

those facilities; to impose additional fire safety requirements upon nursing homes and similar facilities and assist them in meeting such requirements; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. OWENS, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, and Mr. CRONIN):

H.R. 10294. A bill to establish land use policy; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to guidelines issued by the Council on Environmental Quality, to make grants to assist the States to develop and implement comprehensive land use planning processes; to coordinate Federal programs and policies which have a land use impact; to make grants to Indian tribes to assist them to develop and implement land use planning processes for reservation and other tribal lands; to provide land use planning directives for the public lands; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEHMAN, Ms. ABZUG, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 10295. A bill to provide for assistance in international drug control through the use of trade policy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Illinois:

H.R. 10296. A bill to amend the National

Labor Relations Act to extend its coverage and protection to employees of nonprofit hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.J. Res. 722. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of May 26 through June 1, 1974, as "National Stamp Collecting Week," and to proclaim May 31, 1974, as "National Stamp Collectors' Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER (for himself, Mr.

FEITIS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. WYATT, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. HUNT, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. TOWELL of Nevada, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. KEMP, Mr. GINN, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. DORN, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. MAILLIARD, and Mr. CEDERBERG):

H. Con. Res. 297. Concurrent resolution providing for the date of sine die adjournment of the 93d Congress, 1st session; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

296. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to urban redevelopment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. REES:

H.R. 10297. A bill for the relief of Nicolas Gabriel Burger and Silvia Burger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H.R. 10298. A bill for the relief of Frances Ham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

279. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Hazel Arnold, Hotchkiss, Colo., and others, relative to the revocation of the license of radio station WXUR; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

280. Also, petition of Robert C. Hemphill, Jr., Charleston, W. Va., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

281. By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota: Petition of Benjamin A. Ring, Joseph F. S. Small, and others, Grand Forks, N. Dak., relative to impeachment of the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GAO ELECTION CLEARINGHOUSE

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 12, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker when the House considered the Campaign Reform Act of 1972 I offered an amendment to establish a clearinghouse for election information within the General Accounting Office. This amendment was accepted by the House and became part of the law.

The clearinghouse has conducted an extensive study into election errors that occurred in seven cities across the country. The clearinghouse has worked with the Library of Congress in compiling all election laws and court decisions. This publication will come out monthly and review new State and Federal election proposals as well as court decisions. The first issue was printed in August.

The publications of the clearinghouse have been sent to election officials across the Nation. Recently at their annual meeting the secretaries of state passed a resolution expressing their thanks and appreciation to the clearinghouse.

The clearinghouse is in the process of conducting three new studies at the current time.

The first of these studies is a survey of the 6,914 election units across the country. This study will question election officials to see which areas they feel merit Federal assistance and where more research and information is needed.

The second study will look into various voter registration systems. At the present

time there is a great deal of discussion on how to increase voter registration. Proposals range from the postcard registration bill to the giving of block grants to local officials. This study will examine what is currently being done around the Nation.

The third study will survey available voting machinery. At the current time many units of government across the country are thinking about purchasing new election machinery; but do not have the resources to study the effectiveness of machines that have been used in other cities. This study will give officials a central source of information on the past performances of existing voting machines.

Hopefully out of all these studies local officials will be in a better position to run elections and we in the Congress will have information to draft better legislation in the election field.

At this point in the RECORD I would insert the resolution that was approved by the secretaries of state and comments from letters that have been received by the GAO on the Survey of Election Law and Litigation.

The material follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Office of Federal Elections of the General Accounting Office has published its first issue of "Federal-State Election Law Survey" and has distributed copies thereof to all state elections officials and;

Whereas, this publication is an excellent reference to all current happenings in the field of elections affording to state elections officials an invaluable source reference which has long been needed and;

Whereas, the composition and content of said survey has been found to be precise, reliable and impartial, now therefore,

Be it resolved that the National Association of Secretaries of State, duly assembled at its 56th Annual Convention at Williamsburg, Virginia, this 27th day of August, 1973, does hereby express its thanks and appreciation to the Office of Federal Elections of the General Accounting Office for the excellent service which they are performing on behalf of the elections officials of the several states and to express its hope that this monthly publication will continue as a permanent program.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be delivered to Mr. Philip S. Hughes, Director, Office of Federal Elections of the General Accounting Office, and to the members of the Congress.

This resolution initially proposed by Wade O. Martin, Jr., Secretary of State, Louisiana.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

From the Honorable Stone D. Barefield, Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment and Elections of the Mississippi House of Representatives:

"I have received the initial comprehensive summary and have found it to be most informative. This service will be a tremendous asset to me as a member of the State Legislature in dealing with our own election laws here in Mississippi."

From the Honorable Elden H. Shute, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Elections of the Maine Legislature:

"I applaud your efforts to provide such a comprehensive summary and such material should be most valuable, not only to those of you in a Federal position, but to those of us who wrestle with our election laws at the State level."

From the Honorable Richard F. Kneip, Governor of South Dakota:

"This is a badly needed service and I congratulate the Office of Federal Elections on its initiative in publishing such a series."

From the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii:

"Thank you very much for sending me a

copy of your initial issue of the abstract of Federal and State election laws and litigation. I find that it is indeed a comprehensive summary of election laws and litigation which will be of extreme value to our Attorney General and election officials."

From the Honorable James C. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of State of Missouri:

"We think it is a very helpful tool for the administration of elections."

From Mr. L. M. Pellerzi, General Counsel of the American Federation of Government Employees:

"I am delighted to hear of the abstract of Federal and State election laws and litigation and think it will make a major contribution toward better compliance with election processes."

From Mr. Lee Slater, Secretary of the State Election Board of Oklahoma:

"I believe such a publication will prove to be an extremely valuable tool for my office."

OPPOSITION TO THE BAN ON IMPORTATION OF CHROME FROM RHODESIA

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the American Legion, during its 55th Annual National Convention at Honolulu, held August 21-23, adopted a resolution opposing proposed legislation to reimpose the ban on importation of chrome from Rhodesia.

A hearing has been held by the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on S. 1868, which proposes to resume the prohibition against importation of Rhodesian chrome.

This prohibition, placed into effect by Executive order of President Johnson, was removed as a result of congressional action in 1971. An effort was made last year to resume the ban, but this was voted down in the Senate.

As the chief sponsor of the legislation permitting the United States to resume chrome imports from Rhodesia, I appreciate the support of the American Legion on this issue. I commend the resolution of the Legion to the attention of my colleagues.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, HONOLULU, HAWAII, AUGUST 21-23, 1973—RESOLUTION No. 26

Committee: Foreign Relations
Subject: Rhodesia

Whereas, Several members of the Congress have entered bills in the 93rd Congress, such as H.R. 8005, H.R. 8006, and H.R. 8007, the intent of which is to halt the importation by the United States of chrome from Rhodesia; and

Whereas, Such action would constitute undue interference in the domestic affairs of Rhodesia and deny the United States strategic chrome from a non-communist source; and

Whereas, Imports of chrome from Rhodesia

also constitute an important economic benefit for American firms with assets in that country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 21, 22, 23, 1973, that the Legion oppose passage of Congressional bills designed to reimpose a boycott on Rhodesian chrome and urge individual Congressmen to support this position.

MEXICAN AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS CELEBRATED ON SEPTEMBER 16

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, we are approaching the 163d anniversary of Mexican independence, and it is an occasion that should cause us to stop and to assess the meaning and the reality of freedom in our country. Not unlike the fight for independence for the States from colonial rule, the revolution for Mexican independence helped to bring important reforms in government and human freedoms and equality.

From the time in 1810 when Father Hidalgo gave the Grito de Dolores, calling for independence from Spain, the fight for a free country continued for more than a decade. In 1813 an act of independence was adopted by the Chilpancingo congress which included the revolutionary principles of abolition of slavery and of castes, with equal rights for all. Newly claimed freedoms began to be reflected in such areas as California through the establishing of legislatures and local councils, and through the granting of complete legal equality and full citizenship to non-Mexicans. California's development benefited from these reforms during the Mexican Republic.

When Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thereby ending the Mexican-American War, it was specified that all persons who chose to remain within the territory annexed to the United States were guaranteed the rights—property and political—given to all other American citizens. With the exception of native Americans, Mexicans are the only minority in the United States who have been annexed by conquest, and whose rights are specifically safeguarded by a written provision.

Our history, however, shows a pattern of exclusion and discrimination and failure to live up to these goals and assurances.

The United States, and particularly California, is indebted to the various and often unrecognized contributions of Mexican culture and life. Prior to 1900 Mexicans had brought the pack train to Texas and established the first transportation system throughout the Southwest. On trails they made from San Diego to Tucson, from Santa Fe to El Paso, Vera Cruz, and Mexico City, supplies were brought to mining camps and settlements. Mexican-Americans taught early

American and European immigrant forty-niners much about how and where to pan and mill gold and they figured prominently in the work involved in mining.

The trails of the gold rush and pack trains were supplanted by railroads and today's turnpikes. Mexican labor laid the ties and drove the spikes of the rail lines, living with their families in the boxcars which were their homes on wheels as they built the railroads across the country.

As the American economy turned to agriculture Mexican labor followed the harvest. They worked long hours for low pay under miserable conditions of housing, sanitation, and education to provide cotton, sugar beets, various fruits and vegetables for our enjoyment. They raised livestock and developed irrigation and water laws.

These are just a few examples from the history of contributions to our Nation by Mexican-Americans that will be remembered this Sunday, September 16, by a community parade in San Jose, Calif. The occasion is the celebration of the 163d Anniversary of Mexican Independence.

The parade is sponsored by the Veteranos de la Revolucion Mexicana, the Organismo Mexicano Cicico Cultural, and the Confederation de la Raza Unida, a Chicano coalition. Ed Carranza is parade chairman and is organizing the activities.

Grand marshal for the event will be Mexican Gen. Raul Madero, the brother of former Mexican President Francisco I. Madero, who led the revolution against dictator Porfirio Diaz in 1910. General Madero comes as the personal envoy of Mexico's President Luis Echevarria, and we are pleased to welcome him to San Jose as our distinguished guest.

Many chicano groups and organizations will participate in the festive parade by entering floats or performing in musical or marching units.

Bicycle races will precede the parade, using the same route. There will be three categories for youths 7 years and older. Prizes will be given to bike race winners and to top entries in some 20 parade categories.

I want to congratulate everyone who has contributed to the fine program that is scheduled to celebrate this anniversary of Mexican Independence.

MANDATORY FUEL ALLOCATION URGENTLY NEEDED

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with the specter of critical shortages of home heating oil facing New England residents this winter, I am appalled at the administration's continued refusal to implement a mandatory program for fuel allocation. Instead, the Government is clinging to its ineffec-

tive — and discredited — program of voluntary allocation.

A congressional survey of the major oil companies along the east coast released today showed that they have 14 percent more heating oil on hand than a year ago. However, at the same time figures show that the independents have 50 percent less than they had heading into last winter. This is shocking. Only a mandatory allocation program implemented now will solve this critical imbalance that could jeopardize the many homes, schools, and industries in New England this winter.

Today, in the House caucus room, more than 800 retail fuel oil dealers from 9 Northeastern States met with congressional delegates to make their case in the strongest terms that we need a mandatory allocation program now.

I also am pleased to note that Mr. Russell Train, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, has said clean air standards should not be relaxed until the mandatory allocation program is implemented—"as a matter of equity."

Mr. Train is the third high administration official to call for mandatory allocation. Mr. William Simon, chairman of the Oil Policy Committee, and Mr. Duke Ligon, who administers the voluntary program in the Office of Oil and Gas, have testified in favor of mandatory allocation.

New Englanders can do without meat but not heat. This period of indecision could be disastrous—it may be already too late to move in the vast quantities of No. 2 fuel oil needed to meet the peak demands of the coming winter in New England.

A mandatory allocation program must be implemented to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and to provide for equitable prices among all regions and areas of the United States.

To help keep the Congress informed of developments in this critical issue, I am including in the RECORD a copy of Mr. Train's remarks as they appeared in today's Washington Post and of the statement of position presented by the retail fuel oil dealers. The material follows:

TRAIN DIFFERS WITH WHITE HOUSE ON MANDATORY FUEL OIL CONTROLS

(By George C. Wilson)

Clean air standards should not be relaxed unless a mandatory program for allocating fuel oil is implemented at the same time, the new head of the Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday.

EPA administrator Russell E. Train added in an interview that he hoped to keep exceptions to clean air objectives "to an absolute minimum."

His role, said Train, is to work out the mechanism for state governors to get "variances" from plans to clean up the air. But Train said he does not intend to force such variances upon the cities and states.

Train's views, set forth one day after the Senate confirmed his nomination to EPA's top job, conflict with the White House on the mandatory allocation question.

Former Colorado Gov. John Love and his deputy at the White House energy office, Charles J. DiBona, both oppose mandatory controls. President Nixon so far has taken their advice.

Conceding that he did not know what marketing problems might arise as the federal government tried to control how much and

what kind of oil went to the various wholesalers, Train said it struck him as "a matter of equity" to link a mandatory program to exceptions to clean air rules. "I think those two things go together."

He added: "If there have to be some compromises on air quality this coming winter because of oil shortages, I would think a mandatory allocation system could help keep them to a minimum."

Such a mandatory program, he said, would help assure that clean-burning oil—that is, low in sulfur content—would go where it is needed most to keep the air safe to breathe.

Mr. Nixon's recent statements on how to avoid the threatened shortage of heating oil indicate he favors a wider relaxation of clean air rules than the "absolute minimum" Train advocates.

White House energy chief Love is expected to urge state governors and city officials to relax their clean air plans so more power plants can stick with coal while others burn a higher sulfur oil than envisioned by those plans. The White House argues that this will leave more oil for heating homes this winter.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, has said that clean air plans would not have to be eased if the mandatory fuel allocation program he favors is enacted.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), an author of the Clean Air Act which is the basis for standards now in dispute, said in the Senate on Monday that President Nixon's plea for easing the rules "is apparently based more on politics than on fact."

Declaring that "the people who must breathe dirty air have a right to ask whether the President has considered other alternatives," Muskie said he has asked Love to explain the administration's rationale at a Senate Public Works subcommittee hearing next week.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) answered "I doubt it" when reporters asked him yesterday if Congress would weaken the Clean Air Act this session.

EMERGENCY FUEL OIL SUPPLY COMMITTEE OF THE RETAIL FUEL OIL DEALERS FROM NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA; STATEMENT OF POSITION, SEPTEMBER 12, 1973

1. HOME HEATING OIL IS VITAL

No. 2 fuel oil is vital to the health and safety of the majority of the homeowners in our states.

HEATED BY OIL

Area	Percent of homes	Number of homes
New England.....	75	2,800,000
New York State.....	57	3,500,000
Long Island, N.Y.....	80	550,000
New Jersey.....	53	1,300,000
Pennsylvania.....	35	1,300,000

Nearly 60% of the nation's No. 2 fuel oil is consumed in the nine Northeastern states—the highest concentration of usage in the nation.

2. ROLE OF INDEPENDENT HEATING OIL RETAILER

The major portion of this oil is delivered to homes by independent retail dealers:

Percent of oil-heated homes supplied by independent heating oil retailers

New England.....	82
New York State.....	85
Long Island, N.Y.....	90
New Jersey.....	85
Pennsylvania.....	90

If these retailers are not guaranteed the full quantity of fuel oil needed to serve their customers, many of these customers will simply go cold. There is no substitute for the delivery system—the storage facilities and trucks—owned and operated by independent

retailers. If the independent has no fuel, the homes he supplies will have no fuel.

3. MASSIVE SHORTAGE OF HOME HEATING OIL

All projections, analyses and statistics demonstrate that—unless prompt action is taken by the Federal Government—there will be a massive shortage of No. 2 fuel oil in the Northeast this winter. Homes, schools, hospitals, factories and all other users of oil heat could well go cold; the result will be a severe threat to health, massive disruptions of public services and substantial loss of jobs.

Independent heating oil retailers in the Northeast have already been notified by their suppliers that deliveries in the coming winter will be far below last years levels. The projected shortage in some areas is already as high as 40%.

4. PLAN OF ACTION

Immediate action is needed to prevent cold homes, hospitals, and schools:

A. Mandatory Allocation Program for No. 2 Fuel Oil: We strongly support Congressional legislation to increase supplies by establishing a mandatory allocation program for distillate products. Such a program must provide:

That independent retailers and wholesalers are guaranteed 100% of their base period supply of No. 2 fuel oil;

That major oil companies must import the substantial additional quantities of No. 2 fuel oil needed to meet the demands of their own systems and total requirements of independent retailers. Cost of Living Council rules must be amended to require that foreign costs be averaged with domestic and to permit pass through—by both importers and retailers—of all costs of foreign product.

A mandatory allocation program will:

Increase supplies of home heating oil in the total U.S. market and in the independent market, thus preventing severe hardship for millions of homes served by independent retail dealers.

Prevent continued sharp escalation of prices in the Northeast, by assuring that a greater proportion of lower priced domestic No. 2 fuel oil is made available to consumers in the 9 state area.

End discrimination by the Federal Government against homeowners who use fuel oil. Federal policies now guarantee full supplies of natural gas, electricity and propane to homes that rely on these fuels for heat. Only in the case of No. 2 fuel oil has the Federal Government refused to guarantee supplies to the homeowners. The lack of clear policy discriminates against the Northeastern states, where fuel oil consumption is highest in the nation.

Prevent refiners from exploiting the current fuel shortage to drive independent retailers out of business by arbitrarily cutting off their supplies, thereby severing supply relationships that, in many cases, date back for decades.

Preserve and strengthen the independent sector of the petroleum market.

We are strongly opposed to any plan for rationing of fuel oil to the consumer. Such a plan would be unworkable and result in chaos in the retail heating oil market.

B. Amendment of Phase IV Price Regulations: The Phase IV Oil Regulations blatantly discriminate against independent retailers of heating oil and gasoline.

All segments of the petroleum industry can pass through all increased costs, up to retail level; the retailer is forced to absorb all increased costs, except increased costs resulting from imported product.

Retailers are forced to use a mark-up date of January 10, 1973; the producers, manufacturers, and major oil companies are allowed a May 15, 1973 mark-up date. Thus, the independent heating oil retailer is forced to absorb all costs since January 10th. Product and non-product costs have obviously in-

creased markedly from January 10th to May 15th. The major oil companies have already passed these increased marketing costs on, but the independent retailer cannot.

The independent heating oil and gasoline retailers are the only segments of the economy and the only class of retailers who are not allowed under Phase IV to pass through increased costs on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

In brief, unless substantial changes are made in the Phase IV regulations, many independent dealers, within the next few weeks, will be faced with selling substantial volumes of product at a loss. In such cases, the retailer, a small independent businessman, will be forced out of business, and the homeowners who rely on the retailer for fuel will be without heat.

We, therefore strongly recommend the following amendments to the Phase IV rules:

The independent heating oil retailer must be permitted to adjust retail prices to reflect foreign and domestic product cost increases on a dollar-for-dollar basis, and to institute each retail adjustment on the date that the cost changes are experienced.

The independent heating oil retailer must be permitted to adjust prices to reflect all non-product cost changes such as labor, truck maintenance, and other related operating expenses, on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The August 19, 1973 ceiling price should be calculated by using the average cost of inventory on August 1, 1973 plus the actual mark-up on June 1 to 8—the dates of the freeze. The mark-up presently permitted under the Phase IV petroleum program may be feasible for some gasoline retailers, but is completely inadequate for the heating oil retailer who must buy and maintain fleets of delivery and service trucks and bulk storage facilities, plus provide 24 hour service and deliveries and extend credit and face substantial delays in receiving payment.

The independent heating oil and gasoline retailer should be eligible for the small business exemption applicable to all other industries under the Phase IV regulations.

In addition, we urge prompt action by the Cost of Living Council to correct the gross inequities and discriminatory aspects of the Phase IV rules and regulations on the independent petroleum retailer.

C. Temporary Amendment of Air Quality Standards: We are pleased that the President and the Director of the Energy Policy Office recognize the need for a temporary relaxation of air quality standards in certain areas of the Northeast.

We recommend that, during the period October 1, 1973 through April 30, 1974, the state agencies permit—where it is currently prohibited—the burning of No. 2 fuel oil of 1/2 of 1% sulfur content and No. 6 (residual) fuel oil of 1% sulfur content.

This will result in increased supplies of oil to heat homes as imports of higher sulfur fuel oil from foreign refineries increase and the use of No. 2 fuel as a blend with No. 6 decreases.

D. Summary: In short, we need help from Congress in two major areas:

1. Immediate legislation to assure adequate supply and equitable distribution through a mandatory allocation program.

2. Support, assistance and, if necessary, legislation to correct the inequities of Phase IV as it applies to the independent retailer.

ORGANIZATIONS

New England Fuel Institute and Affiliated Associations.

Vermont Oil Heat Institute.

Better Home Heat Council of New Hampshire.

Better Home Heat Council of Massachusetts.

Independent Connecticut Petroleum Association.

Home Heating Council of Rhode Island.

Home Heating Council of Northern Rhode Island.

Maine Oil Dealers Association.

Oil Heat Institute of Long Island.

New York Oil Heating Association.

Empire State Petroleum Association.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Association and ten affiliated associations.

Delaware Valley Fuel Oil Dealers Association.

CONSTITUTION WEEK

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, with Constitution Week fast approaching, many individuals and groups are finding ways to stress the importance of the Constitution during the week of September 17 to 23.

One of these individuals, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, of High Point, N.C., and a former constituent of mine, is working hard through her position as delegate for the Alexander Martin Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to see that Constitution Week receives the attention it so well deserves.

Mrs. Johnson's views are a lesson for us all. She believes that—

There are a few things that mean more to me than life, and next to God, my precious native land is one of them.

I would like to insert Mrs. Johnson's favorite article on the Constitution at this time, so that everyone can share these thoughts:

THE CONSTITUTION

(By Mary Barclay Erb)

Daniel Webster said—"It is the people's Constitution, the people's government; made for the people; made by the people; and answerable to the people."

It has been said, "To understand the Constitution of the United States is the clarion call of the hour, a call as dynamic as when Moses wrote the Ten Commandments."

There it stands—in all its majesty—the center of our nation. Simply by being, it defends and warns. It defends us from fallacies that the experience of 3,000 years condemns; from dictatorship which is abhorrent to every American concept; from the totalitarian state that regiments men, their minds and bodies. From these and like evils now so widespread on earth, our Constitution daily defends us. It stands between us and the great blasphemy that man is a creature of the state.

The peculiar glory of the Constitution of the United States is that it is not a charter of rights granted by government to a people, but a limit of powers to which a vigilant people restricts its government. It is not a government edict which the people must obey, but a people's law which government must obey. "We the people of the United States," these seven potent words were and remain, all subsequent world upheavals notwithstanding, the most revolutionary words on record.

The Fathers of the Constitution were not just a group of casual people who started a casual thing in a casual way. They had studied the ancient civilizations and the methods of government employed therein. They had studied the medieval systems and the various governments of their day. They

were well acquainted with the great classical writings on the subject, therefore came to their tasks very thoroughly equipped. They knew the results of the experiments in government through the ages.

Above all, they knew, although perhaps in every case did not fully realize, that man is here on earth to become self-reliant, self-expressive, and self-determined, in order to glorify his Creator.

It is often asserted nowadays that this generation knows more than did the Constitution makers. So we do—but not about government. We could have known more, perhaps, had we been interested, but within this framework of freedom erected by the fathers, we have been busy building the country. Their special wisdom in the field of government left us free to do that. They made the blue print, laid the foundations, reared the scaffolding and started the building; and we have by no means filled in that framework of destiny and freedom.

Our Fathers knew better than we that the specific temptation of government in all times—any government—even an American government—is to seize more power than is allotted to it, or misuse the power it has. They foresaw the always possible use of dazzling personal leadership; they foresaw the displacement of law by temporary emotion; the tendency to unwise action under stress; and to prevent these evils, they erected certain barriers. The Presidency, the Congress and the Courts were made subordinate to the Constitution. These three powers of government, with officers' oath—bound to the Constitution—are established in complete independence one of another, on the supposition that never would all three of them combine against the people or the law that gave them being.

The Constitution gives us the foundation for a free, prosperous and independent life for every citizen, but each generation, in time, must work for and claim it, otherwise, through carelessness, or indifference, the rights and liberties we have enjoyed may vanish.

Let us thoroughly acquaint ourselves with this magnificent document, which is ours to respect; ours to protect, and ours to use—Now.

CIGARETTE BAN

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues will recall, I have recently called for the resignation of Mr. Richard O. Simpson, chairman of the Consumer Products Safety Commission, following his much-publicized pledge to ban cigarettes through clearly unlawful means.

The noted columnist, James J. Kilpatrick, recently wrote a column on the subject of Mr. Simpson in particular, and would-be bureaucratic big brothers in general.

The column makes for interesting reading, no matter what my colleagues' position on this particular example of bureaucratic excess may be, and I am inserting it in the RECORD for my colleagues' information and consideration:

GOVERNMENTS AND BANS AND DESPOTIC ASSERTIONS

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

Today's topic is Richard O. Simpson, or more precisely, the state of mind symbolized

so vividly by Simpson's statement of August 22. The gentleman is chairman of the new Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission. He proposes to ban some or all cigarettes by bureaucratic decree.

In a speech and interview in Newark three weeks ago, Simpson said he would welcome a petition from members of Congress, asking for his commission to take such action. He would then go through the motions of gathering evidence and hearing industry comments. His own mind is already closed: "We have a serious expectation of achieving a ban. We should and will be able to achieve it."

The chairman is not at all deterred by what would appear to be a threshold problem of the law. His commission was created by the Consumer Product Safety Act, which specifically excludes tobacco products from the commission's jurisdiction. However, the commission is charged with administering the Hazardous Substances Act, which does not exclude tobacco.

The bureaucratic rule as to jurisdiction—it is part of the Simpson syndrome—is that any field not excluded is included. The chairman is ready to declare that cigarette tobacco is a toxic substance, a cause of cancer and death; once his ban takes effect, he would invoke "criminal penalties" against the manufacture of forbidden cigarettes, and send the makers to prison.

At the bottom of the Simpson syndrome is the bureaucratic conviction that Papa Knows Best. But it is not merely the notion that government knows what is good for the people; this is coupled to the despotic assertion that government has power to make the people be good. If the people will not stop smoking by their own voluntary action, Simpson would effectively compel them to stop smoking by imposing his will upon their erring behavior.

Tocqueville foresaw this "new form of tyranny" a full century before George Orwell developed the theme in his novel "1984." Americans, he warned, one day would surrender their liberties to bureaucratic masters who desired only to do good for their subjects. In the end, the people would become timid sheep, obedient to government shepherds.

Such benevolent paternalism acts upon our body politic like a leech, draining the blood from traditions and institutions. The chief practitioner of this dreadful phlebotomy is Ralph Nader, who would strip our life of risk and variety, but Nader is not alone. The vitamin-mineral decrees recently imposed by the Food and Drug Administration are classic manifestations of the Simpson syndrome. Some of the idiot regulations of the Federal Trade Commission are products of the same stultifying despotism that increasingly is imposed on our society. Our Big Brothers do not come singly; they come in whole families, suffocating us with kindness, with love, and with power.

The Hazardous Substances Act applies to any substance "which has the capacity to produce personal injury or illness to man" through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption. The act thus applies to a whole universe of consumer products that can be eaten, drunk, touched, or breathed.

Do Americans truly desire a society that is perfectly safe, a society purged of every trace of smog, germs, rough places and sharp edges? Do we want to live in a beautiful cocoon, padded in styrofoam layers of bureaucratic protection? I deny it absolutely. But that is the kind of antiseptic society envisioned by our new masters. They lovingly would see our freedoms, like so many cigarettes, go up in smoke and be cast out in the trash with other hazardous things.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR DDT

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, as you may know the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA began to reorient its research program in 1955 long before the Rachel Carson era. It gradually shifted major emphasis from research on conventional insecticides to more selective chemical and nonchemical methods to control major insects, particularly those pests requiring heavy usage of insecticides year in and year out. Some of the general classes of alternative methods that the Agricultural Research Service investigated were resistant varieties of plants which inhibit attack by insects, diseases, and nematodes; attractants which lure insects to traps or other devices where they can be killed or sterilized; genetic controls which consist of releases of sexually sterile insects that mate with normal insects; bioenvironmental controls which are cultural and mechanical practices against insects, nematodes, weeds and diseases; hormone developments which disrupt an insect's life cycle and limit the number of insects that survive, and the development of parasites, predators, and pathogens that destroy insects and weeds by feeding on or infecting them.

An article written by Joseph Alsop entitled "A Substitute for DDT" which appeared in the Washington Post, September 10, 1973, indicates the progress which the Agricultural Research Service and industry have made in developing some of these new alternative methods to control insects, particularly the development of a virus to control the bollworm and tobacco budworm—*Heliothis* spp. These worms are distributed worldwide and are severely destructive to many different economic plants. Annual cost to control *Heliothis* on cotton in the United States is estimated at over \$50 million. In many areas of the world it is difficult to get adequate control of *Heliothis*; field populations are reported resistant to organochlorine, organophosphorus, and carbamate compounds and resistance is increasing. About 80 million pounds of chemical insecticides were used on cotton in the United States with 60 percent used specifically for control of *Heliothis*. Based on estimates of current usage of chemical insecticides and probable market potential the *Heliothis* virus could conservatively account for 1 to 3 million-acre applications per season for control of bollworms on cotton. An extrapolation based on these values would indicate that the *Heliothis* virus could replace the use of more than 4 million pounds of chemical insecticides per year on cotton. The development of this viral insecticide by the Agricultural Research Service and industry is an outstanding achievement and I would like to insert in the RECORD the article by Mr. Alsop, because I think it points out a major

breakthrough in getting this pathogen registered with the Environmental Protection Agency. It is a tribute to the Agricultural Research Service for pursuing the development of this microbe from its conception through registration and into the hands of the farmer. The article follows:

A SUBSTITUTE FOR DDT

(By Joseph Alsop)

Whatever the environmentalists may say, one point cannot be doubted about DDT and the other great chemical insect killers. Their invention was one of the great events of the 1940s, historically quite on a par with any decisive battle of World War II. So it is worth reporting that another, quite comparable development appears to be on the way.

Teams of researchers, including a good many in the laboratories of the Agriculture Department, have long been at work on viral insect killers. It may seem odd, but noxious insects are quite as troubled by viruses as human beings are. They have their own bacterial diseases, too. Furthermore, insect diseases transferable to animals and men are immensely rare—although there are of course a few, like malaria.

All this is worth thinking about—a damn-sight more worth thinking about than anything now happening in political Washington, in fact—because of the first viral insect-killer has just been quietly approved for commercial use by the Environmental Protection Agency. It is based on a virus fatal to the cotton bollworm, which attacks corn and tomatoes as well as cotton.

The developer of this wholly new way of attacking a major crop-killer is Dr. Carlo M. Ignoffo, now head of one of the Agricultural Research Service's laboratories at Columbia, Mo. Dr. Ignoffo isolated his virus as long ago as 1963. The long interval was partly needed for commercial development of the virus by the American firm now purchased by the big Swiss chemical company, Sandoz.

Above all, however, endless tests were needed to prove to everyone's satisfaction that the new virus would be harmless except to bollworms. On this point, the Agriculture Department's researchers can be just a mite touchy. They are fond of reciting the case of the cabbage looper virus, related to that of the cotton bollworm.

"You're an Easterner, eh, and you like coleslaw? Well if you live in the East and eat coleslaw, you take in millions of units of cabbage looper virus with every forkful throughout the autumn months. And nobody has ever been the worse for it, either."

