

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

H. Res. 583. Resolution for the creation of congressional senior citizen internships; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. WHALEN, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OBEY, Mr. REID, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. YOUNG of Georgia):

H. Res. 584. Resolution concerning protection of human rights in Chile, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FROEHLICH (for himself, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. RONCALLO of New York):

H. Res. 585. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court decisions on abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. Res. 586. Resolution deplored the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEMP (for himself and Mr. RINALDO):

H. Res. 587. Resolution urging a cease-fire in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCKAY:

H. Res. 588. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to granting the Republic of China membership in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

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

311. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the National Guard and other Reserve elements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

312. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to "buy American" legislation; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 10828. A bill for the relief of Klyonao Okami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10827. A bill for the relief of Klyonao Okami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 10829. A bill for the relief of Randall L. Talbot; 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:

308. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Andres D. Mistica, Santa Cruz, Zambales, Philippines, relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

309. Also, petition of the Schenectady County Democratic Committee, Schenectady, N.Y., relative to continuation of the broadcasting of the Watergate hearings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

310. Also, petition of Ernest L. Lovato, Albuquerque, N. Mex., relative to Indian representation on the Civil Rights Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

311. Also, petition of C. L. Langness, Fargo, N. Dak., and others, relative to protection for law enforcement officers against nuisance suits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

312. Also, petition of Mrs. Richard Haller, Ashland, Ky., relative to veterans' pensions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUSAN MARX REPORTS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, it is always a pleasure to share with this House the accomplishments of a friend and fellow Californian. In this instance it is Mrs. Susan Marx, of Palm Springs, who has proven that the good life is enriched by an inquiring mind and new interests.

Mrs. Marx was a former showgirl in the Ziegfeld Follies. She is a mother and housewife and recently completed 12 terms on her local school board. Now, Mrs. Marx has decided to go back to school as a student on the shipboard international studies program sponsored by Chapman College. In addition to studying oceanography, anthropology, and oriental art, Mrs. Marx will be sending back periodic reports to her local newspaper, the Desert Sun. I am pleased to offer her first article to my colleagues today:

YET ANOTHER CAREER IS LAUNCHED BY MRS. MARX

MID-PACIFIC.—I'm up top watching flying fish skim over brilliant blue water like little silver skipping stones, and trying to sort out my impressions of what this ship is all about. They're still in the jelling process but there are many roles to play and many goals to achieve.

The most important one, relationship, the experienced faculty established immediately.

The ship is not just a campus. It's a community of distinguished professors and students, adults form all points of the compass, on a first name basis.

The senior members know they need to compensate for the emotional security left

at home with parents so that the younger members may relate to each other casually.

It would be good for parents to see these young people hopefully hanging around the mail boxes and hear them complaining "my mother promised to write me every day."

The faculty does not permit itself to spin off into an isolated academic isolated society. It came on this voyage to provide a unique experience for students.

The ship is beautifully organized for the pleasure and comfort of the student. Classrooms are lounges with classes brought into them, creating a comfortable rapport between prof and student to encourage discussion. String deck chairs are all over the decks for anyone's convenience. No one watches to see they are not moved.

It is very pleasant to see people of all ages engaged in swimming, volleyball, sunning in minuscule covering, reading in shaded areas or working in a library outfitted as if for a luxury cruise.

Each morning there are a few early ones walking or jogging the 10 lap mile, or watching the dawn and the sleepy ones crawl from their sleeping bags after a night under the stars.

There are quite a few teachers on sabbaticals, post grads, and others, like me, who are just getting around to their own education, or bringing it up to date.

Dress is of the beachcomber variety, but for the Captains Dinner the young men and women manage to come out of their tiny lockers beautifully groomed, much to their mutual amusement.

As I write we are approaching Hawaii where, although still in the U.S., we will make our first contact with foreign cultures. We then have nine more days at sea to prepare for the impact of the Orient and the real test of our ability to put aside Western judgments and values, as well as enjoy the many cultures of the Pacific on its own terms.

Everyone is comfortable and at peace. It's the only way to go.

A REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, at a recent meeting of the Republican National Committee, David Gosselin, Republican State chairman of New Hampshire, had a message for young people. Mr. Gosselin's words have special significance in this period of mounting cynicism and public distrust of affairs governmental or personal.

In short the New Hampshire State Republican chairman bid young people in this country to "get in and pitch" as the best way to win the ball game. This is good advice, particularly when one reflects that the principal beneficiary of attempting to build a sound, progressive, and strong country is the generation to whom Mr. Gosselin speaks.

I commend his message to the thoughtful consideration of readers of the RECORD:

GET IN AND PITCH

Recently on network television, Gordon Strachan, a former aide to H. R. Haldeman, was asked by a Senator what his advice would be to young people of America concerning a career in politics.

Mr. Strachan replied, "Stay away."

As the youngest State Republican Chairman in the United States, I think it is appropriate that I comment on Mr. Strachan's advice, seen by millions of young people throughout the country.

I think it's the worst advice I have ever heard. Furthermore, I think it is dangerous advice.

If the skillful pilots who fly our airliners decided to stay away, we wouldn't be holding this meeting today.

If the capable chefs and waiters of this hotel decided to stay away, we wouldn't have had lunch today.

If the hard-working law enforcement officers decided to stay away from our city streets, our lives would be in danger.

If the dedicated young doctors stayed away from our nation's hospitals, think how many lives would be lost.

If the highly motivated young teachers stayed away from our nation's schools, what would happen to our children?

If the proud young men and women of our armed forces stayed away, this country would be out of business in 24 hours.

But the most crucial, complex and important activity in our nation today is government. It is the very heart of our existence. It needs all the skill, work, dedication and consideration we can give it. We need more people to continue to work hard to make government function effectively.

If the government doesn't work, then nothing else will work. There will be nothing left to stay away from.

There are too many people today—young and old—who are copping out. By doing so they are getting a free ride at the expense of responsible citizens.

Mr. Strachan's advice to encourage even more copping out, was a disservice to this nation.

There is only one thing better than good government, and that is government in which all the people have a part.

To the young people of America today I would like to say, "Don't stay away—pitch in and help. Your skills, your intelligence, your enthusiasm and hard work, at all levels of government are the best life insurance policies this nation could have."

No institution of any importance was ever built by quitters.

BISHOP W. H. AMOS

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to call the attention of Congress to Bishop W. H. Amos of Los Angeles, who has just completed his third quadrennial as the presiding bishop of the California conference of the Ninth Episcopal District, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he rendered outstanding and unparalleled services.

Bishop Amos' life has been one of service to the church and community, exemplified by his rise from admission on trial at the Jackson Memphis conference in 1935; deacon in 1936, and elder in 1938. He later moved to Detroit, where he served as pastor of St. James Methodist Church for 17 years and was elected as the 32d bishop of the CME Church in 1962.

With the devoted support of his wife Alice, Bishop Amos has provided yeoman service in the field of religion, education, athletics, and community relations. He has received the J. A. Bray and Charles Diggs awards for community services; citations from Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, Mayor Wallace J. S. Johnson of Berkeley, and Mayor John Reading of Oakland. On numerous occasions, he has been honored with the official keys to many of our great American cities.

I had the recent pleasure of attend-

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ing a dinner in Bishop Amos' honor. It was with great pride that I joined with hundreds of others, including Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, in paying tribute to the work and career of Bishop Amos. We all wish him many more years of fruitful effort.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE BUGBEE

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, 1973, Mr. George Bugbee, longtime sports editor for the Memphis Press-Scimitar, retired and was honored by some 175 sports notables from the mid-South area, at a party at Colonial Country Club in Memphis.

Charles H. Schneider, editor of the Press-Scimitar, said in regard to Mr. Bugbee, that he never knew him to ever write anything out of meanness or malice. This statement in itself is tribute enough to a fine man and a sports writer who always "called them as he saw them." The following article is submitted to pay tribute to George Bugbee, an outstanding sports editor and an outstanding man.

BUGBEE'S WORRIES DISPELLED

(By Bill E. Burk)

George Bugbee said he had serious misgivings when he read about a planned party to honor his retirement as sports editor of The Press-Scimitar.

"I read in the story that they were going to have a cash bar," said Bugbee. "A cash bar is not a magnetic thing. I remember Charles Boyer saying in a movie one time, 'Come wiz me to the Casbah,' and nobody came but one dizzy blonde."

What misgivings the grand old man of Memphis sports may have had were dispelled last night at Colonial Country Club where more than 175 sports notables from the Mid-South gathered to pay homage to a man whose written words have told about people as far apart as the immortal Babe Ruth and virtually unknown (outside of Memphis) Shifty Logan.

"In my 40 years with Scripps-Howard, I have worked with a lot of sports editors," said Charles H. Schneider, editor of The Press-Scimitar. "I once had a sports editor tell me that to be a good one, a man had to have a pretty broad stroke of S.O.B. in him. Well, George Bugbee proves that to be a foul ball, out of play. I never knew George Bugbee to write anything out of malice or meanness. He is basically a wonderful guy."

