

have been entered with respect to most of the remaining amendments known to the leadership, the amendments have not been clocked in as to the date on which they will be called up.

For the convenience of Senators, those amendments are as follow—not to be called up necessarily in the following order:

The McGovern amendment dealing with the categorical ceiling, 4 hours;

The Proxmire amendment (No. 515) dealing with an outlay ceiling, 4 hours;

The SAM-D amendment (No. 487) by Mr. BAYH, 4 hours;

The Hughes amendment (No. 493), 2 hours;

The Humphrey amendment dealing with an overall cut, 2 hours;

The Humphrey amendment with relation to troop levels, 2 hours;

The Clark amendment (No. 519), to cut funds for the aircraft carrier, 4 hours; the Baker-Bentsen amendment, No. 528, on which there is a time limitation of 1 hour;

Amendment No. 501 by Mr. HARTKE, 1½ hours;

An amendment by Mr. STEVENS dealing with housing allowances, 1 hour. There may be one or two amendments by Mr. KENNEDY. I have not discussed

these with Mr. KENNEDY, but the amendments stated, I think, pretty well cover the remaining action on the procurement bill, as far as we can foresee at this time.

Mr. President, I wonder if the distinguished assistant Republican leader would agree at this time that after the first yea-and-nay vote tomorrow, all subsequent rollcall votes tomorrow be limited to 10 minutes, with the warning bells to be sounded after the first 2½ minutes.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I think that is an excellent suggestion. I particularly think it wise that the agreement be made today so that notice will go out and our colleagues will be aware of it.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the distinguished Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senate will meet early and late daily throughout this week, in the effort to complete action on the military procurement bill this week. Yea-and-nay votes will occur daily, early and late, throughout the week. In order to complete work on the military procurement this week, it will be necessary for the leadership to have as much flexibility as is possible in

scheduling amendments to the military procurement bill. Senators who have amendments will please keep themselves in readiness for scheduling those amendments as best meets the convenience of the Senate.

Mr. President, I think that is about all, but I suggest the absence of a quorum to be sure that nothing remains.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO 9 A.M.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 6:36 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 25, 1973, at 9 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, September 24, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The fear of the Lord is wisdom, and to turn from evil is understanding.—Job 28:28.

O God and Father of us all, from whom cometh light and life for our way, touch Thou our dust with spirit-hand and make us souls that understand. Facing the tasks of this day we pray for wisdom to choose wisely, for strength to stand firm for what is right, and for courage to walk worthily in the way of Thy word.

Help us to accept our privileges with gratitude, to carry our responsibilities with honor, to meet our difficulties with courage, and to discharge our duties with fidelity.

We pray for justice between our people, for good will in all our hearts and for an enduring peace in our world. Together may we walk the upward way toward the heights of Thy Kingdom on Earth.

In the mood of the Master we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1636) entitled "An act to amend the International Economic Policy Act of 1972."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8917) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes" and that the Senate agrees to the House amendments to Senate amendments Nos. 4, 6, 7, 15, 17, 29, 30, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 48, to the foregoing bill.

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

H.R. 4200. An act to amend section 122 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

H.R. 6628. An act to amend section 101 (b) of the Micronesian Claims Act of 1971 to enlarge the class of persons eligible to receive benefits under the claims program established by that act.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 4200) entitled "An act to amend section 122 of the Internal

Revenue Code of 1954," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LONG, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. NELSON, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. CURTIS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1317) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations for the United States Information Agency," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. CASE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

S. 988. An act to designate certain lands in the Shenandoah National Park, Va., as wilderness;

S. 1101. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating certain rivers in the State of Michigan for potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

S. 1391. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Wisconsin River for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Locke;

S. 2174. An act to amend the civil service retirement system with respect to the definitions of widow and widower; and

S. 2410. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance and encouragement for the development of comprehensive area emergency medical services systems.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1141, AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COINAGE DESIGN

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (S. 1141) to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, to authorize the issuance of special gold and silver coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 93-521)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1141) to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, to authorize the issuance of special gold and silver coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

That the reverse side of all dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins minted for issuance on or after July 4, 1975, and until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, shall bear a design determined by the Secretary to be emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

Sec. 2. All dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins minted for issuance between July 4, 1975, and January 1, 1977, shall bear "1776-1976" in lieu of the date of coinage; and all dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins minted thereafter until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine shall bear a date emblematic of the Bicentennial in addition to the date of coinage.

Sec. 3. Until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the mints of the United States are adequate for the production of ample supplies of coins and medals, any facility of the Bureau of the Mint may be used for the manufacture and storage of medals and coins.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law with respect to the design of coins, the Secretary shall mint prior to July 4, 1975, for issuance on and after such date, 45 million silver-clad alloy coins authorized under section 101(a) of the Coinage Act of 1965, commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, of such design, in such denomination, and containing such quantities of such other metals as he determines appropriate. In addition, the Secretary shall coin and issue not more than an additional 15 million such coins, if he determines such coins are needed to meet public demand. Coins minted under this section may only

be distributed by the Secretary as proof or uncirculated coins at such prices as he may determine. The Secretary is authorized, by regulation, to limit the number of silver coins minted under this section which any one person may purchase. Coins minted under this section shall be treated as pieces subject to the one hundred and fifty million piece limitation contained in section 101(d) of the Coinage Act of 1965, and shall be subject to such limitation. Receipts from the sale of coins under this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 5. In connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to manufacture and distribute numismatic items. Proceeds from the sale of numismatic items shall be reimbursed to the current appropriation for the cost of manufacturing and handling of such items.

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the Senate bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House to the title of the Senate bill, insert the following: "An Act to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, to authorize the issuance of special silver coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and for other purposes."

And the House agree to the same.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
PARREN J. MITCHELL,
W. A. BARRETT,
HENRY GONZALEZ,
ANDREW YOUNG,
PETE STARK,
JOE MOAKLEY,
EDWARD KOCH,
WILLIAM B. WADNALL,
CHALMERS WYLIE,
MARGARET M. HECKLER,
STEWART B. MCKINNEY,
MATTHEW J. RINALDO,
ANGELO D. RONCALLO,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN SPARKMAN,
H. WILLIAMS,
W. D. HATHAWAY,
EDWARD W. BROOKE,
ROBERT TAFT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1141) to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, to authorize the issuance of special gold and silver coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendments struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text and provided a new title for the Senate bill.

The committee of conference has agreed to a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment to the text of the bill. Except for clarifying, clerical, and conforming changes, the differences are noted below:

Section 3 of the Senate bill directed the Secretary of the Treasury to coin and issue or cause to be sold, between July 4, 1975, and January 1, 1977, not exceeding sixty million gold coins commemorating the Bicentennial. There was no comparable provision in the House amendment. The Senate recedes to the House.

Section 4 of the Senate bill directed the Secretary to mint for issuance between July 4, 1975 and January 1, 1977 at least 60 million silver-clad coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution which could be made from silver presently held by the Treasury for the manufacture of up to 150 million Eisenhower proof and uncirculated dollars. There was no comparable provision in the House amendment. The House receded with an amendment in the form of a substitute for section 4 of the Senate bill, further amended by the Senate and accepted by the House. As agreed upon, this section provides that 45 million silver coins must be minted by July 4, 1975, for issuance on and after that date, with an additional 15 million coins authorized to be struck if the Secretary determines they are needed to meet public demand. The silver-clad coins are to be sold only as proof and uncirculated coins and the Secretary is authorized to limit by regulation the number which can be purchased by any person. Net receipts from the sale of the silver-clad coins are to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Section 6 of the Senate bill, in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint, authorized the Secretary to manufacture and distribute numismatic items, the proceeds from which shall be reimbursed to the current appropriation for the cost of manufacturing and handling such items. There was no comparable provision in the House amendment. The House recedes to the Senate.

Section 7 of the Senate bill repealed sections 3 and 4 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, eliminated all restrictions on the purchase, holding, selling or otherwise dealing in gold, and provided for sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury at not lower than the average private market price for gold. This section would have taken effect no later than January 1, 1975, or on the date prior thereto when the President finds and reports to the Congress that international monetary reform shall have proceeded to the point where elimination of regulations on private ownership of gold will not adversely affect the United States international monetary position. There was no comparable provision in the House amendment. The conferees agreed that this issue had been resolved in the Conference Report on the Par Value Modification Act of 1973 (House Report 93-424). The Senate recedes.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
PARREN J. MITCHELL,
W. A. BARRETT,
HENRY GONZALEZ,
ANDREW YOUNG,
PETE STARK,
JOE MOAKLEY,
EDWARD KOCH,
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,
CHALMERS WYLIE,
MARGARET M. HECKLER,
STEWART B. MCKINNEY,
MATTHEW J. RINALDO,
ANGELO D. RONCALLO,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN SPARKMAN,
H. WILLIAMS,
W. D. HATHAWAY,
EDWARD W. BROOKE,
ROBERT TAFT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO CORRECT THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 8619, AGRICULTURE - ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSUMER PROTECTION APPROPRIATIONS, 1974

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make certain corrections in the conference report on the bill (H.R. 8619) making appropriations for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF AGRICULTURE-ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSUMER PROTECTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, we agreed upon the conference report on H.R. 8619, the appropriations bill for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection for 1974. This bill provides the funds for the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission and many other activities of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I mention this now for we must adopt this conference report, signed by all members of the conference, both House and Senate, otherwise we will continue under the continuing resolution with reduced funds for school milk, for food stamps where increased funding has been made mandatory by law, and for many other vital programs.