Here the speaker was Dr. A. M. Heimpel, leader of another major laboratory of the Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville, Md. Dr. Heimpel has his own share in another insecticidal first, akin to Dr. Ignoffo's. This was the development of a major bacterial insect-killer based on a microbe called *Bacillus thuringiensis*. It is fatal to a good many noxious insects having a caterpillar phase, and is already widely used by the intensive, semi-industrial farmers of the West Coast.

"It will kill gypsy moths, too," Dr. Heimpel says. "The question is not whether to lose whole forests or resume use of DDT. The question is whether to spend enough to save the forests. The bacterial and viral insecticides are always likely to be a bit more expensive than the chemicals."

Both Dr. Heimpel and Dr. Ignoffo agree, moreover, that only the very first breakthroughs have been made in their field. Dr. Heimpel says that "without counting bac-

teria, there are over 100 pesticide viruses coming along for different uses—most of them for very important uses. Some are absolutely specific—won't touch but a single insect pest. But there are others like the alfalfa looper virus, that can be used against several different pests now attacking food and fiber crops."

It is curious, then, to see the reaction of the rest of the scientific community to these fascinating breakthroughs of potentially great historical importance. An article in *Science* led this reporter to Dr. Heimpel, who then pointed the road to Dr. Ignoffo, the chief author of the first approved version of what *Science* called "a new class of pesticides."

The comparison with DDT is specifically made in the *Science* article. *Science's* sequence of developments produced by DDT began with: "Saved countless lives in World War II," but it ended approvingly: "Target of the bumper sticker people; banned by the Environmental Protection Agency." The implication in *Science* was that the new viral insecticides might well end by having to be banned in the same manner.

Maybe this is correct. Since homo sapiens began to flourish so mightily, probably exterminating Neanderthal man, no great change in the circumstances of life has failed to produce a mixture of good and bad consequences. Medical advance means overpopulation. Increased affluence means general over-eating. And so it goes.

No doubt, therefore, the development of a whole new class of enemies of the insect pests will end by proving to have drawbacks of some sort. But these particular enemies have been around, waiting to be mobilized against the pests, since long before man himself began to be around. So one may hope for a good result.

MURDER BY HANDGUN: THE CASE FOR GUN CONTROL—NO. 19

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the 18 previous inserts have dealt with the victims of handgun murders.

Today's article discusses the policeman who must spend time, energy, and the taxpayers' money to find the killer. I would like to insert at this time a September 4 article by Laura Kiernan of the *Washington Post*:

UNRESOLVED MURDERS BOTHER DETECTIVE
(By Laura A. Kiernan)

Ever since Hugh Hefner Howard was found two years ago sprawled across his mother's bed with a small caliber bullet hole in either side of his head, he has been an irritation to Ernie Light.

Howard reputedly ran a sex-for-hire business with customers ranging from the man on the street to "high government sources," says Light, a homicide detective with the Arlington County police department.

"It was just no stranger who came down the line and killed Howard," Light says, as if Howard's killer was more than just a burglar he discovered in his parents' house. Despite long hours in pursuit of hundreds of suspects, the case remains open and thus a constant annoyance to Light.

The reminders come in the familiar face of a woman in a local restaurant, Light says,

or in a piece of clothing or in the words of a casual conversation.

He can stare across the dinner table at his wife, Pauline, who is "talking about the neighbors and the birds and the bees and the pot roast that didn't turn out" and he says he won't even hear her and she knows it.

Afterwards he can, for the hundredth time, sift through the contents of the manila folder marked "Howard," rereading the old facts and looking between the lines for something new.

Hours later he can get out of bed, he says, and smoke a half pack of cigarettes thinking it all over again.

Of Howard, or of any murder victim, he says: "He may have been the worst gutter rat around, but he didn't deserve what I found. No way."

The Howard case is not the only unsolved murder in Arlington. It's the most recent of five killings that span a decade and remain unexplained:

Deanne Shangle, "a beautiful thing, what a waste" found strangled in her bathtub about 10 years ago.

Marcia Currier, a deafmute, raped and strangled four years ago in her Arlington Forest home.

Frank Shipley, 77, who in 1970 suffered a fatal heart attack in front of his elderly wife after a masked man forced him to open his basement safe.

Rene Karam, a waiter, tied to his bed and strangled with a belt in March, 1970.

"Until you walk into a home or apartment and see the results of a killing like I have, you don't know (about murder). This is the only way understanding comes," says Light.

"If you can't force yourself into having an understanding of these people (the killers), you're not going to cut it. You don't have to condone what they do, but you damn well better understand it."

Ernest G. Light, 42, grew up in Glassport, Pa., along the Monongahela River, the only son of a steel mill worker who also had four daughters. They used to call him "the sheriff" because, Light says, he was always pretending he was one.

He moved to Arlington with his father while he was in his early teens. They began a home repair business, and Light recalls that each time he'd see a police car go by from his perch on a painter's ladder "it would tear my guts out."

In 1957, he was accepted by the county police department, served four years in the patrol division and six years in juvenile. In 1966, he joined the homicide squad. The county averages about five homicides a year.

"I've always wanted to be where I am now," Light says, "it's where it's all at. The cases are very serious, for one thing, and they represent a greater challenge."

"It feeds my ego to be where I'm at."

Hugh Howard was arrested in December, 1969, with six women following a series of police raids on Northern Virginia motels. Howard was charged with five counts each of aiding prostitution, a misdemeanor, and procuring prostitutes, a felony.

In February, he was convicted of the lesser charge, and in October, the five felony counts were dropped when the chief prosecution witness—one of the six women arrested with Howard—failed to show up.

At the time of his death, Howard was appealing the misdemeanor convictions.

"With a case like this, you open the doors to hundreds of suspects," says Light. "I have talked to people involved in sex professionally and personally—you name it—hoping I would get some kind of lead."

"I've talked to many people in Virginia and other states, some in connection with other cases. I don't think there's a police officer

around that doesn't know I'm actively involved in it."

"Most of my time is spent talking to people in the (sex) business," he says, anytime it's necessary, 24 hours a day, every day. He says he never stops being a detective.

Light never goes to a movie without his gun because he never knows who he is going to meet. And when he goes out to eat, he's very particular about where he sits.

"You'll never go to Ernie Light and pat him on the back and say 'how you doing Ern?'" he says, because he always sits in front of everybody else—facing the door and the cash register. "You never know what's going to happen."

He doesn't belong to any social clubs because, he says, he doesn't want to be compromised in any way. He goes everywhere with his wife. He says, "She's the only person in the world I trust."

"Ernie Light is a compassionate man," says his supervisor, Lt. Warren Siske. "He has a way of relating to problems. He has the gift of gab. And he's an artist when it comes to interrogation."

"Ernie would have made a terrific salesman," Siske said, "if he liked the product."

Light says in his business, a good interrogator has to be able to "talk to a prostitute like she's a virgin out of a convent."

When he questions the victim of a sex crime, usually women, he says he sets the ground for communication by observing the type of woman she is. Does she cross her legs, wear a wedding ring or have long finger nails? And the interviews are always conducted alone—the interference of a third party, he says, could break the threads of trust that otherwise would lead him to the information he needs.

"A gun is not a policeman's weapon," he says. "His mouth is."

He has never been shot and the only person who "ever got to me with a blade" was a woman who grabbed a kitchen knife as Light tried to calm her after a domestic quarrel. He got a little cut up, he says, but did not file charges against the woman.

"In the past seven years I have met about the meanest people to come down the line," he says, and shrugs off the notion that a life devoted to violent death and personal injury might not be the most pleasant of occupations.

"I love it," he said, "I feed on it."

But along with the challenges and excitement of the job, come the fears.

"Once I was hurt, and I was up in the hospital, and I said, 'For God's sake don't go over to my house and knock on the door (it was 7 a.m.) and scare Pauline half to death.' So they (the police) went right over and knocked on the door, and when she answered, they handed her my gun and badge."

"Right away, she knew I was dead," he said.

That time Light was being treated for an accidental neck injury. He says he is convinced there will be a time when they'll give his wife his gun and badge for good. "You're not dealing with Boy Scouts, here," he says.

"I'll die on this job," he says, "I believe it to the tips of my toes."

"And knowing fate the way it is, it'll be some drunk or mental patient and he'll go back to the hospital. No, it doesn't scare me, it's too far away, I can't see it."

When two friends who were concerned about not hearing from him, discovered Howard's body in his parents' fifth floor apartment on S. Eads Street, he had been dead for two days. At 32, Light remembers, Howard had been "a real nice-lookin' boy."

"There a possibility the men who killed Howard may have been killed in turn," says Light. "But if they are still alive, I'll get them."

COST OF LIVING AFFECTS FEDERAL WORKERS, TOO

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, one attitude and policy runs like a consistent thread through the life of this administration; utter lack of concern for the multimillion Federal work force, especially the civilian portion.

Again and again the Federal worker has been used as a symbol of a sloth, a parasite on the public payroll and a non-performing exploiter of Federal civil service rules which supposedly offer complete employment security. It has been a long and cruel twilight for these relatively helpless people.

Such innuendo and accusation contains not a scintilla of truth. Consistently the organizations representing these workers have countered the statements. Yet response rarely if ever catches up with accusation, and the damage remains intact.

Not content with wiping the administration feet on the backs of these workers, a series of telling blows has been delivered against them in a more tangible sense. Drastic cuts have been made in their jobs. Openings are often not filled, leaving remaining workers with added burdens. Facilities are closed with dramatic consistency in certain areas of the Nation, while remaining intact in other parts, posing fascinating questions to many observers.

Meanwhile, the average Federal civilian worker has labored on, bowing his or her head to the storm, and continuing to function with remarkable effectiveness. In fact, when the final story is told, it will be revealed that America has been served by these people better than we knew or even thought possible. Quietly, they have been keeping many wheels turning, performing on behalf of all of us in spite of everything thrown at them.

The runaway inflation caused by disastrous economic policies has hurt these people and their families terribly. Caught in the merciless economic squeeze of today, they have had to pinch tightly in order to make ends meet. Knowing many of them as I do, I can testify that life is difficult in the extreme for them. To many such families, a few dollars here and there can make an enormous difference.

As prices skyrocketed and wages crept along, these people watched helplessly from their Federal security blanket which does not allow them to shop at

lower prices. Their wages are frozen. However, a 4.7 percent pay raise was in order commencing October 1 of this year. Those few extra dollars, as indicated earlier, were eagerly awaited by hundreds of thousands of families, especially as school approached and inflation worsened when the freeze on retail prices ended.

Meanwhile, the White House, consecrated to the work ethic, ushered in the Labor Day weekend with a morale booster for these people—a 2-month delay in the implementation of their minuscule pay raise. Interestingly enough, the hike in salaries for these people was prescribed under a law intended to keep Federal salaries in line with those for comparable jobs in private business.

The move by the President came just 1 day after the Agriculture Department announced a 20-percent jump in the farm price of food in the single month of August.

The average Federal worker, prohibited by law from striking, can only watch helplessly. His bills, however, according to a rumor I have heard, keep on coming in like everybody else's.

Only Congress can undo this act. We must move to ensure that these people are granted some kind of a break. If this fails, then they can take the advice offered by some members of the administration—eat less. Do you people hear that out there? Eat less.

FAMINE IN THE UKRAINE

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, within the boundaries of North Dakota, we are honored to have 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent. They have enriched our State not only with their cultural heritage, but also with their fine qualities of honesty, patriotism and hard work.

This summer they commemorate the 40th anniversary of the great famine of the Ukraine, which took place during the summer of 1933.

The North Dakota president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, advised me that during the summer of 1933, it is estimated that between 6 and 7 million Ukrainians died as a result of this devastating famine. Although the Ukraine has been known as the Bread Basket of

Europe, there was no food for the peasants that summer.

I hope that other Senators will join me in registering profound sorrow for this tragic anniversary.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JULY 1973

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the July 1973 civilian personnel report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, together with a summary of fiscal year 1973 payroll costs and average employment:

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JULY 1973
SUMMARY OF PAYROLL COSTS AND AVERAGE FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1973

This summary of annual payroll costs and average employment for fiscal year 1973, following practice of many years standing, is submitted along with the Joint Committee's regular monthly report for July 1973 which carries payroll figures for June, the last month of fiscal year 1973. Figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled and published monthly by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

Annual payroll costs for all three branches of the Federal Government for fiscal year 1973, in comparison with fiscal year 1972, follow:

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Change
Executive branch.....	31,193	32,730	+1,537
Legislative branch.....	412	448	+36
Judicial branch.....	112	121	+9
Total.....	31,717	33,299	+1,582

Civilian payroll costs totaled \$33.3 billion in fiscal year 1973—an all time high. This compared with \$31.7 billion in pay costs last year and \$22.3 billion 5 years ago in 1968.

Federal civilian employment in June 1973 totaled 2,824,557, a decrease of 40,746 from June a year ago, and a decrease of 231,294 over the 5 years since June 1968.

Comparability pay adjustments granted this year and in previous years have caused the rise in payroll costs in a situation where federal employment levels were substantially reduced in fiscal year 1973 and over the last 5 years.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The following tabulation shows average employment and annual payrolls in the Executive Branch, broken between civilian and military agencies, for the past ten years:

Fiscal year	Total		Department of Defense (including civil functions)		Civilian agencies (except Defense)		Fiscal year	Total		Department of Defense (including civil functions)		Civilian agencies (except Defense)	
	Average employment	Pay (in billions)	Average employment	Pay (in billions)	Average employment	Pay (in billions)		Average employment	Pay (in billions)	Average employment	Pay (in billions)	Average employment	Pay (in billions)
1963.....	2,481,657	\$15.3	1,063,720	\$6.6	1,417,937	\$8.7	1969.....	2,961,640	\$24.0	1,305,664	\$10.2	1,655,976	\$13.8
1964.....	2,476,656	16.1	1,042,552	6.8	1,434,104	9.3	1970.....	2,958,364	25.8	1,264,207	11.2	1,694,157	15.6
1965.....	2,467,838	17.1	1,024,482	7.1	1,443,376	10.0	1971.....	2,857,013	29.1	1,162,117	11.6	1,694,896	17.5
1966.....	2,574,429	18.6	1,074,080	7.7	1,500,349	10.9	1972.....	2,839,163	31.2	1,128,172	12.2	1,710,991	19.0
1967.....	2,840,393	20.4	1,234,474	8.7	1,605,919	11.7	1973.....	2,777,265	32.7	1,076,039	12.4	1,701,226	20.3
1968.....	2,935,826	22.3	1,280,853	9.4	1,654,973	12.9							

In the executive branch payroll costs in fiscal year 1973 totaled \$32.7 billion, and civilian employment during the 12 months of the fiscal year averaged 2,777,265. On this basis, the average annual pay per federal employee in fiscal year 1973 was approximately \$11,800.

The executive branch payroll cost of \$32.7 billion in 1973 included \$12.4 billion in Defense, \$7.6 billion for the Postal Service and \$12.7 billion in other civilian departments and agencies. Significant increases in pay costs during the fiscal year were shown for

the Postal Service, Defense, Veterans, Treasury and HEW.

The average executive branch employment total of 2,777,265 includes an average of 2,450,008 full-time employees in permanent positions.

The executive branch payroll cost of \$33 billion excludes \$683 million for foreign nationals not on regular rolls and includes \$106 million for disadvantaged persons employed under federal opportunity programs. The average employment total of 2,777,265 excludes an average of 107,983 for foreign na-

tionals and includes an average of 36,528 for disadvantaged persons.

THE MONTH OF JULY 1973

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in the month of July was 2,821,803, a decrease of 2,749 as compared with 2,824,557 in the preceding month of June.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in the month of July as compared with the preceding month of June, follows:

	Full time in permanent positions	Change	Temporary, part time etc.	Change	Total employment	Change
June 1973	2,421,707		359,182		2,780,889	
Civilian agencies	1,434,426		293,790		1,728,216	
Military agencies	987,281		65,392		1,052,673	
July 1973	2,395,000	-26,707	383,299	+24,117	2,778,299	-2,590
Civilian agencies	1,418,376	-16,050	312,664	+18,874	1,731,040	+2,824
Military agencies	976,624	-10,657	70,635	+5,243	1,047,259	-5,414

Some highlights with respect to Executive Branch employment for the month of July, are:

Full-time permanent employment showed major decreases in military agencies of 10,657, Postal Service with 8,948, Agriculture with 2,290, Treasury with 1,489, Veterans with 1,076 and Interior with 1,039.

Temporary and part-time employment shows increases primarily in Agriculture with 6,048, military agencies with 5,243, Treasury with 3,913, Interior with 2,008, Postal Service with 1,917, HEW with 1,073 and Veterans with 1,067. These increases are largely due to the hiring of temporary summer aids.

Civilian agencies reporting the largest increases in total employment (including both full-time and part-time) in July were Agri-

culture with 3,758, Treasury with 2,424, HEW with 1,922 (due to the conversion of certain public assistance grant programs, previously operated by the states, to direct federal administration) and Justice with 1,150. The largest decrease was in Postal Service with 7,031.

Employment inside the United States decreased 3,432 from June and outside the United States there was an increase of 842 for the month.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES

Employment in the Legislative Branch in July totaled 34,774, a decrease of 154 as compared with the preceding month of June. Employment in the Judicial Branch in July totaled 8,735, a decrease of 5 as compared with June.

UNIFORMED MILITARY PERSONNEL

Uniformed military personnel in the Department of Defense has decreased 446,831 during the past ten years since 1963, while civilian employment has increased 2,649 during the same period. Annual military costs in fiscal year 1973 were \$22 billion and civilian pay costs were \$12 billion.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a tabulation, excerpted from the joint committee report, on personnel employed full time in permanent positions by executive branch agencies during July 1973, showing comparisons with June 1973, June 1972, and the budget estimates for June 1974:

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT¹

Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	July 1973	Estimated June 30, 1974 ²	Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	July 1973	Estimated June 30, 1974 ²
Agriculture	82,511	81,715	79,425	78,800	General Services Administration	36,002	35,721	35,694	37,800
Commerce	28,412	28,300	27,931	28,400	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	27,428	25,955	25,843	25,000
Defense:					Panama Canal	13,777	13,680	13,519	14,000
Civil functions	30,585	29,971	29,279	30,800	Selective Service System	5,791	4,607	4,059	3,900
Military functions	1,009,548	957,310	947,345	956,000	Small Business Administration	3,916	4,050	4,003	4,100
Health, Education, and Welfare	105,764	114,307	115,156	101,800	Tennessee Valley Authority	14,001	13,995	13,873	14,000
Housing and Urban Development	15,200	15,820	15,600	13,900	U.S. Information Agency	9,255	9,048	9,045	9,100
Interior	56,892	56,771	55,732	56,900	Veterans' Administration	163,179	170,616	169,540	170,000
Justice	45,446	45,496	46,226	47,100	All other agencies	33,499	34,610	34,189	35,800
Labor	12,339	12,468	12,219	12,400	Contingencies				5,000
State	22,699	22,578	22,550	23,400					
Agency for International Development	11,719	10,108	9,903	9,900	Subtotal	1,910,854	1,874,424	1,856,665	1,874,100
Transportation	67,232	67,885	67,618	69,400	U.S. Postal Service	594,834	547,283	538,335	564,500
Treasury	95,728	98,087	96,598	104,000	Total ³	2,505,688	2,421,707	2,395,000	2,438,600
Atomic Energy Commission	6,836	7,145	7,148	7,400					
Civil Service Commission	5,260	5,911	5,936	6,000					
Environmental Protection Agency	7,835	8,270	8,234	9,200					

¹ Included in total employment shown on table 1, beginning on p. 2.

² Source: As projected in 1974 budget document as of Jan. 29, 1973; figures rounded to nearest hundred.

³ Excludes increase of 31,000 for civilianization program.

⁴ Excludes increase of approximately 15,000 in adult welfare categories to be transferred to the Federal Government under Public Law 92-603.

⁵ July figure excludes, 1,439 disadvantaged persons in public service careers programs as compared with 1,859 in June.

BUZZER, SHOULDER HARNESS, SEATBELTS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I read the bulletin as it came in on the UPI wire. This story is another example of what is going to happen with this Transportation Department require-

ment of buzzers. I asked for your support for my bill, H.R. 9600. I have advocated that the Transportation Department revoke its requirement that all future automobiles have a shoulder harness, seat belt, and a buzzer contraption to go with them. A person should have this as optional equipment and not as a mandatory requirement. Only 2 percent of the people use their shoulder harness, so why should a bureaucrat issue a mandatory governmental decree.

As this UPI bulletin quite plainly pointed out, this man's death was due to

strangulation from his auto shoulder straps. At this time, the straps are voluntary, and he was wearing them because of his own optional choice; but if this death happened next year, he would have been wearing them because the bureaucrats in Washington issued the regulation that made him wear the harness that in this case served a fatal purpose. The UPI article follows:

UPI—PITTSBURGH, PA.

A psychiatrist's wife has asked Allegheny County Common Pleas Court for \$350,000 in damages in a suit resulting from a traffic

accident in which her husband apparently was strangled by his car's safety belt.

Mrs. Carmen Dechesaro and her three children named the Security-Connecticut Life Insurance Company and Mutual Life Insurance Company as defendants, claiming they refused to pay accidental death benefits because "accidental death was not proven."

Dechesaro of suburban Mount Lebanon, a psychiatrist at Woodville State Hospital, died last October 12 when his automobile plunged down a 100-foot embankment in nearby North Fayette Township.

A coroner ruled Dechesaro died of asphyxiation due to strangulation when his neck became tangled in the auto's shoulder safety straps.

INDEPENDENT GASOLINE DEALERS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the current crisis facing the Nation over supply and distribution of energy fuel touches sensitive areas throughout our economic structure. No group of businessmen is currently as adversely hurt as the Nation's independent gasoline dealers.

Because of misguided distribution and pricing policies set down by the executive branch, many of these dealers are being placed in the severest form of economic struggle. Many, if the current situation prevails, will literally vanish from the American business scene.

Independent gasoline dealers are truly representative of the American system. They are the classic small entrepreneurs, hard-working and community-minded individuals who often struggle with little capital relying on their day-to-day acumen and dedicated energy to survive in a vital service industry.

Through practices of the Nation's large oil distribution companies and the ill-conceived fuel pricing practices of the administration, many of these businessmen face extinction. The situation is deplorable and needs immediate reform.

Current administration pricing policies are placing a restricted, unfair burden on independent station operators who must rely on large petroleum producers for their principal sales product.

I think the evidence is overwhelming that these large distributors openly discriminate against the small independent operator to favor their own position with company-owned franchise stations. The first step needed to stabilize the independent operator's position is action by the Cost of Living Council to clarify rules dealing with the amounts refiners pay for gasoline. I have been told such rule changes are under consideration. They must be enacted as soon as possible.

It would be extremely helpful in this period of uncertainty to place a 30-day freeze to allow a negotiating period wherein, hopefully, the prices of gasoline would be reset at the June 1 to June 10 levels.

The present situation allows the refiners who produce the products and the

jobbers who distribute them to pass along price increases because of extraordinary expenses. Unfortunately, the independent service station operator with equally as many day-to-day expenses, loan obligations, and overhead cannot do so. This is an extraordinary burden to place on any single segment of the American economy under any program intended to curb inflation.

Under present CLC regulations, exceptions from price ceilings are allowed to refiners who deal with initial crude petroleum products and to jobbers who provide gasoline and other products to retailers. The retailer, however, remains bound to holding a ceiling price set on August 1 unless he is granted an exception on an individual appeal to the Internal Revenue Service.

This is one of those many instances in attempts at price control where the smallest entity suffers the most. If increases are allowable for refiners on their May 15 base prices and subsequent pass through raises permitted for jobbers then some simplified and controllable allowance must be established for the retailer. This reform is needed since the independent operator must compete actively with the large oil company chain stations while enjoying few of the supply benefits they have.

Statistics tell a troubling story about the problems within the industry's segment. By the end of May this year, more than 1,400 gasoline stations had closed due to a lack of gasoline and oil. In most instances, the stations closed were owned by independents.

There is a need to bring sanity back to the petroleum industry through a sensible pricing policy which respects all phases of the market. When that goal is achieved, we will see the prospect for growth and development rather than the fear of potential bankruptcy.

It is also unfortunate but the dilemma of the independent gasoline dealer is a case in point of the total failure of the administration's phase IV program and a direct reflection of its lack of ability to manage the economy.

A NIXONISM: "THE RICH MUST BE ALLOWED TO GET RICHER"

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, the President announced his decision to veto H.R. 7935. In so doing, he has succeeded in further delaying minimum wage reforms that are already long overdue. The reasons the President gave for this action are examples of the type of shortsightedness that has characterized most of his administration's economic policies.

The President claims that the minimum wage increases proposed by H.R. 7935 are inflationary. This remains to be seen.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has

categorically stated that inflation is not caused by minimum wages. Former Secretary of Labor Hodgson, in 1971, said:

It is doubtful that changes in the minimum have any substantial impact on wage, price, or employment trends.

The President claims that a minimum wage increase will cause workers presently earning more than the minimum to demand raises in order to maintain their places on the wage structure. This assumption fails to take into account the fact that in these inflationary times, most workers earning more than the minimum receive regular raises proportionate to increases in the cost of living, many through collective bargaining. Since 1966, the average hourly earnings in nonagricultural private economy have risen from \$2.56 to \$3.39—an overall increase of 48 percent. This has occurred despite the continued stability of the minimum wage during the same period.

The President contends that "there would probably be a significant decrease in employment opportunities for those affected" as a result of the minimum wage increase proposed by H.R. 7935. On the surface, this would appear to be a reasonable objection. However, statistics show that the disemployment effects of past minimum wage increases have been small, and adverse effects were brief as workers found new jobs. Furthermore, the increased purchasing power which will accrue to many workers as a result of a higher minimum wage would serve to increase consumer demand which in turn would create new jobs.

The President further argues that the extended coverage for domestic household workers provided for in H.R. 7935 would decrease the employment and hours of current household workers. Quite the opposite is true however, for figures universally show that even in periods of high unemployment, the demand for household workers exceeds the supply. Wage and overtime protection in this field of work would tend to make it a more attractive area of employment for many people.

Finally, the minimum wage legislation advocated by the President and to which he refers several times as an alternative to H.R. 7935 increases the minimum much more gradually over a much longer span of time. As such, it fails to meet one of the primary criteria for legislation increasing the minimum wage; that is, to restore the buying power that the wage had when it was last increased. In establishing a minimum of \$2.20 over a period of less than 2 years, H.R. 7935 just barely manages to accomplish this, given the current inflationary rate. The legislation advocated by the President would never do this.

It is also ironic that the President's Cost of Living Council's 5.5 percent guidelines regularly allow 45 cents to 60 cents hourly increases to high-paid construction workers. The irony is that the minimum wage bill calling for a 40 cent increase for the poor folks is inflationary.

Another Nixonism is carried out with the minimum wage veto—"The rich must be allowed to get richer."

**NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION:
THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S NEW
DEFENSE FUND**

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on May 9 and 10, 1973, I placed into the RECORD two items designed to demonstrate that the so-called Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization Against Racist and Political Repression, held in Chicago, Ill., on May 11 through 13, was in reality an operation of the Communist Party, U.S.A., conceived as a result of what the party viewed as the great success of its campaign in behalf of CPUSA Central Committee member Angela Yvonne Davis, as well as the related party-directed campaign in behalf of the so-called Soledad Brothers.

Other valuable information on this subject had already been put into the RECORD on May 3 by the Honorable RICHARD H. ICHORD, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security, on which I am privileged to serve as ranking minority member; and another item by the chairman on May 17 shed still more light on the completely Communist-run nature of this conference.

On July 25, 1973, the Committee on Internal Security received testimony in public session from minority investigator Richard Norusis. Mr. Norusis was able, on the basis of his own eyewitness observation and data supplied by other eyewitness sources, to supply the committee with invaluable firsthand information as to the makeup of the conference including an extensive list of attendees and the identities of numerous known members of the Communist Party who were present and who were also prominent in organizing and conducting the conference. This testimony, when printed, will demonstrate to even the most skeptical that the Founding Conference was entirely a creature of the Communist Party objectives under the guise of appearing to work in behalf of oppressed minorities, a classic pattern with Communist-front groups.

Now additional information has been received by the committee's minority staff which reinforces the above conclusions. This documentation is in the form of two mailings disseminated from the organization's national headquarters in New York City.

The first mailing was intended only for members of the organization's executive committee and includes a covering letter dated "29 June 1973" and signed by Charlene Mitchell as acting executive secretary. Mitchell has previously been identified as a high-ranking member of the Communist Party and currently serves as a member of the party's Central Committee, its highest governing body. Historically, one of the acid tests in determining that a group is a Communist front has been whether the key position—that of executive secretary—is held by a Communist Party member.

The key document in this mailing, however, is a copy of the minutes of the organization's executive committee meeting of June 11, 1973, held via telephone conference call. There are 24 people listed as participants. Of these 24, no fewer than 7 have been previously identified as members of the Communist Party: Carl Braden, Bert Corona, Angela Davis, Carolyn Black, Rose Chernin, Bob Klonsky, and Charlene Mitchell. It is important to note here that these Communists also tend to occupy leadership positions in other groups controlled by the Communist Party. Braden, for example, has long been a leader in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, cited by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a Communist front in 1956, while Chernin has long been the guiding force in the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights, cited as a CPUSA front in the 1970 annual report of the House Committee on Internal Security.

Other participants, as listed in the minutes, included Mike Honey and Judy Simmons of SCEF and Jose "Che" Velasquez and Alfredo Lopez of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, a violence-oriented Communist organization that was significantly represented both in the organizing and in the actual conduct of the founding conference in Chicago.

It should also be noted that Braden, Corona, and Davis—all publicly identified or avowed members of the CPUSA—are the three "cochairpersons" designated for this new defense front—as shown on an official ballot distributed both during and subsequent to the conference; thus, the four key posts of cochairpersons and executive secretary are all firmly in the hands of the Communist Party.

The minutes reflect that a regular meeting of the executive committee would be held in Louisville, Ky., on July 28 and 29, 1973, at which time Charlene Mitchell's position as executive secretary would "be finalized." It is interesting to note that Louisville is where SCEF is headquartered. The minutes also reflect that "The temporary name" chosen for the organization was to be "National Organization Against Racist and Political Repression," which is the name appearing on Charlene Mitchell's covering letter; and the covering letter, which speaks of the usual "financial crisis" in which Communist fronts perennially find themselves, complains that—

To date we have received contributions from Tennessee (Mike Honey) and South California (Bert Corona). We have received only two fifteen dollar contributions from the telephone conference call.

It is most significant, in terms of establishing the role of the Communist Party in this new defense apparatus, that the only two contributions forthcoming, according to party member Mitchell, were from identified Communist sources: Bert Corona, a long-time party member, and Mike Honey, a representative of the CPUSA-controlled Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Another indication is to be found in the fact that one of the cases of alleged "racist and antiracist prejudices" cited

is that of Joseph "Mongo" Smith, identified in the Mitchell letter as "the southern California chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League" who "is active in the United Defense Organization in Los Angeles." The YWLL, as has been noted by the House Committee on Internal Security and the Subversive Activities Control Board, functions as the youth apparatus of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The second mailing, sent with another covering letter dated August 20, 1973, and signed by Charlene Mitchell as executive secretary, includes an extremely important set of printed minutes of the Louisville meeting of the organization's executive committee on July 28-29. These minutes are replete with propaganda statements about numerous cases of alleged racist and political repression throughout the United States, cases often involving outright terrorism, but these outrageously self-serving statements are not where the real importance of this document rests.