For the most part, those called on to speak were unaware they were to do so until recognized by James W. (Jimmy) Moore, who served as emcee at the warm, sometimes humorous banquet. So what they said was not prepared—it came from the hearts of men in all fields whose lives were blessed by their association with the man whose career in sports writing has touched five decades in Memphis.

"George Bugbee is the greatest guy I have ever known," said former Ole Miss football coach Johnny Vaught. "We in the coaching business are sometimes a little apprehensive about sports writers; we are a little afraid of being misquoted. I can truthfully say George Bugbee never said anything harmful to low-rate a person, coach or school. He has always been welcome in our home, at our school and on the practice field."

Billy (Spook) Murphy, Memphis State ath-

letic director, hailed Bugbee "for two things you did best, (1) getting Memorial Stadium built, which was a necessity for Memphis State and for the city, and (2) fostering the relations between Memphis State and Ole Miss."

Golfer Cary Middlecoff called Bugbee a "rabid sports fan, the most knowledgeable I've ever known," and added: "You have never used your typewriter to assassinate people by character, and this is most appreciated when you're in the pro game. George Bugbee has done his writing on the highest type of level. He never burned anybody up."

Bert Ferguson, Park Commission board chairman, gave Bugbee a gold pass for free admission to all events at Memorial Stadium.

Groups from Memphis State, Ole Miss, Tennessee, Christian Brothers College, the Danny Thomas Memphis Classic, Memphis Quarterback Club, Liberty Bowl, Alabama, Highland Hundred and Memphis Press-Scimitar were well-represented at the banquet.

Letters and telegrams came from afar, including those from Dr. C. C. Humphreys, Coach Bear Bryant and one of Bugbee's favorite people, Ben Hogan.

Summing up, Bugbee told his admirers: "Retiring was sort of a spur of the moment thing for me. I left home one morning and as I went to the office, a little old lady said to me, 'I just want you to know that I read every one of your columns. I always know the next one is going to be better than the last one.' So when you think about a thing like that, you get to thinking about retirement."

"Ed Ray (Press-Scimitar managing editor) dropped by that day and I told him, 'This is it.'"

Bugbee retired Sept. 1 to become sports editor emeritus of The Press-Scimitar. His columns, for years daily, continue on Saturdays in The P-S.

In retrospect, Bugbee's misgivings about the cash bar proved wrong.

His personality proved more magnetic in drawing friends to what has to rank as his grandest moment in sports.

WALTER KANER: MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on October 12, 1973, the Queens County March of Dimes Foundation will be presenting their 1973 "Queens County Man of the Year Award." This year's recipient is the distinguished columnist of the Long Island Press, Walter Kaner.

Walter Kaner is a household word in Queens. His lively and entertaining column has delighted the citizens of Queens County for 20 years. His accurate, and incisive style of reporting have kept many of the major political and civic figures in Queens on their toes, and has made his column one of the most widely read items in all of New York City. I have had the distinct pleasure of being mentioned in his column on several occasions, and remain confident that Walter Kaner will continue to tell it like it is, an enviable quality that more newsmen should be blessed with.

Walter Kaner recently expanded his work in the Press to include his new column, "Kaner's Night Out" which focuses on the major social events happening in

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the Queens area. Many of the social "bon vivants" of Queens look to "Kaner's Night Out" for their selection of the right places to be.

Yet, despite the immense amount of time it takes to maintain these popular and influential columns, Walter Kaner still remains in the forefront of humanitarian and civic causes in Queens. His particular work on behalf of the March of Dimes has earned him the respect and gratitude of every citizen in Queens.

Yet, if one were to ask Walter Kaner which of his many activities and accomplishments he covets most, he would undoubtedly mention his annual Thanksgiving Day Party given for the homeless, needy, and handicapped children of Queens.

This year's party, the 20th annual affair, will host 750 needy children. Through his unselfish efforts Walter Kaner has now helped over 50,000 children have a better Thanksgiving than they normally would have had.

It is no small wonder that the residents of Queens have chosen to bestow this prestigious award on Walter Kaner. There are few men as richly deserving of the Queens County Man of the Year Award.

It has given me a distinct pleasure to pay tribute to this fine humanitarian and gentleman. In an era when material possessions and the accumulation of wealth are so crucial to some people's happiness, it is good to know that there are still people in the world like Walter Kaner who are happy to share their wealth with others less fortunate.

"PASTOR PETE"**HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, America's greatest strength lies in the contributions individual citizens make to their communities. There are many ways to enhance the quality of life for one's neighbors; a few men and women are enterprising enough to convert almost every activity into a form of service.

Last month, the Grand Masonic Lodge of Iowa honored one of the finest members of my constituency by naming him Grand Chaplain of the Lodge. The Reverend Peter Kemper's career, sketched below, is a living example of how much one man can do. "Pastor Pete," as he is universally known, has won the loyal affection of all the people he has ever served. His friends in Iowa, however, take special pride and pleasure in claiming him for their own. We congratulate him on his new post and wish him many more happy years among us.

The article follows:

REVEREND KEMPER APPOINTED GRAND CHAPLAIN

Joseph Z. Marks, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, announced the appointment of the Reverend Peter M. Kemper as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. A member of lodges in Maine, Pennsylvania and Harlan, he earned his Bachelor of Arts at Eastern Baptist College in St. Davids, Pennsyl-

vania, was conferred the Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Divinity by Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reverend Kemper, or "Pastor Pete" as he is known in the community of Harlan, has been Pastor of First Baptist Church in Harlan since 1 January 1970. After being ordained in 1950, he served churches in Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsfield, Maine; Erie, Penna., and St. Paul, Minnesota. While he was pastor in Erie, he also served as Chaplain at the Veterans' Administration Hospital and later held the same post in Minneapolis, as well as serving as hospital chaplain in Erie and St. Paul, and as Prison Chaplain in Philadelphia.

The Kemper family reside in Earlan where Reverend Kemper is a member of the Kiwanis Club, a board and committee member of the United Fund Drive of that community, as well as having served as president and secretary-treasurer of the Shelby County Clergy Association and the Ministers Council, American Baptist Churches, U.S.A. "Pastor Pete" will serve as Grand Chaplain at all sessions of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

OVERSPENDING OF U.S. ARMY

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I have publicly released a General Accounting Office report which accuses the U.S. Army of illegally overspending \$104.5 million in 1970. According to the GAO the Army violated the Anti-deficiency Act by spending an extra \$104.5 million on personnel, clothing, and special subsistence payments to GI's in Southeast Asia. The Antideficiency law prohibits any overspending by Federal officials. Obviously, Mr. Speaker, the Army has scandalously ignored both the directives of Congress and the administration by overspending millions of dollars. Apparently, the Army spent as much money as it pleased without regard to congressional or administrative restrictions.

The overspending took place when the Army underestimated the cost of pay and special allowances including special housing allowances, subsistence and other forms of special pay for officers and enlisted men in the Army during fiscal year 1970. In addition, the Army attempted to improperly juggle the books to avoid \$74.7 million of the overspending. The Army attempted to shift spending from 1970 to 1971 even though funds were originally obligated in 1970.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that both the Army and the Department of Defense deny GAO's allegation that any overobligation has taken place. According to law, whenever any overspending incident occurs the affected agency must report the violation to the President and Congress. In addition, if any Federal official has willfully overspent he can be fined and imprisoned for two years.

The Army has not reported the violation to either the President or the Congress. The GAO in its report to me said "we recommend that the Secretary of Defense submit a formal report to the President and the Congress as required," by the Antideficiency Act.

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I am calling upon Defense Secretary James Schlesinger to obey the law and immediately submit a report on this massive overexpenditure of funds. Top Army and Defense officials should not be immune from the law.

The Army's refusal to report the violation is a sign of the Army's arrogant contempt for fiscal restraints imposed by law. Not only should the Secretary of Defense submit his report, he should determine through a thorough investigation if any of the over-expenditures were willful. If anyone has willfully overspent, they should be prosecuted.

Neither the Congress nor the American people can tolerate the Pentagon spending more money than is appropriated—the Defense budget is big enough without spending more than Congress approves.

MALE CHAUVINISTS DOWN, NOT OUT

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, naturally I realize the momentous legislative challenges that face us this week, but I also recognize the intensity of public interest from time to time in non-governmental matters or activities.

Recently one of the most fascinating events that captured the attention of the public was the tennis match between Bobby Riggs and Billie Jean King. One of the most objective and penetrating columns on the results of the match I have seen was written by Dennis Mahoney, assistant sports editor of the Star Tribune, Tinley Park, Ill., and I commend this thoughtful article to the attention of the Members:

MALE CHAUVINISTS DOWN, NOT OUT

(By Dennis Mahoney)

Male chauvinists everywhere, myself included, knew Bobby Riggs was in trouble the moment he took his warmup jacket off last Thursday night.