I would like to call attention to several important provisions agreed on by the conference.

SPECIAL MILK

The conferees agreed to the Senate figure of \$97,123,000 for the special milk program. This will enable the program to continue at the same level as in 1973.

FOOD STAMPS

The conferees agreed to \$2.5 billion for food stamps—\$300 million more than provided in the House bill. The additional funds are made mandatory by the liberalization of eligibility provisions contained in the recently enacted farm bill.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

We have restored the action programs, such as housing and sewer and water grants which are essential for any effective rural development program. The bill also includes the first funds to be appropriated for industrial development loans and other new programs provided by the Rural Development Act. These new programs cannot begin until the bill is approved.

PAYMENT LIMITATION

The limit on farm payments is set at \$20,000, the same as provided by the law.

COTTON ALLOTMENTS

The report strikes the provision prohibiting the sale or transfer of acreage allotments because such provisions would put at least 214,000 small farms in this country with cotton allotments of 10 acres or less out of business. These farmers cannot afford the investment in machinery necessary to farm this small acreage, therefore, they must lease the land. Many of these people are obviously the rural poor and the retired. To deprive them of their income from their small allotment would cause severe economic hardship for those that can least afford it. This would result in reducing acreage in cotton by 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 million acres at a time when the textile mills are unable to secure cotton and consumers are in need of all-out production if prices are to be held in line.

COTTON INC.

The conference has reduced the amount available from \$10,000,000 to \$3,000,000 and restricted the use for research only, with projects to be approved by the Secretary as provided by law.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat again, we need to approve the conference report. Otherwise, the special milk program would operate at a reduced level, as would the food stamp program and many other essential activities of all these agencies. Many important programs would be seriously curtailed. The conference report will provide for these essential programs, and I urge all Members to support its adoption when it is considered by the House.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILL

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

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee plans to begin consideration of a pension bill this next Monday, the first of October.

I am at this time introducing the Senate amendment as a House bill so the Ways and Means Committee when it begins markup on a bill will have the Senate version of the bill before it. I am introducing this, with technical corrections, as passed by the Senate as a means of having the bill available to the committee. My introduction of the bill does not mean that I either support or oppose any particular provision in the bill. I hope to have the bill printed in the Record tomorrow.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 911

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

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, my enthusiasm for "911," the single uniform nationwide telephone number for report-

ing emergencies concept, continues to grow. This past weekend I visited the New York City Communication Center where I saw over 40 well-trained operators receive "911" emergency calls. I saw the immediate dispatch of appropriate units in response to calls for ambulances, fire equipment, police units and other emergency units. I was greatly impressed by the efficiency of the operation.

In our 4 hours preceding my visit—not by any means the busiest time of the day for them—2,257 calls were received. In only nine instances did it require more than 15 seconds to answer the call. The citizens of New York are truly being well served by "911."

In speaking with certain of the operators some very dramatic stories were related. In one instance during one of the local call-in talk shows a lady called in. She was pregnant but despondent and was threatening suicide. The talk show MC kept her on the telephone while another called "911." She lived in New Jersey; the New Jersey police were alerted and arrived on the scene in time to prevent the suicide. Two lives were saved, that of the woman and that of her unborn child.

In another instance a man had suffered either a heart attack or a stroke and he dialed "911" but could not speak so as to be understood. The "911" operator quickly instructed him to tap out his address and by a "yes" and "no" signal obtained the necessary information to dispatch an ambulance. Another life was saved.

Mr. Speaker, we should press diligently to make "911" the universal emergency telephone number.

CAPT. WILLIAM P. MCAULIFFE, JR.

(Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as all of my colleagues are aware, it is refreshing, from time to time, to take a break from the everyday duties of our elective office for the purpose of "catching up" with a constituent we have aided in the past.

It is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of Capt. William P. McAuliffe, Jr., who recently became the first master of the new innovative bulk cargo ship, the MV *Sugar Islander*, now on her maiden voyage from the Pacific coast to Hawaii.

In 1959, under the congressional Academy appointment program, I nominated Mr. McAuliffe to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point. It gives me a humble sense of satisfaction to know that in some small way I was able to help Mr. McAuliffe start an extremely successful career.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. McAuliffe on his new

assignment and I hope that he will have many more rewarding years while serving in the U.S. merchant marine.

The following article, which appeared in the September 5, 1973, edition of the Norwood Messenger, details Mr. McAuliffe's career with the U.S. merchant marine:

NORWOOD MAN COMMANDS INNOVATIVE NEW BULK CARGO SHIP

Captain William P. McAuliffe, Jr., who calls Norwood his personal home port, is commanding an innovative new bulk cargo ship, the M-V *Sugar Island*, now on her maiden voyage from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii.

Captain McAuliffe became the first master of the \$17 million bulk sugar carrier when the builder, Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company of Seattle delivered the new vessel to the owners at Portland, Oregon, last week.

During delivery ceremonies the Norwood resident told newsmen that his new ship is, "a pacesetter . . . the most sophisticated, fully instrumented and automated bulk cargo ship in America's merchant service."

Although the *Sugar Island* is the Norwood merchant marine officer's first command, the 31-year old captain is an "old hand" in the trade in which his ship will serve. He most recently was relief master aboard the bulk carriers S.S. *Walter Rice* and S.S. *Inger* for four and one-half years for Reynolds Metals Company—Marine Division. During the five previous years he served aboard the same ships successively as third officer, second officer and chief officer.

As captain, he will sail the *Sugar Island* into familiar ports along trade routes he has navigated repeatedly. Term chartered by California and Hawaiian Sugar Company of San Francisco, the new ship will be used to deliver Hawaii's most valuable product, Hawaiian cane sugar, primarily to Gulf Coast and East Coast ports, and on occasion to the firm's refinery near San Francisco.

On his first trip to the mainland aboard the *Sugar Island*, Captain McAuliffe will break cargo records held by his former ship the S.S. *Inger*. This week the *Sugar Island* will take on almost 31,000 tons of raw cane sugar in Honolulu, the largest sugar cargo ever loaded in Hawaii, for delivery to New Orleans. While serving aboard the *Inger* and the *Walter Rice*, McAuliffe gained valuable experience for his new command transporting alumina from the Texas Gulf Coast to Washington state and picking up raw cane sugar at various Hawaiian ports on the return trip for delivery to the Gulf and East Coasts.

The 641-foot, 28,000 deadweight-ton *Sugar Island* is acknowledged to be the largest dry, bulk cargo vessel yet built in the U.S. for ocean service and was the first major merchant ship built in the Pacific Northwest in recent years. Operated by Pyramid Sugar Transport Company, the ship's home port is New Orleans.

McAuliffe is a 1963 honors graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, King's Point. He holds an unlimited license as Master of Steam and Motor Vessels and is a member of The Council of American Master Mariners, Inc. During respites from his duty at sea, the young, unmarried merchant marine officer resides at 70 Nichols street in Norwood.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

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

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, late in

June of this year Colorado's Governor Love left his statehouse in Denver to become this administration's energy adviser. When he arrived in Washington, he was called the new energy czar.

If what he has done in other areas of the United States can be gaged by what he has done in the Middle West and, particularly in Missouri, he is not much of a ruler. In fact, he has done nothing since his arrival on the scene to alleviate the critical shortages that occur after about the 15th of each month to plague the residents of all the small communities in west central Missouri.

More important is the fact that our farmers have crops in the field, now 3 weeks late for silage cutting, with documented instances of diesel fuel in the tanks of distributors who are given orders not to sell the produce in those tanks to our farmers whose machinery is sitting idle in the fields for want of diesel fuel.

This past weekend just past, I committed myself to my constituents that not a day would pass that I would neglect to call attention of my colleagues in the House to the omissions and failures of this administration in the present energy crisis. As a first installment of this effort, my question is, "How much longer, Governor Love?"

CIVILIAN COST OVERRUNS

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

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, on March 29, 1973, in hearings before the House Armed Services Committee regarding cost escalation in defense procurement contracts and military posture, I asked Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Comptroller General of the United States to furnish the committee with information pertaining to civilian cost overruns.

The information contained in this report from Mr. Morris points out rather vividly that cost overruns are not the exclusive property of the Defense Department but cover the whole spectrum of Government contracts.

At this point I would like to insert in the RECORD a copy of the report received from Mr. Morris in hopes that it will point out some of these civilian cost overruns.

COST GROWTH ON CIVIL SYSTEMS

[In millions of dollars]

	Early estimate	Later estimate
NASA:		
Applications technology satellite	\$92	\$252
Earth resources technology satellite	84	172
Viking	406	915
Saturn workshop	274	680
Saturn V vehicle (S-IC stage and F-1 engine)	4	37
Lunar module	388	2,304
Orbiting Astronomical Observatory	32	235
GSA:		
FBI Building	60	126
Labor Building	47	95
Hirshhorn Building	15	16

	Early estimate	Later estimate
AEC: Fast Flux Test Facility	\$88	\$188
Department of Transportation:		
Automated radar terminal system	33	65
Bay area rapid transit system	994	1,493
Metro transit authority	2,500	3,000
Corps of Engineers: Nine Osage River Basins	243	530
Miscellaneous:		
Kennedy Center	31	72
Dworshak Dam Reservoir (Idaho)	127	383
Interstate Highway program	37,600	69,900
World Trade Center	350	650
Post Office Facility, Secaucus, N.J.	9	60

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1317, AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1317) authorizing appropriations for the U.S. Information Agency, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HAYS, MORGAN, ZABLOCKI, MAILLIARD, and THOMSON of Wisconsin.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1973.