Rather, this importance rests in the organizational structure established at this meeting, which, according to the minutes, finally agreed on a name for the new defense apparatus: National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression.

The minutes list 23 people as present. Of these, the following are known members of the Communist Party: Carolyn Black, New York, N.Y.; Carl Braden, Louisville, Ky.; Rose Chernin, Los Angeles, Calif.; Bert Corona, Los Angeles; Dorothy Hayes, Chicago, Ill.; and Charlene Mitchell, New York, N.Y. Others present included Walter Collins and Mike Honey, both affiliated with the CPUSA-front Southern Conference Educational Fund, and Alfredo Lopez of New York, a member of the Communist Puerto Rican Socialist Party. Another participant, Hilton Hanna of Chicago, was listed as a substitute for Chicago labor leader Abe Feinglass, long ago identified in sworn testimony as a member of the Communist Party.

According to the second page of the minutes:

Charlene Mitchell was unanimously voted Executive Secretary by the body.

It is most instructive to read how the organization itself defines this post, as described on the same page, because it points out again the fact that this position is really the key to exercising control of a Communist front:

The following definition was accepted by the body as the definition of the post of Executive Secretary: The Executive Secretary is to be the chief administrative officer of the organization, empowered to implement policy decision by the organization, to appoint staff, including an administrative assistant; and to make public pronouncements consistent with the goals and objectives of the organization; and will be the chairperson of the administrative committee. * * *

What this means, in simple English, is that a high-ranking member of the Communist Party is empowered to decide on a day-to-day basis what the National Alliance will and will not do, to load the staff with other Communists, and to act as spokesman for the organization. In short, she is to run the show according to

the dictates of the Communist Party and in full conformity with the Communist Party line, which at all times is consistent with the demands of the Soviet Communist Party.

On page 5 of the minutes, there appears a listing of "standing committees and members." These committees include "fund raising," "R.S.P. [research, strategy, priority]," "membership," "constitution and bylaws (temporary)," and "administrative." It is important to observe that there is one common denominator that unites all of these official groups within the National Alliance: each has at least one known member of the Communist Party.

For example, the membership committee includes Dorothy Hayes, a representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; the committee dealing with the constitution and bylaws includes Carl Braden; and the "R.S.P." committee includes Carolyn Black. Of the eight members of the committee on fund raising, there are four known Communist Party members: Carolyn Black, Carl Braden, Bert Corona, and Charlene Mitchell.

The choicest example, however, is the all-important administrative committee, comprised of five members, of whom four are party members: Braden, Mitchell, Corona, and Angela Davis. The fifth member of this committee, Rev. Ben Chavis, serves the National Alliance as "vice-chairperson/treasurer" and has shown himself to be a willing tool of the party.

Still another indication of the Communist-front character of this National Alliance is its pattern of cooperation with other Communist fronts. For example, the minutes announce on page 6 that—

Regarding the setting up of a legal defense fund for legal fees and costs, it was pointed out that the National Legal Defense Fund (formerly the Angela Davis Legal Defense Fund) has agreed to continue its work in concert with the National Alliance. The Executive Secretary is to contact them for further discussion of working relationships. * * *

Again, on page 5, it was announced that the National Alliance will be working with, among other organizations, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the oldest functioning Communist Party front group, while page 11 reflects cooperation between the National Alliance and the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, a Communist Party front group that conveniently uses as its southern regional office the headquarters of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

That this new Communist front is ambitious in scope is indicated by Charlene Mitchell's letter of August 20, in which she stated that—

* * * We have proposed September 13 as the date to launch a national and international petition campaign to dismiss the indictments against the Attica brothers. We hope that as many cities as possible will find some way [sic] to observe the anniversary of the massacre at Attica. We have to print a minimum of a million petitions and a million brochures to guarantee a successful petition campaign. * * *

This device is, of course, one of the oldest Communist tricks for trapping the

unwary into supporting party objectives. It was used on a large scale as recently as 1970 by a Communist Party operation known as the Emergency Conference Committee, which, working in collaboration with the National Coalition Against War, Racism, and Repression, a party-dominated coalition that served as the immediate predecessor of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, in which the party has also played a predominant role, presented an alleged "genocide" petition to the United Nations as part of the CPUSA's campaign to discredit the United States in the eyes of so-called Third World nations.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence on the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, especially that which has been diligently developed by the minority staff of the House Committee on Internal Security, proves beyond a scintilla of doubt that the National Alliance meets every known test for a Communist front, that the alliance is attempting to exploit prison and minority unrest to further the policies of the Communist Party, and that this grandiose "defense" apparatus is certainly one of the Communist Party's principal front organizations of the moment.

TIME TO CLEAN IT UP

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, the Watergate hearings have been dragging on since mid-May. Since these hearings have no judicial authority, their findings are of little help in bringing the guilty to justice.

On the other hand, because of conflicting and unsubstantiated charges being made, the hearings probably are doing more harm than good, because the defense lawyers will be able to claim prejudice on almost any juror about to be selected.

Our people are concerned about the dragging on of these hearings.

Typical of that thinking is an editorial that appeared recently in the Princeton Union in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District.

Editor John Walker points out that the Watergate has so dominated the news that the relative value of other news is drowned in what seems to be the meaningless morass of little-understood charges and countercharges in the Watergate.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to insert Mr. Walker's editorial in the RECORD and commend its reading to my colleagues:

TIME TO CLEAN IT UP

As the Watergate hearings continue, we wonder if they haven't reached the point of over-exposure. The media has been so saturated with it from day to day that a lot of people must be reacting as we do—sick of it to the point of foregoing much interest in any of the news. The Watergate has so dominated the news that the relative value of other news is drowned in what seems to

be the meaningless morass of little-understood charges and counter-charges in the Watergate.

There is little doubt but that the affair was a scandalous adventure on the part of people whose judgment and misguided sense of loyalty borders on the idiotic. Yet elected officials haven't been shown to be involved at least up to this point. So we don't have anything resembling a power struggle, and there hasn't been any evidence that anyone was trying to get rich in spite of all the money involved. We think the "bugging", the theft of "papers", and such things are now being obviously over-played for political reasons, which in our opinion is scarcely more acceptable at this point than the so-called "crimes" of the "buggers."

The media, over the years, has never been able to accept Republicans in government, which can hardly be in tune with what they seem to think is a "sense of fair play." It simply doesn't wash. When you consider the down-playing of such situations as the Bay of Pigs and Chappaquiddick, their credibility cannot be equated with anything resembling a "sense of fair play."

What we are harping about and have been doing so recently, is getting news events in perspective and in the context of our times. There is rotten news and there is good news. Perhaps the United States so-called free press ought to reassess its role where it concerns the public, and place a more realistic value on news events, with a lot less intolerance for some political beliefs. And perhaps certain political activities in both parties could pause long enough to take a good hard look at its dirty linen. After nearly 200 years it doesn't seem unreasonable.

AMENDING THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Mr. B. A. Burgwald of Michigan City, Ind., regarding the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, which was recently vetoed by President Nixon.

Mr. Burgwald, a city councilman, points out some of the serious financial consequences of this bill, and challenges the right of the Federal Government to dictate to city governments how to manage their affairs.

As we will soon be voting on the question of sustaining or overriding the President's veto, I would like to bring Mr. Burgwald's very cogent arguments to the attention of my colleagues.

Following is the text of Mr. Burgwald's letter:

SEPTEMBER 8, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I hope you will vote to sustain President Nixon's veto of the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The bill, I feel, is extremely unacceptable in a number of areas—including the coverage of domestics, the lack of a youth differential, and the overall excessive minimum wage increase itself which will materially add to, rather than stop, the inflationary pressures on the economy; however, as a City Councilman, I am particularly opposed to the provision that now extends minimum hour and overtime coverage to municipal employees, such as firemen. This provision, reducing firemen to a shorter 48-hour work week and then gradually reducing that to

time-and-a-half over 40 hours, would have serious financial effects on our local government.

Presumably, under the overtime provision, firemen who eat and sleep in a firehouse dorm would be paid overtime for the period of their slumber. Furthermore, would overtime also be required for all the hours worked in an emergency situation due to a great disaster in a certain area? Our City Controller estimated that a 40-hour work week would amount to at least a half-million dollar increase in the tax burden. That would certainly upset our budget and compound our already serious financial problems. In effect, this provision will be revenue sharing in reverse.

But quite apart from the budgetary consequences, I think there is also a serious constitutional question involved here as to whether Congress has the authority to set wage, hour, and work rule requirements for local governmental employees.

The argument may be advanced that the power of Congress to extend this coverage comes under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce . . . among the several States . . ." (Art. 1, Sec. 8, cl. 3). Nevertheless, there is no rational basis for such an expansive interpretation of the Commerce Clause, for if local government employees are considered to engage in or have a substantial impact on interstate commerce, then this magnified clause could include almost everything. Yet, that was not the intent of the Founding Fathers who drafted our Constitution.

As a matter of fact, in the case of *U.S. v. Oregon State Medical Society*, the court held that physicians who use in their practice medicine and equipment that comes across state lines cannot be said to affect interstate commerce, and, hence, are beyond the constitutional power of Congress under the Commerce Clause (95 F. Supp. 103 [D. Ore. 1950], at 118). It was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1952 (343 U.S. 326). So, if the medical profession is beyond the sweep of the Commerce Clause, how can anyone arrive at the conclusion that municipal employees be covered under the FLSA.

In the event of a veto override, the Supreme Court may ultimately have to decide this legal question. In the *Katzendach* case, which arose in the area of civil rights legislation, and, so, has absolutely no other relationship here, the Supreme Court did say that "the mere fact that Congress has said when particular activities shall be deemed to affect commerce, does not preclude further examination by this Court . . ." (379 U.S. 294).

I have always thought that local officials, who are responsible for the finances of their own units of government, can much better make those kinds of judgments as to how much to pay their employees with respect to overtime and the like than can the Congress. However, this overtime provision in question represents, to my mind, a massive intrusion by the Federal Government into the judgments of local officials by taking Federal power and imposing it on local governments.

I am certain that you agree with me on this matter and that you will vote to sustain the President's veto of a bill that would increase the cost of local government and increase Federal interference into local affairs.

Sincerely,

B. A. BURGWARD,
Councilman, Fifth Ward.
MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

THE RUSSIANS WERE SHARPER

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, a year ago I reported after a checkup that the Soviet wheat deal appeared a bad one for the American people and could mean a marked increase in the price they paid for bread and other bakery products.

Today, of course, we know how the deal had impact on far more than the baked goods in our market baskets. Meat and most everything else have skyrocketed in price since that fateful sale was made and set off an explosion of cost boosts all along the food supply chain.

Now we are informed by the highest officials of the Nixon administration that the deal, indeed, was a Russian triumph and that we were badly burned by it. In discussing it the other day, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told the Associated Press:

I think it is a fair statement to say that they (the Russians) were very sharp in their buying practices.

He could have gone on to say, but did not, that, while the Russians were sharp, our negotiators were reckless and even gullible and that this was the real reason we were burned. I doubt if history ever has recorded a more one-sided transaction between nations.

The effects of the Soviet bonanza are still taking place. Senator WALTER HUBLESTON, Democrat of Kentucky, is asking the General Accounting Office to investigate his charges that the Soviet Union is reselling some of the wheat bought from us to the Italian Government for a profit of at least 100 percent. He bases his charges, the AP was informed, on Italian newspaper accounts that a ship had unloaded 22,000 metric tons of Soviet grain at a port near Rome and that two other ships may have discharged similar cargoes in that country previously. The present world wheat price is at least 100 percent more than the Russians have been paying us in the "locked-in" bargain we gave them in the summer of 1972.

All this is of extreme importance to the food-cost burdened American people as we have learned in visits home. They are faced with the irony of Russian negotiators, the agents of a supersocialistic system, having outsmarted, as Secretary Shultz admits, the administration negotiators who supposedly were acting in the interests of the most business-skilled nation the world ever has known. What happened? Has our Government become a haven for blunderers?

I rather believe we were burned by the Russians because of that America-last philosophy which has been evident throughout our Government since the end of World War II—the notion that, in dealing with others, we Americans always must make the big concessions on the premise that we have had the most

to give. It is this idea which has robbed our country of billions in foreign aid grants. It is the identical thinking which still has us carrying global burdens far in excess of our share. And it was at the root of the wheat deal—the hope that, by coddling our former cold war enemy, we might win him over.

The result was that the sharp Russians made off with our wheat surplus at a price so low that they now can resell part of it at a profit while our housewives are compelled to stretch their food budgets in consequence of the deal to almost the breaking point. How much more of this America-last business can we stand? Certainly, it is high time to end it and get back to dealing in this world with our own interests uppermost.

ANOTHER PEACE CORPS FAILURE

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, that unmitigated failure, the so-called Peace Corps, continues to bleed the American taxpayer into unconsciousness with the blessings and assistance of both the administration and spendthrift superliberals on Capitol Hill.

Increasingly, however, stories surface that give the lie to the do-gooders' theme that the Peace Corps represents salvation for the "undeveloped" nations.

The most recent of these to come to my attention is one told by former Peace Corps employee, Thomas Moore, in the September 9, 1973 issue of *Parade* magazine, and I include it for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

A PEACE CORPSMAN REVISITS AN AFRICAN VILLAGE

(By Thomas Moore)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Peace Corps came into being on March 1, 1961, by executive order of President John Kennedy. It has since sent more than 50,000 volunteers overseas at a loss of almost one billion dollars. The subject of much controversy over its 12 years, the Peace Corps has now become a part of ACTION, the recently created super-agency.)

(The writer, Thomas Moore, served for one year between 1968 and 1969 as the sole Peace Corps volunteer in the village of Cherif Lo (pop. 500) in Senegal, West Africa, an underdeveloped country of nearly 4 million people. This summer he returned to the village for a visit.)

"Assane N'Diaye?"

An old woman was sitting at the foot of a heavy baobab tree, sifting peanuts in a reed basket. The bad peanuts, dried up from lack of water, piled high on the sand. Life in the village had never been good, but the West African drought had now dragged into its fifth year.

"Assane N'Diaye. Nio n'ga legi? (You have come back.)"

She called out the name given to me in Wolof, the native language, like a question, but there was no doubt she remembered me. Few "tubabs" (whites) ever came to the village.

It had been four years since I had been a Peace Corps volunteer in Cherif Lo, a thatched-hut village about 80 kilometers inland from Dakar, the capital of Senegal. For a year I had worked with the villagers building an irrigation system for a small complex of vegetable gardens. The cement for a well, a motor pump, gasoline, a water reservoir and pipes and faucets for watering basins had been paid for with \$1400 from the American Embassy Self Help Fund. It wasn't much. But it was the sort of project Peace Corps volunteers had been—and still are—carrying out around the world. I had come back to see if it had amounted to anything.

In the year of Watergate, the idea of the missionary Peace Corps seemed curiously dated, a youthful fad of the sixties—something no one talks about anymore. Yet 6900 volunteers were sent abroad last year, and another 7350 are going this year.

"IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME"

The old woman brushed the flies from her face and fanned herself a bit to relieve the stifling heat. We went through the traditional greetings: "Asalam allikoum. Mallikoum salam. M'ba diam n'gam? (Do you have peace?) Diam arek anam. (Peace only.) Ana wa Amerique? (How's everybody in the States?) Nyunga fe rek. (Just fine.) Wai yo, Assane N'Diaye, git nalla gisse (Why, Assane, it's been a long time since I've seen you)."

It had been a long time, but surprisingly the Wolof came back to me, not only the sound of the language but the gentle kidding that had first struck me as a put down, the relaxed pace as though any pressing matters were not really that important (and they weren't). The heat of the village always made sitting down under the shade of a tree to talk awhile a genuine pleasure. The rest of the world may be in a hurry to get somewhere, to modernize, change, but not Cherif Lo. Things are all right just the way they are, as they have been for generations past, and no suggestion of progress (much less a village meeting to discuss problem-solving at precisely 3 o'clock) is going to interrupt a prayer class or an easy afternoon of drinking tea and holding a "wahtan" (palaver).

LURE OF ADVENTURE

Two weeks after graduating from college in the politically tumultuous spring of 1968, I was dropped off in Sherif Lo—part of the second wave of Peace Corps volunteers who came not so much out of idealism as a kind of escapist despair with the United States and hope for a little romantic adventure in an exotic land. And maybe there was an outside chance we really could do something.

I remember getting out of a bush taxi from Dakar on the paved road about a kilometer from the village. Two baobab trees marked the spot where a sand trail snaked its way leisurely through bramble bushes and ant-hills, under a merciless sun, to the village. But from the road, there was nothing, no visible destination for a white man. Only Africans ever got off taxis between the larger towns. As the taxi drove off, the occupants craned their necks to stare at me as though I were walking off into the bush to die.

ALONE IN AN ALIEN LAND

My first weeks had been hard. As the only Peace Corps volunteer in the village, I was alone among people whose language and culture were totally alien. Looked on as an object of curiosity, I had trouble doing the simplest tasks of survival such as boiling the water I drank and getting food. Worse and least expected was the absence of any kindred spirit to talk to, someone to whom I could confide the mix of emotions and observations of a stranger in a strange land.

I had busied myself with building a few fences for privacy, learning enough of the Wolof language to get by, and occasionally

venturing around the village to make myself known. The hardest problem was to explain why I was there. The question was often asked. To tell the villagers I had come to help bring them progress seemed condescending. Secondly, it didn't make much sense to them. Come on, what's in it for you, they seemed to say. I soon took to making up more plausible reasons for why I was there, like saying I was paid a lot (volunteers receive about \$135 a month for living expenses in Senegal, what some villagers earn in a year). Once that question was settled, I was accepted. As in the States, nobody does something for nothing.

Returning to the village this year was like going back to high school, wondering if the teachers would remember your name. This time I arrived in a rented car. Life had not changed appreciably in Cherif Lo. The incessant thump of women beating millet in large wooden urns resounded like a muffled heartbeat from inside the village. Smiling and shy, a crowd of barefoot kids ran up to shake hands with me. The soft focus of memory had blurred their blemishes, their eyes red, yellow or swollen from diseases like malaria or cholera, the scabs on their legs covered with flies, the runny noses.

POTATOES AND PHOTO

I trudged through the hot sand into the family compound of Moussa N'Dir, the treasurer of the Cherif Lo cooperative with whom I had lived. Word had already spread that I was back and Moussa came out to greet me in full dress, an Arabic kaftan and fez. I had brought a 100-kilo sack of potatoes in the car as a gift (rice, the usual staple, was almost impossible to come by in the country because of the drought) and some 8 x 10 glossy photographs of village life I had taken.

Local protocol dictated that lunch be taken at each of the homes of the four "animateurs," or local leaders, with whom I had worked. After that there was a long afternoon of drinking tea. Finally, the animateurs reluctantly agreed to go out to the well. As I had suspected, the pump had broken down three years earlier. The vegetable gardens had been abandoned. No one from the government's technical services took it upon himself to fix the pump. Instead, the sheetmetal water reservoir had been dismantled for no apparent reason and the pipes and faucets ripped up and taken into the prefecture, for "safekeeping." The odds were good, as is common in the country, that some low-level government *fonctionnaire* (official) either sold the material for his own profit or took it for his own use. It was out of line, certainly undiplomatic, to inquire further about such things.

I started at the 300 meters of one-foot-deep trenches we had dug for the pipes and thought how ridiculous they looked. They ran off in odd directions from the dismantled reservoir, cutting through age-old paths and bush lines demarcating the family fields. It looked as if the pipes had been removed in a hurry. It probably took a day to undo the work of a year.

TAKES IT IN STRIDE

I wasn't particularly angry, nor did I jump up and down, or slam the car door, or drive around in circles like I was a little crazy—my routine four years ago when I would show up for work to find that half the work team had decided to take the day off. Now it just seemed kind of pointless.

The village animateurs looked at me and I looked at them and there was nothing more to say. It was beyond either them or me. There had been no follow-up to that project, either by the Senegalese government or the Peace Corps.

For some time now the Peace Corps has pointed with curious pride to the fact it has phased most of its programs into host-coun-

try government bureaucracies. But the problem for the volunteer was that his work, well-intentioned, often naive, but sometimes practicable and even ingenious, always seemed to be sabotaged by *fonctionnaires*. Whether incompetent, corrupt or just hostile to Americans, these government officials, under whom the volunteers worked, were never really receptive to the Peace Corps. Certainly villagers and students—the people for whom and with whom volunteers worked—came to respect some of the things we did and the people we were. But many *fonctionnaires*, at least in Senegal, resented the volunteers. If we weren't spies, they thought we were arrogant or there to embarrass them.

There was almost no material, technical or even political cooperation in the government for Peace Corps work. Volunteers spent much of their time fighting red tape—it once took me two days in a prefecture to get seven authorizations for a sack of United Nations cement to repair a well in the village. Talking over the problems with Senegalese superiors was even more frustrating.

CONVENIENT MYTH

I don't think anyone pretends any longer that the Peace Corps has even the remotest connection to real social and economic development in the Third World. At most, as many volunteers still justify their experiences, the Peace Corps is a kind of experiment in international living. But the myth that the Peace Corps is a significant contribution to the problems of underdeveloped countries is maintained as the public diplomatic posture by both host countries and Peace Corps officials. It is my feeling that the Senegalese government requests Peace Corps volunteers only because to turn down the American offer would look unfriendly and make it more difficult to get crucial loans and aid from the World Bank and the U.S. government. For its part, the Peace Corps now seems to take the line that if a country requests volunteers, that's all the justification it needs to send them.

ANONYMITY AND PERSISTENCE

After 12 years of unremarkable results, the Peace Corps seems to have given up altogether the idea of changing anything. Instead, it is content to have achieved a certain comfortable anonymity, behind which it has settled into unquestioning bureaucratic ways. No longer does it ask why it should exist—the challenge of any vital new enterprise—but only how it might persist.

I call particular attention to Mr. Moore's statement that "I don't think anyone pretends any longer that the Peace Corps has even the remotest connection to real social and economic development in the Third World."

It never did, of course, and the American people are hundreds of millions of dollars poorer because of this ill-conceived scheme that so clearly illustrates yet another facet of the bankruptcy of liberalism.

SUPPORT FOR EXPORT CONTROL AMENDMENTS

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to offer the reasons I voted for H.R. 8547, the Export Admin-

istration Amendments of 1973, which passed the House last Thursday by a vote of 220 to 133.

This important piece of legislation was designed to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and commodities to foreign markets that has resulted in a serious inflationary impact on our domestic economy. In essence, this bill will give the President the authority to control such excessive exportation of products, particularly in the lumber and food supply areas.

The Nixon administration's failure to develop a coherent export policy has caused economic havoc here at home. For example, while total exports of agricultural goods increased only 4 percent from 1971 to 1972, such exports increased by a spectacular 60 percent in fiscal 1973. Exports of feed grain have increased 110 percent from fiscal 1971; wheat and wheat products 84 percent; oilseeds and oil products—especially soybeans—70 percent; and meat and meat products have jumped up to 66 percent. This increase in vital agricultural products has far surpassed our domestic production capacity.

The exportation of these commodities on such a huge scale has caused shortages here at home and has driven up food prices dramatically. For example, just last week we learned that the wholesale price index for agricultural products rose 23 percent in the month of August. Needless to say, the American consumer, especially those on fixed incomes such as our elderly, cannot even begin to afford the price increase.

With such a direct relationship between our trade policies and the rampant inflationary pressure in this country, it is absolutely incredible that this administration has taken a completely laissez-faire attitude toward this problem.

Not only has the Secretary of Agriculture refused to utilize any of the existing remedial legislation presently on the books, but the administration actively opposed this new export legislation until June of this year.

The administration has been guilty of malfeasance as well as nonfeasance in this area. The Soviet wheat deal, which was hailed in the middle of the 1972 Presidential election as one of the hallmarks of the Nixon administration's foreign policy accomplishments, has turned into a first-rate fiscal disaster for this country. Just last week, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz conceded that this country was "burned" in that venture. He acknowledged that "the price of a loaf of bread in Moscow is cheaper than it is here—I think it is a fair statement that—the Soviet Union—was very sharp in its buying practices."

Despite such glaring errors, the President has recently had the gall to attempt to place the blame for our economic ills on a so-called failure on the part of Congress to provide him with needed legislation. We should not have to remind the President, and we do not have to remind the American people, that this Congress passed the Economic Stabilization Act of 1973 which gave the President carte-blanche authority to im-

plement also any policy he desired to control inflation. Indeed, the failure of the Nixon economic game plan suggests that, if any error was committed by the Congress, we delegated too much, not too little, authority to the President.

And it is this Congress, which is giving the President new authority to cope with excessive exportation of critically needed commodities here at home. It is now up to the President to demonstrate that he is able to forge an effective policy out of the power he has been given.

Again, I am somewhat concerned about the broad delegation we have given the administration within this bill. However, the problem is an urgent one and the people in my district and throughout the country are deeply hurt by rampant inflation of food prices. Failure to pass the bill would only give the Nixon administration one more excuse for its failure to bring normalcy to prices. However, I would strongly urge that we carefully examine the action or lack of action taken by the administration in this area. We should be quick to step in if relief is not in sight.

PUERTO RICO AND THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations is frequently criticized for its lack of effectiveness in dealing with international problems. Equally serious, however, is the distorted view of reality held by many member nations.

A case in point is a recent resolution adopted by the Committee on Colonialism regarding the status of Puerto Rico. By a vote of 12 to 2, the U.N. Committee affirmed Puerto Rico's right to independence. The resolution requests that the United States "refrain from taking any measures which might obstruct the full and free exercise by the people of Puerto Rico of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence." It also keeps the Puerto Rican question under the Colonialism Committee's "continuous review."

John Scali, our Ambassador to the United Nations, has rightfully labeled this resolution "ludicrous." In a free and open election held last year, 51 percent of the Puerto Rican people voted for the Popular Democratic Party, a party which advocates maintenance of the current Commonwealth status. Another 43 percent voted for the New Progressive Party, which is pressing for statehood in the United States. Only 5 percent of the electorate cast ballots in favor of the Independence Party.

The Committee on Colonialism is therefore pushing a plan that has been rejected by 95 percent of the voters. Perhaps, as Mr. Scali indicates:

It may be some consolation to the people of Puerto Rico, who undoubtedly will be as outraged as I am by this blatant interference in their internal affairs, to realize that many

of the nations which took the lead in supporting the resolution do not permit their citizens freely to express their views on who will govern them and for how long.

Rather than providing consolation, however, I find the hypocrisy demonstrated by these nations deeply troubling. The distorted views put forward by this committee raise serious doubts as to the ability of the United Nations to deal with international problems in a fair and objective manner.

THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the decline of the American textile industry has laid off thousands of workers in New England and elsewhere in this country. It is a serious matter that has been debated at length, here in the Congress and elsewhere. It is a question I hope to address soon in more detail.

It is interesting to note that this decline has been arrested recently, apparently by the repeated devaluation of the dollar. Isadore Barmash wrote "The Eclipse of the Far Eastern Textile Advantage," which appeared in the September 9 issue of the New York Times. The article traced the causes of this reversal in textile advantage. It should be of interest to each of my colleagues disturbed by the condition of the American textile industry.

The text of the article follows:

THE ECLIPSE OF THE FAR EASTERN TEXTILE ADVANTAGE

(By Isadore Barmash)

American manufacturers and retailers who rushed to the Far East to scoop up apparel produced by low-wage labor are rushing back to the United States these days.

In a rapidly developing shift from Far Eastern to American manufacturing, the Rising Sun is fading as far as American apparel men are concerned because of international money changes, inflation in Japan and worldwide textile shortages.

The price differential in favor of Japanese and other Oriental goods as compared with American products has all but disappeared in recent months, many marketers and makers of apparel have found.

As a result, a race is under way to revert to American manufacturing facilities as well as to tap still existing low-wage countries such as Brazil, Colombia and Argentina and such Eastern-bloc countries as Yugoslavia and Poland as sources for clothes manufacturing.

The Japanese, too, are vitally involved in the competition. They not only are seeking likely items for production in this country but also are buying United States apparel makers and opening production facilities as rapidly as possible in South America.

A variety of developments underscore the trend.

For the first time in many years, the Kayser-Roth Corporation, one of the largest American producers of clothing, is manufacturing apparel in "significant" quantities to be shipped to Japan, reported Norman M. Hinerfeld, executive vice president.

"The Japanese are unable, because of their labor shortage, to supply the demand in their country," he said, "and are unable to find sufficient production capacity in low-wage countries."

This country's largest retail chains, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., the J. C. Penney Company, R. H. Macy & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., are diverting much of their buying of apparel from the Far East to the United States and to the low-wage countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The dollar devaluation and the upward revaluation of the yen have combined to raise prices of Japanese apparel shipped to the United States by about 36 per cent.

As a result, Japanese-made men's poplin walking shorts, for example, which cost \$29.50 a dozen at wholesale last spring, will cost about \$43 a dozen next spring. This means the retail price will rise from \$5 each to \$7 each, the new price being virtually at the level of American-made shorts.

Manhattan Industries, Inc., a major producer of men's furnishings and sportswear, will bring in fewer knit shirts from the Far East this year and produce more in this country, according to Robert L. Leeds, chairman.

"We also used to buy textiles in Japan but are now buying them here," he said. "International fabric shortages have led to generally higher prices. And that, combined with the need to commit yourself far in advance for foreign goods, is a risk we need no longer take."

The vast Japanese textile industry, which not so long ago was outproducing the United States in certain categories of fiber and fabric, is now buying a considerable yardage of American-made fabrics. In addition, a growing number of joint ventures have been arranged between Japanese and American textile companies for production in the United States.

Involved in the shift back to United States manufacturing are not only men's shirts, slacks, jackets and other sportswear but also children's wear and women's apparel.

While many of these items are what is commonly termed "budget" or "popular-priced," the so-called "fashion" items are also increasingly involved, Mr. Leeds of Manhattan Industries explained:

"As fashion becomes more and more important in men's wear, the need to come out with new fashions militates against buying imports because of the long lead time required. It often takes eight months before you can obtain the garments you ordered in the Far East."

Norman Seider, president of Kirby, Block Marketing Services, Inc., a leading resident buying office, said:

"The Far East, principally Japan, not long ago totally dominated the budget price-points in the retailer's inventory. Now, because of money changes and inflation, it's just another source of supply."

What will it all mean to the American consumer?

If the average American hopes for lower prices because of the revitalized importance of American manufacturing, he will probably be disappointed. The erosion of the price differential between Japanese and American goods will not remove the inflationary basic causes of the change.

"I'm afraid the United States shopper is in for two shocks in the next few months," said Mr. Hinerfeld of Kayser-Roth.

"One is that the price of such major domestic commodities as wool and cotton will reflect the international shortage of those textiles. Inventory building by producers all over the world and speculative buying have shot the cost way up. The result is that domestic goods must show the increasing costs of the raw material.

"The other shock is that there will still

be lots of imports in the stores, representing commitments made earlier this year, but they will be priced higher than before. About 8 percent of United States clothing consumption consisted of imports. The ratio will be lower this year and next, but prices will be up at least 30 percent."

The trend of reverting to manufacturing in the United States was described as "diverting backwards" by Robert A. Belsky, chairman of Sweater Bee by Banff, a knit-goods importer and manufacturer.

"We are adding considerable additional domestic production in addition to our Far Eastern manufacturing commitments," he said. "The United States, while it can't compete on fashion embroidered items and full-fashion knits, can now compete on almost everything else, and that's a lot."