The biggest sports upset since the Jets did it to the Colts and the biggest choke job since the Cubs' latest flop took place in Houston's mammoth Astrodome, and when Riggs had to get serious in the very first set, that was already a moral victory for Women's Lib.

How could we let a 55-year old man carry the men's banner? Riggs is old enough to be Billie Jean King's father, and that was pretty evident before a large gathering in the Astrodome and the more than 48 million who witnessed the one-sided affair on national television.

Fortunately, I didn't put any money where my mouth was, even though I firmly believed that Riggs would make Ms. King wish she'd never picked up a tennis racket.

Billie Jean King isn't even the best woman player in the world, and don't let anybody tell you different. Margaret Court, whom Riggs decisively trounced last Mother's Day, is the best female, and Chris Evert may be better than both in another year.

Still, I admire Ms. King, even though I thought and still think she was pretty stupid to accept Riggs' challenge. She had everything to lose and nothing to gain, except the \$100,000.

Billie Jean played excellent tennis, some of the best I've ever seen. She didn't appear

to be flustered at all, contrary to Riggs, the self-described biggest hustler of all time.

Perhaps Riggs should have placed some chairs on the court, one of his favorite ploys, and tried to psyche her out that way. Verbally she was his equal, and there was no doubt about who had choked after the two hour struggle.

Television coverage found the match up against Bonnie and Clyde on another station, and it's hard to figure which was more violent. Riggs probably felt like he had been machine-gunned.

ABC's coverage left a lot to be desired. Frank Gifford was obviously pro-King and made little attempt to hide it, and Humble Howard Cosell was restricted to just playing referee between his sidekicks, Rosemary Casals and Eugene Scott.

Ms. Casals hit it right on the head when she predicted that Ms. King would win in straight sets, and she was certainly one of the winner's most staunch supporters.

At the same time, she wasn't fair to Riggs, and had nothing nice to say about any of the shots he made. Early in the encounter Riggs did play well, but Ms. Casals was so bitter you wouldn't have known if Riggs even liked small children. Rosemary would have lost 6-0, 6-0, 6-0 had she been playing instead of Ms. King.

ABC also blew it with the celebrity bit. The crowd shots were okay because there were a lot of stars there, but who needed to see Robert Stack bellying up to the bar? And they asked tennis "experts" like Jimmy Brown and George Foreman for predictions before the match. George Foreman would probably pick up a tennis ball and eat it if no one told him what it was.

What does the match prove? First let me tell you what it doesn't prove. It doesn't prove women are equal to men, and it doesn't prove the top women players could compete with the top men players. No matter how determined Ms. King was, Arthur Ashe, Marty Riessen, Rod Laver and others would have found her easy pickings.

What it does prove is that top women players can play for big money, and that they can beat 55-year old FORMER men's champions.

And when Billie Jean King is 55 years old, she probably won't be able to beat me.

AMENDMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer an amendment to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act at the appropriate time during House consideration. My amendment would provide a statutory guarantee that all official proceedings of the District of Columbia government are open to public scrutiny.

My home State of Florida, the "Sunshine State," is renowned for its model statute putting into effect "Government in the Sunshine." Florida law provides that all State, county, local, and other official meetings shall be open to the public at all times, and that the minutes of such meetings shall be available to the public. Implementation of this statute has opened up the workings of Gov-

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ernment to the public eye and made citizens more aware of how Government affects them.

My amendment contains language which would ensure the same openness of operation and freedom of information with regard to the government of the District of Columbia. I believe the residents of the District, and the American taxpayers who contribute to the District of Columbia government, are entitled to these protections.

The amendment is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE AMENDMENT OFFERED TO H.R. 9682, AS REPORTED, OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Page 118, insert after line 2:

GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE

SEC. 741. (a) All meetings (including hearings) of any department, agency, board, or commission of the District government, including meetings of the District Council, at which official action of any kind is taken or proposed shall be open to the public. No resolution, rule, act, regulation or other official action shall be effective unless taken, made, or enacted at such a meeting.

(b) A written transcript shall be kept for all such meetings and shall be made available to the public during normal business hours of the District government. Copies of such written transcripts shall be available upon request to the public at reasonable cost.

TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

HON. JOHN MELCHER

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, progress of the conference committee on the Alaska pipeline bill has been only gradual, because of the wide differences between the House and Senate bill on the regulations to be placed on all future oil and gas pipelines on public lands, including the trans-Alaskan line.

There are several nongermane amendments in the Senate version of the bill. Many have merit and the House conferees will want to examine them very carefully to determine if we want to bring them back to the House floor for approval.

On the critical issue of protecting the land and the environment, the House version is superior both in the general title that affects all oil and gas pipelines and also in the requirements imposed on the trans-Alaskan pipeline. The House Interior Committee in open session discussed very thoroughly environmental protection issues and, after extended debate here in the House, we adopted tough language to accomplish this purpose. Our House position on environmental protection is superior to the Senate's version of the bill, in my opinion.

A recent communication from the Department of Interior replying to Senate inquiries arising partially out of discussion with Alyeska, the Alaskan pipeline company, resulted in proposed language to the conference that would result in watering down the House position. The

House-passed bill would limit the exemption from further litigation under the National Environmental Protection Act to the Secretary of Interior's grant of a right-of-way and to those other Federal agencies that are part of the Secretary's environmental impact statement issued in March of 1972. The Senate bill in this regard and also the proposal of the Department of Interior is broader but I believe we should hold to the House's stronger position on this and other environmental protective issues.

MILTON S. KRONHEIM, SR.: A LIFE OF KINDNESS AND LOVE

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, on October 2, 1973, one of Washington, D.C.'s most respected and beloved citizens, Milton S. Kronheim, Sr., reached his 85th birthday. Judging from his amazing physical, mental, and spiritual vigor, he will probably live for at least another 85 years. How many more birthdays he observes depends, of course, on God's will, but I could not help think on October 2 what a wonderful life Milton Kronheim has lived for his first 85 years.

There are many blessings in life, but I personally believe the most precious for a man are good health, a happy marriage, success in his work, and loyal friends. Milton Kronheim is exceptionally fortunate, because he enjoys all of those coveted blessings. God has been kind to him, but he has also been kind to thousands of people in his life, not because of self-gain, but because of love. He is the greatest humanitarian I have ever known, not only advocating brotherhood, but practicing it. He has helped so many people and so many worthy causes, they could never be counted.

I have often wondered what his secret is for the good health and longevity he enjoys. I'm sure the main reason is that he inherited a strong physical constitution that is kept in excellent condition with systematic exercise, but I'm also certain that another important factor is the tremendous good he has done for so many people. That helps keep a person young, for it is in giving—not receiving—that the heart, mind, and soul are nourished and strengthened.

Mr. Speaker, it is really impossible to describe some people. They are so remarkable, no words can really cover them. Milton Kronheim is one such person, distinguished in so many ways: active and dedicated civil leader, highly successful businessman, generous benefactor, friend of several presidents of the United States, and lover of mankind.

I am no poet, so I hope that these words will convey some of the feeling I have—and many others have—for Milton S. Kronheim:

"That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts,
Of kindness and of love."

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Mr. Speaker, that is the story of Milton S. Kronheim, Sr.—A life “of kindness and of love.” May God bless him for another 85 years, for he has helped so many people here on Earth.

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO MAKE POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE REGARDING CONSUMER AFFAIRS

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, Edward B. Rust, president of the State Farm Insurance Companies and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, urged businessmen to take a positive and constructive attitude regarding consumer affairs in a speech delivered in Chicago recently.

I would like to commend Mr. Rust for his attitude and leadership in the business community, especially his emphasis on the alliance of commerce and consumerism. I believe this frank, forward-looking approach will do much to restore consumer confidence in business to the level it once was and should be.

The full text of his remarks follows:

ADDRESS BY EDWARD B. RUST, PRESIDENT, U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PRESIDENT, STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS CONVENTION

Someone asked me shortly after I was elected president of the U.S. Chamber, “Well, how does it feel to be the spokesman for American business?” I replied that if that’s what they elected me to be, they have elected the wrong man.

I don’t propose to speak for all of American business, which would be presumptuous, but I would like to share with my fellow American businessmen some of the things I have learned and believe in as the result of managing one business for some 27 years.

There is an aspect to this business of insurance that you and I are in that has always intrigued me—and I am talking especially about those personal lines of insurance that protect the individual’s life and his most important personal possessions his home and his car. This is a unique business, totally unlike any other I know of, because of the nature of the relationship we have with our customers. We don’t sell our customer a product and we don’t, at least initially, sell him a service. What we sell him, instead, is a promise to deliver a service at some future time when he needs it. That’s all the insurance policy is—it’s a contract, setting forth promises that the insurer will fulfill for the insured under certain specified conditions.

It’s really asking quite a lot of somebody that he should give us a substantial sum of money in exchange for that list of promises.