The Honorable Carl Albert,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 12:19 p.m. on Friday, September 21, 1973, and said to contain a message from the President transmitting to the Congress the First Annual Report on the Administration of the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS, Clerk,
U.S. House of Representatives.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL SICKLE CELL ANEMIA CONTROL ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to send to the Congress the First Annual Report on the Administration of the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act in accordance with the requirements of Section 1106 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended. The Annual Report describes the ongoing research and service activities es-

tablished to carry out the provisions of the act.

Research efforts to investigate the mechanism and subsequent complications of the abnormal sickling process in sickle cell anemia have been significantly increased over the past year under the National Institutes of Health. Clinical trials utilizing antisickling agents are underway to alter the sickling process and thus aid individuals who suffer from sickle cell anemia. Demonstration service activities designed to improve public awareness, education, detection and counseling concerning sickle cell disease have been initiated by the Health Services Administration.

These efforts are directed towards one genetic blood disorder—sickle cell disease, but the research and service results will also be relevant to a broader spectrum of genetic blood disorders. The fight against sickle cell anemia continues to be a high priority for our Government and I am pleased to commend this report to the attention of the Congress.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 21, 1973.

OVERTHROW OF MARXIST REGIME IN CHILE DRAMATIZES NECESSITY FOR FIRM STAND BY UNITED STATES AGAINST ANY SURRENDERS AT PANAMA—CONGRESSMAN FLOOD WILL ADDRESS THE HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1973

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on September 7, 1973, strongman Omar Torrijos left Panama for Spain on what has been predicted by Panamanians would be a long vacation. His departure was followed, 4 days later, by the overthrow of the Marxist government of Chile, which has had worldwide repercussions.

In an address to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, September 26, I plan to discuss the possible significance of the two above-mentioned events and invite other Members to participate in a colloquy.

CONGRESSMAN RALPH H. METCALFE—FIRST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, during the half-time of the Chicago Urban League's third annual football benefit classic on September 15, 1973, my distinguished colleague from Chicago, Hon. RALPH H. METCALFE, received the league's Joe Louis Trophy.

This award is presented yearly by the league to persons who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in furthering progress in human relations.

There was a time when the name RALPH H. METCALFE brought forth fond memories of his mastery of the track field. While a student at Marquette University—Wisconsin—METCALFE excelled in track and broke or tied every world's

record from 40 to 220 yards. He participated in the 1932 Olympics, where he ran second in the 100 meters and third in the 200 meters, and in 1936 METCALFE won a gold medal as a member of the famed U.S. Olympic 400-meter relay team led by Jesse Owens.

In making the presentation, James Compton, the league's executive director, stated:

Tonight, we honor U.S. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe for being a champion in a different arena—the arena of human rights.

Congressman METCALFE's courage and staunch leadership in defending the rights of minorities are well known to us in the Congress of the United States. He is an outstanding member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as well as the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. During his short tenure in the Congress, he has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues. I can honestly say that he has made a most valuable contribution in this legislation body, on issues beneficial not only to the people of his district but to our State and our Nation as well.

Mrs. Annunzio joins me in extending our sincerest congratulations to RALPH and his lovely wife on this well-deserved honor that has been conferred upon him. May he continue to enjoy good health and fruitful public service in behalf of his fellow Americans.

THE GAS BUBBLE—VII

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Coastal States Gas Co. serves a great many cities and industrial clients in Texas, in addition to San Antonio. Every one of these customers, like San Antonio, is being victimized by Coastal's sudden inability to meet its contract obligations. Among others, the University of Texas may be dark and cold this winter, and the city of Austin as well. One wonders if the Governor will have enough heat and light for his needs, or if the State will be able to maintain its offices in full operation. It would be the greatest of ironies if the Texas Railroad Commission, which regulates the mightiest oil and gas industry in America, were to find itself without light and heat this winter, courtesy of Oscar Wyatt—but that could happen.

How did Austin come to be in this plight, in this same sorry shape as San Antonio? How could it be that Oscar Wyatt was able to sell so many contracts, so many in fact that he cannot deliver gas for a third of them? One answer could be that he knew how to win friends and influence people. I do not mean that he went to a Dale Carnegie course, but that he might have relied on the more familiar influence-winning of paying off the right people for their "professional services" in connection with winning contracts.

It is well known in most cities that if you want to get something done, you go to the "right people." For most of us,

this means something as innocent as making a phone call to city hall to ask why the garbage has not been picked up, or why the street lights will not work on your block. But for others, it may mean entering into intense lobbying. When you are talking about a long-term gas contract, there are hundreds of millions of dollars at stake, and that means heavy lobbying.

A document I have indicates that Coastal got its Austin contract by paying the right amount of money to the "right people" for what seems to have been "professional services"—services so good that they were payable over the life of the contract for Austin's gas.

The deal, according to this document, was for a group of people involved in the Austin contract to receive a certain payment, depending on the amount of gas sold, every month for the life of Austin's contract with Coastal. As I understand the contract or agreement, Coastal was to pay "the sum of 1½ mills for each mega-btu of gas sold and delivered to the city of Austin" into a special account at the City National Bank of Austin, which account was to be divided among several individuals.

In other words, Coastal was paying off certain individuals for "services" rendered in connection with the Austin contract, or services that were to be rendered.

Oddly enough, this was no one-time fee, but a payment to be made every month, and the amount of it was based on the amount of gas Austin used. Every time people in Austin consumed some gas, they had to pay a little tax to these lucky people who had made a deal for Coastal.

One of these individuals who received a royalty from the unsuspecting householders of Austin was Clint Small, who was cut in for 28 percent of the special account—so far, \$77,000.

Mr. Small is an attorney in a large Austin firm. Oddly enough, he has represented Coastal, while another partner represented the Lower Colorado River Authority—a major customer, and current victim of Coastal. There might not have been any impropriety at all, but the situation does look odd.

I can only wonder what Mr. Small and his friends might have done that earned them a fee that was completely open-ended in nature, and which was divided very precisely among the lucky few.

Another recipient of Coastal's largesse was Frank Irwin, another Austin lawyer who later became a member of the University of Texas Board of Regents. Mr. Irwin became a controversial figure as chairman of the regents, and it certainly seems odd that he could at once serve on the board of an institution that did business with Coastal, and at the same time receive regular monthly payments from Coastal's Austin kitty. Mr. Irwin's interest was, and as far as I know still is, 8.2 percent of the Coastal slush fund, which through this year amounted to a grand total of \$274,000. Certainly Mr. Irwin's share of the kitty was small, but 8.2 percent of \$274,000 is still a lot of money. I'm sure that

had the university known of this little conflict between one regent and one contractor, it might have looked several times at possible other conflicts, since the regents controlled commitments worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Coastal paid in 40 percent of its kitty to one Chester Wheless, but I have not been able to determine who he is or what he did to earn that tremendous fee. Others included Richard Craig and J. H. Brown and one Jack Sparks, cut in for 12 percent, 8.2 percent and 3.6 percent respectively.

Considering the nature of this arrangement, it looks as if Coastal was paying a finders fee to this group—a kind of salesman's commission—instead of a legitimate legal fee. That is one way of looking at it. Another way of looking at it is to say that these fine individuals were simply being given a slice of Oscar's cake, in return for helping him become a great gas baron. Wyatt went on to be a millionaire many times over, and this little group grew in wealth by \$274,000—so far, as a token of Coastal's gratitude for their services.

People with whom I have talked have always wondered just how Coastal got so big so fast. Maybe one reason, if the document I have is what it purports to be, is just that Oscar Wyatt and Coastal States Gas knew the right people, and paid them the right price.

DEVELOPMENT OF A DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8547, a bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969, now being considered by the Senate, is designed to protect the American consumer from the drain of scarce materials and the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand. Among the agricultural commodities subject to controls under the EAA of 1969 are those which have served as the basis for food donations and concessional sales under the surplus provisions of Public Law 480.

Since 1971 grain and acreage reserves have been seriously drawn down as the result of rising commercial exports. Total agricultural exports were at a record \$9.4 billion for the 1972 calendar year. Public Law 480's percentage of this total dropped to 11 percent—the lowest level since the first year of the program.

Because of the market conditions which determine the availability of Public Law 480 commodities, long term credit sales, government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development and donations through voluntary agencies may be seriously curtailed in the months to come.

I am concerned that Public Law 480 suspensions and export control of food aid commodities will seriously damage the capacity of some countries to provide emergency and development food aid to their people. If pressure to restrict food exports continues, I strongly advise

that the shipment and procurement of food aid provided under title II of Public Law 480 be exempt from such controls.

This is, admittedly, a short term response to conditions which are likely to persist. However, before decisions are made that adequately deal with the world food crisis, a number of countries will face chronic food shortages which may undermine their development efforts. We must assure access to vital food commodities to countries whose production and import capacities are not sufficient to meet their projected food needs.