The current situation has developed not without a certain dash of irony for the American apparel and textile industries.

When new textile and textile-product quotas were legislated in 1972 by the Federal Government for goods produced in the Far East and imported by this country, many domestic producers were compelled to choose in what category of goods and at what prices they would assign their needs within the official quotas.

On a hypothetical quota for one million square yards, for example, a United States trade customer could have acquired children's garments or women's sportswear, using similar or different cloth, as long as his total yardage was not exceeded.

Many businessmen, with an eye on their profit goals, elected to bring in yardage of the highest-priced merchandise. The result was a lower total of import yardage but a higher total of dollar valuation for imports.

Then, unexpectedly, as the currency changes took effect and international inflation began to soar, importers found that the higher-priced goods cost as much as 40 percent more, surrendering their competitive advantage in relation to domestic merchandise.

Most industry sources last week predicted a major reduction in the net trade deficit for textiles as the trend of fewer imports and more exports develops.

Meanwhile, a search is under way for lofts, plants and meadows where new factories can be erected to meet the increased demand for American manufacturing. But the consensus is that manufacturing sites are not as big a problem as the shortage of production workers. The apparel industry has traditionally paid less to production workers than other American manufacturing industries and has suffered a resulting erosion in its labor supply.

The South American countries, while looming as an eventual important source of manufacturing capacity, are not expected to fulfill this need for some years, owing to a lack of technology maturity. The Japanese are expected to help solve these problems by providing qualified training supervisors and engineers.

How far the "diverting backwards" movement will progress is not yet known, of course. But it is creating a widespread stir among businessmen in both hemispheres.

ARNOLD MILLER GOES WHERE THE ACTION IS

HON. KEN HECHLER

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, leadership on behalf of rank-

and-file coal miners is being practiced by United Mine Workers of America President Arnold Miller, Vice President Mike Trbovich, and Secretary-Treasurer Harry Patrick.

I am pleased to call the attention of my colleagues to the following editorial from the heart of West Virginia's southern coalfields, which appeared in the Fayette Tribune, published and edited by my good friend, Robert K. Holliday. As the editorial so aptly points out, Arnold Miller can be found where the action is—"at the portal of almost any mine every day" to meet and talk with the rank-and-file members.

The editorial follows:

ONE SEES MILLER, TRBOVICH, AND PATRICK
IN JOHN LEWIS

Perhaps one of the most colorful personages who were among the greats of American industry and enterprise in the 20th century is none other than the late John L. Lewis, who earned the crown of "Mr. Labor" in his fight for labor's good life and brought hope for millions from depression misery.

Samuel Gompers earned a place in American History books, but Gompers died before many of us really knew what the meaning of labor, collective bargaining and contracts really referred to.

John L. Lewis, the uncrowned king of 20th century labor movement in American History, will fill many more chapters than Gompers ever did. Lewis will go down in the history's millenium of a man who defied presidents of this country, who brought captains of the coal industry to their knees but who also commanded more respect from both capital as well as labor.

In the past five years, three men also in labor, who fought for the rank and file miner, in a composite form, compare to Lewis. They are the late Joseph Yablonski, Arnold Miller and Mike Trbovich.

Remembering the past speeches of the late labor leader who sought to topple a UMWA leader's empire, one remembers the thunderous speaking ability of Lewis, as Yablonski was just as capable a speaker and was just as erudite as Lewis was.

Although Jock Yablonski did not want to die, and did not willingly give his life, he has become the martyr to all mining men, those who worked in the pits, those who worked "at the face," ran the motors, or moved mountains to get at the raw wealth that lies beneath the earth. He was a shining example of wrong that is trying and crying to be corrected.

Arnold Miller, whose efforts of getting an election overthrown and conducted anew, is now the new UMWA President, unseating an almost implacable king, W. A. (Tony) Boyle. Miller, who walks with the everyday miner, more so than Lewis ever did, can be found at the portal of almost any mine every day. Miller wants to put the UMWA at the rank and file level of every miner.

Miller relies and believes more in action than in words, feeling that his actions speak louder than any speech or press release.

Mike Trbovich, a quiet but urbane man of the mines, combines a little of all three, Lewis, Yablonski and Miller. Trbovich is personable and is a very capable speaker earning the interest of any audience. He is quiet as Miller is, but is the speaker in an unassuming manner, of course, such as Lewis and the late Yablonski.

Another of the foursome, not yet heard about much, is Harry Patrick, a native West Virginian, from Fairmont, cocky, sure of himself and apparently knows the mining industry and the union by heart.

Patrick, who is secretary of the UMWA's group, does not make the daily press, but is one who works behind the scenes, along

with the president, Miller, and vice-president, Trbovich.

In first meeting him, he impresses one of having the self-assurance such as that exercised by Lewis, but he has the charm of the every-day mining man that Lewis didn't.

(Ed. Note—The above editorial was written last Tuesday before the indictment of W. A. (Tony) Boyle for the slayings of Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski, his wife and daughter. We are proud to say that this newspaper editorially supported Mr. Yablonski when he ran against Boyle, and the editor of this paper has been a long-time friend of Arnold Miller.)

MINIMUM WAGES: THE CASE FOR OVERRIDING THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has vetoed H.R. 7935, the Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments of 1973, legislation designed to bring the wages of the poorest working Americans more nearly into line with today's mushrooming prices. The ostensible reason given by the President was to fight inflation.

Even if increasing the wages of those earning the minimum were a major factor in fueling America's inflation, Mr. Nixon's veto would not have been justified. For as the Washington Post pointed out in an editorial last Saturday, prices have increased 33 percent since the present minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour was established by Congress in 1966. The immediate increase proposed in H.R. 7935 amounts to only 25 percent.

The tragedy, however, is that the cause of fighting inflation was neither served nor disserved by this legislation. The administration itself has calculated that the country's total wages would be increased by only four-tenths of 1 percent if H.R. 7935 were enacted.

Mr. Speaker, when the House votes next Wednesday on the motion to override President Nixon's veto, I shall vote to override. Some of the most perceptive reasons for my colleagues to do the same are contained in the editorial from the Post to which I referred. I offer it for inclusion at this point:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 8, 1973]

MINIMUM WAGES AND VETO

In political terms, President Nixon's veto of the minimum-wage bill is another shoddy attempt to blame inflation on an allegedly reckless Congress. When the President says that the bill "would give an enormous boost to inflation," he is factually incorrect. In economic terms, neither the bill nor its veto could have any significant effect on inflation one way or the other.

The bill would have raised the wages of 3.8 million workers. That is fewer than one out of every 20 employed Americans. Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) has observed, using the administration's own figures, that this bill in its first year would increase the nation's total wages only 0.4 percent. In later years, the effects would be even smaller. The veto leaves the impression that Mr. Nixon is prepared to fight desperately over very small improvements in the income of the poor,

while silently tolerating much larger increases in the politically sensitive matters of union contracts and business profits.

Mr. Nixon's denunciation of this bill as grossly inflationary is particularly unfortunate in view of his own proposal, which would have almost the same impact. The vetoed bill would raise the minimum wage from the present \$1.60 an hour to \$2 in November and \$2.20 next July. Mr. Nixon's counter offer would bring the minimum up to \$1.90 now and then up to \$2.30 in steps over the next three years. The difference between these two scales, in their economic effect, is hardly measurable.

There are several ways to judge the fairness and adequacy of the present minimum wage. A person earning \$1.60 an hour, working 40 hours a week and 52 weeks a year, would make an annual income of \$3,320. The U.S. Department of Labor says that the current definition of poverty, for a family of four, is an income under \$4,300. Even at a wage of \$2.20 the worker would get only \$4,576 a year, which will probably be less than the Labor Department's definition of poverty by next July when the minimum would have reached that level. Mr. Nixon's own Cost of Living Council exempts wages under \$3.50 an hour from its wage controls, on grounds that such excessively low earnings ought not be subjected to any artificial restraint.

The present minimum of \$1.60 began to come into force in 1967. The cost of living in this country rose 33 per cent from 1967 to last June. If the minimum wage were raised only enough to keep up with the cost of living, it would have to be taken up to \$2.13 right now. To put it another way, the minimum wage in 1967 represented about 60 per cent of the average hourly earnings in this country. If Congress had wanted only to maintain the same relation of the minimum to the average, it would have had to raise the minimum to \$2.32 by last July instead of \$2.20 by next July. The bill that Congress passed did not even fully compensate for the inflation of past years. It does not even keep pace with the general rise of American wages, let alone incite future inflation.

Mr. Nixon keeps saying that he wants a stronger and warmer spirit of cooperation with Congress. But he keeps deliberately provoking fights. In this case he has turned his veto into a particularly unjustified attack on Congress, citing inflationary effects that do not exist. Congress and the President share the blame for the present level of inflation, and a certain amount of public recrimination is doubtless inevitable. But here the burden of Mr. Nixon's veto will fall upon 3.8 million American workers whose present meager wages leave them deep in poverty.

CARY MANAGER PUTS HIS LEARNING TO WORK

HON. IKE F. ANDREWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the story of a successful man: Harry A. Conte, the town manager of Cary, N.C.

Cary is the fastest-growing town in Wake County, and quite possibly the fastest-growing town in the entire State. Much of the credit for this orderly growth belongs to Harry Conte, a man who—as the following article points out—"practices what he preaches."

His unique talent for combining acquired knowledge, hard work, and work-

able techniques has evidenced a success formula from which I believe other towns on the move can profit.

My congratulations and thanks to Mr. Conte for his significant contribution to the town of Cary, the Fourth Congressional District, and to North Carolina.

I should also like to commend the Raleigh Times and Dudley Price, the author, for recognizing and publicizing these special accomplishments. The article follows:

[From the Raleigh (N.C.) Times, Sept. 11, 1973]

CARY MANAGER PUTS HIS LEARNING TO WORK (By Dudley Price)

"If a man has knowledge and doesn't use it, it's just like taking a dollar bill and sticking it in a hole somewhere. It doesn't do anybody a damn bit of good."

Cary Town Manager Harry A. Conte practices what he preaches.

Using training he acquired on the job, Conte has in a year and a half modernized the municipal operations of Wake's fastest-growing town to keep pace with the town's spiraling growth.

DEPENDABLE

He is a man whom members of the Town Council have come to depend upon, whom they discuss problems and exchange opinions with.

And to Cary employees, Conte is a man who delegates authority, maintains good working relationships and who in the words of one department head, is able to compromise.

"I believe in watching others and trying to improve upon their work," Conte said in a recent interview. Since he became manager in March, 1972, Conte's list of town firsts includes polling residents by questionnaires, holding weekly staff meetings, rewriting personnel policy, drafting a modern pay plan and putting out an annual town report.

60-HOUR WEEK

Conte, 46, estimates he spends 60 hours a week working as chief town executive. The duties include preparing the yearly budget for council review, top-level town administration and attending all council and committee meetings.

Conte does not mind the time his job requires. "If it's a pleasure to come to work, a fellow's doing okay," he said.

That attitude may have had something to do with Conte's decision to come to Cary from his post as director of housing and development for Fairfax, Va., a decision that cost him a \$6,500 per year cut in salary.

Building and sewer moratoriums had squelched Fairfax's growth, he explained. In addition, under Virginia law it is necessary to go to court to annex, he said.

FIRST PLANNER

When he was offered the job as Cary planner and engineer in September, 1971, he saw a chance to work in a town with real growth potential.

"It was a chance to put planning and experience into practice," he said of Cary, whose population has jumped from 1,446 in 1950 to more than 13,000 today.

Since he was Cary's first planner, it also was a chance to organize a department to cope with Cary's growth and begin planning for the future.

"Things were in a general state of chaos," he said. Conte set out to organize jumbled water and sewer plans and to enforce previously ignored ordinances.

QUESTIONNAIRES

When Town Manager Lexie L. Lane retired in March, 1972, the post was offered to Conte.

"My first order was to set weekly staff meetings," he recalled. And he started sampling

residents' opinions with questionnaires mailed with water bills.

The first dealt with basic questions about the town and its services. A second was more specific, dealing with budget-related questions. A third questionnaire—dealing with subdivision problems—is planned and probably will be mailed around the first of next year.

While the 25 per cent response to the first questionnaire pleased Conte, the 12 per cent response to the second left him less than thrilled.

"I want to get the public more active in town government," Conte said. A Vermonter, Conte said he favors the town meeting style of government common in New England. "I'd like to see the public speak out on issues that do not directly affect them," he said.

Conte noted a council meeting when about 100 persons turned up to discuss the exterior of the new town hall. At another, the one in which Cary passed a \$3.5 million budget, only a handful attended.

Conte said he feels one of Cary's strong points is that it is willing to plan for the future. "You can't stop growth," he said, "so you've got to provide for orderly growth."

WILLING TO PLAN

Conte points to the success of the planned unit development ordinance in Cary as an example of the town's open-mindedness in planning. "As long as the town's open like that, it will have good residential areas and development," he said.

Conte feels his most important accomplishment as town manager is in administrative areas, particularly in giving department heads freedom to operate. "A town manager can't delegate responsibility, but he can delegate authority," he said.

PERFORMANCE HIGH

Department heads seem to agree. "He delegates full authority to operate the department," said Fire Chief Terry L. Edmondson. "He will listen to my opinions, and I'll listen to him," Edmondson said. "He's doing a heck of a good job," the chief added.

Public Works Director Norman Padgett agreed, saying the delegation of authority to department heads was "one of the main things Conte's done."

CONTE KNOWS ROLE

Recreation Director Mike Whitby said the only time Conte intervenes in department matters is "when he's asked." He said Conte is able to compromise but rated his main accomplishment as manager being able to cope with Cary's rapid growth. "Conte does a good job," he said.

"HE LISTENS"

Conte seems to enjoy similar good relations with the town council. "If I have a problem, I go to the town manager," said Councilman Thomas H. Griffin. Griffin said there was free interaction between Conte and the council. "If we don't agree, then we say so," he said.

Mayor Fred G. Bond ranks Conte's performance at "a high level." Conte is familiar with water and sewer matters, Bond said, and he has done a good job coordinating town departments. Councilman Joe R. Veasey said, "Administratively, he's excellent."

Councilman E. Russell Secrest said Conte has probably the hardest town manager's job for a town of Cary's size because of its extremely rapid growth. "He's keeping the town running, and he's building an organization," he said. "As an administrator and an organizer he's doing a heck of a job." Secrest said the council's estimation of Conte's performance was indicated by a recent unanimous decision to increase the manager's annual salary from \$13,000 to \$20,000.

The high opinion is shared outside Cary's governmental structure. "Conte brought professional management the town needs because of its growth," said Joe Sanders, former

Wake County intergovernmental coordinator who now works in Chapel Hill for the Frank Porter Graham trust.

"Conte knows sound principles of management and how to keep good relations with other boards in the county. He knows his role in Cary government," Sanders said.

Appearance Commission Chairman Harold D. Ritter said Conte "probably is doing a good job considering the town is growing by leaps and bounds."

SERIES OF JOBS

Born in West Rutland, Vt. Conte graduated from high school and received his first training on-the-job as an electrician for Winchester Corp. in New Haven, Conn. He attended the DeVries School in New Haven where he learned electronics and gained certification as a master electrician.

He then moved through a series of jobs in Richmond, Va., and Wilmington where he met his wife, Hilda, before moving to Arlington County, Va., as an electrical inspector.

In 1964, he began working as chief building inspector for Fairfax, Va., which was then only a town. By 1971, he was director of the Department of Housing and Development for Fairfax, which had grown into a city.

He was in charge of site plans and subdivision reviews, floodplain studies, zoning and housing inspections, was fire marshal and helped draft ordinances for the city.

"I WAS FORTUNATE"

"I was really fortunate," Conte said. "When Fairfax went from a town to a city, I was able to get varied experience a lot of people don't get," he said.

Since coming to Cary, Conte has taken correspondence courses from the international city managers association in public relations, public works administration and supervision. He has taken a Dale Carnegie course in public speaking and attended seminars given by the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill.

Conte, his wife and son Michael, 12, live at 717 Brunswick Place.

IMMEDIATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE NEEDED

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have today sponsored legislation to put into effect immediately the social security cost-of-living increase originally scheduled for July 1, 1974. America's 21 million senior citizens need our help now, not next year.

In July the House approved a 5.9 percent increase in benefits to make up for the inflation of the past fiscal year. At that time, I favored making the increase effective right away—after all, a "catch-up" increase which doesn't catch up until a year later is not much good.

However, proponents of the delay argued that it was necessary to avoid a budgetary drain and also to give time for the social security tax to be increased to pay for the new outlays. A majority of the Members of Congress agreed and the effective date of the payment increase was thus delayed.

Such a delay is no longer supportable. The Department of Agriculture is now predicting that food prices alone will increase at least 20 percent this year.

Medical costs and prescription drug prices continue to soar—and medicare does not come close to covering all these costs for our senior citizens. For some of my constituents, it has become a harrowing choice between food or medicine. This is a choice that no American should have to make.

Nearly three out of four Americans over the age of 65 have annual incomes below \$3,000, including 2.5 million persons with no income at all. The 5.9 percent increase which is pending represents about \$9 a month for the individual retired worker, raising his monthly benefits to \$176. I see nothing inflationary about giving these persons an extra \$9 a month, especially when it means they may be able to eat decent meals again.

Mr. Speaker, 85 of my colleagues have joined with me in calling for an immediate social security increase. Yesterday the Senate approved an amendment to make the increase effective now. In the name of humanity toward our senior citizens, I urge the House to take similar swift action.

A EUROPEAN VIEW OF NEGOTIATING WITH THE SOVIET UNION

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, realistic appraisals of the Soviet Union and negotiations with that power seem more prevalent in many parts of Europe than in the United States. Too many American officials and observers are viewing détente as a one-way deal with the United States doing all the giving and the Soviet Union doing all the taking. These people seem to completely neglect any idea of reciprocity in dealing with the Soviet Union.

A leading French statesman and grand old man of French politics Antoine Pinay suggests a different course in negotiating with the Soviet Union—a course different than that which the United States is presently following. I urge my colleagues to give consideration to the remarks of Mr. Pinay in the following interview published in the foreign publication *To the Point*:

FIGHTING FOR A FREE EUROPE

Since President De Gaulle's Death in 1970, Antoine Pinay, 81, has been the grand old man of conservative French politics. He is the embodiment of the French "province" (France outside Paris), which has always finally determined the direction of French politics.

An industrialist, he has been mayor of Saint Chammond in the Loire district for 45 years. Before World War Two, he was a member of parliament and a senator. After the war, he returned to politics, becoming the *de facto* leader of the powerful conservative group of "independents and moderates" in 1952. This party, with 110 seats, then held the key to power in a parliament divided between Gaullists, the communists and the centre-left group. He was elected prime minister in 1952, and minister of foreign affairs in 1955-56. However he withdrew from active

politics soon after the 1956 elections, leaving the French Parliament in a chaotic state.

In 1958, De Gaulle appointed him finance minister after the uprisings in Algeria. He left the government in 1960 after disagreeing with De Gaulle's tactics in Algeria. Since then, he has presided over several communal and economic boards. He is considered a close friend of the dynamic conservative leader, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose political career he once promoted. Well respected by President Pompidou, he was appointed France's first *Médiateur* (Ombudsman) in January of this year. Pinay's words carry a lot of weight in French politics—much more than he admits. It has always been the policy of France to have moral issues raised by respected political figures who are not in the forefront of daily politics, especially those issues which are causes of concern to the political leadership of the country.

At the moment, the French leaders fear that the European Security Conference, which takes place while the United States is preoccupied with Watergate and the Bonn government flirts with Moscow, could result in a covert Russian domination of Europe. It is perhaps Pinay's mission to voice these fears.

TO THE POINT. Mr. Pinay, you are apparently very much concerned with the freedom of all Europe . . .

PINAY. You know, the most moving episode in my life was when, in Vienna in 1955, we—the foreign ministers of the Big Four—signed the treaty for the liberation of Austria. I remember that day as if it was today. We signed in that palace; what is its name? Yes, the Belvedere. The streets were full. I don't know whether there were 500,000 or 600,000 people in the streets. Everybody was crying. At the reception in the Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn, one could see the Austrians had brought out their finest suits and dresses. It was so pathetic, one wanted to cry . . .

TO THE POINT. And today you are concerned with the freedom of Europe at the European Security Conference which opens on September 18, you have signed a declaration . . .

PINAY. We must ask for full liberation; we must test whether Russia really has the sincere intention to achieve permanent peace. This will be apparent only if it accepts the necessary freedoms; for mankind and for ideas. We must demand that the countries of Eastern Europe grant the same freedom of movement that is present in Western countries. If we don't achieve this, the conference will be just a snare. The appeal has been signed not only by me. It has been signed by 600 prominent persons in Europe. In France it has been signed by politicians of all persuasions. Men like Max Lejeune, Monnerville (ex-president of the Senate), Lecanuet (the leader of the centre reformists). We have received a cable from Chancellor Brandt, who declares that he fully approves of our demands.

What we ask for is free travel without passports, or at least without visas, in the whole of Europe—as is the case now in Western Europe. People should travel with only an identity card and be able to circulate over the whole area made up of the countries attending the conference. There should be freedom of marriage, freedom to mix with all the inhabitants of the countries one visits, and student exchange programmes, and an exchange of young workers. These people should be able to live with families in the host countries. And books, newspapers and films should circulate freely. Naturally, we think that the West must not ask for anything which it is not willing to concede itself. But I think it must ask for it and make it an absolute condition. Without a firm stand the conference makes no sense.

TO THE POINT. And security . . . ?

PINAY. We demand in the first stage that

the military forces in Europe be balanced. It is the lack of balance that causes tension. Later, one can disarm.

TO THE POINT. Do you really believe that these demands have any chance of being accepted by the Russians?

PINAY. Well, if you would ask me to bet, I would not bet a fortune on it. But I think the West should insist on these demands if one does not want Russia to use the conference as a smokescreen for propaganda and expansion. If Russia rejects these demands, it is difficult to believe that it really wants detente.

TO THE POINT. But can you see Russia agreeing to free travel when people trying to cross the Berlin Wall are still shot?

PINAY. It is obvious that the Berlin Wall must fall; that the barricades on the borders must fall; that the oppression of Czechoslovakia must stop.

TO THE POINT. Do you think that your country will support this attitude?

PINAY. I no longer have the authority to speak for France. But I saw the declarations of Jobert (French Foreign Minister) in Helsinki. They were very much in this direction and very realistic.

TO THE POINT. But if Russia rejects those demands?

PINAY. Personally, I think that if Russia rejects these demands, the Western delegations should walk out.

SPEAKING FOR THE CONSTITUENCY OF SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT NO. 2

HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, during the August congressional recess I personally visited 21 of the 46 counties in the Second District of South Dakota to listen firsthand to the views of my constituents. Members of my staff visited the remaining counties. In addition, I spent 4 days at the South Dakota State fair during which I had the opportunity to visit with citizens from every corner of South Dakota. During this period all of us made a special effort to obtain the reaction of constituents to the issues and problems of the day, and also to assist them where possible in individual problems they brought to our attention.

Among my findings were:

High prices and inflation generated more comment than any other single issue. Farmers and ranchers are very appreciative of the current high levels of prices, but are greatly concerned about price fluctuations, particularly those involving grain and livestock. They are finding it especially hard to make plans where the plans are contingent on prices. Most are hoping for at least some degree of price stabilization, but are uncertain about how it can be achieved.

Fluctuating prices are also affecting institutions and agencies which purchase goods and services under contract. Most suppliers are reluctant to make proposals for more than a few months in advance, particularly in the areas of food and fuel. Quotations for a year in advance are rare because most firms do not feel they can afford the financial risk. School districts, counties and cities now planning their 1974 budgets and in many cases required

by law to contract in advance are caught in a bind.

Persons living on the fixed income of pensions and social security are also badly pinched by the high cost of living. Many commented on their personal situation in this regard, particularly where they have been affected by simultaneous adjustments in pensions and social security payments.

We noticed more comment on alleged abuses of welfare payments, especially in the area of food stamps. Many who said they had not paid much attention to such things before, are now more conscious of qualifying for benefits.

FUEL SHORTAGE

Shortages in gasoline have been compensated for in one way or another without as much hardship as had been expected at one time. Although there were problems, some of them fairly severe at harvest time, most of these were localized and handled adequately. While concern was evidenced about fuel oil supplies for the coming winter, those dependent upon propane gas are plainly worried.

There was evidence that some home builders and housing project developers are changing their plans for heating systems. Electrical heat is being substituted for fuel oil systems in the blueprints. Because of the fuel required to generate power, this "solution" may have long-range complications.

Both my staff and I are very grateful for the compliments paid our office for obtaining the 5,000 barrel gasoline allocation from Gulf Oil Co. Although we had requested 5,000 barrels of diesel fuel in addition, we were happy to get the gasoline and so were the suppliers in South Dakota. There was no question but what the allocation greatly eased the shortages that accompanied harvest.

INDIANS

Our visits indicated a great concern by Indians and whites alike over the militant tendencies of some groups in approaching Indian problems. The people are looking for positive solutions to the problems faced by the Indian people to counteract the threats and acts of violence.

WATERGATE

Although the press in Washington has been inundated by Watergate, it is not the No. 1 issue in South Dakota. Those who did talk about it were eager to have the matter turned over to the courts. Many expressed concern that the functions of government were being impaired, and also that those who may be guilty of criminal conduct may not be able to be brought to trial because of all the publicity that has been engendered.

My office also completed a mail survey on 20 issues of current interest. We received responses from nearly 10,000 constituents. Several issues generated more interest and comment than others.

Respondents were given the choice of five answers on each of the questions pertaining to issues before Congress. They could answer with a strong no or a mild no, uncertain, a mild yes or a strong yes.

On the subject of aid to North Vietnam, the question was asked, "Provide at least \$2 billion in the next 5 years?"

The response was 84 percent no, 9 percent uncertain with only 7 percent yes. Of those answering no, a whopping 66 percent expressed strong negative feeling on the subject.

Asked if they favored outlawing food stamps for strikers, residents of the second District registered a vote of 79 percent yes, 5 percent uncertain and 16 percent no. Fifty-seven percent were strongly in favor of outlawing food stamps for strikers.

On the Abdnor amendment to exempt small businesses from OSHA control, 74 percent registered approval, 11 percent disapproved and 15 percent were uncertain. Of those in favor, 43 percent strongly approved.

Other issues opposed by constituents included the recent Supreme Court decision liberalizing abortion laws, amnesty for draft evaders, Federal aid to cities and year around daylight savings time.

Issues supported by Second District residents included limiting the Federal budget, price controls to half inflation and investigation of Indian complaints against the BIA.

Complete results of the survey in simplified form are as follows:

SURVEY FROM SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT NO. 2

1. Abortion: Agree with the recent Supreme Court decision liberalizing abortion laws? No, 55 percent; uncertain, 5 percent; yes, 40 percent.

2. Amnesty: Favor amnesty for draft evaders if they perform 2-5 years of public service upon their return? No, 62 percent; uncertain, 7 percent; yes, 31 percent.

3. Budget Limit: Should Congress limit the Federal Budget to \$250 billion? No, 12 percent; uncertain, 25 percent; yes, 63 percent.

4. Cities: Increase federal aid to them? No, 55 percent; uncertain, 19 percent; yes, 26 percent.

5. Daylight Saving Time: Use it the year around? No, 58 percent; uncertain, 7 percent; yes, 35 percent.

6. Economy: Favor wage and price controls to fight inflation? No, 20 percent; uncertain, 12 percent; yes, 68 percent.

7. Energy Crisis: Tax the excessive use of gas and electricity? No, 49 percent; uncertain, 18 percent; yes, 33 percent.

8. Environment: Agree that sufficient progress is being made to clean up the environment? No, 46 percent; uncertain, 13 percent; yes, 41 percent.

9. Food Stamps: Outlaw the issuing of food stamps to strikers? No, 16 percent; uncertain, 5 percent; yes, 79 percent.

10. Gun Control: Outlaw "Saturday Night Special" small hand gun? No, 36 percent; uncertain, 10 percent; yes, 54 percent.

11. Health Insurance: Is a national health insurance program needed? No, 38 percent; uncertain, 18 percent; yes, 44 percent.

12. Indians: Investigate their complaint against the Bureau of Indian Affairs? No, 19 percent; uncertain, 8 percent; yes, 73 percent.

13. Military Budget: Reduce the national defense budget? No, 40 percent; uncertain, 13 percent; yes, 47 percent.

14. Minimum wage: Increase it from the present \$1.60 per hour? No, 44 percent; uncertain, 10 percent; yes, 46 percent.

15. Mount Rushmore: Favor the Park Service proposal for a transportation system at Mount Rushmore? No, 45 percent; uncertain, 22 percent; yes, 33 percent.

16. News: Guarantee reporters the right to confidential sources? No, 39 percent; uncertain, 11 percent; yes, 50 percent.

17. Occupational safety: Do you support

the Abdnor Amendment to exempt small businesses from OSHA control? No, 11 percent; uncertain, 15 percent; yes, 74 percent.

18. OEO: Continue federal funding of community action programs? No, 47 percent; uncertain, 15 percent; yes, 38 percent.

19. Postal Service: Should the Postal Service "pay its own way" even though higher postal rates may force some small magazines and newspapers out of business? No, 34 percent; uncertain, 19 percent; yes, 47 percent.

20. North Vietnam: Provide at least \$2 billion in the next five years? No, 84 percent; uncertain, 9 percent; yes, 7 percent.

"The remaining five questions were used to give me an idea of the demographic breakdown of the 2nd District," Abdnor said.

21. Age: 15-19, 5 percent; 20-29, 21 percent; 30-39, 17 percent; 40-49, 18 percent; 50-59, 20 percent; 60-up, 19 percent.

22. Sex: Male, 56 percent; female, 44 percent.

23. Party preference: Democrat, 30 percent; Republican, 54 percent; Independent, 16 percent.

24. Family income: 0-\$9,999, 43 percent; \$10-14,999, 30 percent; \$15-19,999, 15 percent; \$20-29,999, 7 percent; \$30,000-up, 5 percent.

25. Education: Grade school, 11 percent; high school, 36 percent; trade school/junior college, 14 percent; college, 30 percent; advanced degree, 9 percent.

PRIVATE PENSION REFORM

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, the issue of reform in the area of private pensions is a matter of great national concern.

In this regard, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues two very thoughtful and important articles by William V. Shannon, which recently appeared in the New York Times.

Mr. Shannon has, in a very penetrating manner, pointed out the deficiencies in legislation presently pending before the Senate. He has demonstrated that, even if these proposals are adopted, we will still be far behind many European countries in regulating private pension programs.

The development of sound pension reform legislation would insure that after retirement elderly persons could fairly reap the rewards of productive years in the labor force. It also would permit real economic security after retirement. We are all too well aware of the often desperate position elderly Americans find themselves in once they stop working. This is especially true in this period of rampant inflation where food prices, for example, are rising at the astronomical rate of over 20 percent per month.

Because we have failed in the past to enact the needed reform legislation in this area, today we are confronted with the need to adjust constantly social security benefits. These increases barely allow senior citizens to meet the drastic rise in prices and continue to pose a serious drain on our Treasury. Looking to the future it would be so much sounder to insure that our elderly citizens get pensions to which they are entitled rather than constantly attempting to place a

Band-Aid over their economic wounds with small increases in social security that come at a high cost.

It is my hope that this matter will receive the earnest attention of and expeditious treatment from the 93d Congress.