You can see from the nature of the insurance company’s relationship with its policy-holders that the relationship depends upon credibility. The insurance buyer needs very much to believe that those promises will be kept. He, furthermore, needs to have a great deal of faith in his insurance company’s financial strength, in the ability of its management to keep the enterprise alive and healthy, at least during the period of the insurance contract, so that the insurance company will be in shape to pay the claims that might arise under that policy in the months and years during which that contract is in force.

I think our democratic society is in a situation that is in some ways analogous to the insurance business. The society holds together because we make promises to each other, as individuals and as private and public institutions. To the extent that we keep those promises to each other, and to the extent that we have faith in the promises of others, the society functions rather well. When we begin to lose faith in each other and in our institutions, the social fabric begins to unravel.

We are all aware of the many problems that beset us today as a people—the energy crisis, environmental pollution, inflation, foreign trade deficits, and so on. It is not to dismiss these problems lightly that I say they are, to a degree, transient. They will pass in time, and others of equal urgency will arise to take their place. But there is another problem that, in my view, transcends all of these others. It is suggested by the phrase “credibility gap,” which I suppose is just another way of saying we don’t believe each other any more. We don’t believe the businessman, we don’t believe the political candidate or the office-holder or the government agency or the newspaper or the news broadcaster.

Why?

Why has this essential confidence that we need to have—must have—in our institutions eroded so much in the last few years? This is not supposition on my part. It is measurable erosion, and the measurement has been made by the Louis Harris polling organization. The Harris pollsters sought to gauge public confidence in various public institutions and organizations over a recent five-year period.

At the beginning of that period, of those queried, 55% said they had “a great deal” of respect for major companies. Five years later that figure had been halved to 27%. Moreover, three times as many respondents reported they had “hardly any” respect for major companies as said so five years earlier.

And it was not just business that suffered this damaging decline in the public’s esteem. The survey also turned up a steep slide in the public’s confidence in the military, scientists, educators, doctors and the press.

These are portentous findings, indeed. How can the society, we must ask, function if this decline continues? Can the trend be reversed?

I don’t pretend to have the scientific background that would enable me to analyze for you the complex socio-psychological factors that underlie the declining confidence that more and more Americans seem to have in the many institutions that together make up our society. I can only offer the personal observations of an American businessman.

I would agree with Alexander Hamilton, who once said, “The vast majority of mankind is entirely biased by motive of self-interest.” I don’t know if Mr. Hamilton found that distressing. I do not. But the real problem arises in defining where our self-interests truly lie.

The answer to that question frequently depends upon how far into the future we are willing to look. If as businessmen we look only at tomorrow’s profits, then self-interest will dictate that we act one way. But if our focus instead is one the long-range survival of the business enterprise, then we will act in quite another way.

There seems to be some confusion over the role of business in today’s society. There is much talk these days about the social responsibilities of business and the need for involvement in social programs. And perhaps we should be doing more of this. But I personally feel that the first order of business is the competent management of business and that management’s first priority should be the quality of the product or service it provides.

Please understand that I’m not suggesting we turn away from our obligations to the environment or from any of our social respon-

sibilities. I am only reminding you that quality of product or service is itself a social responsibility with social implications far beyond profit and loss.

It seems appropriate to emphasize that point here today, at your Public Service Award luncheon. The public service program of the National Association of Life Underwriters has, over the years contributed in countless ways to the well-being of America’s communities, and it is vitally important that you continue this work in the future. But it is equally important to understand that the way we conduct our business also measures our sense of social responsibility. The professional life underwriter knows that, but elsewhere in the business community “social responsibility” and “public service” are sometimes discussed as if they were separate and remote from day-to-day business activities.

As businessmen, our focus must always be on the quality of the service or product we offer, simply because this is the first expectation people have of us. The manufacturer that landscapes the factory site but hedges the obligations in his product warranty has a misplaced sense of priorities. It’s at this basic level that we must begin to rebuild faith in the institution of business. We need to regenerate a dedication to quality, to value and to service.

We need a commitment to excellence first of all in those things in which we are best equipped to excel. The business manager may need instruction in some of the new social roles that are being urged upon him—but he should need no instruction at all in bringing to the marketplace a product or service that meets whatever claims he is willing to make for it.

Above all else, he should know how to do that!

This, I believe, is what Ralph Nader and other consumerists are saying, and I find it hard to disagree with them on that point. You will notice that you rarely find consumerists criticizing a business for its failure to involve itself in social programs on the periphery of that business. Mr. Nader’s focus is usually on the first business of business—its products and services. His primary insistence is on products that perform as they are supposed to, on warranties that protect the buyer at least as much as the seller, on services that genuinely serve.

In accepting the Chamber presidency, I expressed my belief that intelligent men of good will abound in all of our institutions, and that it doesn’t make sense that we sit in our respective enclaves of business, labor or government and scream imprecations at one another across barriers of misunderstandings. I also said that most of us share a commitment to the welfare of our nation and of its people, and that we differ only in our perceptions of how to meet that commitment, and that as Chamber president I would focus on those things that bind us together rather than on our differences. It is in that spirit that I invite American business to look with fresh eyes at Ralph Nader and the kind of consumerism he represents.

He has been described in some quarters as “an enemy of the system,” but if we are willing to look objectively at his activities, I think we are forced to the conclusion that his commitment is to make the system work. I believe that it was inevitable that sooner or later someone like Ralph Nader would arise to focus and articulate the disatisfactions and the frustrations that are widespread among American consumers. And so in him we see not an individual expressing his personal biases, but instead a man who is singularly sensitive to the mood of the public and who is unusually well-equipped to symbolize and express that mood.

Given the wide base of public appeal that

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Mr. Nader obviously has, I think it is unrealistic to come to any other conclusion. I think it is imperative that American business look calmly and realistically at what consumerism is and what it is not, as represented by Mr. Nader.

I hope you will understand that, as a businessman, I would hardly be siding with Mr. Nader against business. Rather, I simply insist that he is not on "the other side." If we look at the record, I think we will see a clear community of interest that Nader has with American business. The whole point of Nader—so obvious that it is often overlooked—is his single-minded dedication to making the free-enterprise system work as it's supposed to—to make marketplace realities of the very virtues that businessmen ascribe to the system.

It is not his style to mount street demonstrations, but it is his style to insist that products live up to their advertising and to buyers' reasonable expectation of them—and when they don't, to go to the regulatory authorities and say, "Look here. Now regulate."

That kind of activity suggests a considerable degree of faith in the system, and contrasts sharply with the revolutionary who would tear it down.

But if you would say that he sometimes exaggerates, that he overdramatizes, that he is shrill, then I would have to agree—at the same time pointing out that this is the traditional way to gain attention in the clamorous and free American marketplace, as we who advertise our products and services should be well aware.

We in business sometimes complain that the public—and our young in particular—don't understand or appreciate the free enterprise system. But I must observe that when business sees consumerism and its spokesmen as enemies of that system, then business is demonstrating its own failure to understand the healthy tensions and competing pressures that must always be present in that system, if it is to survive.

The consumerist does not demand perfection of American business. I believe he perceives it as a human institution, susceptible to error. But he understands the difference between honest mistakes and deliberate deception—a distinction Nader is able to make with considerable force.

This brings me to a matter that I think is part of this problem of credibility—our self-perceptions. We need always to be aware of our humanity, and that awareness should produce enough honest humility within us to admit that we will make mistakes.

It should be part of the manager's overview of his job to expect mistakes. When he has that view, then he will also have his organization geared to deal with them efficiently and equitably.

It's an exercise in corporate egotism to pretend or assume that mistakes aren't made—to attempt to present to the public an image of godlike perfection, which no one can rightly expect of himself or of the institution he manages. That kind of attitude shows a lack of faith in the American people's capacity to understand that mistakes will be made and their readiness to forgive those who move promptly to correct them.

I think that these attitudes come about as an indirect result of the "gaintizing" of our business institutions, to borrow a term from the sociologists. The small businessman cannot isolate himself from his customers, no matter how much he might wish to. But it is possible for the managers of big business to remove themselves from the abrasions of the marketplace.

The tendency is to encapsulate oneself in corporate limousines and executive suites and paneled boardrooms—an environment that in the long run will distort management's view of reality. It's entirely human and understandable, I suspect, that most of us

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seek to make our lives more comfortable, to escape in some measure the harsh realities of human existence.

But I suggest to you that it is an inescapable part of the businessman's job to maintain direct personal touch with the realities of the marketplace. Market research is fine and necessary—but those neat charts and graphs can never give you the feel of product and user that you get from a direct confrontation with an angry or happy customer.

I was in an office conference the other day in Bloomington, Illinois, when a customer of ours in Houston got me on the telephone. He had a problem that I was able to help him with. When our telephone conversation concluded, one of the people in my office commented that an efficiency expert would be appalled that I would interrupt an important meeting to involve myself in the problems of one of our 20 million policyholders. It would strike him as an inefficient use of executive time. My response was—and I deeply believe this—that the day I refuse calls from customers is the day I should resign as head of the companies, because that is the day I will have begun to lose contact with the real world in which we operate.