Self-sufficiency in food production among developing countries is certainly the long range solution to many of the world's food supply problems. This will not be accomplished until adequate financing is made available to improve the agricultural sectors of developing countries. The agricultural development provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 are a first step towards this long range goal. Until this effort or another succeeds, the United States must be a reliable source of agricultural commodities for those countries unable to compete for scarce supplies on the international market.

The establishment of international food reserves is a second approach to the problems of production shortfalls and emergency conditions. No reserve exists now, at a time when several areas of the world are facing severe food shortages. The World Food program/FAO handles only 10 percent of world food commodities available to meet food crises, to provide food as an aid to economic development and to assist in child feeding programs. The total value of commodities, cash and services distributed under WFP auspices since its inception in 1963 amounts to \$1.1 billion. In calendar year 1972 alone, the United States provided slightly over \$1 billion in Public Law 480 commodities.

The World Food Program—WFP—is gaining in importance as the major multilateral food aid distributor. However, Public Law 480 commodities still represent the major source of food aid provided on a government-to-government basis, to voluntary agencies and to the WFP itself. The major part of these commodities were provided in 1972 under the concessional sales programs of title I—\$655 million. Under title II emergency and donation programs, \$376 million in commodities were made available.

Access to agricultural commodities under favorable credit or grant terms is important if the precarious foreign exchange positions of food aid recipients is not to be endangered. Increased food imports purchased at prevailing market prices would be a severe drain on the limited reserves of these countries. On the other hand we must guard against institutionalized disincentives to agricultural production and trade in developing countries. Avoiding the negative effects of past concessional arrangements calls for increased multilateral consultation in determining reserve levels and in establishing lending terms.

At the present, we are operating in a policy vacuum. We have no mechanism

to determine priorities for our domestic and foreign supply commitments. We have few reliable estimates of domestic and world production of major commodities, price effects, effective demand or food aid requirements. This vacuum contributed to the August decision of the Department of Agriculture to suspend procurement of Public Law 480 commodities for August and September. This decision has since been reversed but overall procurement is down. For some commodities, such as soya fortified rolled oats and powdered milk—both protein sources—the suspension is still in effect.

The Executive Director of the WFP said in his statement before the 23d session of the organization that the need for food aid will not diminish during the present decade. In 1970, the excess of effective demand for food which could not be met from domestic production or imports in developing countries was estimated at \$1 billion. According to FAO projections, this figure is expected to increase to \$2.7 billion in 1980. Of course, the excess of unsatisfied need over supplies is much greater than the excess of demand because many of these countries need more food than they can purchase.

Despite increased demand and need for food in 1972, the United States began to reduce its voluntary pledge to the WFP. From 1963 through 1970, the United States pledged 50 percent of the cost of the program on a matching basis. In 1972 the United States reduced its matching ratio to 40 percent. At pledging meetings this year, the United States plans to abandon the matching arrangement altogether, making only a flat contribution.

Until 1965, U.S. commodity shipments to WFP never represented more than 5 percent of total Public Law 480 title II food shipments in any year. In the 3 years beginning with U.S. fiscal year 1970, title II shipments for the WFP averaged almost 15 percent of the annual title II shipments. This increase shows expanded U.S. participation in multilateral food aid programming and demonstrates the importance of continued U.S. food shipments to the WFP.

The United States has defended its scaled down role in food aid programs by calling for increased production in developing countries and for increased burden sharing by other major producers. But the United States has also reduced its contributions to bilateral and multilateral institutions and programs that provide the financial means to increase production. Soft credit loans from World Bank affiliates like the International Development Association and the regional banks help provide agricultural capital, small farmer credit and technical assistance, as well as compensatory financing to meet production shortfalls through imports. U.S. contributions to these institutions are either being reduced or are held up in negotiations.

The United States is more than a year behind schedule in the current round of contributions to the International Development Association. Congress has still not approved the U.S. pledge of \$100 million to the Asian Development Bank.

Last year Congress approved only half of the pledged amount for the Inter-American Bank and a further cut is threatened in the current \$500 million request. Finally, the United States is the only one of the 16 members involved in the establishment of the African Development Fund that has not contributed. The United States has, in fact, progressively reduced its original pledge to the fund from \$60 million in 1968 to the present \$15 million which would be allocated over a 3-year period.

In his July 31, 1973, statement before our House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, David H. Popper, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations Affairs, touched on this problem:

The situation we see arising is this. Because of our domestic food requirements and our balance of payments and monetary problems, our ability to respond to future food emergencies is likely to be severely limited, especially when the need is for assistance on concessional terms or even gratis. On the other hand, we cannot in conscience completely disregard the clamorous and increasing demands of the developing world for food aid. How shall we strike our balance? The United States government has an obligation first and foremost to its own people. But we cannot limit ourselves to that proposition exclusively when we are asked to help others fight hunger.

In the past few months, this country has been on a seesaw of unplanned, ad hoc domestic and foreign economic policy. Food aid policy is only one dimension of the present resource crisis, but it is an immediate problem that must be dealt with on a short-term basis until production and distribution priorities are developed.

We see distinct linkages between petroleum shortages and fertilizer production, between fertilizer shortfalls and grain production, and between grain production and overall food deficits.

During the last 25 years, the production potential of the United States seemed unlimited and the political will of the United States went largely unchallenged. The United States did not hesitate to initiate policies and programs within international bodies. We encouraged other nations to enter into multilateral consultations to deal with the global problems of war and underdevelopment. Now that we are in a period of scarcity and shifting political relations, we must not abandon a system which the United States itself has fostered.

The world food situation requires a high level of cooperation if food scarcity leading to international unrest is to be averted.

The following statistical information shows how Public Law 480 commodities have been utilized in the past. A comparison between domestic production, commercial exports, and Public Law 480 aid is also presented. This gives an estimate of the possible allocation of agricultural commodities to food aid requirements. Emphasis has been placed on the use of title II, government-to-government donations, and to donations to voluntary relief agencies.

VALUE OF U.S. FARM PRODUCTS SHIPPED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 COMPARED WITH TOTAL EXPORTS OF U.S. FARM PRODUCTS, JULY 1, 1954, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1972

[In millions of dollars]				
Calendar year	Government ¹	Donations ²	Total ³	Total Public Law 480
1954	28	20	48	70
1955	56	188	242	767
1956	65	187	252	1,262
1957	39	175	214	1,218
1958	43	159	202	1,019
1959	32	111	143	1,050
1960	49	124	173	1,304
1961	93	151	244	1,304
1962	81	178	259	1,444
1963	99	160	259	1,509
1964	62	186	248	1,621
1965	73	180	253	1,326
1966	79	132	211	1,306
1967	108	179	287	1,230
1968	101	150	251	1,178
1969	103	153	256	1,021
1970	129	126	255	1,021
1971	139	152	291	983
1972 preliminary	235	141	376	1,031
	1,614	2,850	4,464	21,661

¹Government donations for disaster relief and economic development.

²Donations through voluntary relief agencies.

³Total Public Law 480, title II.

VALUE OF U.S. FARM PRODUCTS SHIPPED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 COMPARED WITH TOTAL EXPORTS OF U.S. FARM PRODUCTS

Calendar year	Total (millions) ¹	Total ²	Public Law 480 ³	Public Law 480 ⁴
1954	\$1,585	4	3.0	69
1955	3,199	24	7.5	32
1956	4,170	30	6.0	20
1957	4,506	27	4.7	18
1958	3,855	26	5.2	20
1959	3,955	27	3.6	14
1960	4,832	27	3.5	13
1961	5,024	26	4.8	18
1962	5,034	29	5.1	11
1963	5,584	27	4.6	17
1964	6,348	26	3.9	15
1965	6,229	21	4.0	19
1966	6,881	19	3.2	16
1967	6,380	19	4.4	23
1968	6,228	19	4.0	21
1969	5,936	17	4.2	25
1970	7,259	14	3.5	25
1971	7,698	13	3.7	30
1972 (preliminary)	9,404	11	3.9	36
	104,107	21	4.3	22

¹Total agricultural exports (millions).

²Total Public Law 480 as percent of total exports.

³Public Law 480, title II as percent of total exports.

⁴Public Law 480, title II as percent of total Public Law 480 exports.