The articles follow:

PENSION PRETENSE

(By William V. Shannon)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Next week, the Senate begins debate on two rival bills to reform the private pension industry. One is S.4 sponsored by Senators Williams (Democrat, N.J.) and Javits (Republican, N.Y.) and endorsed by the Senate Labor Committee and practically the whole liberal establishment in the Senate. This other is S.1179 sponsored by Senator Bentsen (Democrat, Tex.) and cleared by the more conservative Senate Finance Committee.

There is only one thing wrong with these reform bills. Neither of them does much reforming. Regardless of which bill becomes law, the great majority of workers are not going to collect a dollar from whatever private pension plan currently pretends to "cover" them.

It is easy to see why these bills are more sham than reality. No economic base exists for reforms. There are 200,000 private pension plans with assets totaling more than \$150 billion and fresh revenues pouring in at a rate of \$15 billion a year. This money is a bonanza for the banks and pension consultants who manage it.

Businessmen do not want reform because it might increase their costs and would certainly reduce their control over their own pension plans. Most unions like the illusion of power that they now have when pensions are subject to collective bargaining and they share with management in control. As a result, they are indifferent to the reforms that would diminish the role of unions in the pension process but would genuinely protect the interests of their members, ex-members and retirees.

Since most workers contribute nothing or only small sums to a private pension plan, they regard it as an agreeable extra, a "fringe benefit." They do not realize that in economic terms a private pension is part of the wage package and the money diverted to the pension plan could otherwise have been used to pay them higher wages. A pension later in place of higher wages now makes sense—if you collect the pension. Most workers do not.

The ordinary employee works five, or eight or ten years and then quits to take a better job. He loses his rights in the old plan and starts all over again in his new employer's plan. Or he is laid off in a recession. Or his firm goes bankrupt and the pension plan goes under. Or his firm is merged and the new conglomerate abolishes the old plan and introduces a new one for which he is not immediately eligible. Or he changes jobs and moves from a company that has a plan to one that does not. Whatever he does, he is an unwitting participant in the Great Pension Lottery in which, like all lotteries, many lose and few win.

A true reform bill would have four essential provisions. It would provide immediate vesting—credits toward a pension at 65 even if separated from the job before retirement. The Williams-Javits bill would guarantee 30 percent of one's pension credits if one worked for the same employer for eight years. It would add 10 per cent each year thereafter, thus reaching 100 per cent after fifteen years.

But most private pension plans already provide for vesting after ten or fifteen years. In other words, S. 4 just ratifies the status quo.

Secondly, a good bill would make pension

rights portable, enabling a worker to keep his pension credits as he moved from job to job. Both bills set up a pension clearing house to be run by the Government. It would administer vested benefits that employers voluntarily put there. But employers know it is more profitable to hold this money and use it within their own fund, paying a pension—if ever—many years later. Only a compulsory system is likely to work.

Thirdly, each plan should be properly funded to make certain that it has enough assets to cover all present and future pensions. Both bills provide for funding but over a thirty-year period. Many companies merge or go out of business after less than a decade of existence.

Fourth is the need for reinsurance. This is the one glaring abuse that both bills do attempt to meet by setting up a system roughly comparable to the F.D.I.C. protection for bank deposits. That should reduce the number of horror stories of pensioners left bereft by plans that go bankrupt.

But one small improvement is not good enough. Where is the protection for older workers fired without cause so they cannot collect their pensions? Where is the vesting of proportional benefits for women who work part-time? Where is the guaranteed pension for the elderly widow?

Reform can be accomplished. Britain is about to enact a law requiring private plans to provide full vesting after five years and to pay a widow 50 per cent of her husband's pension. The Netherlands has immediate vesting. Why should Americans settle for pension plans that pay most participants no pensions? Why should the Senate settle for a reform bill with almost no reforms?

WOMEN AND PENSIONS (By William V. Shannon)

WASHINGTON, September 9.—As the Senate begins this week to consider bills to reform private pension plans, most people are only beginning to grasp that these plans work on the same principle as a lottery: many losers and few winners.

It was never intended by the banks and pension consultants who draw up these plans and develop the actuarial tables that all of the workers for whom an employer sets aside money in the pension fund would actually collect a pension. On the contrary, these plans assume that for one reason or another, most workers will quit or be laid off long before they are 65.

The only workers to whom an employer is reasonably certain he will have to pay a pension are those over 55 workers for whom retirement is in sight. Stated another way, it is the last employer who pays the pension, and it is based only on the time spent with that company, not on the individual's whole working life.

Without stopping to think carefully about it, many workers assume that a private plan works roughly like Social Security. That is, they assume they are accumulating credits toward a pension as soon as they begin working, that the credits accumulate even though they change jobs, and that the money to pay the pension is in a safe place.

In reality, they do not usually get a "vested" interest in a pension until they have worked for one company for many years. If they change jobs, they lose all their unvested rights in the previous plans because their rights are not "portable." And rather than being in a safe place, the money to pay their pension may be invested unwisely or be inadequate to meet the fund's total obligations.

If most male employees are short-changed by the Great Pension Lottery, women are the real losers. Because of childbearing, care of ill parents, and other causes, women have more of an in-and-out pattern in their working life. For working women over 45,

their median tenure in manufacturing jobs is about eight years and in retail selling about five years. Yet private plans typically require fifteen years of service to qualify for benefits.

One-third of all working women work only part-time or part of each year. Yet the Internal Revenue Code permits pension funds to get favorable tax treatment even though they exclude "employees whose customary employment is for not more than 20 hours in any one week, and employees whose customary employment is for not more than five months in any calendar year."

The law should be changed to require that part-time and part-year work result in proportional pension credits.

Since women tend to outlive men, widowhood is a predictable event. Yet virtually all plans either make no provision for widows or require the husband to choose a lower pension in order to provide his survivors with any benefit, and that pitifully small. Significantly, only 2 per cent of widows collect a private pension. So-called joint-and-survivor options are no solution to this problem. A widow should be entitled to 50 per cent of her husband's full pension as a matter of law.

The two bills coming up in the Senate are both feeble measures. They are written to disturb the status quo as little as possible. And the main beneficiaries of the status quo are the banks and the pension consultants. Those who benefit least are the workers nominally "covered."

S. 1179 reported by the Finance Committee is marginally better than S. 4, which is sponsored by Senators Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, and Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey. The committee's measure would provide some vesting after five years instead of eight, would cover all plans rather than excluding those with 24 employees or less, and would forbid a pension plan from investing in the stock of its own company rather than limiting such investments to 10 per cent as the Williams-Javits bill does.

It is typical of the thinking behind the Finance Committee bill, however, that it writes in generous tax deductions for self-employed persons—lawyers, doctors, architects, writers—who have individual pension plans. These are the very workers who are least in need of special Congressional protection.

Senator Vance Hartke, Democrat of Indiana, is one of the few members of the Senate who has interested himself in pension reform, aside from the sponsors of the bills. He plans to offer important amendments that would require full vesting after 5 years and would make portability compulsory, instead of voluntary. If these amendments are adopted as well as others that may be offered dealing with the special problems of widows, part-time workers, and inflation-stricken pensioners, then the final measure would justify the honorable tag of "reform bill" that has been so loosely conferred upon these dim proposals.

JOSEPH J. SAMBOLT ENDS GOVERNMENT SERVICE

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Labor has lost one of its most conscientious and valuable employees, Mr. Joseph J. Sambolt, who has

retired as supervisor of the Department's field office in McKeesport, Pa.

Mr. Sambolt's career in public service spanned 37 years and the dedication and ability he demonstrated in the performance of his duties earned him the admiration and respect of the people he served, as well as that of his coworkers and superiors. The high caliber of his work is attested to by the numerous awards and tributes paid him over the years in recognition of his efforts.

Mr. Sambolt joined the Government in March 1936, as a medical claims examiner with the U.S. Employees Compensation Commission in Washington, D.C. In December 1940, he was transferred to the Labor Department's wage-hour division in Pittsburgh, as assistant payroll examiner-clerk. When World War II erupted, Mr. Sambolt interrupted his Government service to join the Navy, serving from November 1943, until February 1946. In 1959, he was promoted to senior investigator at the Pittsburgh office and 3 years later, in April 1962, he was named to the post he held at retirement.

During his tenure in McKeesport, Mr. Sambolt continuously displayed a genuine interest and concern for the well-being of the people he served. His training and experience was invaluable in solving the many problems they encountered. I know the residents of the McKeesport area join me in expressing to Mr. Sambolt our appreciation for all he has done in the past and in wishing him well for the years to come.

MINUTE QUESTIONNAIRES

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of the 93d Congress I have mailed to the Third Congressional District of Georgia, which I am privileged to represent, two "Minute Questionnaires" included as part of our regular quarterly newsletters. The response to these two questionnaires, sent during March and August of this year, has been excellent and the results, in my estimation, provide an excellent indication of just how many rank-and-file Americans feel on issues of particular national significance.

Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith the tabulated results of these two questionnaires for the consideration of our colleagues:

MINUTE QUESTIONNAIRE No. 1

1. The Vietnam war:
(a) With the cessation of hostilities, should financial aid be extended to North Vietnam?

	Percent
Yes	7.6
No	92.4

(b) Should a blanket amnesty be considered for those men who left this country to avoid the Draft?

	Percent
Yes	4.5
No	95.5

2. Should the death penalty be restored nationally for certain specified crimes?

	Percent
Yes	89.1
No	10.9

3. Do you agree with the President's recent action impounding funds appropriated for specific domestic programs—

	Percent
In every instance	13.6
In most instances	39.6
In few instances	46.8

MINUTE QUESTIONNAIRE No. 2

1. Should the U. S. Senate's Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities discontinue its inquiries into the Watergate Affair?

	Percent
Yes	53.6
No	46.4

2. Would you favor the construction of a trans-Alaska pipeline as a means of alleviating our present fuel shortage?

	Percent
Yes	85
No	15

3. Do you think the President's economic policies are working effectively?

	Percent
Yes	16.3
No	83.7

4. Should Congress place private pension plans under Federal regulation to guarantee that retirees get the cumulative benefits they have earned?

	Percent
Yes	71.7
No	28.3

5. Do you think Congress should give the President authority to continue the bombing in Cambodia after August 15th?

	Percent
Yes	35.8
No	64.2

A TOUCHDOWN FOR SPORT FANS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 9661, which amends the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the blackout of professional home football games in the event of a sellout. This would also include baseball, basketball, and hockey games which have been sold out at least 48 hours before the scheduled start of play and would be in effect for a 1-year trial period.

I believe that the time is ripe for this kind of legislation and although slightly different from my proposal, it represents a constructive approach for the problem. Attendance at sporting events, and particularly football, has skyrocketed. Last year, the National Football League experienced a 95-percent rate of attendance and the National Hockey League was a virtual sellout.

Professional teams have expressed a fear that the rates of attendance, which are essential to the financial viability of a sports organization, would suffer drastically if home games were televised. Some believe it would be their financial ruin.

I share some of this concern and we must be extremely careful not to pass legislation which would ruin the ability of teams to compete. However, I do believe that the complaint voiced by millions of fans that a blackout unjustly deprives them of watching their home teams when there is a sellout is a valid one. The legislation before the House would provide that if a game is sold out 72 hours in advance the ban would be lifted. This would allow teams ample time to fill the stadium if there is not a sellout 3 days prior.

I am happy to note that the Commissioner of the NFL, Pete Rozelle, has changed his tune on this subject and is willing to go along with a trial period. Up to now, the NFL has exhibited particular arrogance in this regard by refusing to even consider voluntary restrictions on blackouts at home.

I believe that this legislation would be in the interest of both the fans and professional sports. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill and lead a truly team-like effort to a touchdown for sports fans across the country.

KRA CANAL PLOWSHARE PROPOSAL

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, while the United States has shelved the idea of using nuclear explosives to excavate a new Panama Canal, excitement runs high on just such a concept halfway around the world. It is a proposal to use nuclear explosives to build stretches of a new canal across the Kra Isthmus, in southern Thailand, capable of handling 500,000-ton tankers.

The Kra Canal, connecting the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, would be the world's third major waterway after the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal. The first formal recorded proposal to construct such a canal was made in 1973. Preliminary studies indicate that using nuclear explosives, where necessary, would reduce overall construction time from 12 to 8 years and the cost from \$5.3 billion to \$3.8 billion.

An article about using nuclear explosives to help build this canal which appeared in the August 23, 1973 issue of Engineering News Record is included below:

NUCLEAR EXCAVATION WOULD CUT COST OF KRA CANAL

The use of underground nuclear blasts is receiving serious consideration for the proposed construction of a sea level Canal across Thailand's Kra Isthmus, according to Japanese and Thai officials involved in the project.

The use of nuclear devices will reduce drastically the construction time and cost, according to Chow Chowkwanyun, managing director of the Thai Oil Refinery Co., a key figure in negotiations. Chow says that preliminary studies show that conventional construction methods would require 12 years

and \$5.8 billion to cut a canal 650 ft. wide and 110 ft. deep along the proposed 64 mile route. By using nuclear devices, the time could be slashed to eight years and the cost to \$3.8 billion.

A canal 650 x 110 ft. would be large enough to permit one-way passage of 500,000 ton tankers. Another proposal calls for a wider, but shallower canal, 1,250 ft. wide and 75 ft. deep, large enough for a two-lane canal accommodating 50,000-ton liquid natural gas tankers and containerships. The Suez Canal has a minimum depth of 41.5 ft. and the Panama Canal 41 ft.

Two nuclear options. Preliminary plans offer two options for the use of nuclear devices. The more ambitious plan would cover 27.5 miles running from the middle of a mountain range to the Andaman Sea coast. The second plan would only require 14 miles of nuclear excavation, mostly in the mountain range.

"The devices would be put underground in a series," says Chowkwanyun, "like a necklace of Japanese pearls—all devices side by side. Our problem is education. People have a particular fear of this type of device because until now it has been used only for war."

If the 27.5-mile-long route is adopted, most nuclear devices would be planted in clusters of five or six and fired in salvo. "You would get a few miles of canal with each salvo," says Willard Libby, former advisor to President Eisenhower on the peaceful use of atomic energy. Libby added that there would be a delay of several days between the firing of each cluster, and the entire operation would take one or two weeks.

The total yield of the required 139 devices would be about 41 megatons. The largest salvo would have 53 devices and the smallest five. It would take 16 months for the devices to be installed and detonated. Libby said the radiation danger would be minimal. "You wouldn't get any more radiation (outside the blast area) than you got from the recent Chinese nuclear test in Western China on June 27."

But, cautions Libby, radiation would be fairly heavy along the canal route and persons living in this area will have to be evacuated. Prevailing winds would carry radiation in a westerly direction, and fallout could be expected up to 150 miles away. Secondary radiation could affect persons living on the Nicobar Islands and northern Sumatra, 600 miles west of the site.

Libby expects a problem from ground shock, but adds that it will not be an insurmountable problem since the Kra area is sparsely populated and there are not many buildings that would be likely to suffer damage. Singapore is 700 miles to the south and Bangkok lies 250 miles north.

From an engineering standpoint, says Libby, "we have every reason to believe it is feasible. The project is not primarily nuclear. It could be done without nuclear and perhaps it should. It's just cheaper and faster with nuclear."

International interest. At a recent three-day Tokyo conference called to review preliminary engineering and economic studies connected with the project, acute international interest was apparent. Officials who took part included Edward Teller of California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratories (LL); Libby; representatives of the Thai Office of Atomic Energy for Peace; and representatives of LTV, Dallas, CITRA, Paris, and Nissho-Iwai Co., a Japanese trading company.

New York-based consulting engineers, Tibbetts-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton and LLL will submit prefeasibility engineering studies September 1. Economic studies were handled by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., and the Hudson Institute, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., was asked to participate because "we wanted an idea how this

project would fit into the scheme of things in the year 2,000," said Chowkwanyun.

Huge excavation project. An estimated 34 billion cu. yd. of earth would have to be excavated for the canal. This compares with 327 million cu. yd. for the Suez Canal. In addition, 18 billion cu. yd. of material would have to be dredged to clear ocean approaches.

Preliminary plans also call for a \$200-million port development which includes an 80,000-acre industrial area at the Gulf of Thailand end and a 42,000-acre area at the Andaman Sea end of the canal.

Financing is now the project's largest problem. Japan stands to reap the greatest benefits from the canal (ENR 2/25/71 p. 18) and is therefore looked to as a major source of capital. Oil tankers bound for Japan with Middle East crude would save 1,500 miles by using the proposed canal. Tankers bound for Japan now make up 80% of the traffic in the Strait of Malacca, the present route around the isthmus. The strait is limited to 200,000 ton tankers.

Thailand is also expected to tap most of the international monetary organizations, the Middle East and U.S. interests. In view of the heavy U.S. involvement in the prefeasibility study phase, it is expected that U.S. firms will be invited to take part in the bidding.

TIME RUNS OUT FOR "THE CLOCK"

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call tribute to the Clock, lead horse of the Culver Military Academy's Black Horse Troop which has ridden in seven Presidential inaugural parades. I wish to call my colleagues' attention to the following article which appeared in the South Bend Tribune:

THE CLOCK

The Clock, lead horse of Culver Military Academy's Black Horse Troop for nearly 20 years, died this summer following his fifth consecutive Presidential Inaugural Parade.

But in the spring of 1954, when the sleek, black gelding, stepped out of his trailer after a long trip from Oklahoma, he glanced quizzically at his new environment.

His new home, Culver Military Academy, was strange to the horse, who had grown accustomed to range life in Oklahoma.

DEMANDS DIFFERENT

Culver's demands were different. Its show piece, the Black Horse Troop, was composed of larger horses that presented a stately appearance. The Clock had the physical attributes, but he had never paraded before.

The Clock had a friend also, Bob Feeley, his trainer and Culver's jumping instructor, was a big, physically powerful man with a gentle, free-flowing voice that could lull even the most nervous into a relaxed sense of security.

The Clock was placed under Feeley's charge because the horse was so large that a big man was required to train him. Feeley was pleasantly surprised at the speed with which the animal learned and adapted to the marching maneuvers. Like a finely tuned metronome, The Clock kept perfect time with the cadence.

In fact, Feeley's son was learning to tell time, and he called the horse "quarter past 15 o'clock," which was eventually shortened to "The Clock."

LED MOUNTS

By the end of the 1954 summer session, the gelding was leading the 130 mounts of the

Black Horse Troop, a position he held until his retirement in 1970.

Marching was not the extent of the horse's talents. If he had to describe The Clock in one word, Feeley would probably choose "versatile." While instructing at Culver, Feeley used the horse in point-to-point hunts, jumping, polo, cross-country hikes and even high level dressage.

Crowds didn't bother The Clock. He was just as much at home during Presidential Inaugural Parades in Washington as he was leading a Culver parade or calmly munching grass in his pasture.

The gelding led the Black Horse Troop in five consecutive Presidential Inaugurals, beginning with Dwight D. Eisenhower's in 1957. He was brought out of retirement in January to prance down the 20-block route at the head of the protocol section leading the parade.

The oldest participant in the line of march, The Clock's age was equivalent to 140 human years, but he performed like a real trooper.

The Clock was returned to graze in his Black Horse Troop pasture, and he died July 15 at age 28, following an apparent hemorrhage. The horse is buried in the pasture he roamed for years, and the Black Horse Troop will place a suitable marker at his grave.

After nearly 20 years as the mount for squadron commanders of the Black Horse Troop, The Clock was more than a horse; he was a tradition. His proud, stately gait, which electrified the crowds on Pennsylvania Avenue on five chilly January afternoons, was a visual representation of the pride felt by Culver alumni everywhere.

Feeley, who continually describes The Clock in almost human terms, paints a picture of an animal that was not always happy with what he was called on to do but handled the job calmly and commandingly because he had a keen sense of responsibility.

Time has run out for The Clock, but the heritage he left behind has been recorded in the pages of Black Horse Troop history.

ADMINISTRATION PLAYS POLITICS WITH HEALTH CARE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, by 273 to 144, the House failed to achieve the two-thirds vote required to override President Nixon's veto of the Emergency Medical Services Systems bill.

I voted in favor of overriding the veto because I believe first-class emergency health facilities should be available throughout our country.

Mr. Nixon had vetoed the bill because he believes "the Federal role should be limited" in providing emergency health care.

But what can be more important for our Nation than the health and the lives of our citizens?

Medical experts have testified that the passage of the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act would save between 60,000 and 100,000 lives each year.

The American Heart Association said that almost 30,000 people with heart disease could be saved if hospitals could improve their services with enough trained personnel to handle emergency situations.

Accidents are the fourth most common cause of death for all ages. Ten thousand auto accident deaths and thousands of home accident fatalities would be prevented by this bill.

We must improve our inadequate emergency medical services. There is no reason why we must continue to accept poorly trained attendants, insufficiently equipped ambulances, and improper emergency room practices as part of our health care system. It is an outrage that such practices will continue because the administration has chosen to play politics with health care.

INFLATION—HIGH INTEREST RATE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, after five game plans, two freezes, and four and a half phases, inflation is worse, not better. The recently released wholesale price index showed that grain prices rose 60 percent in August, poultry 42 percent, livestock 22 percent, and eggs 35 percent; farm products rose 26 percent; and the overall wholesale price index rose 6.2 percent, the largest increase in a single month since shortly after the Second World War.

Unfortunately for the consumer and the worker, the administration still has no basic, long-term program for stopping inflation. It relies instead on controls it refuses to enforce, and historically high interest rates, while trying to blame the Congress for continued price increases. The result will be a prolonged money squeeze, a drop in productivity, an increase in unemployment, and another slide into "stagflation" unless the Congress enacts the kind of mandatory controls the administration should but will not impose.

Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post wrote a column, "Mr. Nixon, the 'Fed' and High Interest Rates," which appeared in the September 9 issue of the Post. That article, better than any I have seen, outlined the dilemma of high interest rates, and the hazard they pose for the economic well-being of this country. It deserves the attention of each of my colleagues and, therefore, I insert it in the RECORD at this time:

MR. NIXON, THE "FED" AND HIGH INTEREST RATES

(By Hobart Rowen)

Sitting in the White House East Room for President Nixon's press conference last Wednesday, one thing became perfectly clear: the administration has no new ideas for controlling inflation.

Slidestepping any blame for himself, the President took a dig at his economic advisers for the disastrous price spiral of 1973.

"I'm afraid I can't be any more perceptive than my economic advisers have been and their guesses with regard to, as you know, the numbers insofar as inflation have been, have not been very good."

He then tossed the advisers a crumb of comfort by saying he didn't blame them because of "factors . . . (they) did not foresee."

Mr. Nixon's advisers have been wrong on more than guessing the rate of inflation. At almost every turn, from the original "game plan" of 1969 which produced inflation and recession at the same time, to the ill-fated junking of Phase II of wage-price controls on Jan. 11, Mr. Nixon and his experts have botched the job of managing the economy.

This isn't to say that there were no problems beyond their control, notably a worldwide boom that contributed to rising prices here.

But lots of our present economic headaches could have been avoided or mitigated. There were plenty of warnings, for example, that [the Agriculture Department was following] policy of scarcity all during 1972, when food demand was booming. But the department had a monolithic concentration on boosting farm income rather than the national food supply.

And consistently, Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns—whose name the President invoked twice at the Wednesday press conference—begged for a stronger tax policy that would ease the inflation-fighting burden imposed on monetary policy. Had that advice been heeded, interest rates wouldn't be so high today.

For all of the policy mistakes, only two notes of grace can be recalled. First, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz has admitted that Phase III was a disaster, and Burns concedes that the Fed should have exerted greater monetary restraint last year.

Government expenditures should also have been reined in last year. A golden opportunity to trim back military spending coincident with the winding down of war in Vietnam was missed.

But now the monkey is on the back of Mr. Burns and his six fellow governors. Almost the entire fight against inflation depends on a high interest rate policy—and the Fed is the first to admit that there are serious limits to what should be expected from monetary measures. The Fed can establish a goal—and have no assurance that it can reach it. Moreover, it is uncertain what effect a given policy, even if achieved, will have on prices.

Former Fed Governor Sherman Maisel points out in a soon-to-be published book, "Managing the Dollar," that the present Fed policy of allowing unlimited credit to those who can pay the price must at some point price others out of the market.

Burns himself, in testimony Aug. 3 before the Joint Economic Committee, said that interest rates "could go so high that we would be laying the foundation for the breakdown of our economic and social order."

He cited, in that connection, the fact that the 180-day interest rate in Chile was 90 per cent, because the inflation rate had hit 200 per cent.

"If I accomplish nothing else this morning," Burns told that hearing, "I want to emphasize the simple truth that inflation and high interest rates go together, and that both the one and the other pose perils for economic and social stability in our country."

But in the month since then, interest rates have forged relentlessly upward. We may not yet be suffering from a Banana Republic style of inflation, but for the first time in recent history, interest rates, like other elements of price inflation, are being measured in double numbers—11 per cent or so for bank loans to small business, 10 or 11 per cent in the "overnight" rate at which banks borrow from each other—and 10 per cent is widely predicted for the banks' prime lending rate, the price of money to the best and biggest customers.

When asked Wednesday whether "the tax structure should be altered in any way to help strengthen the economy," Mr. Nixon responded:

"... a number of my advisers, including, incidentally, Arthur Burns, have strongly

CXIX—1877—Part 23

recommended that the answer to this whole problem of inflation is the tax structure, you know. That there's this gimmick and that one. And by saying gimmick, I don't mean anything disrespectful to Arthur Burns, because he's very important to us at this moment. . . . But there isn't a chance that a responsible tax bill would be passed by this Congress in time to deal with that problem."

That may be a correct political judgment. But if proposing higher taxes of some sort is the right policy, the President shouldn't shrink from it. Just his willingness to develop a more even-handed economic program might have a beneficial effect.

Right now, the burden of monetary restraint is very uneven. Housing gets clobbered. Smaller businessmen get hit hard when borrowing money. Local communities find it tough or impossible to get the money they need for community projects.

To those affected by high interest rates, it is little comfort to hear that with 6 per cent inflation, a 10 per cent interest rate works out to a "real" money cost of only 4 per cent.

That may be significant to the big businessman, to whom interest rates are but another operational cost, with the government picking up as much as 50 per cent of it on his tax return, anyway.

But to the homeowner or small borrower, a high interest rate is just another inflated price, along with the rest of them, which reduces the amount of money in his pocket. If it goes on long enough, a recession is a certainty—but it won't necessarily cure inflation.

FDA VITAMIN REGULATIONS

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on September 6, I introduced H.R. 10115, a bill to prevent the Food and Drug Administration from putting into effect their proposed regulations on vitamins and other food supplements. Over 160 Members of the House have demonstrated their concern over this matter by cosponsoring other bills to overturn the regulations. I hope that my bill will attract further supporters to this cause.

The bill, in the form of an amendment to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, is simple and straightforward. First, it adopts the definition of food supplements long used by the FDA, and which is part of the Agency's rules as published in chapter 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Second, the bill prohibits the FDA from limiting the potency, combination, amount, or variety of any vitamin or other food supplement if the amount recommended to be consumed "does not ordinarily render it injurious to health." The "not ordinarily injurious to health" standard is the same as that used in the section of the Food and Drug Act dealing with adulterated food.

The nature of the proposed FDA regulations clearly requires corrective legislation. The regulations would limit not just the availability of dosages shown to be harmful, but of all dosages exceeding 150 percent of the FDA's "recommended daily allowance." The sin of such food supplements, according to the FDA, is

that they are "useless." This type of regulatory action represents a new height of arrogance, and is a clear abuse of governmental power.

My bill will not interfere with the FDA's proper authority to protect consumers from false advertising claims or from adulterated products. It simply prevents the FDA from interfering with consumers' freedom of choice in purchasing vitamins to supplement their diet, as long as they have not been found to constitute a health hazard.

The text of the bill is as follows:

A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Food Supplement Amendment of 1973."

Sec. 2(a) Paragraph (f) section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(f)) is amended by (1) redesignating clause (1) and (2) as clauses "(A)" and "(B)", respectively, (2) inserting "(1)" immediately after "(f)", and (3) adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) The term 'food supplement' means food for special dietary uses.

"(3) The term 'special dietary uses,' as applied to food for man, means particular (as distinguished from general) uses of food, as follows:

"(A) Uses of supplying particular dietary needs which exist by reason of a physical, physiological, pathological, or other condition, including but not limited to the conditions of diseases, convalescence, pregnancy, lactation, allergic hypersensitivity to food, underweight, and overweight;

"(B) Uses for supplying particular dietary needs which exist by reason of age, including but not limited to the ages of infancy and childhood.

"(C) Uses for supplementing or fortifying the ordinary or usual diet with any vitamin, mineral, or other dietary property.

Any such particular use of a food is a special dietary use, regardless of whether such food also purports to be or is represented for general use."

"(c) No provision of any regulation under section 403(j) of the Act shall be construed as exempting any food from any other provision of the Act or regulations thereunder, including sections 403(a) and (g) and, when applicable, the provisions of Chapter V of the Act."

Sec. 3. Chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341-348) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 410. In administering this Act the Secretary shall not limit the potency, number, combination, amount, or variety of any synthetic or natural vitamin, mineral, or other nutritional substance, or ingredient of any food for special dietary uses if the amount recommended to be consumed does not ordinarily render it injurious to health."

A REPUBLICAN ESTABLISHMENT MAYOR QUESTIONS TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO SMOG PROBLEMS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I have spoken

many times during the past few months of the critical health hazard to which the citizens of my 38th Congressional District are being subjected by the increasingly serious smog problem in southern California. One of the most dangerously affected areas is the city of Riverside, which, except for the smog problem, is one of the most attractive cities in our Nation. Just to remind you of the scope of this problem, during the entire summers of both 1970 and 1971 Riverside did not enjoy a single day in which the smog did not exceed the danger level of 0.1 parts of oxidant per million parts of air. This is the same danger level, Mr. Speaker, which we have set here in Washington, and which is subject to extensive news media coverage and a smog alert when reached here in the District of Columbia. You may recall from my remarks of July 26 that it is not rare in the 38th Congressional District to record levels five times as high as this danger level. Smog is literally killing people in southern California.

Mayor Ben Lewis of Riverside, a highly respected local officeholder and a personal friend of mine, is gaining increasingly wide recognition in the State of California as one of the foremost leaders in the battle against smog. Because of his unusually persistent and unyielding efforts in this fight he has been the subject of quite a bit of publicity this year. I would like to enter in the Record at this point an example of that news coverage, in the form of an article from the Long Beach, Calif. Independent.

During the course of his crusade Mayor Lewis has come to question some quite widely accepted concepts, such as the idea that all politicians oppose smog and would do something about it if they only knew what to do. The fact is that a strong coalition of financial interests stand in the way of a solution to the smog problem, and I am sorry to have to admit that these interests are well-represented here in the Congress.

There are many important points that can be drawn from the article, so, without further remarks on my part, I will enter it in the Record, adding only that if there were more Ben Lewises in this country the air pollution problem might have been licked long ago:

**A SMALL TOWN MAYOR BATTLES THE GIANTS
WHO MAKE SMOG**
(By Ehud Yonay)

Suppose you were the mayor of a sleepy Southern California town of 140,000, a community of tiled roofs, geraniums on the patio and orange groves all around, and one afternoon a woman called to tell you that a second smog alert had been called that day and what did you intend to do about it?

And suppose that, even though the smog was all coming from the Los Angeles-Orange County megalopolis 50 miles to the west—certainly outside your jurisdiction as mayor—you decided to do something about it. What would it be like?