Share this little fantasy with me—

Suppose every American product has a sticker on it, right up there where everyone could see it—smack in the middle of the car's dashboard, right on the side of the toaster, or in big letters by the dial of the TV set, and it read:

"If this thing doesn't work like we said it would, call our president," followed by his name and telephone number.

It's hard to imagine the impact this would have, but I can tell you a couple of things that would happen. Those consumer complaint statistics that come up in orderly columns from the computers would suddenly come very much alive, bristling with humanity, and in a very short span of time, the corporation president would acquire a very sure sense of reality—as well as an unlisted phone number.

You see, my name is on about 20 million insurance policies. If our service to our insured breaks down—as it sometimes does—or if misunderstandings arise that aren't cleared up elsewhere in the organization, the policyholder will sometimes look at the bottom line of the last page of his insurance contract, see my name and call me. And if he doesn't get me, he gets one of my assistants.

Quite often, he is irate and frustrated and has carefully marshaled the arguments he is sure he will need. But when I listen to his complaint, and if it's clear to me that he has not received what he has a right to expect from us, I apologize to our customer and tell him what I'm going to do to get things back on track for him. At that point, there is often stunned silence on the customer's end of the phone line, and I sometimes have to say "hello" two or three times to awaken him from shock.

Why should candor and a desire to correct error be such a startling experience for an American consumer to encounter in American business?

I have been told that these observations may make of me something of a pariah in the American business community, but I'll take that risk because I have great faith in the reason and good sense of most business leaders and managers.

But just as business must be willing to calmly assess what consumerism is really trying to achieve—must be willing to distinguish between honest criticism and unproductive enmity—so do I believe that it is fair to ask the American consumer to look at business realistically. It is no more sensi-

ble for the consumer to expect perfection in everything he buys than it is for business to expect consumer acquiescence to all its shortcomings.

I sense a kind of perfectionist mood in some quarters of the society, an irascible intolerance for error of any kind. This is probably a by-product of our technology and our advertising. Too often, the latter leads people to expect what no product or service can possibly deliver. (I've yet to see the marriage that was saved by changing brands of coffee.)

Our technology presents us with a more subtle problem. We've all heard the nostalgic comment, "They sure don't build them like they used to," and in some instances, this may be true.

But there's another side to that coin. Not too many years ago, the fairly affluent American home could count no more than a half-dozen electrical appliances. Today, an inventory of electrical devices in most American homes would total in the dozens—electric razors, his and hers; electric toothbrushes, mixers, blenders, fry pans and broilers; electric can openers; electric knives.

If the average appliance—when there were only six in the home—operated six years without needing repair, the customer was going to the serviceman on the average of once a year. But if you have three dozen appliances in your home—and many homes would have at least a dozen more—then you are getting something repaired on the average of once every 60 days. In other words, even if the level of quality is the same, your service problems have increased six-fold, which is a pain in the budget and elsewhere.

Inflation, as well, heightens our expectations of products and services; the more you pay for something, the more you demand of it.

I think all of us—businessmen and their customers (and many of us are both)—need to abandon the cliches we too often use in talking and thinking about this thing we call "the system." The businessman sometimes behaves as if he were its sole proprietor, and the customer sometimes expects more of it than it can possibly deliver.

At best, perhaps the system can only be an uneasy partnership, out of which the consumer can expect reasonable satisfaction and out of which the businessman can expect reasonable profits.

I think most reasonable people would settle for that.

And I believe that reasonable people can make it happen just that way.

BUDGET REFORM NEEDED

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, perhaps one of the most important issues facing the Congress of the United States now as in recent years is the problem of inflation. One of the contributing causes of inflation is quite obviously the laborious budgetary process followed by the Congress each year. In recent years this has become almost a scandal with appropriations bills being passed, if at all, long past the deadlines of the beginning of each fiscal year.

My distinguished colleague in the other body, Senator WILLIAM ROTH, has been a consistent champion of budget reforms. I bring to the attention of the House the following editorial which appeared in the

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Daily Times of Salisbury, Md., on October 2, 1973, which quite forcefully points out the problem of budget reform and the need for Congress to act:

BUDGET REFORM NEEDED

Delaware's Sen. William Roth is the latest to add to the cry in Congress for budget reform. In a recent speech to the Senate, he decried the shocking news that "Congress had authorized and the executive had spent one hundred billion dollars more than the federal tax system had provided for the treasury in the past four years."

Sen. Roth made a telling point when he added that if nothing is done this year, then the inefficiencies will be perpetuated for yet another budget cycle. The reason is that Congress will then be in the throes of getting itself re-elected. That's a time when spending on partisan points of view is at its worst.

The budget control bill is S. 1641. It would create a congressional office concerned only with budgetary matters and would provide for a master plan of spending and revenues by deciding early in the session on priorities. From it would emerge a total budget, with spending geared to revenue.

Complex a job though it may be, it offers this nation's only hope of arresting the very serious inflationary slide now threatening to carry our money into oblivion.

In that one hundred billion dollars spent in the past four years without revenue to match was the so-called revenue sharing money. It went on the national debt to be paid by our children and our grandchildren. They should have called it debt sharing. That's what it is—more debt.

PUTNAM COUNTY CREATES FIRST FLORIDA BICENTENNIAL PARK

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, the spirit of cooperation and dedication on plans for the Nation's Bicentennial Celebration is truly exemplified in the effort of the citizens of Crescent City, Fla., in their creation of Florida's first Bicentennial park.

I attended the dedication of this park and was deeply moved by the obvious devotion of these people to our country. Their willingness to put forth the necessary effort to create the park is very beautifully expressed in the following editorial from the Palatka Daily News:

Putnam County can claim the first Bicentennial Park in Florida—and, perhaps, in the nation. This claim is significant in two ways. One is that the "first" of any series of parks, institutions or activities of a movement can become historically meaningful. Another is that the park dedication can give some impetus to the national Bicentennial observance that has been slow in getting underway.

Here, at Crescent City, small city of beauty and age, the Bicentennial to be celebrated in 1976 has visual recognition. The people of Crescent City and Action '76, Putnam County's Bicentennial committee, have made it evident that they strongly support the observance of this nation's 200th birthday.

What is probably the most significant of all about the park, named for Thomas Dexter is that it follows the American tradition of incorporating individuals and government. Creation of the parks brought together, in a real display of cooperation, white and black

residents of the community, local, county, state and national government and the benefactor who supplied the sand to create a beach at Lake Stelia and funds. All of this was not pre-planning for a Bicentennial park, but it was the natural course of dreams and plans of the people of Crescent City, which makes the large scale drawing together of individuals, clubs and representatives of government even more meaningful. The beach's dedication as a Bicentennial Park crowned their achievement.

All of Putnam County can share in the pride of Crescent City in having this state's first Bicentennial park. The Florida Bicentennial Commission also is proud.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues rejoice with me in this fine achievement by a community that recognizes what can be accomplished when folks who really believe in this Nation work together.

FIRST POLISH IMMIGRANTS

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to join with Mr. DERWINSKI, my colleagues, and Americans of every descent, in commemorating the anniversary of the arrival of the first Polish immigrants to America, and the beginning of an important chapter in American history.

In 1607, the first settlement of colonists in America was founded at Jamestown. Sent by the Virginia Company to develop supplies of lumber and wood products for export to England, the adventurous colonists had little notion of what life in the American wilds would be like. The pioneers bravely faced the challenges of the wilderness, but the difficulties they confronted were nearly too much for them. The colonists leader, John Smith, appealed to the Virginia Company to send skilled workmen to rescue their settlement.

Among those sent as an answer to Smith's appeal were five Polish artisans. Determined to set the colony back on its feet, the artisans started organizing a variety of manufacturing operations. They built a glass furnace, erected a saw mill, and organized the production of soap, pitch, and other necessary articles. With the assistance of their Polish members, the first American pioneers were able to avert the abandonment of Jamestown.

The settlers of Jamestown demonstrated that the American wilderness could be tamed. Their successes encouraged the British to invest heavily in their American colonies. The British seaboard outposts flourished and developed a style of life of their own. When that life style was threatened by the acts of the British Government under George the Third, the Polish people once again offered their assistance.

At the time of its formation, the Continental army was little more than a loose collection of untrained militia. Its commander, Gen. George Washington, sorely needed experienced soldiers to

train his men and lead them into battle. Veterans of the Polish struggle for independence came to offer their services to Washington. Among the foremost of these men was Casimir Pulaski.

When he came to America, Pulaski worked furiously to assist Washington in whipping the irregulars into shape. The success of his labors won him a commission as a general in the American Army. General Pulaski's forces fought valiantly in the Revolutionary War, and their efforts contributed greatly to the eventual American victory. Tragically, Pulaski was never able to celebrate that victory: he died during the siege of Savannah.

Soon we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of this Nation's birth. Throughout those 200 years, millions of Americans, of all national, economic, and religious backgrounds, worked together to build a great society. The Polish people, sweating in the mills of Pittsburgh and Chicago, electioneering in the streets of New York and Boston, and pursuing in all parts of our lands the freedom-loving ideals of their past, are an important part of those millions. On the occasion of the anniversary of their arrival in America, they deserve our congratulations and our thanks.