SUPPLY/DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR COMMODITIES AND PUBLIC LAW 480 AS PERCENT OF EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION

Marketing years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (projected)
Rice (million hundredweights, rough):			
Production	83.8	85.8	85.2
Domestic use	35.3	35.4	37.6
Total exports	46.5	57.1	53.0
Public Law 480 exports	24.0	37.5	25.5
Public Law 480 percent of total exports	51.6	65.7	48.1
Total Public Law 480 percent of total production	28.6	43.7	29.9
Public Law 480, title II percent of production	8.6	13.1	9.0
Wheat (thousand bushels):			
Production	1,352	1,618	1,545
Domestic use	769	855	817
Total exports	738	632	1,150
Public Law 480 exports	246	237	161
Public Law 480 percent of total exports	33.3	37.5	14.0
Total Public Law 480 percent of total production	18.2	14.6	10.4
Public Law 480, title II percent of production	5.5	4.4	3.1

Marketing years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (projected)
Feedgrains (million short tons):			
Production	160.1	207.7	197.7
Domestic use	155.2	165.7	177.2
Total exports	20.7	27.3	33.2
Public Law 480 exports	1.4	1.6	2.0
Public Law 480 percent of total exports	6.8	5.9	6.0
Total Public Law 480 percent of total production	0.9	0.8	1.0
Public Law 480, title II percent of production	0.3	0.2	0.3
Soybean oil (million pounds):			
Production	8,265	7,891	7,900
Domestic use	6,292	6,491	6,750
Total exports	1,743	1,388	1,300
Public Law 480 exports	803.1	734.6	550.0
Public Law 480 percent of total exports	46.1	52.9	42.3
Total Public Law 480 percent of total production	9.7	9.3	7.0
Public Law 480, title II percent of production	2.9	2.8	2.1

In light of the growing crisis in domestic and international food policy, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the following resolution:

RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY

Whereas the depletion of agricultural commodity and acreage reserves has weakened existing mechanisms employed in the management of national and international food production and distribution programs and has led to an urgent need to specify domestic and foreign supply priorities in times of scarcity; and

Whereas severe weather conditions during the last three years have seriously affected the productive capacities of several parts of the world to adequately meet projected food demands during the next 12 months; and

Whereas the absence of methods to set supply priorities may lead in times of scarcity to untenable choices between commercial opportunities and human needs, and can also lead to narrow policy measures, such as export controls which inevitably damage the political and economic interest of the United States and restrict the access of other nations to food commodities vital to their national well-being; and

Whereas such measures in recent months have in fact created hardships for the American consumer, disrupted normal trade relations with foreign countries, and threatened the supply of major foodstuffs to countries whose production and distribution systems have been adversely affected by natural and man-made disaster or who are suffering from chronic food deficits caused by the inability of their agricultural sectors to meet rising demand: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the United States shall cooperate to the fullest possible extent with appropriate international agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in efforts to establish world reserves of basic food commodities;

(2) the United States shall cooperate to the fullest possible extent with appropriate multilateral financial and development assistance agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its regional affiliates, in efforts to improve the agricultural productive capacity of developing countries;

(3) the President should immediately issue a policy statement reasserting the United States commitment to respond to international disaster and famine conditions to the fullest extent possible by providing through the appropriate U.S. government agencies, the U.N. specialized agencies and nongovernmental voluntary relief agencies

adequate food supplies as well as technical and logistic support in order to assure the efficient distribution of food aid commodities;

(4) the President of the United States should immediately initiate a study to determine proper levels of domestic reserves, and appropriate rules and regulations for the effective management of domestic reserves of basic food commodities, taking into account domestic and foreign demands in commercial and concessional markets, and food aid requirements to meet international emergency relief need; and

(5) at the beginning of the second session of the 93rd Congress, the President should recommend to the Congress a plan for the establishment of domestic food reserves, and that he should report to the Congress at the same time on progress toward the establishment of world food reserves.

HEARING SET ON THREE-JUDGE COURTS AND SIX-MEMBER CIVIL JURIES

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KASTENMEIER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, congestion of our courts has become a national scandal and a national danger. Our hopes for healthy national survival of a tripartite democracy depend in no small degree on our ability to unblock and expedite adjudication.

As a step in that direction, the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice has scheduled a public hearing on two measures which are supported by the Judicial Conference of the United States as procedural improvements affecting the Federal judiciary.

The first of these is S. 271, to improve judicial machinery by amending the requirement for a three-judge court in certain cases. This measure passed the Senate on June 14. In sharply reducing the kind and number of situations in which three-judge courts would continue to be required, S. 271 adopts to a substantial degree the recommendation of the Chief Justice, who told the American Bar Association last year—

We should totally eliminate the three-judge district courts that now disrupt district and circuit judges' work.

The other bill to be a subject of the hearing is H.R. 8285, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide in civil cases for juries of six persons. H.R. 8285 was introduced by Judiciary Chairman Rodino at the request of the Judicial Conference. It would render uniform the number of jurors in Federal civil cases at six. S. 2057, a slightly variant measure is pending in the other body. The hearing is set for 10 a.m. on Wednesday, October 10, 1973 in room 2226, Rayburn House Office Building. At the hearing, the subcommittee expects to receive testimony from representatives of the Judiciary Conference, the Department of Justice and the American Bar Association.

It is hoped that prompt consideration of these bills may contribute to the improvement of administration of justice by the Federal courts.

I take this occasion Mr. Speaker, to note with some gratification that on the 14th of this month the Judicial Conference took a significant step in the area of judicial ethics. On that day the Conference approved a new text of Canon 7 of the American Bar Association Code of Judicial Conduct as it uniquely relates to Federal judges. The new text of Canon 7 provides that a judge should refrain from political activities, should not act as leader or hold any office in a political organization, and should not make speeches or solicit funds for candidates or organizations. It further provides that he should resign when he becomes a candidate for elective office. The alertness of the Judicial Conference in adopting these provisions is in refreshing contrast with the failure to observe ethical imperatives elsewhere in Government.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE MUST HAVE TOOLS PROVIDED BY MODERN TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, relatively few Americans recognize the vitally important part played by our farmers. Our farmers not only feed every citizen in the United States but they provide the great bulk of the products which have in recent months enabled us to reverse the balance of international trade which for several years has been running so consistently against the United States.

If American agriculture is to continue to play the vital part which it must play in our economy, it is essential that agriculture have and use all of the tools provided by modern technology. Our colleague, Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE, chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, recently discussed this subject in a speech in Waxahachie, Tex., on September 17, 1973. I believe that Mr. TEAGUE's remarks will be of interest to all of those who are concerned with our capacity to meet the production challenges of the future. His comments follow:

REMARKS OF HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1973

When I was a young man studying agriculture at Texas A&M, it would have been hard for someone to convince me that advanced technology would ever contribute much to our farms. Even today, many farmers don't see any close connection between their work and things like computers, rockets, and satellites—in short, our space program.

I would like to say a few words about what I think the connection is, and, more importantly, what I believe it will be in the future.

Everyone here knows there is a growing concern that the world's expanding human population may outrun man's capacity to produce an adequate supply of food and fiber. Even now in some of the most densely populated areas of the world, people are starving, and millions more are living on marginal diets. In the United States, where we are justly proud of our farms and our farmers, it seems clear that we are going to have to increase production to meet our own needs and those of our customers abroad.

Man's very survival may depend upon how well he learns to conserve and manage his agricultural resources. Surely, we must find better ways to do the job, and I'm convinced that the answer lies in the advance of technology.

This is not really a new idea, but rather an idea whose time has come. Modern Technology has already made some important contributions to agriculture. For example, aerial photography has been used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in surveys of land use and land capability for more than 40 years. The value of visual photographic interpretation techniques is well established.

But we are not entering a new era. We have begun to look at soil and plant life in other parts of the electromagnetic spectrum, such as ultraviolet and infrared. These radiations can't be seen by the naked eye, but they can be detected by instruments, and they often reveal even more valuable information than what can be seen by the human eye. These instruments have been put aboard airplanes, and more recently in satellites orbiting hundreds of miles above the surface of the earth. This new technique is called remote sensing; and satellites provide a unique vantage point for remote sensing instruments.

My Scientist friends explain it this way. Every object on the surface of the earth reflects and emits radiation from one end of the spectrum to the other. But each object reflects and emits differently from others, so that each has what is called a "spectral signature". Looking at crops and trees in various regions of the spectrum at the same time is called multispectral sensing.

Various species of plant life tend to blend together in photographs, and crops and trees therefore usually cannot be identified when viewed remotely in the visible portion of the spectrum. Tone and texture differences are revealed, however, when visual images are examined in combination with images produced by sensors using other frequencies, and various species and varieties of plant life can thus be identified and distinguished.

Healthy crops and trees can also be distinguished from infected ones using multispectral scanning techniques because they reflect or emit radiation differently.

In effect, such sensors extend man's sight by revealing what cannot be seen with the naked eye. For example, diseased vegetation can be identified in the near infrared even though it may appear perfectly normal to the untrained eye.

With the advent of multispectral sensing techniques, airplanes are becoming more useful than ever before for agricultural surveys. In some ways, satellites are even better, and can do things that aircraft simply cannot do. Unlike aircraft, a satellite in an appropriate orbit comes back over the same place at the same time of day, again and again. Repetitive satellite surveys of growing crops can be used to predict harvest times, give warning of blight and insect infestation, monitor growth and changes in soil moisture content—all of which can have a bearing upon planning, production, and ultimate market value.

A little more than a year ago—in July 1972, NASA launched the first experimental satellite specifically designed to survey the earth's resources from space. This satellite is called ERTS (which stands for Earth Resources Technology Satellite) and it has been much more successful than anyone anticipated. It has demonstrated that many things on the surface of the earth can be accurately categorized, measured, and monitored inexpensively from space.

You might wonder when I say "inexpensively from space." It is true that rockets and satellites are mighty costly items; nevertheless, information can be acquired from space more cheaply than in any other way. The

experts tell us that the system is cost-effective.

For example, Professor Charles Poulton of Oregon State University, one of more than 300 principle investigators currently analyzing ERTS data, tells us that some 800,000 acres of cotton-producing land in California must be inventoried every year at critical times in order to control pink bollworm infestation. Before ERTS, this required 128 man-hours. ERTS photo techniques require only 18 man-hours, a 9 to 1 benefit ratio.