"Take the hearings we had with the state Air Resources Board last August," says Mayor Ben Lewis of Riverside. "The governor ordered it so that we could present our plan to eliminate smog from the basin by converting all vehicles to natural gas instead of gasoline. We knew as soon as the thing started that we were doomed to defeat. The ARB stacked the meeting with representatives of the auto, gas, oil and hardware industries, all

of whom came with a well prepared case showing that there was a gas shortage and that our plan wouldn't work.

"At the same time, they failed to invite representatives of the Government Service Administration, which does product research and purchasing for the federal government. The GSA has more than 150 cars fueled by natural gas in this area alone, so there must be some advantage to it. But when I asked the head of the ARB why the GSA was not invited, there was no answer."

That incident was typical of the quagmire Mayor Lewis stepped into when he decided that he should do more than just talk to his constituents about smog. At first, he could not conceive of anybody's being against clean air. It seemed to be the ideal issue, like motherhood and the American flag. But all along the line he has encountered formidable opposition which at first puzzled him, then angered him and finally led him to re-evaluate some of the concepts and values of the American system which he accepted unquestioningly all his life.

"We were so sure we had a good plan, and then we were suddenly shot out of the saddle, I still don't quite know by whom," he said. "I guess you'd call it the Establishment, but who is the Establishment? I really cannot tell any more. If a person knew who his adversaries were, it would be so much easier to fight them."

What makes Mayor Lewis' puzzlement so unique is the fact that throughout his private and public life, the 70-year-old Republican mayor has been a loyal member of the very Establishment he now finds himself fighting.

A life-long advocate of working within the system, Lewis started out, not by protest, but by offering a concrete path of action. He wrote a letter to Gov. Ronald Reagan, in which he asked that the governor use his powers under the state Emergency Services Act and declare the entire Southcoast Basin a disaster area. He said that the smog problem was "putting the citizens of the basin in a position of extreme peril and disaster," adding that during the entire summers of 1970 and 1971, Riverside did not have a single day when the oxidant level in the air did not exceed the danger level set by the ARB (0.1 ppm).

He accompanied the letter with a detailed emergency plan to convert all vehicles in the basin to natural gas or propane, citing data which indicated that such action would reduce air pollution in the basin by close to 90 per cent.

The governor's response, in addition to calling a few meetings, was that he had no authority to declare the basin a disaster area because of smog. Mayor Lewis was hardly surprised. A few months earlier the governor had made a statement that "we have turned the corner" in the air pollution battle. When Lewis wrote to tell him how bad the situation was in Riverside, it took three months and four telephone calls to get the governor to reply. His answer was that he "was aware of the situation in Riverside County since I have property there."

This time, however, Lewis refused to let it go at that. His admission that Riverside's smog problem was bad earned his town the title of the "smog capital of the world," something civic boosters considered to be a "black eye" for their community, and the mayor was determined to see it through. He initiated a meeting with the state attorney general, the result of which was the admission that the governor did indeed have the authority to declare the basin a disaster area. With the exception of a few meetings, that's where the matter rested.

Since then, the tall, graying mayor has emerged as an outspoken crusader against smog. He helped form a coalition of mayors to press for action and has been vigorously pushing for:

A regionwide, pollution-free, mass transit system.

A unification of smog alert levels throughout the basin.

An emergency plan to restrict vehicular traffic during high-smog hours.

Using school buses for public transportation during school hours.

Government assistance that would pay people to junk their old, polluting cars or convert their engines to natural gas.

Last year Riverside joined Palm Springs, Indio and Desert Hot Springs in a suit, charging the Environmental Protection Agency with failing to come up with an emergency plan for the basin. As a result, the EPA issued its recent controversial plan to ration gasoline in the basin during the summer months, starting in 1975.

While his vigorous campaign has resulted in a rash of newspaper stories by the New York Times and Washington Post and others and some action by the ARB (such as adopting a mini-Riverside plan to convert state and local government vehicles in the basin to natural gas), Mayor Lewis appeared discouraged and unhappy as he sat in his office and attempted to review the long months of his smog crusade.

"I think our main accomplishment was drawing attention to the problem," he said slowly. "If it weren't for us, the EPA would not have come up with any plan, and the ARB would not be recommending catalytic converters for new cars now. But I am disappointed we haven't done more. We were so sure we had a good plan. I am still sure we have a good plan. But when you try to do something on behalf of the people, you come up against this formidable opposition of power and financial interests which is just staggering. It is certainly not something a small town mayor can handle on his own."

"I firmly believe that the governor of the state is responsible for the health and welfare of the people, but it is apparent that air pollution is definitely low on his order of priorities. I think that he, like many other people of power in the state, doesn't realize the gravity of the problem and don't even try to find out. Our legislators live most of the year up in Sacramento, where the oxidant level rarely reaches 0.1 ppm. Their worst days are still better than our best days. I'm sure that if the capitol were here in Riverside, we would have licked the smog problem a long time ago," he says wryly.

Mayor Lewis hardly fits the stereotype of the crusader, so familiar from TV and film episodes. If anything, he looks like the classic Establishment figure. Born and raised in Riverside, he still remembers it as a small community of orange growers. After he finished a local high school, he had a short stint in Hollywood as a bit player and cartoonist. He then returned to Riverside to become the president of the First American Title Insurance Co., which his father founded in 1891.

He was first elected mayor in 1965. He won his second term in 1969 with a majority of 89 percent, and last month started a third term with a 60 per cent majority. He is a popular mayor, supported by business and labor alike. He likes to appear before school children and amuse them by drawing cartoons of city council members. He defines himself as a pragmatist, who is willing to fight for what he believes in. One of those things is the right of the people to breathe fresh air and drink clean water. He has always been a Republican, a believer in the politics of cooperation and compromise. Now he is no longer so sure this system works the way it was meant to.

"I used to think that smog is a matter of economics and that, given time, private enterprise could take care of it on its own. I am no longer so sure. If you ask them, they'll probably prove to you that eliminating smog is too expensive and not feasible, that it costs

too much to retool factories and refineries," he says, rapping the table with the palm of his hand to emphasize each measured sentence.

"But then you hear that General Motors just netted some \$800 million during the first quarter, and you know that with only 10 per cent of that they could retool their factories to produce nonpolluting cars. The Japanese can do it, so why can't G.M.? I understand how business works, being a businessman myself, but I am afraid that G.M. and other big businesses no longer consider their obligation to the public when it comes to fighting smog. They have a sort of 'public be damned' attitude, and I don't think we can trust them to do the right thing for the people.

"Frankly, I think G.M. and the oil companies have too much power in this country. I am not convinced that the oil crisis they are talking about really exists. I think it is a man-made crisis, created by the oil companies to raise prices and force small producers out of business. Well, we thought that the government is the only body powerful enough to stand up to them, and we sued the EPA, hoping that perhaps they would force the auto companies to do something about pollution. Instead, they came up with a gas rationing plan that would be a hardship on the people only. Now, if the gasoline shortage is serious enough to ration gas for the people, how come it is not serious enough to do something at the other end? I am very disappointed," he says.

Does the great influence of big business on government mean that the system should be changed? Mayor Lewis is wary of such talk, but his actions, more than his words, indicate his realization that the system he supported all his life no longer works the way it should.

"I think we were naive when we thought that we could get action just by asking. We had such a good plan, but if you only represent people you find that your adversaries are always stronger and have more money and power than you, a small town mayor, can have. Next time we are going to do it differently," he says with determination.

Riverside now spends \$12,000 a year for a lobbyist in Washington (who also represents three other cities) and is considering hiring a full-time Sacramento lobbyist to protect its interests at the legislative and executive branches of the state government. Mayor Lewis, who is a member of the board of directors of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, is trying to mobilize that group to press for government action on smog. "I hate to use that word, but our organization has clout, and I guess that's what it takes to make the government understand our point of view," he explains. He is also organizing a coalition of Southern California mayors and hopes to have the mayors lead their constituents in a well-organized, letter-writing campaign to impress upon Congress and the President the gravity of the smog problem and the need for immediate action. Recently, for the first time, he sent a \$5 donation to Common Cause.

"We have a good system and we have to make it work," he says. "It's like the Watergate affair. They were denying everything, but these things have a way of surfacing. I am sure the same thing will eventually happen to the auto manufacturers and their foot-dragging on the smog-control issue."

What about the EPA's extension of the 1975 deadline for auto manufacturers, the President's energy message that gave the gas companies price increases and the Watergate—what do they all mean?

Mayor Lewis, who describes his political views as similar to those of Sen. Charles Percy, and supports legislation to control campaign spending and contributions, sees them as indications for the government's apparent insensitivity to the needs of the people. "I think you can safely say that the Republican Party has been traditionally more

business-oriented. I think it is wrong, but it will all change if the proposed laws to regulate campaign spending are adopted. Some of the things the government does don't seem to be in our interest. The revenue sharing program, for example. The idea was that the government would collect the taxes, then give us some of the money to use as we see fit. What happens instead is that we have to use the money to make up for cuts in programs which the government was supposed to maintain."

The \$1.2 million which Riverside received under this plan, for example, shrinks in significance before the \$3 million cuts in on-going programs such as day care centers, Urban League, Office of Economic Opportunity and others. While in this case the concept is good, even though the execution is bad, Mayor Lewis does not accept President Nixon's philosophy of local responsibility in all areas. In some fields, it amounts to an attempt to throw away all responsibility.

"You take the environmental issue, and you know that those things cannot be done locally. It is the responsibility of the government to clean up the air in the cities. In 1970 we finally passed the Clean Air Act. Today it is already 1973 and nothing has been done. This is what we are fighting about. I think the President has been getting bad advice. I hope we could give him some that's better."

"Yes, I guess I am unhappy and dissatisfied. We were hoping to get so much done and we couldn't move it far enough. Sometimes I feel like a Don Quixote, tilting at windmills. It's not only the politicians and the businessmen. It is difficult to make the public aware that we are all in it together, that smog knows no manmade boundaries. There are so many bigger cities and governments involved in it. I really cannot understand why a small town mayor has to be the one to lead the fight by himself. It doesn't make any sense."

BILL TO AMEND THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING ACT OF 1921

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today, along with 23 cosponsors, I am introducing legislation designed to protect against a potential for abuse in the expenditure of taxpayers' funds. The bill proposes to amend the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to provide that the Comptroller General of the United States may audit funds which, because of their confidential or special nature, are expended solely upon the certificate of the head of the department or establishment for which the funds were appropriated.

Certain situations demand confidentiality in the expenditure of funds. Yet, while there is a presumption of honesty and good faith on the part of officials entrusted to do the public's business and make the decisions regarding those expenditures, recent experience illustrates the need to protect against abuses which may arise as a result of the ability of a single official to act solely according to personal whim, in the name of the public good, of course. The term, "expenditures of a confidential or special nature," may become no more than a code word

for illegal, or, at the minimum, questionable activities.

Thus, I propose that the Comptroller General, who is subject to a security clearance, may examine confidential and special nature expenditures to determine if in fact they are of a confidential or special nature as was intended in the legislation appropriating the funds. If it appears to the Comptroller General that the expenditures do not meet such requirements, then, of course, he would report the apparent irregularity to the Congress.

The confidentiality and integrity of proper expenditures will be protected. The Comptroller General must act in accordance with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 72, 74, and 75, the rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with the statutory requirements, and applicable executive orders. For example, in accordance with established procedures, an agent of the Comptroller General inspecting agency accounts must now meet the requirements of that particular agency regarding security clearances.

President Nixon's admonition that the Government exercise fiscal responsibility should be heeded. We should be fiscally responsible, not only in terms of frugality, but in insuring that every cent of taxpayers' money is wisely and legally spent. No civil servant, no bureaucrat, no public official should be given the opportunity to avoid accountability for his or her actions in spending public money.

During the 93d Congress, the House of Representatives has approved appropriations of \$10,835,000 to be spent solely upon the certificate of a department or establishment head. Of this amount, \$320,000 was approved for the expenditure for "objects" of a "confidential nature" upon the certificate of the agency head, and \$35,000 for certain projects to be expended "upon the approval or authority of the Administrator and his determination shall be final and conclusive." The total amount of such appropriations would have amounted to \$370,000 rather than \$355,000 had I not succeeded in deleting from the Department of Transportation appropriations bill (H.R. 8760), on a point of order, a provision for "confidential expenditures." My efforts to delete the offending provisions from H.R. 8916 and H.R. 8947 as well were unsuccessful.

The remaining \$10,480,000 consists of funds appropriated for the "Executive Office of the President": \$9,110,000 for salary and official entertainment expenses of the President "to be accounted for solely on his certificate," and \$1,370,000 for the Executive residence, traveling expenses and official entertainment expenses of the President "to be accounted for upon his certificate."

I urge my colleagues to remove temptation from the path of self-serving public servants.

A list of the cosponsors and the text of the bill follows:

H.R. 10250

A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide the Comptroller General additional authority to audit certain expenditures

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That section 313 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 54), is amended by designating the existing paragraph of that section as paragraph "(a)" and adding thereto the following new paragraph:

"(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law heretofore or hereafter enacted permitting an expenditure to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the head of a department or establishment because of the confidential or other special nature of the expenditure, the Comptroller General shall be furnished such information relating to such expenditure as he may request and access to all necessary books, documents, papers and records, relating to such expenditure in order that he may determine whether the expenditure was, in fact, of such confidential or other special nature."

WATERGATE INVESTIGATION

HON. ROBIN L. BEARD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BEARD. Mr. Speaker, as the fate and future of the Watergate investigation rests in the hands of the other body, I have encountered a growing unanimity among Tennesseans that the country is ready to get on to better things.

Natives of America's heartland recognize the gravity of Watergate and its implications on our political system, but they also realize that self-flagellation over an issue which has been as thoroughly aired as this is pointless. Such a conclusion is supported by several reputable political "weather vanes" in my own district. Among them—the straight-shooting, straight-talking publisher of the Columbia Daily Herald, Sam Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's wisdom was the subject of a fine article by Washington Post columnist, David Broder. I recommend this to my colleagues and that it be printed in the RECORD:

SMALL-TOWN EDITOR'S WISDOM

(By David S. Broder)

COLUMBIA, TENN.—Sam Kennedy, the publisher of The Daily Herald in this southwest Tennessee town of 21,000, looks so much like the stereotype of the small-town American editor that you suspect, at first, they must have hired him from Central Casting.

But he is the authentic item—straight-backed, gray-haired, his glance direct, his words slow and deliberate. Kennedy is a lawyer, a former prosecutor, a brass collar Democrat, who doles out his wisdom, eight or nine paragraphs at a time, in a column he calls "The Barrister's Bit."

I'd gotten to Columbia late one afternoon last week, after a long day's tour with the Sixth District congressman, Robin Beard. It was hot and I was tired. I had all the anecdotes I needed for my story about a freshman Republican congressman at home with his constituents, and the thought of getting back to the Nashville airport for a drink and a flight home was very appealing.

But Beard and his red-headed assistant, Al Ganier, urged me to meet Kennedy. I ought to talk to someone from the other side, they said, and Kennedy had backed Beard's Democratic opponent last November, and

even endorsed George McGovern, though both men were a lot more liberal than Kennedy himself.

Any time a politician tells you that you really ought to meet someone of the opposite political faith, you're well-advised to do it. And the hour's visit with Kennedy proved to be, as they promised, even more refreshing than that drink I'd been day-dreaming about.

In a few well-chosen words, he did more to sum up that elusive commodity, the public mood, than anything I'd heard in ages.

I asked him if it were true, as one heard in the capital, that the voters were bored with the Watergate story and beginning to be angry with those who were prolonging it.

"People aren't as cynical as the national press thinks," he said. "They are upset about what has come out. I can tell you, as a lawyer, I'm damned upset. That was pretty close to a secret police operation they were running up there."

"But," Kennedy continued, "their attitude now is that they understand what happened and know what they think of it and now they want to get on to better things."

"But do they really understand the President's part in it?" I asked. "Don't they want him to make those tapes public. Aren't they anxious about what he's going to say in his speech?"

"There's no great expectation," Kennedy said. "The only thing that would jar them would be if he said he's resigning. That would upset 'em."

"But they think they know enough to know he should have done something to clear up this situation long before he did. They think it was wrong. But now they don't want to hear any more about somebody they think has done a pretty good job as President."

"What do they think about the committee?" I asked.

"Well," said Kennedy, "our main interest, of course, is in Howard Baker. You'll hear that the Republicans in Tennessee are mad at him, for being too hard on the President, but you've got to remember that Howard is the most popular political figure in this state—in either party."

"Most of us feel like Howard has done a fine, fair job. But we think he's like the others on that committee—they're all of them getting so they play their parts a little too well. It seems like they would be doing Howard a favor to get him off from in front of those cameras before his head gets turned."

"Will Watergate hurt the Republicans?" I asked.

"I think it's going to have absolutely no effect on the Republicans in Tennessee," Kennedy said. "People don't blame it on the Republicans. They blame it on some individuals and they blame it on that system of politics in Washington, which they haven't trusted for 10 or 15 years now, whichever party was in there."

"What about the high prices?" I asked. "Who's getting blamed for that?"

"That's funny," Kennedy said, "because there's no crystallization at all that I can see. It's not like a few years ago, when the labor unions were getting the blame, at least down here, among the farmers."

"I'd say people are confused now. They had high hopes for controls, but those didn't work, or they were taken off too soon. I'll say this, if nothing improves, somebody in the government's going to get blamed—maybe Congress. More likely, the President and his people."

"I'm not that mad myself. This is the first year since 1965 I'm going to make a little money on my cattle. But I think the housewives are going to take it out on somebody."

I thanked him for his wisdom—and for writing this column.

PALMETTO BOYS STATE GOVERNOR MARTIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION BOYS NATION

HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is my proud privilege to have as a constituent in my district, Thomas Edward Martin, president of the 1973 Boys Nation. This outstanding young man has a record of achievement that belies his 17 years. Some of his accomplishments are set forth in a front page story in the August 1973 issue of the S.C. Legionnaire, and I include the story in the RECORD at this point:

PALMETTO BOYS STATE GOVERNOR MARTIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION BOYS NATION

When, on 24 July, 1973, His Excellency, Governor Thomas Edward Martin of Palmetto Boys State, was elected to the high office of President of the 1973 Boys Nation, he brought to South Carolina its first Boys Nation President and yet another top official in the American Legion Youth programs following 1972 National Oratorical Contest Winner, Thomas W. Joiner of Rock Hill.

Standard bearer for the Federalist Party, Martin defeated the Nationalist Party Candidate, J. Craig Crawford of Orlando, Florida. The vote was 53-47.

Our newly elected President is a rising senior at Spartanburg High School and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Martin, Rt. 2, Box 116, Roebuck, S.C.

President Martin has compiled an impressive record of achievement at his high school, as a participant in the student government, as an instructor in archery and as advisor to the State Superintendent of Education in 1972. In 1973 he was the winner of the Voice of Democracy Speaking Contest and the Distinguished Youth Award. At Palmetto Boys State he was elected as Mayor of his city, a Member of the House of Representatives where he was then elected as Speaker pro tempore prior to being elected Governor. He also served as Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives. His present plans are to study law. In addition to the above, Thomas is President of the South Carolina High Schools Student Councils and an advisor to Governor John C. West on racial relations. He serves as Vice President of the student body of his high school.

The entire Department of South Carolina is proud of this accomplishment by our Palmetto Boys State Governor and grateful to him for his efforts in bringing this honor to himself, our Department and our State. The South Carolina Legionnaire takes this opportunity to extend its profound congratulations to President Martin and looks forward to his bringing even further credit and honor to the Department and State during his year in office.

That he became governor of South Carolina Boys State and president of Boys Nation is strong evidence that individual ability and achievement can overcome obstacles of race and heartening evidence that those obstacles are fading away.

I congratulate the American Legion, the people of South Carolina and the delegates to Boys Nation for this demon-

stration of true Americanism. I repeat this pride and admiration that I have for my constituent, Thomas Edward Martin.

MAKING A DENT IN OUR TRADE PROBLEMS

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, may I commend to my colleagues and to the people of our country the following splendid article by Vernon Louviere which appeared in the September issue of *Nation's Business*. During these trying times, Secretary Fred Dent is a man who instills in all of us confidence in the future of our country. I am proud of Secretary Dent's devoted service to our country and I wish him every continued success.

Herein follows the article which is attached:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE: MAKING A DENT IN OUR TRADE PROBLEMS

A few weeks after Fred Dent took over as Secretary of Commerce last February he held a staff luncheon in the executive dining room on the fifth floor of the sprawling Commerce Department headquarters building.

"This is the team," he told the dozen or so people around the single large table. "We want to work as a team. I want everybody to get along."

These were not the heads of the Census Bureau, the Maritime Administration, the Patent Office or the various other major divisions under his new command.

Instead, they were his chauffeur, chef-steward, and members of his immediate office staff—down to file clerks.

The episode gives an insight into the warmth and considerateness in the character of Frederick Bally Dent, as does this one:

One Saturday, not long afterward, the Secretary was taking a plane to New Jersey. He instructed an aide:

"Tell Frank [long-time Department chauffeur Frank Simmons] not to bother. I'll take my own car and drive myself home when I get back tonight."

But chauffeur Simmons had other ideas and replied: "Tell the Secretary to forget it. I'll drive him and I'll be at the airport when he gets back."

The Secretary allowed himself to be taken and picked up.

Until a phone call from the White House last November offering him the Cabinet post, Fred Dent was comfortably settled into the life style of a successful business executive. He had been, since 1958, president of Mayfair Mills in Arcadia, S.C., the fourth-generation Dent in the textile industry.

Today, he heads a federal agency with 35,000 employees and a billion-dollar-plus budget. Among Cabinet members his is perhaps the most diverse job of all. Daily, he contends with such matters as tariffs, commodity crises, economic development, the fate of whales and seals, tornadoes, the metric system, census activity and shipbuilding, to name only a few.

"We run the Department by devoting an inordinate amount of time and attention," Mr. Dent says simply.

He sees as his most important mission the creation of a climate in which American business interests are competitive worldwide.

And he has been confronted with an enormous challenge: To help reduce, if not reverse a balance of trade deficit which last year reached a staggering \$6.3 billion.

"The United States must achieve a significant improvement in the export of American products abroad," the Secretary says. "If we are going to import goods and services with the voracious appetite we have recently experienced, and add to this imports of petroleum and other energy products, we are simply going to have to make a greater national commitment to export markets."

It's a theme he stresses in many of his talks around the country.

THINGS ARE LOOKING UP

As gloomy as the foreign trade situation has been, Mr. Dent sees some hopeful portents. Recent figures show the trade deficit was only \$810 million in the first six months of this year—less than a fourth of what it was in the same period of 1972.

Secretary Dent also points to the fact that capital investment is now running about 19 per cent over last year, which he says not only will help meet American demand for goods and services but will pave the way for expanded exports.

Another encouraging sign is the brighter picture of our doing business with the Japanese. In the first six months of 1972 the trade deficit with Japan was \$2.03 billion. In the same period of this year that figure had been slashed to \$900 million.

The Secretary seems acutely aware that this is a job requiring global vision.

"Obviously, we have to give far more consideration and weight to our international economic policies," he told *Nation's Business*. "I think that heretofore military and political considerations have overshadowed commercial considerations with respect to our national policy and foreign policy."

On another occasion he has said: "I think that more and more foreign trade will lead to reduction of tensions throughout the world of a political nature and will create more understanding between the peoples of the world. . . . This is clearly evident in recent relations with the Soviet Union."

International trade is not a new field for Fred Dent to furrow. As a textile manufacturer, he played a leading role in getting some of the major textile exporting nations to voluntarily agree to stop flooding the American market.

Although Mayfair Mills is not among the textile giants, Secretary Dent won membership in the exclusive and prestigious Business Council, which is made up of titans of American business. In 1967, he rose to the presidency of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, which speaks for the entire textile industry.

Despite a soft Southern accent and an affable demeanor which fits the popular image of a Southern gentleman, Secretary Dent was born in Cape May, N.J., and raised in Greenwich, Conn. He is Ivy League in dress.

When time permits, he and Mrs. Dent engage in favorite pastimes—swimming and tennis. He is not deterred in such pursuits by the loss of a leg to cancer a few years ago (he has an artificial leg).

Secretary Dent, six feet three inches tall, carries 195 pounds—as he did when he played on Yale University's varsity football team. A graduate of St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., he earned a bachelor's degree from Yale in 1943, majoring in political institutions.

After service with the Navy in the Pacific during World War II, he decided to join the family-owned Mayfair Mills. But first, to learn the business, he spent about a year with Joshua L. Bally and Co., Inc., a New York textile sales firm founded by his maternal great-grandfather.

The Secretary accepts good naturedly the occasional reference to his being a transplanted Yankee in the Deep South. As he told the Senate Commerce Committee during his confirmation hearing last January:

"I well recall that we were the first postwar Yankees in town. Another couple came and we were always invited out together so there'd be someone to talk to us."

After seven months in office the 51-year-old Secretary has not fully accepted the accoutrements that go with that office. Not until his staff insisted that, if he wanted to get work done on a plane he would have to fly first-class, did he partially give up traveling economy class. He still files in the back of the plane when he can.

Once, because of poor plane connections, he sat munching peanuts and reading for an hour and a half in the busy Atlanta air terminal. As a Cabinet officer, he could have requested an Air Force plane to transport him. As a matter of fact, he eschews the use of military planes, except in case of emergency.

On another occasion, in New York, he put a phone call through the White House switchboard to his Washington office. When he failed to identify himself, the operator told him to dial the number direct. The Secretary did.

According to his staff, Mr. Dent is unflappable and rarely loses his temper, certainly not publicly. But there has been at least one notable exception. A reporter at a news conference, baiting the Secretary, asked him if it were true that all American businessmen are dishonest.

Mr. Dent, not concealing his anger, shook his finger at the reporter and said: "Young man, you couldn't be further from the truth."

In his quarter century with Mayfair Mills, he introduced new technology, modernizing the aging firm, and expanded the one-mill operation to four plants. He is regarded in the textile industry as a pioneer in broadening minority employment.

Despite the shock waves moving through the American economy, Secretary Dent believes the business climate has never been better. He assesses the situation in these words:

"We seem to have achieved a high degree of prosperity. Take-home pay is at its peak. Unemployment is coming down. Last year, more jobs were created than in any year in history—2.7 million."

"Corporate profits appear to be trending in the right direction, although they are still below the 1966 average. And, if anything, it is the hyperactivity rather than a slowness that should be cause for concern at this time."

If he is a zealot on any subject it is the one he promotes at every opportunity—free enterprise. But he is concerned that some of the people who most share in its fruits—American businessmen—do not adequately defend it.

"Where in this land are voices being heard . . . calling for patience for us to work out of our difficulties without destroying the character of this magnificent system which has given us so much?" he asked one group of businessmen.

"Can we find in the business community staunch defenders of this system? Where are the businessmen who are counseling their friends and neighbors to have confidence that the resilience of this system can best restore economic order without the distortions which are inevitably brought upon us by government regulations?"

"We have so much to lose and yet there are so few who are concerned with defending and broadening the appreciation of what we have."

"The genius of America has been our abil-

ity to accomplish through incentives all the things to which we ascribe proper priority. Yet, during the recent debate here in Washington as to how far back we would roll prices, who was speaking up to point out the danger of shortages, disincentives, rationing, black markets and all the rest of the economic evils that would have befallen our society?"

In the immediate problem areas where Fred Dent is involved his expressions of confidence in this "genius of America" come on strong, both in casual conversation and in serious discussion.

Mr. Dent concedes, of course, there are a number of rough spots in the American economy, notably inflation and the trade imbalance. But he insists the Nixon economic policies are sound and, given time and the forbearance of the American people, will return this country to a solid financial footing.

First and foremost, he believes, further major improvements in the trade picture will occur as the United States turns more and more to foreign markets to consume its goods. Until recent times this has not been necessary.

"As you know, we now export about 14 percent of goods produced in this country," he says. "Japan exports 35 percent of their production. The United Kingdom and Canada export well over 50 percent of their production. We have lacked the tradition of being export-oriented because we have had the largest domestic market in the world available to us as a nation."

The Secretary notes that devaluation of the American dollar is helping open up markets abroad by making U.S. goods more competitive, and feels that devaluation will encourage American manufacturers to boost future export efforts.

TALKING TRADE UP

Because of heightened interest in U.S. trade with the communist bloc nations of Europe and, more recently, with Mainland China, Secretary Dent spends considerably more time with Red embassy officials in Washington than probably any of his predecessors did.

To push the cause of East-West trade, Mr. Dent's efforts don't end at the conference table. On many evenings, he and Mrs. Dent attend social functions at Red embassies where conversation is frequently focused on trade matters.

Recently, he had several meetings with the Deputy Premier of Yugoslavia and at the conclusion attended a reception at the embassy.

"We were served caviar," Mr. Dent recalls. "The next morning I hosted a breakfast for the Yugoslav delegation and served them grits. Comparing the price per ounce of grits and caviar, even a Yankee trader would call this fair trade."

Although his Department seeks to develop new foreign markets wherever the prospects are favorable, the strongest thrust is by the year-old Bureau of East-West Trade. One of its major functions is to collect and analyze commercial information gathered in the communist countries and pass along the findings to American business. The hope is this will bolster trade relations and open up new markets.

Secretary Dent makes it clear that while trade with Peking may be negligible at the beginning, great opportunities for American business in China will unfold in the years ahead.

"We should do everything we can to see that American manufacturers participate in this insofar as is possible and practical," he says.

Efforts to generate more foreign trade could bear little fruit if Congress emasculates or refuses to pass President Nixon's trade bill in its present form, Mr. Dent believes. Purpose of the legislation, he says, is to open up

all markets to freer trade while at the same time denying open access to U.S. markets to those countries which have thrown up barriers against American goods.

"This approach," the Secretary explains, "is premised upon the concept that the American economy can compete successfully throughout the world, and upon the belief that private enterprise in this country will not be content with dependence solely on the American consumer but will seek to take advantage of genuine opportunities for the sale of American products throughout the world."

Closer to home, Fred Dent is disturbed that this country is caught up in an energy crisis that he feels need not have come about. He says the problem is not with nature, since there are abundant supplies of energy resources, but rather was brought on by policies which have prevented their development and distribution.

He cites, for example, the case of natural gas in which, he says, unrealistic government policy has discouraged producers from seeking new sources.

Or how environmentalists have held up the construction of the Alaskan pipeline and forced lengthy court fights to prevent building nuclear power plants. (The French, he says, can build a nuclear plant in half the time because they don't tolerate such interference.)

And how these same forces have succeeded in discouraging coal production and consumption as well as halting construction of badly-needed new petroleum refineries.

COWERING IN FEAR

"In the past, our country has always been willing to face up to technical problems in the confidence that they could be solved," he says. "Yet, today we cower in fear and as a result we may run out of gas or be faced with brownouts at home or see our factories put on short time to conserve energy."

Secretary Dent maintains an active schedule, at home and on the road. He talks to numerous audiences around the country, more often than not businessmen.

While his message is generally serious, there are light moments where a low-keyed sense of humor surfaces easily and naturally.

Not long ago, he appeared in New York before the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry. At the last minute, its chairman could not be on hand. It was the redoubtable Jim Farley, former Postmaster General and long-time stalwart of the Democratic Party. Fred Dent hastily composed new opening remarks, and when he rose to speak said:

"I am convinced that had he [Mr. Farley] chosen to be a Republican, Herbert Hoover would have been reelected."

"The Literary Digest would have put the Harris and Gallup polls out of business."