GILMAN SUPPORTS IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE IN MIDDLE EAST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing tomorrow a resolution calling upon Congress to support the President's efforts to end hostilities in the Middle East and bring peace to that area.

For the fourth time in recent years, we are confronted with a tragic outburst of violence in the Middle East. This senseless war has already engulfed all of the Middle East and threatens to involve the rest of the world in a major conflict.

Today's reported bombing of a foreign embassy in Damascus further emphasizes the danger that this volatile situation presents—the danger of this war escalating into a worldwide conflict among major powers.

The history of the Middle East reminds us that this recurrent warfare only aggravates already delicate issues, increasing the likelihood of more violence in the future—prospects all reasonable men find abhorrent.

Accordingly, this resolution calls upon Congress to support the President in his endeavors to bring about a cease-fire and return to the border lines existing prior to the outbreak. This is a laudable approach to this prolonged conflict. It will provide an atmosphere of stability so badly needed if we are ever to see the end of bloodshed in the Middle East.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in setting the stage for a long lasting peace, first through a cessation of hostilities and then by way of a negotiated settlement of the issues.

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COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, on October 8 the Nation observed Columbus Day in honor of the daring man whom we credit with the discovery of the New World. It is indeed appropriate that we now celebrate this occasion along with other national observances commemorating important events in the history of this country.

For many years the Italian American community was active in trying to have Columbus Day considered a national holiday, and certainly they have every right to be proud of the fact that Christopher Columbus was by birth Italian. But we must not forget that it was the Queen of Spain, Isabela la Católica, who gave Columbus the resources he needed to carry out this great adventure, and that it was primarily due to her interest and foresight that the voyage was ever begun in the first place. It is appropriate, then, that throughout Latin America the practice of observing El Día de Colón has been in effect for as long as one can recall.

This day is also referred to in Latin American countries, and among the Spanish-speaking people of the United States, as El Día de la Raza, which might be roughly translated as "The Day of Our Race." Beyond the outward manifestations given in parades and feasting lies the greater significance of the feeling of brotherhood and the joy of sharing a common origin. Although many races came together to form what we now know as the Spanish-speaking people, we are constantly reminded that it was the Spanish language, in particular, that brought a certain cohesiveness that bound these groups together in a community spirit. Today, with the large Latin community which has sprung up in this country due to periods of heavy immigration from various Latin American countries, the language still causes the Spanish speaking to maintain close ties with the mother country.

It is unfortunate that this occasion, which is a joyful one in so many ways, also causes us to reflect upon the statistics which indicate that the Spanish speaking in the United States still have a long way to go in achieving equality with the average American. While most of us came here expecting a land of great opportunity, many of us have never enjoyed the tremendous resources which set this country apart as a center of power and leadership unparalleled in history.

The present administration, in particular, has been woefully remiss in providing programs to alleviate the poverty that affects large numbers of our people, and they have even acted to eliminate much of the Federal aid that could have helped to remedy our plight. President Nixon has recently made it known that he hopes to better his relations with Congress so that we can begin to work together for the benefit of all Americans.

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It is my hope that he will especially remember the campaign promises he made to the Spanish speaking community, and that he will be receptive to legislation aimed at creating and funding programs in the areas of bilingual education and bilingual manpower training. After all, Americans have always promoted the belief that education is the key to success, but education which disregards the special needs of the linguistically different child or adult is worthless.

In 1967, the Congress set a new milestone in providing better opportunities for non-English speaking Americans with passage of the Bilingual Education Act. The present administration has crippled this important legislation by failing to fund it at its authorized levels. In fact, Mr. Nixon's budget request for bilingual education for the 1973 fiscal year was less than one-third the \$135 million authorization.

I would like to call attention to a bill which I introduced on September 26 of this year, the Bilingual Job Training Act of 1973. This act would authorize the Labor Department to grant assistance to States, local public schools, and non-profit private organizations to support the establishment and implementation of bilingual job training programs. It would also provide grants for training teachers and developing materials to be used in these programs. Considering that the average median income of Spanish-speaking families is almost \$3,000 below that for the rest of the Nation, that one out of every five adults of Spanish-speaking background has completed less than 5 years of formal education, that the jobless rate among the Puerto Rican community in New York City was recently measured at 6.7 percent—as compared with 4 percent for all whites in the city during the same period—it is obvious that a real need for such an act exists.

In closing, I would like to simply encourage my colleagues in the House to keep in mind, as you join in celebrating Columbus Day, that Spanish money made this event possible and that the large Spanish-speaking community now present in this country deserve a little something in return. I believe the answer to all our problems can be found in programs and legislation which promote equal opportunity for an adequate education and proper training.

A REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL LEAVE
FOR CONGRESSMAN FREY

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I have placed on the Speaker's desk a request for official leave of absence for Mr. FREY, of Florida. During this week, Mr. FREY is in Vienna to see firsthand the problems caused by the closing of the Jewish emigration camps there. He is also visiting Israel, discussing matters relating to Soviet Jewry emigration and other matters of mutual interest with leaders of that nation.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISON'S BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am taking the liberty of placing another article concerning the Federal Bureau of Prison's activities in the area of behavioral modification in the RECORD. I feel that it is most important that my colleagues be made aware of these activities.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Star-News, Nov. 5, 1972]

THE DANGERS OF "CURING" INMATES

(By Dr. Peter R. Breggin and Phil Stanford)

Without any fanfare, in fact, very quietly for a federal project of such consequence, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons has begun construction near Butner, N.C., on something called the Behavioral Research Center. Work on the new facility, which, it appears, will be a cross between a prison and a human laboratory, began last June. It is scheduled to be ready for operation in early 1974.

A handout from the Bureau of Prisons says the center "will be a unique facility in the Federal correctional system." It will be run by psychiatrists and will experiment with the "treatment and management of various types of offenders." Programs developed at the center will then be adopted at other federal prisons.

In other words, the Behavioral Research Center is not just another expensive penal institution; it represents a new direction for the entire federal program.

The bureau's release describes the advanced technology that will go into the \$12.5 million center: "Instead of a traditional institution, the facility will have a more psychologically pleasing character. . . . Rather than guard towers, underground electronic detection systems together with a mobile vehicular patrol will be used for more effective perimeter security. Special windows of special plastic and glass laminate with a built-in alarm will furnish better and more economical security as well as providing a better therapeutic environment."

The principal activity of the center will be the "behavior modification program." Researchers will attempt to devise several different kinds of programs for various "subgroups of offenders." Listed as examples of the subgroups that will be studied are social minorities, alcoholics, violent and passive prisoners. Norman A. Carlson, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, says that Butner will be for the prisoner "who has emotional problems but is nevertheless still legally sane, that he says a group comprises 15 percent of the prison population. Carlson says the inmates at Butner will "not necessarily be volunteers."

The behavior modification program will include about 190 persons, referred from federal will be at Butner for a period of intensive study and treatment in an effort to determine what kind of correctional program is effective with each type of offender. Presumably, they will be kept in the low, white buildings with skylights, labeled in the architect's drawing as "Behavior Modification Units."

There will also be a "mental health program" for about 130 young men, women and adult men. "The objective of (this) research program will be to develop and implement intensive treatment approaches for mentally disturbed patients who constitute a management problem," the release says. "The treatment effort will attempt to stabilize these

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special cases so they can be returned as quickly as possible to the sending institution to resume their correctional treatment."

Beyond such broad statements of purpose, however, information about the new Behavioral Research Center is hard to get. Dr. Robert B. Levinson, chief psychiatrist for the bureau, was particularly sketchy in his replies. Levinson said he hoped that Butner "would devise more effective ways of programming" the more difficult prisoners. "Some behavior programs are particularly appropriate," he said, although he didn't know what they would be. "Maybe some drugs, too," said Dr. Levinson.

Although the Behavioral Research Center will be new to the federal prison system—and totally unprecedented in its scope—it is not the first of its kind anywhere. There are a few state prisons operated on the same general principles that will be employed at Butner. So at least we have an idea of what to expect.

The worst abuses of prisoners take place in exactly those prisons where psychiatrists have the most influence, such as the California Medical Center at Vacaville and the Patuxent Institution in Maryland. This happens because customary constitutional safeguards, at best flimsy in a prison, are completely shattered under the guise of "treating the patient" rather than "punishing the prisoner." Electroshock, psychosurgery and massive drug dosing are permitted as treatments when they would be clearly "cruel and unusual" if evaluated as punishments.

Similarly, the length of a man's sentence is left to the discretion of a physician rather than to the narrow limits of determined sentencing, a direct evasion of due process and the rule of law under the guise of treatment.