Another principle investigator, Dr. David Lindgren of Dartmouth University has said that "by the most conservative estimates, land use mapping by satellite is cheaper by more than an order of magnitude over land use mapping from conventional medium-altitude photography." According to Dr. Lindgren, to survey a State the size of Iowa or Illinois with medium-altitude aircraft would cost about \$1 million; but by utilizing ERTS imagery, the job can be done for about one-twelfth as much, or approximately \$80 thousand.

One of the most important benefits to agricultural, range, and forest areas is the repetitive coverage by ERTS at almost no additional cost.

Skylab also has a number of instruments aboard called the Earth Resources Experimental Package (EREP). EREP is a man-tended facility capable of acquiring data over large portions of the spectrum. These data are expected to be valuable to many earth observation disciplines, and you'll be interested to know that out of a total 172 investigations to be conducted on EREP pictures, 25 are specifically devoted to agriculture, range land, and forestry.

EREP includes instruments that are complementary to those in ERTS, and some additional devices that are too large to be flown in automated satellites.

EREP photos from the first skylab mission have just recently been distributed to the Scientific Investigators, so it is too early for any definitive results. But NASA believes the EREP pictures will be a valuable supplement to the ERTS images.

It should be understood that both ERTS and EREP are only experiments. We're several years away from an operational system on which farmers can depend for regular and timely information on which to base their planning.

Nevertheless, the preliminary results from the first year of ERTS operations have been better than expected, and the scientists who are analyzing the data are very enthusiastic. The point is that space technology has now progressed to the point that it has considerable economic potential.

Let me conclude with a few general remarks about the role of technology in our society.

We have seen how modern technology can stimulate economic growth and productivity. Since World War II, the development of the jet engine has revolutionized the air transportation industry. Advances in solid state physics have led to modern computers whose utility to a host of commercial enterprises has become obvious. To many businesses, computers are now absolutely essential. Developments in atomic energy research have already led to commercial power plants, and it is my impression that we have only scratched the surface in harnessing nuclear energy for civilian purposes. In short, our technological society has been shaped by past research and development efforts, and the investment has paid handsome dividends.

The truth is, technological achievements have transformed the American economy. There is little doubt about the direct correlation between a Nation's economic strength and its technological leadership.

For many years, the United States enjoyed an unchallenged dominance in most high technology products. This contributed heavily to a favorable American balance of trade. In recent years, the nations of Europe and Japan have recovered from the devastation of World War II. They have worked hard to upgrade their technology—they learned a great deal from the United States—and have now reached the position where they can compete effectively with U.S. industry in many products where we previously held a commanding lead. In fact, American imports of high technology products have recently grown faster than exports. At the same time, imports of low technology goods—ranging from shoes to automobiles—have increased markedly, and so have imports of raw materials, especially petroleum.

The result has been a serious erosion of the United States' world trade position. Beginning in the mid-1960's, our nation has incurred larger and larger balance of payments deficits. In 1972, for the first time this century, imports exceeded exports, and we now have a balance of trade deficit.

We cannot continue to have trade deficits indefinitely. The value of our currency is threatened by negative trade balances and, in the longer term, the economic health of our nation is in danger.

One answer would be to attempt to recapture our competitive edge in high technology products. But to do so, it will be necessary to make substantial new investments in research and development.

I personally believe that the United States is investing too little in research and development efforts like the space program. Technology does not stand still, but moves forward at a rate that is largely dependent on the amount of financial support given to research and development.

Those nations in the world which are unwilling to make adequate investments in R & D programs are the same ones that also fail to develop strong economies which can adequately feed, clothe, house, and educate their people. I don't want to see the United States fall into that category.

American leadership in science and technology may not be a matter of first priority with many of our fellow citizens at the moment. They are understandably preoccupied with other pressing needs. Yet, I have no doubt that the viability of our economy a generation from now, the standard of living of our people, and even the future security of our nation may be at stake. I believe that the advance of technology is essential to our national well-being.

COURAGE OF A FEW GREAT RUSSIAN MEN

(Mr. ICHORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, thanks to the rare courage of a few great men, the entire issue of the Soviet Union's repression of intellectuals has been exposed for all the world to see.

All free men owe a debt of gratitude to Russian nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, and to Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, for their heroic utterances of recent days in the face of warnings by the Kremlin that they will be subject to further prosecution and persecution for their outspoken criticism of the Soviet Communist regime.

We should be unstinting in our support of these voices of the Russian conscience who are appealing to mankind to censure the totalitarian oppression that is being exercised in the U.S.S.R. against all who cling to moral, religious, and intellectual convictions.

Both Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn are urging us to beware of the dangers of détente with a government that cruelly suppresses dissenters among its own citizenry. Both are crying out to any who will listen that before we enter into treaties and agreements on armaments and trade with such a dictatorship, we demand a change of attitude toward the world and an end to the repression of the Russian people.

Sakharov, who has now held two unprecedented news conferences with Western reporters to wage his single-handed war with the Kremlin and Communist leadership in general, has been so assaulted and threatened by a Moscow-organized campaign of criticism that it seems likely he will soon be carted off to a long-term prison sentence or be consigned to a Soviet mental hospital.

I am pleased to note that leaders of the scientific community in the United States are sounding their own alarm on Sakharov's behalf, clearly warning the Soviets that further mistreatment of Russian scientists will make it difficult, if not impossible, for American scientists to cooperate with the Soviets in future scientific endeavors.

I am also pleased to note that our distinguished colleague—the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee—has indicated that he would favor a moratorium on further trade agreements with Moscow until and unless they cease and desist from their oppressive acts against the Russian populace.

For the benefit of those who may not have seen some of the information coming out of the Soviet Union in recent days regarding Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn and other intellectuals, I hereby insert the several pertinent articles appearing in the Baltimore Sun and Washington Post at this point in the RECORD.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 7, 1973]

SOLZHENITSYN SAYS KGB SEIZED NOVEL ON LABOR CAMPS

Moscow.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Russian novelist, said yesterday the Soviet secret police has seized an unpublished novel by him and he fears it will lead to persecution of about 200 persons named in the book.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 Nobel laureate, said in a statement that the KGB confiscated a typewritten copy of the novel in the "past few days" at Leningrad. The novel is about Stalinist labor camps.

The author said a woman he identified as Yelizaveta Voronyanskaya revealed the location of the manuscript after being interrogated without interruption for five days.

"When she returned home, she hanged herself," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said. His statement provided no further details on the woman.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said the book is called "Arkhipelag GULAG" and is about Soviet labor camps in the years 1918 through 1956.

The book, apparently of a documentary nature, contains "only real facts, places and names of persons who are still alive—more than 200 persons," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said.

He said he issued the statement because he fears that, with a copy of the book in the

hands of the KGB, "persecution will begin for all of them for the information they gave 10 years ago about their tortures in Stalinist camps."

"Arkhipelag GULAG," means an archipelago, or chain, of camps run by GULAG, the Soviet acronym for the main administration of corrective labor camps.

The novelist said in the interview that the KGB had threatened his life, but added that "my death will not make happy those people who count on my death to stop my literary activities."

"Immediately after my death, or immediately after I have disappeared or have been deprived of my liberty," the novelist said, "my literary last will and testament will irrevocably come into force. . . . And then the main body of my works will start being published—works I have refrained from publishing all these years."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, declined then to go into detail on this unpublished body of works, but apparently copies have already been deposited in the West for safekeeping.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 10, 1973]

VOICES OF SOVIET DISSENT

More than any living Russian, novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn has not only appreciated the impact of foreign opinion on Kremlin leaders but has rallied that opinion through his books and his statements of dissent. In this recent interview with The Times of London, Solzhenitsyn reminded the world that radio jamming remains an instrument of Communist oppression.

Today in many of the statements from the western press and western personalities, even from those who are most sensitive to oppression and persecution 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 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. And that it is impossible to accept as internal matters events in countries that decide the world's fate.

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 offense 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. It is important to under-

stand 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.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1973]

SOVIETS SCORED ON SAKHAROV

(By Stuart Auerbach)

The National Academy of Sciences yesterday warned its Soviet counterpart that American scientists will refuse to participate in joint projects as long as Moscow keeps harassing non-conformist physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

The warning was contained in an unusually strong cable sent by Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy here, to Dr. Mstislav V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn today nominated Sakharov for the Nobel peace prize.

The U.S. Academy's statement indirectly raised the possibility of a conflict between the Nixon administration's attempts to normalize relations with Moscow and the attitude of the American scientific community toward exchanges with Soviet groups.

"Harassment or detention of Sakharov will have severe effects upon the relationships between the scientific communities of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and could vitiate our recent efforts toward increasing scientific interchange and cooperation," said Handler in a covering cable on behalf of the National Academy's Executive Council.

Sakharov, called the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, was elected a foreign associate of the U.S. National Academy in April.

Since 1968, when he issued a 10,000-word manifesto calling for intellectual freedom and human rights, he has been the leading Soviet civil rights activist.

An intense Soviet press campaign to discredit him has been waged for the last 12 days, after he invited a group of foreign correspondents to his Moscow apartment Aug. 25 and said that Western nations should demand some democratization of Soviet society as a condition of East-West detente. Scientific exchanges and joint projects have been a mainstay of the current Soviet-American.