"Barry Goldwater would have won by a landslide and the bugs in the Watergate would be a problem for exterminators instead of investigators. And without conceding anything to the opposition, I will admit that Jim Farley made the mail train move on time."

AN IMMEDIATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE IS DESPERATELY NEEDED AND SHOULD BE GRANTED TO OUR ELDERLY CITIZENS

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to put into

immediate effect the 5.9 percent social security cost-of-living increase presently scheduled to take place on July 1, 1974.

I am motivated, in submitting this bill and in advocating its immediate adoption, by the simple reasons that another several months' delay is completely unjustified and because our some 21 million senior citizens, whose numbers are daily growing, are in imperative need of this financial help right now, not the middle of next year.

In view of the almost daily accelerating costs, from unchecked inflation, of even the basic necessities of life, it is obviously unfair and discriminatory to require social security recipients to wait until next year for help to meet this year's persistently plaguing inflation, which has become the worst in all our history.

Any extended delay in providing this too limited measure of assistance to our economically besieged and desperate older citizens would be tantamount to the fruitless and meaningless gesture of throwing a 50-foot rope toward a struggling sinking swimmer 100 feet from shore.

Let us emphasize that the Agriculture Department itself predicts food prices alone will rise at least 20 percent this year and wholesale prices have already reached their highest level in history.

Medical costs and prescription drug prices are constantly increasing and everyone knows that the high costs of these essentials for our senior citizens are nowhere near covered by medicare.

Let us realize and emphasize that those who experience the most extreme hardships from these distressing economic developments are the elderly and others who must try to live through and survive this extraordinary inflationary period on fixed meager incomes and who must spend some 30 percent of such income on food.

Nearly three out of four Americans over the age of 65 have annual incomes below \$3,000, including 2.5 million persons with no income at all. The 5.9 increase which is pending represents approximately \$9 a month for the individual social security recipient, which means that the average individual recipient's monthly benefit will be raised from \$167 to \$176 and for an aged couple it will go up from \$278 to \$294. Since the authorities testify that practically every person who will receive the increase will spend, immediately, every cent of it for the purchase of fundamental living necessities, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to try to attach any vestige of inflationary criticism whatever to this very limited benefit increase to these too long and too greatly neglected American citizens and families.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a dramatic contradiction of our boasted American system and tradition of fair play to permit even the appearance of our poor and elderly people being used as scapegoats, for the economic turmoil afflicting this country today, and more especially so when cost increases and "pass-ons" are almost daily being granted to so many industries, like steel and auto manufacturing and while no effective

actions or efforts are being supported, by those opposed to social security increases, to accomplish sensible reductions in the enormous defense budget, and our overextended foreign-aid program nor to achieve an equitable revision of our discriminatory tax system.

Before we withhold or postpone urgently needed financial assistance to the millions of Americans whose economic plight is indeed desperate, because of raging inflation, let us all first direct our concentration and our energies to reductions in those areas of Government spending that can best absorb them and to the establishment of a fair and simple tax system that will truly impose its burdens in strict accord with the ability to bear them. Meanwhile, let us swiftly attend to the priority needs of our social security recipients by approving my proposed bill or any similar measure that will immediately grant our social security recipients the 5.9 benefit increase to which they are justly entitled.

THE PARALYSIS IN DRUG DEVELOPMENT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, there is increasing evidence that the Food and Drug Administration, rather than helping to improve the Nation's health, has hindered the development of new drugs and has kept many important new medications from the American market. Critics have argued that if penicillin were developed today, it would be 10 years before Americans would have the legal right to use it.

Part of the problem we are now encountering involves bureaucratic regulations demanding proof of the "safety" and "efficacy" not only of the drug, but of every ingredient in it. Dr. Henry Turkel declares that:

Very few substances can be guaranteed to be safe for all human beings, because of our individual idiosyncrasies and allergies. Very few medicines can be guaranteed to be effective for all patients for the same reasons. Congress opened a Pandora's box when it permitted bureaucrats to determine "safety" and "efficacy" of substances for purposes of interstate shipment. Congress added to the possibility of abuses by not demanding guidelines for new drug applications—so that FDA could always respond with the word "incomplete" or "incorrect" regardless of the data.

In a recent volume, Prof. Stephen de Felice records his dismay over the paralysis in drug development caused largely by the Kefauver-Harris bill that was passed 10 years ago as a result of the thalidomide crisis.

Discussing this situation, columnist William F. Buckley, Jr., notes that:

The intellectual basis of the laws that transformed the Food and Drug Administration into an agency for suppressing scientific discovery, is incoherent. Much more is known about the deleterious effects of alcohol, say, or tobacco, than was ever suspected about cyclamates.

Mr. Buckley quotes Dr. de Felice who states that:

The effort now required to evaluate a new investigational drug in man would eliminate the Pasteurs, Jenners, Ehrlichs, and Domagks from our drug discovery system.

I wish to share with my colleagues the thoughtful column by Mr. Buckley concerning the Food and Drug Administration and its role in drug development, as it appeared in the Washington Star-News of July 19, 1973, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

THE PARALYSIS IN DRUG DEVELOPMENT

(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

A professor at the University of California charged last week almost parenthetically that 10,000 deaths from malaria in Ceylon in 1968 can be attributed to the late Rachel Carson, whose book "The Silent Spring" brought on the crisis of ecology, to be distinguished from the ecology crisis.

The latter is what we all know about. The former is what happens when one's concerns for the ecology become fanatical. When this happens, for instance, you find yourself saying that it is better to prohibit the use of DDT, because the chemical fallout may poison our grandchildren's clams, than to kill the mosquitoes who may give malaria to our grandchildren's grandparents like tomorrow. The need for balance in the ecological wars is very great.

As also in the related world of drugs. We are, one gathers, very soon to hear that the big scare of a few years ago about cyclamates was exaggerated. It isn't known—or, more accurately, I do not know—whether this means that further research has discredited the research that discredited cyclamates. Or whether a balanced application of the cost/benefit ratio, as the scientists call it, establishes that whereas for everyone who drinks 50 cyclamated Tabs per day and runs the risk of contracting cancer, there are 10,000 who take less than 50 cyclamated drinks per day who are scheduled to die from whatever it is that avoirdupois does to you, which might not have happened if you drank Tabs rather than Cokes.

Prof. Stephen de Felice wrote last year a book called "Drug Discovery—the Pending Crisis," in which he records his dismay over the paralysis in drug development caused largely by the Kefauver-Harris Bill that came in 10 years ago after the thalidomide crisis. It was then that a few deformed children were born, as the result of the use of that drug. What followed, Dr. de Felice says, in his writings and speeches, was something akin to hysteria.

Moreover, the intellectual basis of the laws that transformed the Federal Drug Administration into an agency for suppressing scientific discovery, is incoherent. Much more is known about the deleterious effects of alcohol, say, or tobacco, than was ever suspected about cyclamates. "The effort now required to evaluate a new investigational drug in man would eliminate the Pasteurs, Jenners, Ehrlichs, and Domagks from our drug discovery system," says Dr. de Felice, pointing out that for all the explosions in drug discovery during the 1940s and '50s, which should have resulted in exponential progress during the '60s, very little of radical therapeutic nature was in fact discovered during the '60s.

Prof. Milton Friedman recently called attention to a cost analysis of the FDA's program done by Prof. Sam Peltzman of UCLA, in which the professor attempted by ingenious means to put a dollar value on the net result of the harsh anti-innovative legislation. He began by conceding all over the place that the human tragedy of a deformed child cannot be measured in dollar terms. But it can be measured in terms of a child

who was scheduled to die an awful death, but was cured by drugs.

It is his assumption—which by the way Dr. de Felice challenges as being too optimistic—that the FDA cannot stop progress for very long, that brilliant new drugs will flow in from other quarters of the world. But he insists that there is at least a two year time lag directly traceable to the FDA's fanaticism.

ABORTION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the issue of abortion has aroused a great deal of interest since the January 22 Supreme Court decision which legalizes abortion up to the moment of birth.

Judging from the mail received in my office and in other congressional offices as well, abortion has become a major issue in this country today. The grassroots support is gathering in support of legislation to overturn this unjust decision and I am gaining increasing confidence that this issue will be before Congress in the not too distant future.

I would like to include in the RECORD, at this point, an article from the NEWS American which clearly states the effect the antiabortion movement may have during the coming election year:

SUPREME COURT ABORTION STAND FOES TEAM UP

(By Louis Cassels)

Slowly gathering force across the country is a movement to reverse by constitutional amendment the U.S. Supreme Court's permissive stand on abortion.

Contrary to widely-held belief, the anti-abortion movement is not just a Catholic thing. Involved in it are many Protestants, Jews and secularists who believe that a fetus is a form of human life which deserves protection by the government.

It is a very long way at present from having sufficient strength to amend the Constitution, a very difficult thing to do. But it may build enough steam by next year to compel members of Congress to take cognizance of an issue most of them would much prefer to ignore—especially in an election year.

Since women's liberation groups are militant supporters of abortion-on-demand, a congressman will find himself in the middle however he votes. If he supports an anti-abortion amendment, the feminists will go after his scalp. If he opposes it, the interfaith "Right to Life" forces will try to help him qualify for retirement pay.

Eleven proposed constitutional amendments dealing with abortion have been introduced to date in the House and Senate. Their sponsors and co-sponsors include 40 House members and 8 Senators.

Some of the proposed amendments would make it a federal crime to terminate the life of an unborn child except in the cases when it is medically necessary to preserve the mother's life.

Others propose to toss the whole issue back to the states, allowing each state to pass whatever regulatory legislation it wishes on abortion.

If any amendment gets through, it almost certainly will be of the latter type. A congressman who supported such an amendment could tell outraged feminists he wasn't voting against abortion—he was voting for state's rights.

So far, none of the amendments has even reached the stage of committee hearings. In the House, all of the pending proposals are bottled up in a judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Donald Edwards, D-Calif., who says he has not detected much "congressional pressure" for action on the subject.

"If hearings are held, they are well down the road," Edwards said.

In the Senate, Judiciary Committee chairman James Eastland, D-Miss., is one of the sponsors of an anti-abortion amendment. He plans to hold hearings on the proposals this fall or early next year.

The major group organizing support for a constitutional amendment is the National Right to Life Committee, which has headquarters in Washington.

SIXES BRIDGE DAM

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, today the Water Resources Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee authorized additional funding for advanced design and engineering for the Sixes Bridge Dam project in Frederick County, Md. This project is located in the Sixth District of Maryland, and I want to indicate my opposition to the funding contained in H.R. 10203.

Sixes Bridge Dam is opposed by the Save the Monocacy Association, the Thurmont mayor and commissioners, the Carroll County Soil Conservation District, the Thurmont Area Civic Association, the Farm Bureau, and the majority of the citizens living in the area.

Recently, the Frederick Post published an editorial outlining the paper's reasons for opposing further funding of the dam. I would like to share the Post's editorial with my colleagues:

[From the Frederick Post, June 23, 1973]

Eighty-three farms will be affected by the Sixes Dam, the Corps of Engineers says. Another 80 or so will be affected by the dam's park and wildlife areas. . . . More land, particularly downstream, including Johnsville areas, will be developed because of the dam. . . .

Frederick County only has 800 dairy herds. The affected area represents 10-20 percent of the county's dairy farms. The first 70 farmers affected by the dam produce alone an estimated \$800,000 in farm goods. . . . The area to be inundated and returned to wilderness is true farm land, unobstructed by development, owned and worked by beef and dairy farmers who would like to continue as they are now.

The farmers have begun organizing to save their land although they have not yet considered reserving their land permanently for farming.

They need the help of all the water customers the Army Corps of Engineers has lined up, from Frederick to Arlington, Virginia. They need to know that in saving their land they benefit all of us and that we will work not only to help them save it but to obtain for them the same value in farming they would get eventually from development.

We have yet to see proof of so dire a water shortage or lack of water recreation to warrant cutting off this last fresh breath of air from open farm land.

It is elemental—this land is more precious than water.

AMERICAN NATIONAL METRIC COUNCIL CAN AID IN U.S. METRIC CONVERSION

HON. ROBERT McCLODY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, all of my colleagues in this House of Representatives who are supporting a program of orderly conversion to the metric system of weights and measures—as well as countless Americans who are awaiting implementation of a program of metric conversion consistent with the Bureau of Standards Study Report completed in July 1971—will welcome establishment of the American National Metric Council.

This voluntary nonprofit organization sponsored by the American National Standards Institute is intended to be representative of all segments of our society—and should be capable of assisting in a coordinating program of voluntary conversion to metric measurements throughout the United States.

The American National Metric Council, headed by an executive board of which Adrian G. Weaver of International Business Machines Corp. is chairman—has been organized in contemplation of a general conversion to the metric system in our businesses, industries, educational institutions, and elsewhere throughout our social system.

Mr. Speaker, I should point out that the American National Metric Council is not in any sense a substitute for a governmental mechanism such as a National Metric Conversion Board which could assist in an overall changeover to metric measurements in our Nation. Nor does the Metric Council propose to support or oppose any particular legislative measure pending in the Congress. On the other hand, consistent with its stated objectives the American National Metric Council can provide useful service as the principal agency for assisting in a voluntary metric conversion throughout the United States and can aid any government metric conversion board that the Congress may establish.

Mr. Speaker, in order to elaborate more fully on the structure as well as the aims and purposes of this newly established organization I am attaching the following excerpts from the American National Metric Council bulletin which describes and which announced its establishment:

AMERICAN NATIONAL METRIC COUNCIL

With metric legislation imminent and industry committing to metric conversion at an accelerating rate, there is urgent need for a private sector body to serve as a coordinating center for metric activities in the industrial and commercial segments of society. Recognizing this need, the American National Standards Institute, in consultation with industry, business, labor, and consumer leaders, has organized the American National Metric Council. The Council will operate under the auspices of ANSI and will be gov-

erned by an executive board broadly representative of all affected segments of society. The Council will be supported by various categories of subscriptions from organizations, companies, and individuals.

Metric coordination will be managed through a comprehensive voluntary committee structure representative of all affected sectors and operating under broad consensus principles. Sector committees will study impact of metric conversion on particular sectors of the industrial and commercial community. To provide as wide and as penetrating coverage as possible, members of these committees will be drawn, where appropriate, from associations, unions, societies, companies, and institutions. Work of the sector committees will be guided and coordinated by a group of major coordinating committees. The chairman and vice-chairman of each coordinating committee will be a member of the Executive Board of ANMC. The chairman of each sector committee will be a member of the corresponding coordinating committee.

Staff located in Washington, D.C., will support the work of the Council, and its committees. In addition to its coordination function, the Council will maintain a resource center and provide extensive metric information services to its subscribers.

PURPOSES OF THE METRIC COUNCIL

Serve as a national coordinating center for voluntary metric conversion activities in the United States, through which organizations concerned with such activities can cooperate in identifying needs and in developing coordinated plans and timetables for conversion.

Provide the means for identifying the requirements for metric standards, the recommended priority in which they should be developed, and the recommended timetable for their development.

Serve as a resource center for useful metric information including standards, reports, educational material, and general information dealing with SI usage and all facets of metric conversion.

Publish and disseminate pertinent metric information.

Undertake detailed studies in selected areas of metric conversion.

Serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information relating to metric conversion, and for the airing of metric problems of a significant nature.

COUNCIL POLICIES

The Council will:

Operate under the principle of voluntary consensus and seek active and objective participation by all affected segments of society.

Work where possible through established consumer, labor, professional, technical, and trade organizations.

Maintain the closest possible liaison and coordination with agencies of government and with the National Metric Conversion Board when such a Board is established.

Leave actual policy determination, timing, and degree of metric usage to those involved with such usage.

Not be directly involved in the actual development of standards, such activity being the responsibility of existing standards-developing bodies.

Seek to avoid duplicating the work of other organizations.

Remain nonadvocate in nature.

BENEFITS OFFERED BY ANMC

ANMC will provide the coordinating mechanism that is so urgently needed now with companies already embarking on metric conversion programs.

ANMC will help ensure the proper and consistent application of metric units and practices, thereby preventing the costly proliferation of divergent practices.

The work of ANMC will greatly reduce individual company expense in coordinating

metric conversion plans of suppliers and industry sectors.

Early development of national metric standards will facilitate conversion.

ANMC will provide the private sector with the means to plan metric conversion in a voluntary consensus manner.

The exercise of initiative in the private sector will reduce the need for government direction.

The early establishment of ANMC will allow the private sector to provide coordinated inputs to the Government Metric Conversion Board (when formed) and thereby greatly facilitate the work of the Board.

ANMC will operate in strict adherence to the antitrust laws and other legal requirements through periodic supervision of activities by qualified legal counsel and through procedures and practices which call for free access to information and activities, as well as opportunity for comment.

ANMC will cooperate with ANSI to strengthen the role and influence of the United States in international standards work.

Through its metric newsletter and special publications, ANMC will ensure that its subscribers are kept abreast of key metric developments.

Mr. Speaker, I am also taking the liberty of attaching the names of the executive board of the American National Metric Council, as well as the advisers to the council. In this connection, it should be noted particularly that Dr. Malcolm E. O'Hagan who has had long experience with metric activities and who acted as special assistant to the chairman of the National Metric Advisory Panel in connection with the U.S. Metric Study Report, has been named as the council's executive director. It should be noted further that our former colleague from California, the Honorable George P. Miller, who served as chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, and who was a principal sponsor of metric legislation, is among those who serve as advisers to the council.

The list follows:

**AMERICAN NATIONAL METRIC COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Adrian G. Weaver, Chairman, Director of Standards Practices, International Business Machines Corporation.

Louis E. Barrow, Coordinator of Metric Activities, National Bureau of Standards.

Hans Beibie, Manager, Design Management Systems, The Boeing Company.

Carl A. Beck, President, Charles Beck Machine Corporation.

John T. Benedict, Manager, Technical Information, Chrysler Corporation.

William K. Burton, Metric Consultant.

Walter F. Conlin, Jr., Chief Engineer, Turner Construction Company.

Albert S. Epstein, Director of Research, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Dr. John L. Feirer, Director, Center for Metric Education, Western Michigan University.

Gordon A. Goodrich, Director, Central Engineering Services, General Foods Corporation.

Melvin R. Green, Managing Director, Research, Codes, and Standards, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

George Greene, Metric Coordinator, Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Thomas A. Hannigan, Assistant to the International Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Dr. Doris E. Hanson, Executive Director, American Home Economics Association.

Russell Hastings, Manager, Advance Engineering, Clark Equipment Company.

H. B. Heilig, Jr., Director, Engineering Planning and Practices, Western Electric Company.

R. M. Hurd, Vice-President, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Allen F. Jones, Manager, Technical Assistance, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

Dr. Gordon H. Millar, Vice-President, Deere & Company.

John J. Motley, National Federation of Independent Business.

R. A. Pittman, Director, Metrication Planning, Ford Motor Company.

Louis Polk, President, Louis Polk, Incorporated.

Clyde Roberts, Vice-President, National Association of Manufacturers.

John Rutkus, Manager, Engineering and Technical Services, Xerox Corporation.

John G. Thodis, Director, Governmental Relations, Michigan Manufacturers Association.

G. M. Waeltz, Chief Standards Engineer, Caterpillar Tractor Company.

Dr. Malcolm E. O'Hagan, Executive Director, ANMC.

ADVISERS TO THE COUNCIL

Dr. Lee L. Davenport, President, General Telephone and Electronics Laboratories.

Frank J. Feely, Jr., Manager, Operations Coordination, Logistics Department, Exxon Corporation.

Dr. Seymour Herwald, Vice-President, Engineering and Development, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

The Honorable George P. Miller, Congressman from California, 1945-1972.

Roger F. Ringham, Vice-President—Engineering International Harvester Company.

Dr. John A. Swartout, Vice-President, Union Carbide Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by stating that the American National Metric Council can provide vital information and invaluable assistance to us in connection with consideration of legislation to implement the Bureau of Standards Study Report. Relying on such information and assistance I am confident that we may act responsibly—and soon in behalf of an appropriate mechanism for coordinating the orderly conversion of our system to metric standards. Those who may be interested in communicating with the American National Metric Council should note that it has offices at 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

VOTES ON SEPTEMBER 10 AND 11

HON. IKE F. ANDREWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 10, and Tuesday, September 11, I was in North Carolina on important matters affecting my constituents in the Fourth Congressional District, including the very pressing problem that many tobacco growers, especially those in the Fuquay-Varina area of Wake County, are having in being unable to sell their tobacco, even though it has been a month to 6 weeks since they finished priming.

Had I been present on those 2 days, I

would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 442, the contempt citation of G. Gordon Liddy; "aye" on rollcall No. 443, the Little Cigar Act; "nay" on rollcall No. 446, the act to prohibit the imposition by the States of discriminatory burdens upon interstate commerce in wine; and "nay" on rollcall No. 447, the rule providing for consideration of the eucalyptus assistance bill. I might add, however, that my vote would not have affected the outcome of any of these bills.

I regret having missed these votes and the debate on them, especially the debate on rollcall No. 445, the State Department authorization. Having missed this debate and not knowing as much about this legislation as I would like to know, I am not sure how I would have voted, but am inclined to think I would have voted "nay."

**WEST BRANCH WEIR BUILT BY
GUARDSMEN WORKS FINE**

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the weir now standing in the Naugatuck River, some 200 feet downstream from Memorial Bridge in Torrington, Conn., bears strong, convincing testimony to the value of cooperation between various and diverse segments of the community.

The actual physical labor involved in building the weir—which, by the way, is a damlike structure made of gabions, or rock filled cages and sand bags—was accomplished last weekend.

A good deal of the heavy work was taken care of by some 95 Connecticut Army National Guardsmen—from Company B, 2d Battalion, 102d Infantry—who did a fine job in tackling the various tasks required to build a weir. Most of these young men are area residents. This action is part of a community service program for the National Guard that deserves commendation.

With technical advice from Government officials and a weir expert, the guards constructed the wire cages, cleared the weir area, filled burlap bags with sand, and passed rocks to the river to anchor the cage-like gabions.

Community residents aided the Guardsmen in their weekend effort, often providing needed extra muscle. The city of Torrington and some of the businesses in town provided equipment which lightened the load, or various treats such as soft drinks for welcome breaks in the weekend labor.

The weir is a dream-come-true for officers and members of Pride, Inc., an environmental group with members from Torrington and the vicinity. Pride officials played an important role in convincing people that a weir would serve a useful purpose and could be built in the Naugatuck River. Pride representatives acted as catalysts for the weir, receiving commendable assistance from Torrington's Beautification Commission and from several city banks.

All in all, weir weekend in Torrington was an unparalleled success. Indeed, the pool resulting from construction of the weir will serve to enhance the river's appearance and improve the quality of the environment.

For the interest of my colleagues, I am inserting the following article which appeared in *The Register of Torrington* and accurately describes the community cooperation that went into the building of Torrington's weir:

**WEST BRANCH WEIR BUILT BY GUARDSMEN
WORKS FINE
(By Mark Miller)**

It's not the Grand Coulee Dam—it's not even called a dam—but a small weir is in place in the West Branch of the Naugatuck River. It comes after years of dreaming, talking and promoting, months of planning, ordering and cajoling, and hundreds of man-hours Saturday and Sunday lifting, shoveling, climbing, wading, sloshing and joshing.

About 3½ feet high, 3½ feet thick and 80 feet across, the weir is made of intertwined cages of galvanized and plastic coated wire mesh held down by 80 tons of granite rocks. A thousand burlap bags containing about 14 tons of sand are packed against its upstream side as a seal to hold the water.

The result of a community effort is a reflecting or wading pool from the weir nearly all the 200 feet to Memorial Bridge on South Main Street, covering the rocky riverbottom.

About 95 Army National Guardsmen—from Co. B, Second Battalion, 102nd Infantry—took care of most of the heavy work. Technical expertise was provided by Larry Brown, acting city engineer; Frank Satin, public works director; Vincent Viggiano, representative from Macchferri Gabians Inc.; and Bernard Manor, reservoir manager for the Army Corps of Engineers at the Thomas-ton Dam.

Work started at about 8 a.m. Saturday, when the guardsmen marched to the river from the Armory. One group was assigned to make gabians, cages to hold the rock from the coated wire mesh by fastening the sides together with coated wire strands. Another group was assigned to fill the burlap bags with sand. A third group cleared all rocks from the site of weir.

A fourth group formed into a human chain—like a bucket brigade—and began passing rocks, one by one, from a rock pile to the first-gabians in the river some 30 feet away.

A city machine was requested to more efficiently transport the rock from the pile on the north bank to the gabians. Before long, a "traxcavator" (a bulldozer with a scoop) was seen coming upstream around the bend of the river near the former Torrington Manufacturing Co. Machine Division building.

The gabians were about half filled by the time it was decided to call it a day shortly after 3 p.m. Saturday, and return Sunday. By about 2 p.m. Sunday, enough sandbags had been packed in against the weir to raise the water level to nearly three feet.

THE WATER'S FINE

Bob Weider of New Hartford, a guardsman, took off his boots and socks, stripped to his waist and made a surface dive into the water.

"Somebody had to be the first one," he said later, "and I just decided I'd do it." Another guardsman went in an hour or so later and pronounced the water warm and not too dirty.

The cleanest water near the weir was to be found downstream, well filtered through the sandbags. This led to speculation on a series of weirs, among them one near Torrington Towers, one under Memorial Bridge, one near the riverbend downstream from the new weir.

Before others could be considered, PRIDE spokesmen said this would have to prove itself. James Miller PRIDE president, refers to this weir as an experiment.

One possible problem showed itself this morning. Because the water goes through and under, rather than over the weir, stagnation may be causing silt to form on the surface of the pond created by the weir. This was pointed out by Dr. Isadore Temkin, a member of PRIDE who donated 12 of the 14 tons of sand used. This problem should solve itself, he said, as soon as enough sediment builds up in the weir to force the water over it.

SPIRIT IS GREAT

Among the visitors to the weir Saturday were U.S. Rep. Ella T. Grasso, D-Sixth District, and Eva M. Coty, chairman of the Beautification Committee.

"So that's a weir," said Mrs. Grasso upon first seeing the half-completed project Saturday evening. "This is a positive contribution to the city they can make and must give the guardsmen a great deal of satisfaction," she said. "The spirit here is just great. I hope it catches on in other cities and towns."

The Beautification Committee agreed to pay for the gabians which, according to the bill which arrived at PRIDE headquarters Saturday, came to \$820.80. Miss Coty is chairman of the board of First Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

Another banker connected with the project, John H. Brooks, president of the Torrington Savings Bank, did not appear Saturday or Sunday. Mary Ann Fecteau, PRIDE executive director, credited Brooks with informing PRIDE about gabians in the first place. Brooks had seen gabians in use on the Hollenbeck River in Canaan or Cornwall and had obtained brochures about them, which he gave to PRIDE.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Other contributions made to the building of the weir included: coffee from the Torrington Grill and Dick's Restaurant, 10 cases of beer from Dawn & Co. (put away by the guardsmen after work Saturday afternoon), several cases of soft drinks from Canada Dry, sandwiches, brownies and cookies from the Torrington Junior Woman's Club, eight pairs of pliers from the Torrington Co., and a fork lift truck and other unloading services from Torin Corp.

The Army Corps of Engineers loaned shovels and pinch bars, and the Colonial Bank & Trust Co. gave up the use of its Franklin Street parking lot Friday to make room for piles of sand to be deposited there. HELCo donated heavy wire cutters and the state Civil Defense "loaned" the burlap bags to be filled with sand. Central Lumber Co. provided plywood to make a slide for sandbags to be lowered to the river.

A DEATH DUE TO BUSING

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I have often referred to the tragedy of forced cross-district busing, but today I must talk of a more immediate tragedy, a death that occurred as a direct result of forced busing. On Friday, September 7, 1973, the Washington Star-News carried an obituary of a 4-year-old girl, Crystal Jacobs, who was struck and killed by a schoolbus that had just transported her to her

home from her kindergarten over 5 miles away. Unfortunately, there was no need for Crystal to be bused for another elementary school was nearby her house.

I certainly know of no reason why this particular "remedy" to overcome racial imbalance is needed. Far worse, it has been imposed by judges who have set themselves up as legislators. Every day, I hear people object to the erosion of the separation of powers, and yet I rarely hear anyone complain of the manner in which the courts have usurped from the Congress the right to make the laws. If we are to represent the people, as we were elected to do, then it is time that we be responsive to them. A recent Gallup poll showed that only 5 percent of the American public favored busing as a method by which to achieve racial integration in the public schools. Ninety-five percent of this country is opposed to it. The question is, Are we in the Congress going to allow the courts to run the country, regardless of what the public may think; or are we going to resume our role as an equal branch of the Federal Government? We can do the latter if we make an effort to pass antibusing legislation in this Congress. How many more polls must we see, and how many more deaths must we have before we wake up to the folly of this terrible method of achieving racial integration?

I am, therefore, enclosing for the serious consideration of my colleagues, two articles, the Washington Star-News obituary of Crystal Jacobs and the Richmond Times-Dispatch report on the latest Gallup poll. They speak for themselves:

[From the Washington Star-News,
Sept. 7, 1973]

CHILD, 4, KILLED IN ACCIDENT

A 4-year-old Prince Georges County girl was struck and killed by a school bus at 80th Avenue and Barlow Road at 12:40 p.m. yesterday, police reported.

The child, Crystal Jacobs, who was returning to her home at 7604 Nalley Road after her second day at kindergarten at Lamont Elementary School in New Carrollton, was rushed to University Hospital's shock trauma center in Baltimore by police helicopter. She died less than an hour after the accident.

Police said the girl, who had just left the bus, was leaning against its front bumper as driver Margaret Overton, 31, of Riverdale was starting up when the accident occurred.

A police spokesman said no charges had been placed against Mrs. Overton and that the accident is still under investigation. Mrs. Overton has been a bus driver since 1968.

Crystal was the daughter of Alonza Jacobs, a District policeman, and his wife, Dorothy, a practical nurse at Prince Georges General Hospital.

Crystal was one of some 133,000 Prince Georges students who began classes Wednesday and one of thousands bused to schools out of their neighborhoods to further racial integration in the county under a controversial court order.

"It bothers me that she had to be bused when that school (John Carroll Elementary) is so close," Jacobs said. Lamont is more than five miles from the child's home.

"If we're going to have this busing for integration," he said, "let's institute some sort of safety precautions for the safety of the kids." He suggested safety patrols on the buses, particularly those with young children, whose members could see youngsters safely to their doors.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch,
Sept. 9, 1973]

**GALLUP POLL—ONLY 5 PERCENT SUPPORT
USE OF BUSING**
(By George Gallup)

PRINCETON, N.J.—A majority of Americans favor the integration of public schools, but only a very small proportion approve of busing as a means to reach this goal.

Only one person in 20 (5 per cent) in a recent nationwide Gallup Poll selects busing from a list of plans that have been suggested as ways to achieve economic and racial integration in public schools.

**SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION OF
AMERICA RESOLUTION**

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, the Slovenian Women's Union of America recently held their convention in Chicago and passed a resolution with regard to abortion. I have proposed a constitutional amendment which would restore to States the power to enact laws on abortions. I am also a cosponsor of a constitutional amendment which would guarantee the right to life from the moment of conception.

