produce only \$855 million.

The Mayor's memorandum is the first step in the city's budget planning process which will culminate in the presentation of the District's budget to the congressional Appropriations Committees next spring. This first step does not cut off funding options, however, Agencies will be given the opportunity to show what they would do with less or more money than the planning amount assigned. Thus, there will be a full range of choices available to city officials in making final decisions on the budget.

STRONGER BUDGETING PROCEDURE UNDER SELF-DETERMINATION BILL

I would also point out that the budgeting provisions in H.R. 9682, the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, draw upon the current budget planning process and strengthen it through a series of requirements that better fiscal information be provided to both the Congress and the City Council.

In addition, the requirement is continued in this legislation, which shortly will be considered on the floor of the House, that the Mayor prepare, and the City Council approve, a balanced city budget. I trust that both the Mayor's actions on Tuesday and the provisions of H.R. 9682 will insure that the District of Columbia's budget is developed and implemented on a sound financial basis.

ERNIE FANN IS ON HIS WAY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Ernie Fann is a man of more talents than anyone can count. He is a former Golden Gloves champion, a songwriter, and an artist. But most significantly, he is an outstanding playwright.

Last month, Ernie's "Hymie Finkelstein's Used Lumber Company" opened at the Karamu Theater in Cleveland, Ohio. It is a play about Cleveland's inner city and the people who live there. But the play goes beyond these narrow confines to embrace, through music and biting dialog, all black people. "Hymie Finkelstein's Used Lumber Company" received rave reviews—and deservedly so.

Mr. Speaker, Ernie Fann is a man to watch. He is on his way and I have no doubt in my mind that Broadway will soon be calling for his talents. The people of Cleveland, having watched Ernie's development of his craft—through "Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red & Brown"; "The Numbers Table"; "From the Bottom Down"; "The Untimely Death of Everett Constant"; and now "Hymie Finkelstein's Used Lumber Company"—are proud of his skill and convinced of his greatness.

Ernie Fann is a modest and gentle man. He is also brilliant. I urge my colleagues to join with me today in wishing him the best that life has to offer.

Included below is a press release, prepared by the Karamu Theater, which discusses this exceptional new play and its author:

THE HYMIE FINKELSTEIN USED LUMBER COMPANY

JUNE 27, 1973.

CLEVELAND.—The final show of the 1972-73 Karamu season opens Friday, July 6, in the air-conditioned Arena Theatre. The attraction is the world premiere of a musical comedy, The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company, by Cleveland author Ernie Fann.

The play, directed by Christine Buster, is a contemporary comedy with music, and is based on aspects of inner-city life. Mr. Fann has composed the music in addition to writing the script.

The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company tells the story of a group of Cleveland inner-city citizens determined to take over one of the white-owned businesses in the ghetto. In meeting to make their plans, they reveal their dreams, hopes, and lifestyles, and the author puts his lovingly satirical observations of them into hilarious comic perspective.

The music is a rich mix of rock and jazz, ballads and blues, and has been arranged by Karamu guitar instructor Peyton Deane. The director is Christine Buster, distinguished Karamu alumnus, who has served Karamu as singer, dancer, actress, and choreographer, and who staged the recent East Cleveland Community Theatre production of *Lost In the Stars*.

Playwright Fann is the former director of Cleveland's Humanist Theatre, which produced several of his works, among them *The Numbers Table*; *Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red, Brown*; and *The Untimely Death of Everett Constant*.

The small ensemble of raffish characters in *The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company* include Akki Onyango as Hound Dog, Melvin Thornton as Jacques, Don Wakefield as Roscoe, Bobby Anderson as Allah, Harvey Williams as Black Belt, Joe Lewis as Red Man, Patricia Stallworth as Puddin', La-Trelle Hinton as Mrs. Clay, and Christopher Hawkins as Roger.

The musical combo accompanying the production consists of Earl Hickman on bass, Barton Paige on drums, and Peyton Deane on electric guitar.

Set and light design are by John Lechner, Karamu Associate Technical Director/Designer, and costumes are by Karamu Costumer Clarissa Morse.

Of his play, author Fann says: "It's a happy-go-lucky musical comedy, but . . . there's a very serious underlying note—namely, that it's time to 'get our thing together.' I hope the audience will enjoy the humor at the same time that it's digging the content."

Opening night of *The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company* will also mark the opening of a showing of the multi-talented author's art works in the arena lobby. Ernie Fann's works include oils and water colors in a wide range of subject matter and styles, from abstracts to realistic paintings. The works will be available for sale.

"The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company and the production team connected with it are examples of the rich talent available in Cleveland's Black Community," said Kenneth E. Snipes, Executive Director of Karamu House. "We are more than pleased to present it to the greater Cleveland theatre-going public, and in this way continue the opportunity for Black artists to give insight and dimension to the varied experiences of their community through a medium that is entertaining and more."

Post-theatre rap discussions of *The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company*, with the cast, director, and author, can be arranged upon request through the box office. Call the Karamu Box Office, 795-7070, for information about this, group and student rates, theatre party arrangements, and pre-theatre tours.

Karamu Theatre is located at 2355 E. 89th Street, two blocks south of the Cleveland Clinic. The Hymie Finkelstein Used Lumber Company will run through July 29, a limited run of only four weeks, with performances Thursday through Sunday evenings.

INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING FOR OUR MUSEUMS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, museums are a very integral part of American life. They provide us with a visible history of our past and depictions of our future.