"Were Sakharov to be deprived of his opportunity to serve the Soviet people and humanity," Handler cabled Keldysh, "it would be extremely difficult to imagine successful fulfillment of American pledges of bi-national scientific cooperation, the implementation of which is entirely dependent upon the voluntary effort and goodwill of our individual scientists and scientific institutions."

"It would be calamitous indeed," the cable continued, "if the spirit of the detente were to be damaged by any further action taken against this gifted physicist who has contributed so much to the military security of the Soviet people and who now offers his wisdom and insights to that people and to the entire world in the interests of a better tomorrow for all mankind."

In an interview, Handler said "It is my very real belief" that American scientists would refuse to take part in joint projects if the harassment of Sakharov continues.

He said the Academy decided to send the cable without consulting with the State Department or the White House.

Although the Academy receives 80 per cent of its funds from the federal government,

it is a private organization. In the area of international exchanges, however, it was given official responsibility by the government for carrying on joint projects with the Soviet Union.

Handler and Keldysh exchanged official visits last year.

Officially, the U.S. government has taken a hands off position toward Soviet's treatment of intellectual dissidents. Under questioning by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday, Secretary of State designate Henry A. Kissinger said he was "very moved" by Sakharov's writings.

But, he added, "I feel nevertheless that we must proceed on the course on which we are"—of better relations with the Soviets.

Congress has taken a different tack, attaching riders to bills insisting that the Soviets allow Russian Jews to leave if they are to get trade concessions. Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee said yesterday that he cannot see the United States expanding trade relations with the Soviet Union if the Kremlin continues to harass dissidents like Sakharov and Nobel Prize novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences were dismayed last week when they saw that the Russian scientific community was joining in the attacks on Sakharov. These Russian scientists included 40 members of the Soviet academy, five of whom are foreign associates of the U.S. Academy.

"This attack revives memories of the failure of our own scientific community to protect the late J. R. Oppenheimer (the American physicist who led in the development of the atomic bomb during World War II and who later lost his security clearances on charges of aiding the Communists) from political attack," Handler cabled.

"The case of Andrei Sakharov, however, is far more painful for the fact that some of our Soviet colleagues and fellow scientists are among the principal attackers when one of the scientific community courageously defends the application of the scientific ethos to human affairs."

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1973]

REVIVING MEMORIES OF OUR OWN FAILURE

(The following is the text of a cable sent Saturday by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences to the Soviet Academy of Sciences.)

This will convey to the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. the deep concern of the Council of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. for the welfare of our foreign associate member, academician Andrei Sakharov.

We have warmly supported the growing detente being established by our respective governments. We have done so in the belief that such a course would bring significant social and economic benefits to our peoples and generate opportunity for alleviation of that division of mankind which threatens its destruction by nuclear holocaust. We were heartened by the fact that the various agreements signed by our political leaders in Moscow in 1972 and in Washington in 1973 gave so prominent a role to cooperation in scientific endeavors. We joyfully extended those intergovernmental agreements by the signature, in 1972 and again in 1973, of protocols pledging the mutual cooperation of our respective academies in specific appropriate scientific areas.

Implicit in this prominence of scientific cooperation in our recent binational agreements was: (1) The recognition that science, itself, knows no national boundaries; (2) The awareness that the world scientific community shares a common ethic, a common value system and, hence, is international; (3) Appreciation that mankind, the world over, derives deep satisfaction from our ever more profound understanding of the nature of man and the universe in which he finds him-

self. So true and important are these relationships that the national scientific communities of the world also share heroes; witness the rosters of foreign members of academies of science, including yours and ours.

But neither your country nor ours sustains its large scientific enterprise "for science's own sake." We also share a faith in the continuing truth of the historically demonstrated fact that the wise, humane application of scientific understanding constitutes the most powerful means available to our societies to improve the condition of man.

Unhappy, as Sakharov and others have noted, application of scientific understanding has also generated the means for deliberate annihilation of human beings on an unprecedented scale. The industrialization process made possible by science can, if unregulated, occasion unwitting damage to man and the flora and fauna with which we share the planet. Indeed, by reducing death rates more successfully than increasing agricultural productivity, application of science may even have created the possibility of malnutrition and famine on a huge scale.

If the benefits of science are to be realized, if the dangers now recognized are to be averted, and if the full life which can be made possible by science is to be worth living, then, in the words of academician Sakharov, "Intellectual freedom is essential to human society—freedom to obtain and distribute information, freedom for open minded and unfearing debate, and freedom from pressure by officialdom and prejudice." Scientists will recognize this description of a vital, functioning society as a restatement of the ethos of science itself. Violation of that ethos during the period of Lysenkoism deprived the Soviet Union and the world of the full potential of the scientific genius of the Russian people.

Accordingly, it is with great dismay that we have learned of the heightening campaign of condemnation of Sakharov for having expressed, in a spirit of free scholarly inquiry, social and political views which derive from his scientific understanding. Moreover, it was with consternation and a sense of shame that we learned of the expression of censure of Sakharov's contributions to the cause of continuing human progress that was signed by 40 members of your academy including five of our foreign associate members. This attack revives memories of the failure of our own scientific community to protect the late J. R. Oppenheimer from political attack. The case of Andrei Sakharov, however, is far more painful for the fact that some of our Soviet colleagues and fellow scientists are among the principal attackers when one of the scientific community courageously defends the application of the scientific ethos to human affairs.

Were Sakharov to be deprived of his opportunity to serve the Soviet people and humanity, it would be extremely difficult to imagine successful fulfillment of American pledges of binational scientific cooperation, the implementation of which is entirely dependent upon the voluntary effort and goodwill of our individual scientists and scientific institutions. It would be calamitous indeed if the spirit of détente were to be damaged by any further action taken against this gifted physicist who has contributed so much to the military security of the Soviet people and who now offers his wisdom and insights to that people and to the entire world in the interest of a better tomorrow for all mankind.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1973]
TEN SOVIET JEWISH SCIENTISTS ASSAIL ANTI-
DISSIDENT DRIVE

Moscow, September 9.—Ten Jewish scientists said today the letter-writing campaign against physicist Andrei Sakharov and novel-

ists Alexander Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet press is aimed at "the intimidation of all free thinkers and the preparation of public opinion for future repression."

The 10, including well known scientists Benjamin Levich, Mark Azbel and Alexander Lunts, issued a statement saying Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn are people of whom "any great country would be proud."

All those who signed the statement have applied for visas to emigrate to Israel, but they said they could not "remain indifferent to Russia."

"If any enemy appeared who wanted to destroy every thing beautiful in this country, he would begin with Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov. Any great country would be proud of these people and only Russia carries on its old traditions of devouring its best sons."

"If repressions break over the heads of Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn, then the Soviet Union will return to the darkest years of its history."

Meanwhile, a Russian novelist, recently expelled from the official Writers' Union for his dissident views, said he had been summoned by Soviet officials for psychiatric examination but had refused to comply.

Vladimir Maximov, 40, also said he had been called to undergo a military medical in apparent preparation for being drafted into the armed forces.

In a statement made available to foreign newsmen here, Maximov said he was now ready to emigrate from the Soviet Union at any time "as long as the Soviet authorities do not have any more radical intentions towards me."

Maximov was expelled from the Writers' Union for statements similar to those issued by Sakharov warning the West against making too many concessions to the Kremlin in the search for détente. Since, like Sakharov, Maximov has been the subject of attacks in the Soviet press. Following this campaign, his statement said, he made it known to the authorities that he was ready to leave the country.

Dissidents here allege that many sane people are held in mental hospitals because of their unorthodox views and that critics of the Soviet system have also been drafted in the armed forces to silence them. Maximov noted that he was invalided out of military service as a youth and is now over military age.

In Budapest, the Hungarian Communist Party accused Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov of irresponsible malice. The party newspaper Nepszabadsag said they had irresponsibly magnified supposed or existing defects with deliberate malice. It called Sakharov's statements "a provocative appeal for interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and the return of the Cold War."

East Germany also renewed its attack on West German support for dissident Soviet intellectuals. The Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland asked, "Is this shabby anti-Soviet campaign to become a last desperate pretext to attack the European security conference?"

SOME SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUFFER FOR LACK OF FUNDS

(Mr. MILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider House Joint Resolution 727, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974. An amendment will be offered to the bill providing an 85 percent holdharmless for local educational agencies under title I-A, ESEA.

Under the current resolution, only the

States are protected from any reduction in title I funding. Within the States, however, there have been dramatic shifts in the allocation of title I grants. Some school districts have been cut by as much as 80 percent. The Office of Education's revised 1974 allocations have brought precipitous reductions in title I funding to many poor school districts while other school districts with greater wealth receive a windfall.

In my congressional district, many school boards entered into contracts with teachers this summer on the basis of their expected title I allocation, but now that money has been drastically reduced and there are simply no ready sources of money available this far into the school year.

Not only are these school districts in a legal bind, but they face the unpleasant prospect of terminating successful title I programs unless their allocations are soon readjusted.

I hope my colleagues will consider the financial plight of these school districts and vote to allow them to complete this school year with a reasonable level of funding.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL), for this week, on account of official business.

Mrs. BOGGS (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL), for September 25 and 26, on account of official business (International Monetary Fund Conference).

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JAMES V. STANTON) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FLOOD, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. FRASER, for 10 minutes today.

Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. FLOOD, for 60 minutes, on September 26.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. GROSS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARRIS) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. STEELMAN.

Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. QUIE.

Mr. DICKINSON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JAMES V. STANTON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRASER in five instances.

Mr. MOAKLEY.

Mr. EILBERG in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. WALDIE.
Mr. GUNTER.
Mr. NATCHER.
Mr. BADILLO.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 988. An act to designate certain lands in the Shenandoah National Park, Va., as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs;

S. 1101. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating certain rivers in the State of Michigan for potential additions to the national wild and scenic rivers system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs;

S. 1391. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Wisconsin River for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs;

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Locke; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

S. 2174. An act to amend the civil service retirement system with respect to the definitions of widow and widower; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; and

S. 2410. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance and encouragement for the development of comprehensive area emergency medical services systems; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 8917. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1148. An act to provide for the operation of programs by the ACTION Agency, to establish certain new such programs, and for other purposes; and

S. 1636. An act to amend the International Economic Policy Act of 1972 to change the membership of the Council on International Economic Policy, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JAMES C. STANTON, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 25, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1371. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed amendments to the request for appropriations for the Department of Defense—Military for fiscal year 1974 (H. Doc. No. 93-155); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1372. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a list of Department of Defense contract award dates for the period September 15 to December 15, 1973, pursuant to section 506(b) of Public Law 92-156; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1373. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting the 60th Annual Report of the Commission, covering calendar year 1972, pursuant to section 8 of the act of March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1374. Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting the final report for fiscal year 1973 listing excess defense articles to be furnished foreign countries on a grant basis, pursuant to section 8(d) of the Foreign Military Sales Act Amendments of 1971, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1375. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of the proposed financing with fiscal year 1974 Foreign Military Sales credit funds of the procurement of components from U.S. sources for the construction in Korea of a P.G. class patrol ship, pursuant to section 42(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1376. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the third annual report on marihuana and health, pursuant to title V of Public Law 91-296; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1377. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to carry into effect certain provisions of the Patent Corporation Treaty and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1378. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 7, 1973, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Zumbro River Basin, Minnesota, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 5, 1952. (H. Doc. No. 93-156); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1379. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968, as amended, to facilitate the construction of an intercity bus terminal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PATMAN: Committee of conference. Conference report on S. 1141; (Rept. No. 93-521). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS (for himself and Mr. PRITCHARD):

H.R. 10467. A bill to provide for the continued operation of the Public Health Service hospitals which are located in Seattle Wash., Boston, Mass., San Francisco, Calif., Galveston, Tex., New Orleans, La., Baltimore, Md., Staten Island, N.Y., and Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 10468. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALEY (for himself and Mr. SAYLOR):

H.R. 10469. A bill to provide for the addition of certain eastern national forest lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to amend section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 10470. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to strengthen and improve pension plans of American workers by establishing minimum standards for such plans relating to participation, vesting, and funding, to provide for the insuring of benefits under such plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 10471. A bill to amend chapter 403 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the administration of any unauthorized or unofficial deprivation of any right or privilege against any members of the corps of cadets of the U.S. Military Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 10472. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to expand the authority of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases in order to advance the national attack on diabetes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATHIS of Georgia:

H.R. 10473. A bill to amend the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 to provide for the audit of certain Federal agencies by the Comptroller General; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 10474. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide restrictions upon the disclosure of an individual's social security account number, to require certain information be provided to any individual who is requested to disclose or furnish his social security account number, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBEY (for himself and Mr. WALDIE):

H.R. 10475. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a formulary committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 10476. A bill to permit payment of transcript costs for indigent litigants in certain civil proceedings before U.S. magistrates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 10477. A bill to authorize the appropriation of \$2,626,685.07 as payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 25th General Assembly of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SISK (for himself, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. REES, Mr. ROE, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. STEED, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. WIDNALL and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 10478. A bill to prohibit the telecasting of professional basketball games during certain periods when regularly scheduled intercollegiate or interscholastic basketball or football games are played, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 10479. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce to study applications of solar energy, to establish a system of grants for solar energy research, and to establish the Solar Energy Data Bank; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. MATHIS of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 739. Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize Congress, by three-fourths vote of both Houses, to override decisions of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

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

298. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to the Douglas Fir tussock moth; to the Committee on Agriculture.

299. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to quality standards for filberts imported into the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

300. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Washington, relative to the phase IV economic regulations concerning service stations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

301. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to the continuation of title III Federal funds for elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

302. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to the continuation of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

303. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the Roseville munitions disaster of April 28, 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

304. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to the allocation of scarce petroleum products; to the

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

305. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. SISK introduced a bill (H.R. 10480) for the relief of Rodney E. Hoover, which was referred 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:

284. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city council, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to members of the Armed Forces who are still either prisoners of war or missing in action; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

285. Also, petition of Milton Mayer, New York, N.Y., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PHASE IV REGULATIONS RELATING TO RETAIL SALE OF GASOLINE

HON. PETE V. DOMENICI

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 24, 1973

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on September 21, 1973, I joined with my distinguished colleagues in introducing a Senate resolution to reflect the sense of the Senate that retailers of gasoline should be allowed to pass through increased costs from their suppliers. In my introductory remarks I mentioned a meeting with officials of the Cost of Living Council on September 17, 1973, for the purpose of discussing the phase IV regulations relating to retail sale of gasoline. I also mentioned that I would include as an extension of my remarks, my opening statement to the Cost of Living Council at that meeting.

Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the following statement be printed in its entirety in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

On July 18, 1973, the President of the United States said: "The fundamental pricing rule of Phase IV is that prices are permitted to rise as much as costs rise, in dollars per unit of output, without any profit margin on the additional costs." He made that statement pursuant to the authority delegated to him by Congress through the Economic Stabilization Act wherein he was directed to issue standards which "shall be generally fair and equitable."

Notwithstanding these clear directives by the President and the Congress, the Cost of Living Council has promulgated regulations relating to the sale of gasoline which have resulted in the grossest hardships and inequities.

Information available to my office indicates that the following situation appears to be typical in New Mexico: The average dealer leases his station from an oil refinery company or owns his own independently. He does not own his own refinery nor has he any say over the terms and conditions of sale of his product from the refinery that supplies him. On the average, he will sell 15,000 gallons of gasoline per month. From the time the gasoline hits his station he will incur a number of actual costs. He will pay about a cent and a half per gallon for rent. It will take about two cents per gallon to pay overhead expenses such as utilities, insurances, taxes, telephone, and operating supplies such as windshield towels, etc. And he will pay about two and one half cents per gallon wages and that does not include any amount for the station owner or lessee himself to take home. Thus, his actual cost per gallon, based on a 15,000 gallon month is about six cents. Under the Phase IV regulations he may mark up his gasoline by the same amount it was marked up on January 10, 1973 or seven cents per gallon whichever is more. As New Mexico was involved in a severe price war on January 10, the markup, almost without exception is seven cents and not more. It is out of this seven cents that he must pay these six cents of actual costs per gallon. That leaves him one cent per gallon to take home or approximately \$150.00 per month.

Under the regulations, the seven cents markup must be on his August 1, 1973 cost. So if the costs are increased to the retailer due to the increased costs of import crude, for example, the retailer must absorb that increase in cost himself in that \$150 and may not pass that on to his customers. Such a result is grossly unfair to what is probably already the lowest paid group of blue collar workers in the country.

The situation is even worse for that group of small businessmen who constitute what the regulations term as "reseller-retailer," that is they perform the operations of both the wholesaler and the retailer. As he is a related party, that is to say, as a wholesaler he is distributing the gas to himself as the retailer, his August 1 cost basis on which he may add the seven-cents margin is his cost

from the refinery. That is to say, if he performs both the functions of a wholesaler and a retailer, not only must forego any profit he made at the wholesale stage but he is not even allowed to pass on his actual, proveable wholesale costs. According to figures quoted in the National Petroleum News, the average cost per gallon to perform the wholesaling operation alone is 3.5¢. Our survey in New Mexico indicates that the cost there is closer to 4¢ per gallon merely to perform the wholesaling operation alone, that is, to get the gasoline from the refinery to the station retailer. If that 4¢ wholesaling cost is added on to the 6¢ retail cost, it costs the small businessman who performs both the wholesale and retail operations 10¢ in actual, proveable costs to pump a gallon of gas. Yet his markup out of which he must pay those costs is 7¢. Therefore, it costs the wholesaler-retailer three cents out of his pocket or savings account every time he walks out on the driveway to pump a gallon of gas. And it goes without saying that his plight becomes even worse as his costs are increased by the refiners and he is not allowed to pass those on. It becomes cheaper to close the station than it does to stay in business.

Under these regulations, as I understand them, if either of these two classes of gasoline distributors were big enough to own their own refinery, then they would be guaranteed their profit margin and also be allowed to pass on their increased costs. Further, they would be allowed to use a May 15, 1973 rather than a January 10 date on which to determine their markup. New Mexico was not in a depressed situation on May 15 as it was on January 10, but because they are not so big it appears they are being penalized. There is no justification for those results.

I am told that the economic theory on which the Phase IV price regulations are premised is that if the retailer is not allowed to pass on his increased costs, then he will apply pressure back up the ladder to the refiner not to increase costs. The economic soundness of such a theory cannot be questioned in an economy where there is the free flow of goods controlled only by the laws of supply and demand. Yet such is not the case with the purchase and sale of gasoline.