Even in ordinary prisons, psychiatrists provide leverage in inmate control through the use of electroshock and massive drug dosages. Electroshock and massive "tranquillization" produce temporary lobotomies, pacifying the prisoner by blunting his emotions. Phenothiazine drugs like Thorazine, Mellaril, Stelazine and Prolixin also produce a partial paralysis of the nervous system—a virtual chemical straitjacket indistinguishable from severe Parkinson's Disease.

At Vacaville in California prison officials have tried brain surgery, electroshock and an assortment of drug "therapies." In February the Washington Post disclosed that three prisoners had already been operated on. The Post also revealed an exchange of letters showing that the prison was making plans with the University of California Medical Hospitals for an expanded program of psychosurgery on violent inmates. The plans for more psychosurgery have now been halted, at least temporarily. The other programs continue unabated.

One of these programs, found not just in California but in prisons throughout the country, is aversive conditioning. In this "treatment" the prisoner is injected with drugs that cause violent nausea or paralysis of the entire body, during which time he is told that he should improve his behavior. Aversive therapy is what the prison officials in "Clockwork Orange" used when they tried to cure Alex of his violent behavior.

At the Patuxent Institution in Maryland, which is widely considered a model rehabilitative prison, conditions are so bad that the courts recently threatened prison officials, including psychiatrists, with contempt of court if they failed to establish basic procedural and humanitarian reforms.

This combined mental health and prison facility—for prisoners who are legally sane but are judged to suffer from an antisocial behavioral disorder—combines the worst of both worlds. Inmates who may have been sentenced originally to one or two years can be imprisoned indefinitely, at the mercy of a psychiatrist's judgment. Cruel punishments are disguised as treatments.

In one notorious case prisoners were tied down and left in prolonged solitary confinement in totally dark cells. Prison officials explained this away as "negative reinforcement therapy." Even hospital officials can claim only a 10 percent "cure" rate since 1955, and the prisoners themselves have fought in the courts for transfer to ordinary prisons.

In general, inmates in prisons and mental hospitals are aware that most psychiatric "treatment" really aims at pacifying the individual by reducing him to a lower level of awareness and activity.

Jessica Mitford's investigation (for *The Atlantic Monthly* of March 1971) of the California prisons was entitled, quite aptly, "Kind and Usual Punishments in California."

Mitford was appalled by the mental and physical brutality that took place there under the name of scientific benevolence. Most of the supposed reforms, she found, were actually a matter of redefinition: "Prison/correctional facility, prisoner/inmate, guard/correctional officer, initial lock-up/Retention and Guidance Center, solitary confinement/adjustment center, or better yet, meditation cell."

Actually, most of us are used to these euphemisms by now, and no one is really confused. But in the more advanced prison-hospitals the word games become more ingenious. A correctional facility becomes a Medical Facility or an Institution or a hospital, an inmate becomes a patient, a guard becomes a therapist, and solitary confinement is no longer even a meditation cell, but as at Patuxent, negative reinforcement. As Dr. Thomas Szasz has pointed out, the problem is largely a matter of improper definition.

There is currently a bill before the Maryland General Assembly to abolish Patuxent. It has an excellent chance to pass because it has such broad appeal—not only to civil libertarians but to legislators who watch tax dollars. Last fiscal year the operating cost at Patuxent was \$9,600 per prisoner, more than twice the per capita cost at the state penitentiary. The results, as demonstrated by the institution's own figures, make Patuxent a poor investment by almost any standard except as a center of employment opportunities for marginal psychiatrists.

There is, of course, one difference between the Behavioral Research Center and Patuxent and Vacaville, and that should be mentioned. Patuxent and Vacaville both have indeterminate sentences and the center doesn't.

In other words, once a person is sent to Patuxent he doesn't get out until the psychiatrists in charge say he is "cured." But even this difference may not be long lasting. Chief Justice Warren Burger has called for a penal system in which "the guilty defendant could be committed by the trial judge to the custody of the government for an indeterminate period for such medical treatment, psychiatric therapy, discipline, and vocational training as would help him and rehabilitate and restore him to a useful life."

It would be something more than ironic if, just as the people of Maryland may be getting rid of Patuxent, the federal government is about to start a similar—but much bigger—program of its own. There are clearly many questions to be answered about what the U.S. Bureau of Prisons is doing down in Butner, N.C.

WILLIAM ELKINS

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, last June an extraordinary event took place in Los Angeles with the election of

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Tom Bradley as mayor. With his election, a Negro became the head of the Nation's third largest city.

For the past 3 months I have noted with pride and pleasure the caliber of men and women Mayor Bradley has managed to gather around him to administer the affairs of this city of 3 million people. I am especially delighted with the appointment of Mr. William Elkins as executive assistant to Mayor Bradley.

Mr. Elkins has a distinguished record of community service for more than 25 years, serving as chairman of the board of directors of the Henderson Community Center; a member, board of directors of Opportunities Industrialization Center; a member, board of directors, Southern Leadership Conference, and a member of the board of trustees, Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles.

Mr. Elkins has been a Los Angeles County probation officer, then in 1967 he became executive director of the Los Angeles Countywide Teen Post program, a federally funded program serving more than 20,000 socially, culturally, emotionally, and educationally deprived young people in the city and county of Los Angeles.

The program is now staffed by 131 professional workers and supported by a countywide network of teen councils and adult advisory groups. Much of the success of the teen post program is a direct result of Mr. Elkins' inspiration and leadership, which he is now transferring to his new administrative post in our city.

Mr. Elkins has written and developed many formats for drug prevention, student leadership, counseling, and gang activity control.

The city of Los Angeles is indeed fortunate to have a man like William Elkins in such a sensitive and important position.

HOLY DAY OF YOM KIPPUR MARRED BY OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, millions of Jews throughout the world were preparing to observe the solemn Holy Day of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. Yet this highest of holy days was marred by the news that renewed outbreak of hostilities between Israel, Egypt and Syria had commenced plunging the Middle East into full-scale warfare.

It seems there is a touch of tragic irony about the beginnings of major wars in this century. One can think back to a tranquil Sunday afternoon in December 1941, when millions of Americans suddenly found themselves thrown into the clutches of war when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Now 32 years later, on the occasion of a similarly tranquil, and reflective day, the world finds itself once again shocked and alarmed over the onset of still another war.

Many experts in the field of international relations had predicted that renewed conflicts would occur between the rival factions in the Middle East. Yet they as well as the world were stunned, not only by the timing but the intensity of the battles. By the time that Saturday ended, there was little doubt that it was war in the Middle East.

Where do the prospects for an equitable solution lie? They do not exist in the United Nations, which has shown a continued aversion toward acting responsibly with the questions of the Middle East. Where the solution does lie is with the United States and Russia, working in conjunction with the combatant nations. It is only through honest discussion with a genuine concern for peace, irrespective of who might be right or wrong in this conflict, can the super-powers even hope to attain a durable peace for the Middle East. The establishment of this peace could serve as the first real application of the détente policy between the United States and Russia, which this administration has spent so much time promoting.

It is incumbent upon our two great powers to give the matter of the Middle East immediate attention. The longer the hostilities are allowed to continue, the more difficult it will be to bring these warring factions together. I urge Secretary Kissinger to immediately take steps to begin constructive talks with the Russians aimed at bringing about not only a cease-fire for now, but a lasting period of peace for the benefit of the entire world.

A VOICE FROM THE SMALL FAMILY FARM

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE OF IOWA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, an editorial from Friday, October 4, 1973, Washington Post illustrates the economic crunch small farmers are finding themselves in. Particularly cogent is the argument that Colleen Geisinger makes that agriculture is the backbone of the Nation. I would like to include this comment on the difficulties of farming in today's economy in the RECORD:

A VOICE FROM THE SMALL FAMILY FARM

Even in Iowa we know about The Post and its efforts to bring out the facts of this foul administration's tactics . . . Watergate, grain deals, etc., etc. It seems it takes the newspapers to get the Congress on the ball.

I am a very small cog in American agriculture, and the dealings with the government are more frustrating than the long hours and hard work which make up my life. The government and the big city consumers are pushing agriculture in the hands of big business and speculators in the markets. Small farmers can see that this will not lead to lower prices in the long run. If big business gets the land it will mean high labor costs, and also labor will not have the individual pride in doing a good job of farming. We are a small cattle feeder, about 400-500 which means a 24-hour-a-day job, seven days a week all year long. No vacations because someone else feeding cattle can get them off

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feed or founder them or not catch the sick ones in time to treat them. Living this life makes us wonder how someone can sit in their big office and speculate in the cattle market and make money we don't even dream of having; buying and selling cattle they don't have and probably not knowing the difference between a steer or heifer. But they control the price of our cattle and our living.

The government recently put a 3 per cent tax on Canada's buying our cattle which we wind up paying in the long run. But they are allowing the shipment of fertilizer out of the country which will make us really pay next year. As far as farmers are concerned the Department of Agriculture is strictly for the administration's propaganda purposes. All year they have forecast record crops; when harvest is here watch the record fall. Just by talking with people traveling through the country and reading of the millions of acres flooded this year, farmers have a much closer estimate than the Agriculture Department.