I commend the women's union for their concern and invite my colleagues' attention to the resolution:

Whereas, as women we realize that from the moment of conception the life in the mother's womb is an independent, living human being,

And since, we do not condone the Supreme Court decision of January 22, which legalized abortion on demand everywhere in the United States, "which killing will pale Herod's slaughter of the innocents",

Be it known, therefore, that it is our most urgent demand that our representatives and legislators work toward an antiabortion constitutional amendment, which would serve to educate Americans that abortion is wrong and thus prevent the extension of the anti-life mentality,

Be it further resolved, that at the same time efforts must be made to counter the growing push for legalized euthanasia,

And because, our government guarantees in its constitution life to every individual,

Therefore, the Slovenian Women's Union on the occasion of its 16th triennial convention at the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago, May 20-24, 1973, urge the United States government and the supreme court to employ great consideration to this most serious resolution.

**MARYLANDERS CITED FOR OUT-
STANDING SERVICE IN FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT**

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have received a list of those people from the State of Maryland employed in several agencies of the Federal Government who have been cited for their outstanding service during 1972 and 1973.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of these employees I would like to have printed into the RECORD the names of the recipients of those awards.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 17, 1973.

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HOGAN: In response to your letter of July 31, 1973, I am listing those employees from Maryland who have received awards during 1972 and 1973:

SUPERIOR

Elbert R. Averill, Donald L. Bachman, Joan Z. Bernstein, R. John Bitting, Robert B. Black, Joy A. Cartwright, James A. Dalton, Thomas D. Duchesneau, Edward B. Finch, Steven B. Gold, Alice J. Harvey;

Owen M. Johnson, Jr., Betty D. Kurtz, John F. LeFevre, Leonard J. McEnnis, William E. McMahon, Daniel C. Main, Diane P. Matthews, Paul E. Parker, Joseph Rutberg, Charlotte B. Scraggs, Edward W. Underwood, Christian S. White.

COMMENDATION

Marie A. Bieloni, Clayline Felder, Lillie M. Lane, Susan Painter, Paul C. Pross, and Linda G. Wolin.

MERITORIOUS

Donna A. Barton, Evelyn V. Blandin, Ronald A. Bloch, Edgar A. Bush, Marian B. Castro, Delorian J. Cecil, David L. Clancy, Jessie Fitzpatrick, Ruth R. Fitzpatrick, Carl E. Fuehrer, Jr.;

Jonathan E. Gaines, Glenwood S. Gaskins, Carol A. Gross, Marvin F. Hendershot, Patricia S. Hoffman, Monnie R. Hughes, Kenneth Hunter, Agnes M. Johnson, Joyce C. Johnson, Mattie E. Leinster;

Laura C. Lent, Ramona C. Luckel, Laura C. Lunsford, Vera R. McClain, Claude O. Merritt, Walter R. Myers, Sherman W. Pauley, James L. Perry, Jr., Shirley A. Perry, Ronald A. Rowe, Hazel M. Samel;

Bernard Snyder, Paul W. Sternberg, Sandra M. Sweeney, Grace M. Taylor, Margaret A. Varva, Bonnie B. Wan, Jack W. Wilburn, Eileen P. Wilkinson, Iva M. Woods.

DISTINGUISHED

Robert J. Beller, Howard W. Crumly, Marjorie C. McKee, H. Michael Mann, Lawrence G. Meyer, Basil J. Mezines, Charles A. Tobin, Alan S. Ward.

With kind personal regards,
Sincerely,

CHARLES A. TOBIN,
Acting Executive Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D.C. August 15, 1973.

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOGAN: This is in reply to your letter of July 30, 1973 requesting a list of employees from the state of Maryland who have received awards for their outstanding service to the Department of the Navy.

Only records pertaining to awards processed through the Navy Incentive Awards Board and approved by the Secretary of the Navy are maintained in this office. These are the Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Navy Distinguished Public Service Award and the Certificate of Merit. A list of the Maryland residents who have received these awards during 1972 and 1973 is enclosed.

I hope this information will satisfy your requirements.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely,

A. DI PASQUALE,
Director, Labor and Employee Relations
Division. (By direction of the
Director.)

NAVY AWARD WINNERS FROM THE STATE OF
MARYLAND

DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN SERVICE AWARD

1. Mr. William B. Anspacher, 1818 Sanford Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20902, award approved 14 Jul 1972.

2. Mr. Gilbert C. Bowen, 12321 Remington Drive, Silver Spring, Md. 20902, award approved 27 Dec 1972.

3. Dr. Rou D. Gaul, 5901 Arbroath Drive, Clinton, Md. 20735, award approved 16 Apr 1973.

4. Mr. Harry Gold, 7012 Richard Drive, Bethesda, Md. 20034, award approved 10 Dec 1972.

5. Mr. Robert B. Knowles, 13505 Sherwood Forest Terrace Silver Spring, Md. 20902, award approved 14 Jul 1972.

6. Mr. John R. Wakefield, 1818 Mori Drive, Rockville, Md. 20853, award approved 3 Jul 1972.

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

1. Mr. Charles L. Ill, 10830 Pleasant Hill Drive, Potomac, Md. 20854, award approved 15 May 1973.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

1. Rescue Fire Company, Incorporated of Cambridge, Md., award approved 23 Aug 1972.

2. Linkwood-Salem Volunteer Fire Company of Linkwood, Md., award approved 23 Aug 1972.

3. Vienna Volunteer Fire Company of Vienna, Md., award approved 23 Aug 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1973.

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HOGAN: The Secretary of the Army has asked that I reply to your request for a list of employees from Maryland who have received awards for outstanding services during 1972 and 1973.

The Department of the Army has several levels of honorary awards which it confers on its civilian employees for outstanding achievements or service. The highest of these awards is the Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service which can be awarded only by the Secretary of the Army. This is the only award on which we maintain centralized records. I have attached a listing of employees residing in Maryland who received this award during 1972 and 1973.

Similarly, the Department has multiple levels of public service awards. Public service awards are granted to employees at the policy development level and private citizens who render outstanding service which makes a substantial contribution to the accomplishment of the Army's mission. The highest of these awards is the Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service. As with the honorary awards, records are kept at Headquarters, Department of the Army only for this award. I have attached a listing of those employees and private citizens residing in Maryland who received the Distinguished Civilian Service Award in 1972 and 1973.

Your thoughtful interest in our outstanding civilian employees is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

L. STEPHEN QUATANNENS,
Lieutenant Colonel, GS Deputy,
Congressional Inquiry Division.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1973.

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOGAN: The Acting Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of July 30, 1973 requesting a list of employees from Maryland who have received honor awards during 1972 and 1973.

As recently reported to your office by telephone, the 1973 list of recipients is now being

prepared. When it is completed the list of names will be forwarded.

The only 1972 recipient of an award from the State of Maryland is Thomas Polgar, who received the Award for Valor. His current address is: American Embassy, Saigon, Vietnam. For your information, the citation reads:

"For courageously risking your life to obtain the safe release of a hijacked aircraft crew at Buenos Aires, July 4, 1971."

I hope that this answers your question. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

MARSHALL WRIGHT,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

DECORATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

Mr. Eckhard Bennewitz, 13513 River Road, Potomac, Md. 20854.

Mr. William K. Cave, 1316 Woodside Parkway, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Mr. Mark S. Gurnee, 2108 Spenser Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Mr. Lewis W. McBride, 215 McKinsey Road, Severna Park, Md. 21146.

Mr. Arnold B. Taylor, 5109 39th Avenue, Hyattsville, Md. 20781.

Mr. John G. Connell, Jr., 11-N Laurel Hill Road, Greenbelt, Md. 20770.

Mr. Jacob B. Gilstein, 11712 Farmland Drive, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Mr. Vincent P. Huggard, 9100 Friars Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.

Mr. Wilbur B. Payne, 13508 Glen Mill Road, Rockville, Md. 20850.

Mr. Charles L. Poor, 8708 Contee Road, Laurel, Md. 20810.

Dr. Maurice Apstein, 4611 Maple Avenue, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Mr. Herman P. Gay, Route 1, Box 360, Aberdeen, Md. 21001.

Mr. Merl G. Ringenberg, 612 Rockspring Road, Bel Air, Md. 21014.

Dr. Kamal G. Ishak, 7109 Fulton Street, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

Mr. Charles V. Brandon, 13600 Aqua Lane, Rockville, Md. 20850.

Dr. Joseph Sperrazza, 325 Rogus Street, Aberdeen, Md. 21001.

DECORATION FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN SERVICE

Mr. Dudley C. Mecum, 10841 Stanmere Drive, Potomac, Md. 20854.

Dr. Ray Ehrensberger, Chancellor, University College, University of Maryland.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, D.C., September 7, 1973.

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOGAN: In response to your July 30, 1973 request, there follows a list of names of employees from Maryland who received major Department awards during 1972:

Jean F. Chipouras, James B. Colasanto, Clair A. Cripe, Carlene V. Jackson, James L. Kelley, Robert C. Kragh, Charles A. Lauer, William E. Nelson, James D. O'Brien, Margaret D. Pamphley, Neil Roberts, Robert L. Saloschin, Howard E. Shapiro, Harold J. Tulley, and James P. Turner.

The above list does not include recipients of awards presented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, it is my understanding that the Bureau has responded to your request under separate cover.

If further information is required please let me know.

Sincerely

BEN WISEMAN,
Acting Director of
Personnel and Training.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,

Washington, D.C., August 10, 1973.

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOGAN: This is in further reply to your letter of July 30, 1973, to Secretary Lynn concerning HUD employees from Maryland who received awards for outstanding service during 1972 and 1973.

Of the awards listed in your letter, HUD grants only the first two: the Distinguished Service Award and the Certificate of Merit. In 1972, the HUD Distinguished Service Award was presented to the following employees who reside in Maryland:

Irving P. Margulies, Associate General Counsel for Equal Opportunity Litigation and Administration; Residence: 9320 Judge Place, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760.

John M. Gibson, Director Emergency Preparedness Staff; Residence: 5918 Bryn Mawr Road, College Park, Maryland 20740.

Vincent J. Hearing, Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration; Residence: 1378 Kersey Lane, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

No Maryland resident received the Certificate of Merit in 1972. The winners of HUD's 1973 awards have not as yet been selected.

If we can be of any further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

T. F. MONIHAN,
Director, Employee Relations Division.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, Philadelphia's Fire Department plans to observe Fire Prevention Week, October 7 to October 13, with various programs including float displays, TV and radio announcements, and the issuance of safety posters throughout the city.

At this time I enter into the RECORD a statement by the city of Philadelphia about plans to commemorate Fire Prevention Week:

Fire Commissioner Joseph R. Rizzo announced today that the Fire Department is distributing several hundred thousand pieces of fire prevention literature announcing the upcoming observance of Fire Prevention Week in Philadelphia, Oct. 7 to Oct. 13.

Posters, brochures, folders and mail stuffers will be given to businesses, industries and Philadelphia school children. The literature will show a fireman holding a child asking the question, "Yours?" and stating "Prevent Fires, Save Lives."

Commissioner Rizzo stated that numerous organizations, businesses, and industries will stuff pay envelopes with Fire Prevention Week stuffers, and the utility companies will include fire safety tips in their billings.

Fire prevention messages will also be found on menus, in laundry bundles, on clothes hangers, dry cleaning garment bags, milk cartons, shopping bags, newspapers and magazines.

Fire safety poster messages will also be seen on buses, trolleys, trucks, billboards, theatre marquees and movie theatres, in addition to radio and television spot announcements.

Fire Prevention Week traditionally commemorates the great Chicago fire on Oct. 9,

1871, which caused over 200 million damage and claimed some 250 lives. Philadelphia will observe the week with a series of programs, float displays, and various educational activities aimed at promoting fire safety in the home, at school and in business and in industry.

COUP IN CHILE

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the recent coup in Chile raises serious questions about our foreign policy toward Latin America generally, and in particular the role the United States played, if any, in the events leading up to the replacement of the duly elected Government of Chile.

An editorial appearing in today's Washington Post ably defines the issues which the coup presents for resolution and I commend it to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD. The editorial follows:

COUP IN CHILE

Chile's coup is different. Its special tragedy is that it ends Latin America's longest democratic tradition and also its most serious effort to carry out rapid social change within a framework of representative government. Whether the coup will arrest the country's social and economic disintegration, or lead Chile into an intensified class war, cannot yet be known. The leaders of the armed forces, until now on the sidelines of politics, conducted their takeover in the name of "liberating Chile from the Marxist yoke," as they described the elected government of Salvador Allende. At the same time, in an evident low to the Allende constituency, the military leaders assured the workers that their economic and social benefits "will not suffer fundamental changes." Perhaps the Chilean military can return their country in a reasonable time to its democratic heritage. The experience of others is not encouraging. That is what is so regrettable about the failure of the Allende experiment. It is an outcome likely to harden both Latin left and Latin right in the view that social change in a democratic context doesn't work.

Mr. Allende's truly unfortunate death—by his own hand, according to the new junta—imparts an additional somber and ominous note. Many in Latin America will no doubt regard him as a martyr whose death, like that of Che Guevara, symbolizes the implacability of American "imperialism." His politics, perhaps also his myth, are bound to move to the center of Latin and inter-American politics, and to becloud objective judgment of him. It is impossible not to note, however, that his 30 earlier years in the political wilderness had ill prepared him to exercise power. He ignored the limitations of his minority support and attempted to govern as though he wielded a majority. He lost control of many of his own supporters. His admirers can argue that he was bequeathed a political and economic legacy that would have burdened any leader, but that is hardly a persuasive defense; the job was not forced upon him.

On the eve of Allende's election in 1970, Henry Kissinger, calling him "probably a Communist," said that an "Allende takeover" would pose "massive problems for us, and for democratic forces and for pro-U.S. forces

in Latin America." The CIA and ITT discussed—apparently without further action—how to keep Mr. Allende from power. When Chilean moderates seemed to be looking for a satisfactory way to resolve the copper-nationalization disputes, the administration delivered a number of symbolic rebuffs to Mr. Allende and then proceeded to use its influence to deny him access to loans from the international development banks. The evident results were to stiffen the Chilean position on compensation for the copper firms, to work economic hardship on Chile, and to aggravate political tension there. Meanwhile, the U.S. kept up close links with the Chilean military. Military aid flowed; at the moment of the coup, four U.S. Navy ships were steaming toward Chile for joint maneuvers with Chile's navy. In denying CIA involvement in the coup yesterday, the State Department did not offer regrets either for the takeover or for Mr. Allende's death.

Sobering as it is to have to ask whether American ideological coolness and corporate influence played a role in the undoing of the Allende experiment, it is unavoidable. Indeed, the denouncement leaves hanging the whole question of what ought to be the American policy toward the forces of economic nationalism churning much of Latin America. The issue is unquestionably worthy of the recall of Secretary of State-designate Kissinger before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a closer look at our performance in Chile and its implications for future policy, or a separate congressional investigation, or both.

HAVE SOVIETS CHANGED?

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, one of champions of the cause of freedom has been Axel Springer, the widely known West German publisher. Dr. Springer has once again spoken with clarity and directness, this time in a letter to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Dr. Springer laid the issue of détente with the Soviet Union and its relationship to the now famous Solzhenitsyn case on the doorstep of the Chancellor. Mr. Brandt, more than any other Western leader, has promoted the idea that the Soviets have changed and can be dealt with on a rational basis.

Because Dr. Springer's letter is of such great significance, I should like to share it with my colleagues and therefore I include it in the RECORD along with an article at this point:

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM AXEL SPRINGER TO CHANCELLOR WILLY BRANDT

BERLIN, August 29, 1973.

HERR WILLY BRANDT,
Federal Chancellor,
Adenauerallee 141.

DEAR CHANCELLOR: When at the beginning of the month I read that a member of the SPD national executive, while in East Berlin, had named you in the same breath with men like Brezhnev, Giersek and Honnecker, I knew how you must have felt. This passage in Wolfgang Roth's speech upset me much more than the fact that he could not resist joining in the anti-Springer chorus even when he was in the other part of our city (at the "International Youth Festival").

Today I am writing because I believe there is an imperative reason which should compel you to dissociate yourself from the rank of Communist leaders into which Herr Roth thought fit to push you.

What I mean is the heart-rending cry of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who feels that his life is threatened by the Soviet secret police, which is directly subordinate to the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union. This comes at the time when Pyotr Yakir has, as he himself predicted, crawled to the cross; shortly after the warnings by the nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and the writer Vladimir Maximov's letter to Heinrich Böll.

"Fears are increasing", Fred Luchsinger, (Editor of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung) recently wrote, "that in the course of détente (in the Soviet Union) not freedom but oppression is growing."

I believe it is time that from our country particularly, where only a few decades ago the rulers committed unbelievable wrongs—though under the opposite political banner—the initiative should come for worldwide support for Solzhenitsyn and the others in his country who speak their minds, and for the thousands of others who hope for freedom but do not dare to say so.

You as the highest elected political representative of our people should march at the head of such an appeal. Thousands would follow you; I would be one of the first.

I remain, sincerely,

Yours

AXEL SPRINGER.

SOLZHENITSYN SPEAKS OF THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE

Moscow, August 28.—The Nobel prize novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in a rare and outspoken interview with two Western correspondents, says his life has been threatened. But if he is imprisoned or killed, "the main part of my works will be published", he said.

The world-celebrated author, whose works are banned in the Soviet Union, said he and his family have received warnings and "If I am declared killed or suddenly mysteriously dead", the world could conclude that "I have been killed with the approval of the KGB (Soviet security police organization) or by it".

Solzhenitsyn, who is 54, is the author of *The First Circle*, *Cancer Ward* and *August 1914*. He won the 1970 Nobel prize for literature, but the Soviet authorities prevented him from receiving it in his homeland.

The author was interviewed by the Associated Press and *Le Monde* of Paris. He accepted written questions and wrote out answers to those he chose to respond to in a Russian text of more than 7,000 words.

The bearded writer, dressed in an open-necked shirt and slacks, was friendly and animated as he discussed developments that have convinced him that the cause of individual freedom in the Soviet Union is at a low ebb.

Speaking of official threats, Solzhenitsyn said:

"I received letters with threats, rather than demands, threats to make short work of me and my family. This summer such letters have come to me through the mail. Not to mention psychological mistakes, the many technical mistakes, the many technical mistakes by the authors have convinced me these letters have been sent by KGB agents.

"For example, the incredible speed of delivery of these bandits' letters—less than 24 hours. Only letters from the most important government organs go that fast.

"Another example of technical mistakes they make is that the KGB officials were in such a hurry that the envelopes were sealed

only after the post office had stamped them."

The author noted that normal delivery of mail takes three to five days and important mail is never delivered to him at all.

He added: "During the winter of 1971-72, I was warned through several channels—within the KGB's apparatus there are also people who are tormented by their fate—that they were preparing to kill me in a 'car accident'."

"But here we have a peculiarity. . . .

"If, for example, a letter that reaches me by post blows up, it will be impossible to explain why it didn't explode before in the hands of the censors.

"And since for a long time I have not suffered from serious diseases and since I don't drive a car and since because of my convictions, under no circumstances of life will I commit suicide, then if I am declared killed or suddenly mysteriously dead, you can infallibly conclude, with 100 per cent certainty, that I have been killed with the approval of the KGB or by it.

"But . . . my death will not make happy those people who count on it to stop my literary activities. Immediately after my death or immediately after I have disappeared or have been deprived of my liberty, my literary last will and testament will irrevocably come into force . . . and then the main part of my work will start being published, works I have refrained from publishing all these years.

"If the officers of the KGB track down and confiscate copies of the harmless *Cancer Ward* in all provincial cities—and dismiss holders of these copies from their work or drive them from higher educational institutions—what will they do when my principal and posthumous books stream out all over Russia?"

He declined to discuss further the unpublished "main part" of his works, especially in a flat which he believed was bugged. He turned instead to plans for publishing the remainder of the series that began with *August 1914*.

He said that probably "I won't let out *October 1916* before the third volume *March 1917* is ready." The two are too closely knit and only together could explain his view of the course of events, the writer said.

August 1914 related in fictional form the catastrophic defeat of the Russians by the Germans in the early days of the First World War. The other two books are planned to carry the narrative through the Bolshevik Revolution.

Solzhenitsyn reported running into severe restraint and harassment in his research.

"Vaganov, head of the regional archives in Tambov, refused to let me have a look even at Newspapers 55 years old. In the central military historical archives, a rigorous search was recently carried out in order to find out who in 1963 turned over to me material about the First World War and how this happened."

A young literary specialist, Mr. Gabriel Superfin, who had helped him in searching historical archives, had been arrested on the basis of confessions of Mr. Pyotr Yakir and Mr. Viktor Krasin—at present on trial in Moscow for subversion—and accused under Article 72 of the criminal code dealing with "especially dangerous crimes against the state". It provides for a sentence up to 15 years.

Solzhenitsyn spoke also of reprisals against Mr. Aleksander Gorlov, a friend who in 1971 surprised KGB men burgling the author's country house, and persecutions of Mr. Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, who had publicly befriended the novelist.

In connection with the refusal of a permit to live in Moscow with his second wife

and their two children, Solzhenitsyn said he is staying in a rented dacha for the summer but has no other permanent place of residence.

"I don't live anywhere any more. When winter comes I will have no other place to live than the apartment of my family, a natural place for any human being. And I'm going to live here irrespective of whether they give me the permit or not. Let the shameless come and evict me. That will be a deserved advertisement for our advanced social structure."

On surveillance of him and his family, Solzhenitsyn said: "Already for several years not one single telephone call or indoor conversation—involving me or members of my family—not even on matters of everyday life, is undertaken without being bugged. We have already got used to the situation that day and night we permanently talk in the presence of the KGB."

"When their tape runs out they break the telephone conversation unceremoniously in order to reload while we dial again."

On the trial of Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krasin, who have pleaded guilty to the charges against them, Solzhenitsyn said:

"With the right of an old prison inmate I tell them here and now: that they have conducted themselves faintheartedly, basely and even ludicrously, by repeating with a 40-year delay and in inappropriate conditions the infamous experience of the lost generation, of those who capitulated in the thirties..."

Asked about the intensified attacks on Dr. Andrei Sakharov in the state-controlled media, Solzhenitsyn noted: "He is declared 'a supplier of slander,' 'ignorant,' a 'native purveyor of projects'... a 'malevolent critic who hates his own country and who is unconstructive.'"

"It's not an accusation, it is a blunder. For those who have followed Sakharov's articles for some years... cannot help seeing his deep knowledge about the processes of Soviet life, his pain for his own country, his torments because of mistakes not made by him, his good-hearted conciliatory standpoint, acceptable to highly opposite groupings..."

"Sakharov, alas, is too well known and, therefore, he has to be crushed publicly. But unknown critics are crushed in great numbers in silence, in the countryside, in the hinterlands, and how many can they be, these people never mentioned to anybody, languishing and perishing in regional psychiatric clinics?"

The official Soviet answer to dissidents, Solzhenitsyn said, is never arguments, "because arguments don't exist, but always curses and slander... either administrative punishment in a court, a curse or silence."

"And now against Sakharov they pick up again the worn-out and beslobbered trump card of the thirties—help to foreign intelligence services. What savagery! Would a man who has armed them with the most terrible weapon, a weapon on which their power has rested for decades and still rests, give help to foreign intelligence services? That borders on utter shamelessness and utter ingratitude." (Dr. Sakharov was principal developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.)

Solzhenitsyn was asked about the recent expulsion of Mr. Vladimir Maksimov from the Writers' Union, the official body from which Solzhenitsyn was also barred.

"About the Writers Union I would not like to talk seriously", he replied. "What kind of Writers' Union is it if it is led by generals of the KGB like Viktor Ilin?"

"But Vladimir Maksimov is an honest, courageous writer who in a disinterested and sacrificing manner is dedicated to truth and has already been very successful in the search for truth. Therefore his expulsion

from the lying Writers' Union is completely normal."

On the Soviet practice of confiscating passports of prominent dissidents allowed to travel abroad—such as the recent case of Mr. Zhores Medvedev in London—he said: "Citizenship in our country is not an inalienable natural right for every human being born on its soil, but it is a kind of coupon which is kept by an executive clique of people who in no way and by nothing have proved that they have a greater right to the Russian soil."

"And this clique can, if it doesn't approve of some citizen's convictions, declare him deprived of his homeland. I leave it to you to find a word yourselves for such a social structure."

Solzhenitsyn mentioned Mr. Andrei Amalrik, just sentenced to a second three-year term, and General Pyotr Grigorenko who is in a psychiatric hospital for his dissident activities.

Amalrik, he said, had dared "to give an independent analysis of today's social structure and predict the future, that is, what in fact may happen to our country. Then instead of analysing his works and taking from them what is true and practically useful, they simply put him in jail."

"And when out of the ranks of our glittering and decorated generals turned up this lone Grigorenko who was bold enough to express his nonconformist view about the course of the last war and about today's Soviet society, a view which in fact was entirely Marxist-Leninist, then this view is declared a psychiatric insanity."

Solzhenitsyn listed a number of cases of political prisoners reported in the underground *Chronicle of Current Events* which has not appeared for months.

He noted: "In this striking country with its most advanced socialist structure, for a half century there hasn't been a single amnesty for political prisoners."

"When our prison terms were 25 years and 10 years, when eight years in our country, no joking, was considered a child's term, then we had this famous Stalinist amnesty (July 7, 1945) which released political prisoners with less than three-year sentences—that is, nobody."

"Those who had a bit more (up to five years) were released by the Voroshilov amnesty of March, 1953, which just flooded the country with criminals. In September, 1955, by releasing to Adenauer, Germans serving terms in the Soviet Union, Khrushchev also had to give amnesty to those who had collaborated with the Germans."

"But for the dissidents there has never been a single amnesty for half a century. Who would be able to give another example from our planet or a social structure or state system so convinced of its stability? Let the admirers compare this with Greece if they like."

"When at the end of the forties we were choked with 25-year terms, we only read in the papers about the unprecedented reprisals in Greece. Today in many of the statements from the Western press and Western personalities, even from those who are most sensitive to oppression and persecutions in the east, in order to create an artificial balance in the face of left-wing circles, there must always be the reservation: the same thing happens in Greece, Spain, Turkey..."

"I dare to declare that there is no such 'the same thing happens'. I dare make the observation that in all these countries violence does not reach the level of today's gas chambers, the prison psychiatric clinics."

"I dare observe that Greece is not surrounded by a concrete wall and with electronic murderers at the border, and young Greeks don't pass in hundreds over the lethal

line with faint hope of ever reaching freedom. And nowhere east of Greece is it possible for an exiled minister (Karamanlis) to have his anti-government programme printed in the papers."

In comparing various levels of violence, Solzhenitsyn said: "The first unit on one scale may stand for 10, but the first unit on another scale may stand for 10 to the sixth point—that is one million..."

"I tried in vain a year ago in my Nobel prize lecture to draw attention in a reserved way to these two incomparable scales of evaluation of the volume and moral meaning of events."

"Also in vain I there pointed to the fact that jamming of Western radio broadcasts in the East creates a situation comparable to that on the eve of a common catastrophe, nullification of international agreements and guarantees, because they thus don't exist in the conscience of half of mankind—their superficial trace can easily be swept away in the course of a few days or a few hours."

"What jamming of radio broadcasts means is impossible to explain to those who haven't experienced it themselves, who haven't lived under it for years. It means daily spittle into your ears and eyes, it is an offence and degradation of man to a robot's level... It means that grown persons are reduced to infants: swallow what your mother has already chewed for you."

"Even the most benevolent broadcasts during the most friendly visits are jammed as systematically: there must not be the slightest deviation in the evaluation of events, in the nuances, in the accents—everybody has to be informed about and remember an event 100 per cent the same way. And many world events must not be made known to our people at all."

"Moscow and Leningrad have paradoxically become the most uninformed big cities in the world. The inhabitants ask people who come in from the countryside about news. There, because of cost (our population has to pay very dearly for these jamming services) the jamming is weaker."

"But according to observations of people from various places, during the last month the jamming has been extended, has conquered new areas, has been intensified."

However, international information, the ideas, facts and human protests that slip through after all have an influence. It is important to understand that the East is not at all indifferent to protests from public opinion in the West. On the contrary—it has deadly fear of them—and only of them—but this is the case only with the united, mighty voice of hundreds of prominent personalities, with the opinions of a whole continent."

"Then the authority of the advanced structure may falter. But when timid, isolated protests are heard, without every belief in their success and with the compulsory reservations 'the same thing happens in Greece, Turkey, Spain', then this evokes only the laughter of the aggressors."

"When the racial composition of a basketball team becomes a bigger world event than the daily injections given to prisoners in psychiatric clinics, injections that destroy your brain, then what else can you feel but contempt towards an egotistic, short-sighted and defenceless civilization?"

Solzhenitsyn said: "Our prisons retreat and hide from the light of world publicity. It was planned to give Amalrik a long, long sentence as early as 1970, but they were forced to give him an everyday charge and three years."

"And now because of renewed world publicity they have been forced to limit themselves to only three years additional. Otherwise it would have been more."

"But the Western world has drawn an incomplete lesson from this, has not shown enough feeling to realize that our persecuted are not only grateful for the protection, but also provide a lofty example of spiritual endurance and willingness to sacrifice at the very point of death and under the syringe of the murderer-psychiatrists.

"There is one psychological peculiarity in the human being that always strikes you: to shun even the slightest signs of trouble on the outer edge of your existence at time of wellbeing when you are free of care, to

try not to know about the sufferings of others (and your own or one's own future sufferings), to yield in many situations, even important spiritual and central ones—as long as it prolongs one's wellbeing.

"And suddenly, reaching the last frontiers, when man is already stricken, with poverty and nakedness and deprived of everything that seemingly adorns his life—then he finds in himself enough firmness to support himself on the final step and give up his life, but not his principles.

"One cannot accept that the disastrous course of history is impossible to undo, that a soul with confidence in itself cannot influence the most powerful force in the world.

"From the experience of the last generations it seems to me that it is fully proved that only the inflexibility of the human soul which firmly puts itself on the front line against attacking violence and with readiness to sacrifice and death declares, 'Not one step further'—only this inflexibility of the soul is the real defence of personal peace, universal peace, and of all mankind."—AP.

SENATE—Monday, September 17, 1973

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. SAM NUNN, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Reverend Edgar J. Munding, pastor, Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O God, You made us for Yourself and You know our hearts are restless until, in You, they find rest. Give grace, we pray, to this august assembly that as the Members of this body confer together they may combine their positions of honor and power with awe and humility and deep dependence upon Your divine guidance. Help them to seek and promote the unity of the people of our land. Give to them the blessing of sound judgment, skill in making wise decisions, patience so that no one will be too hurried to act in due time, and to act to be mutually helpful.

Gracious God, increase in them and in all of our citizenry the virtues of faith, hope, and love. That we may do what is Your will, help us all to love what You command.

And so guide the affairs of state this day that may be full of achievements that will glorify the Holy Trinity, and bless the people of these United States of America, through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord and our Redeemer. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 17, 1973.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. SAM NUNN, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. NUNN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1974

AMENDMENT NO. 486

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 29, 1973, Mr. PASTORE on September 13, 1973, submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 8916) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Page 14, after line 3, insert the following: "Sec. 105. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available for obligation, except upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

Mr. PASTORE also submitted an amendment, interded to be proposed by him, to House bill 8916, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

(The text of the amendment is printed above.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 13, 1973, the Secretary of the Senate, on September 13, 1973, received the following message from the House of Representatives:

That the Speaker of the House had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1841) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with regard to the broadcasting of certain professional sports clubs' games.

Subsequently, under authority of the order of the Senate of September 13, 1973, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF) signed the above enrolled bill.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 13, 1973, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2075) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a feasibility investigation of McGee Creek Reservoir, Okla., with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 9639) to amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and school breakfast programs, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 9639) to amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and school breakfast programs was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

WAIVER OF THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VII, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.