In this way, museums serve as tools of education as well as places of enjoyment. Large urban areas have become the home of a significant number of Americans. The museums in these areas must be maintained and continuously upgraded if they are to serve the needs of the increasing number of urban dwellers. The Federal Government can and should provide a large percentage of the funds for these museums. In this respect, I submit the following article from the Washington Post of July 21, 1973:

MUSEUMS: A NEW PURPOSE AND NEW NEEDS

Museum leaders from all across the country came to Washington last week to tell Congress of their needs. The museum directors and curators told a special Senate subcommittee on the arts and humanities, chaired by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), that the function of museums—including art collections, history and science museums, aquariums, zoological parks, historic houses and sites, children's museums, planetariums and various science centers—has changed substantially in recent years. Museums are no longer merely a cultural diversion for the well-educated. They have become a vital part of public education. Of the roughly 700 million museum visits a year, said Kyran M. McGrath, the director of the American Association of Museums, more than half (57.3 per cent) are made by students—from elementary school to college. Many high schools and colleges are now offering credits for studies and work performed in museums. Many students, in addition, are required to use museum services and libraries and there is talk in educational circles of including museums in new educational programs.

The museums, however, are ill prepared to meet these increasing demands. They desperately need more funds to protect and conserve their often deteriorating treasures, valued at several billion dollars. They need funds for repairs and renovation of buildings that are often as much as 100 years old. They need funds for additions and new facilities, for their libraries and services. They need more staff and must pay better salaries. The average curator in a museum with an annual operating budget of \$500,000 to \$1 million now receives a salary of \$15,000 a year.

The federal government last year provided only \$9 million to help the roughly 250 museums across the country which are not federal institutions like the Smithsonian and the museums of the National Park Service. This figure includes monies received from the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, the Smithsonian and the National Science Foundation. But these funds cannot be used for the essential business of operating museums. For that, and most of their other expenses, museums are dependent on private donations (70 per cent), local government (24.7 per cent) and municipal bond issues (5 per cent). They need more federal support.

The museum leaders therefore support a bill (S. 796) introduced by Senator Pell. In

recognition of the new educational purposes of museums, this bill would authorize \$25 million a year for the first year and \$30 million a year in two subsequent years to assist museums in modernizing their meth-

ods and facilities. The "museum services act" would be administered by an Institute for the Improvement of Museum Services to be established within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Such legislation, says

Senator Pell, would not only help the museums and thereby schools and colleges. It would also boost the nation's cultural growth. We wish the bill success on its way through Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, September 10, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever.—Psalms 106: 1.

Eternal Father of our spirits, as we stand upon the threshold of another day, we greet the rising sun with hearts filled with gratitude and with faith in Thy loving providence. In the midst of the daily discipline of demanding duties we would keep the avenues of our lives open to the source of all life and light.

Draw us into a closer harmony with Thee that we may hear the whispers of truth, feel the appeal of beauty, and respond to the call of love. Above all, make us like Thee that with courage and confidence our lives may shine in the darkness with the transforming light of a responsive and a responsible citizenship in our beloved America.

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 PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

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. 4771. An act to authorize the District of Columbia Council to regulate and stabilize rents in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8825) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, and corporations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the House amendment

to Senate amendment No. 3 and that the Senate further insisted on its amendments Nos. 44 and 45, requested a further conference with the House and appointed Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CHILES, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CASE, and Mr. FONG as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6912) entitled "An act to amend the Par Value Modification Act, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 1 to the House amendment, and receded from its amendment No. 2 to the House amendment to S. 1385, authorizing funds for continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The message also announced that Mr. STEVENS and Mr. GRAVEL were appointed as ex officio conferees on S. 1081, to establish a Federal policy granting rights-of-way across Federal lands.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1841. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 for 1 year with respect to certain agreements relating to the broadcasting of home games of certain professional athletic teams; and

S. 1914. An act to provide for the establishment of the Board for International Broadcasting, to authorize the continuation of assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and for other purposes.

TAX REFORM

(Mr. CONABLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I note from a press statement, and this is the only way we find out about such decisions at this point, that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee feels the committee will not work this fall on a tax reform bill, although some time will be spent on related pension reform. Perhaps his decision is based on the obviously unrealistic assessment of our autumn adjournment date by some majority party spokesmen and, therefore, is subject to change as time wears on and it becomes apparent that Congress will be in session for many weeks to come. Speaking as one rank-and-file member of the Ways and Means Committee, however, I feel that tax reform should have a high priority and that, regardless of

our capacity to take completed action, we should address this subject, if possible, in a nonelection year atmosphere. I am confident that we will have a tax reform bill, at public insistence, sooner or later, and the longer we let the pressure for it build, the less likely we are to deal with this issue carefully and thoroughly. Unless the committee addresses this issue in the near future, I fear that efforts will be made to attach so-called tax reform measures to unrelated bills, an unsatisfactory and sometimes even dangerous practice.

TAX REFORM—NOW

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to second heartily the sentiments just expressed by our colleague from New York (Mr. CONABLE). I believe that loophole-plugging tax reform is a vital necessity for the economy this year. I hope that somehow or other the tax writing committee, the Committee on Ways and Means, can so compose and arrange itself that it will be able to present such a bill to us on the floor shortly.

I believe it is necessary not only from the obvious standpoint of equity that we repair the loopholes, preferences, and inequities in our tax system, but it is also necessary from the standpoint of combating inflation, and from the standpoint of coming to grips with the unconscionably high interest rates which are now dogging this country.

I have come just now from a hearing of the Committee on Banking and Currency, at which representatives of the housing and financial industries all called for tax reform now.

I hope the gentleman's words will be heeded.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE J. VAUGHAN GARY

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that any Member of this body who had the honor of serving here 10 years ago, was deeply saddened late last week to learn of the death of former Representative J. Vaughan Gary of Virginia.

For 20 years, from 1945 to 1965, Mr. Gary represented the people of Virginia's Third District in this body. And while he did an outstanding job for his constituents, his concerns and his efforts were truly national in scope.

As a member of the Appropriations