What I'm getting at is the seemingly forgotten fact that agriculture is the backbone of this nation, whether the government or the city people want to admit it or not. And it's hard to figure out why the government seems to always be working against us and the city people have very low opinions of us. I just wish that something could be done to change this kind of thinking before it's too late and the country finds out that the small family farm was the best way.

COLLEEN GEISINGER.

LINN GROVE, IOWA.

PUBLIC FINANCING FOR SENATE AND HOUSE ELECTIONS

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I have reintroduced H.R. 10224, a bill to extend public financing to Senate and House elections. The bill is identical to the bill I introduced in the House on September 12, 1973—and the bill introduced in the Senate by Senators EDWARD KENNEDY and HUGH SCOTT on July 31, 1973—with one minor technical change.

The bill which I introduce today provides for a floor of \$50,000—rather than \$90,000—of campaign funds for major party House candidates. This is to say, a major party candidate for the House of Representatives, under the bill, would be entitled to receive \$50,000 or an amount based on the average expenditure per voter in the two preceding elections in the district, whichever is greater.

This minor change was introduced to eliminate any differences between my bill and Representative BIESTER's bill and to prevent the proliferation of bills dealing with the same subject. The figure of \$50,000 is only a suggestion, and I expect that a figure agreeable to all can be worked out on the floor or in conference.

The need to reform the financing of our political campaigns remains as great as ever. Minor differences in the amount of money to be allotted to candidates should not stand in the way of the goal of removing the damaging influences of money from our electoral system. I urge each of my colleagues to endorse and cosponsor the proposal made

by Senators KENNEDY and SCOTT in the Senate, and Mr. BIESTER and myself in the House. Thank you.

COLUMBUS DAY TRIBUTE

HON. PAUL S. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, Columbus Day, the annual celebration that only recently became a national holiday, is an appropriate time for us to pay a twofold tribute: to Christopher Columbus, and to the many Americans of Italian descent who have contributed to the strength and advancement of our Nation.

In today's world of impressive technology, of instant communications and shrinking distances, when the highway known as the Atlantic is crossed by hundreds of ships of commerce, traversed by jets in hours and by spacecraft in a matter of minutes, it takes a leap of imagination to stand where Columbus stood when he embarked on history's most important voyage 481 years ago. As far as men then knew, the ocean to the west of Europe had no end point. Unsailed, uncharted, the ocean was regarded with awe and superstition. To observers on the shore of Palos de la Frontera, it must have seemed the most courageous—and foolhardy—spectacle of their lives when, on that August day in 1492, three tiny ships, like bobbing corks on a vast pond, set sail toward the grey horizon.

Columbus, almost alone, had an idea, and alone he had the determination to prove the idea correct. His determination weathered years of hardship, ridicule, rebuff and disappointment. We like to think of the persevering individual as a distinctly American character, but it was the great Italian explorer who set the precedent.

Yet, we can claim that quality of perseverance as distinctly American with considerable justification. For beyond the shores touched by Columbus lay virgin forests, steep mountains, rivers, vast plains, and deserts. All had to be explored and their resources harnessed so that a new civilization could arise. In that portion of the New World that became the United States of America, the greatest political experiment in history would take place. This was a land for men and women of dreams and determination, spiritual sons and daughters of Columbus. In time they came from every corner of the earth, moving our Nation forward, diversifying and enriching our culture.

The countrymen of Columbus were among the first and most important to aid in this noble undertaking. Giovanni and Sebastiano Caboto—John and Sebastian Cabot—sailed as far north as the mouth of the Saint Lawrence and subsequently traveled southward along the New England coast. Giovanni da Verrazano entered the Bay of New York and came upon Manhattan nearly a century before it was sighted by Henrik Hudson. North and South America were named

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for Amerigo Vespucci whose explorations of the coasts of both continents provided the detailed information upon which many early maps were based.

In 1539 an Italian friar, Marco da Nizza, led Coronado's expedition beyond the Grand Canyon and into the area that is today the State of Kansas. Enrico Tonti accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the Mississippi, while early in the 18th century Alfonso Tonti assisted in the founding of Detroit, which he subsequently served as Governor.

Italians were not only among the great explorers of the New World, they were also among its earliest settlers. The Italian influence was felt keenly in my own State of Maryland. Within 10 years of the time that 16 skilled Venetian glass-workers established a glass factory in the Jamestown colony, Italian colonists settled in Maryland, attracted by the toleration extended there to Catholics. The tradition of public service and civic-mindedness, which today is reflected in the thousands of Federal, State, and local officials who are of Italian descent, began with the appointment of Onorio Razzolini as Armourer and Keeper of the Stores in Maryland. Razzolini came from Venice to Maryland, settling in Annapolis and becoming a naturalized citizen of Maryland in 1732, the year of George Washington's birth.

In Razzolini's footsteps followed several generations of the notable Paca family, of whom the best remembered in American history is William Paca. The great-grandson of a mid-17th century settler in Anne Arundel County, William Paca was among the most prominent and dedicated patriots of the Revolutionary period. He was elected to serve as a delegate from Maryland in the First Continental Congress and again in the Second Continental Congress, and was one of only four Marylanders to sign the Declaration of Independence.

William Paca served Maryland and the Nation with great distinction during those difficult times. He participated in framing the first Maryland Constitution in 1776 and was an early member of the State senate. Subsequently he was appointed chief judge of the Maryland General Court, and following service on the bench he was elected to three terms as Maryland's Governor by the legislature which chose him unanimously to his second and third terms. He was a delegate to the Maryland convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution in April 1788, and spent his last 10 years in the service of the new Federal Government as a district court judge, a position to which he was appointed by President George Washington.

We tend to think of the American political experiment as the brainchild of British political philosophers. Yet an Italian thinker of great influence was Filippo Mazzei, a close friend of Jefferson, Franklin, and Patrick Henry, among others. Mazzei's articles against British tyranny in the colonies helped to shape the attitudes of continental Europe during the crucial years.

Jefferson translated Mazzei's articles into English, and later acknowledged indebtedness for language used in the Dec-

laration of Independence derived from Mazzei:

All men are by nature created free and independent . . . it is necessary that all men be equal to each other in natural rights.

In nearly 200 years of our Nation's independence, that philosophy enunciated by Mazzei and followed by Jefferson has beckoned men and women of dreams and determination from all over the globe to America's shores. As for the contribution of Italy, there are today almost 5 million first and second generation Italian Americans, and the number of third and fourth generation citizens has yet to be accurately determined. Our Nation, Mr. Speaker, would be a very different place indeed were it not for our citizens of Italian descent. Consider the enormous contributions they have made to our system of free self-government, to American arts, to our music, to the professions, to American labor and industry. There is not a vocation or calling in the United States which has not been strengthened by their energy and dedication.

These extraordinary accomplishments in public life are matched in importance by the private values which our Italian-American communities have sustained. By their own example they have strengthened family ties and underscored those individual qualities of intelligence, courage, and faith without which our Nation would be incalculably poorer. In my own State of Maryland, the public spirit and creativity of our Italian-American citizens is a vital factor in the success and strength of our community.

The poet George Santayana said of Columbus that:

He found a world but had no chart, save one that faith deciphered in the skies.

Columbus was inspired in his quest by faith, courage, and vision and these precious qualities have been given new expression by Italian Americans with each passing generation. It is only fitting that on the day set aside to honor Columbus we should also honor their achievements, which have enriched our national heritage beyond measure.

LATE HON. J. VAUGHAN GARY

HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 1973

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it was with a great deal of sadness that I learned of the death of J. Vaughan Gary, who represented Virginia's Third Congressional District from 1945 to 1965.

I first met Vaughan when I came to Congress in 1963. He was a gracious gentleman who was most helpful to me in countless ways, and I soon learned to value greatly his advice and counsel. He will be sorely missed and I want to extend my deepest sympathy to his family at this time of sorrow.

October 9, 1973

BUDGET BATTLE, REVISITED

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, if the volume of lip-service paid to budget reform by Members of Congress was any indication of sincere commitment to progress in this area, legislation would already have become law. As we all know, however, budget reform legislation is not even ready for floor action.

Despite the fact that Watergate has diverted the attention of many from the issue of budget reform, it remains of utmost importance, particularly to a Congress seeking to reassert itself and rediscover its proper constitutional role and responsibilities.

There is no justifiable reason why budget reform legislation has yet to be considered by this body in its entirety. The U.S. economy demands it. Fiscal responsibility requires it. Congressional reassertion must be based upon it.

David S. Broder addressed himself to the issue of budget reform in a recent column. I found it insightful and worth the perusal of all Members of Congress, particularly the leaders of the majority. Mr. Broder's article follows:

BUDGET BATTLE, REVISITED
(By David S. Broder)

On both sides of Capitol Hill last week, men were struggling with a problem as important in its consequences as any the Congress will face this year. It is the problem of equipping the Congress with a mechanism for handling the federal budget.

Let it be said, at the outset, that it is a terribly difficult task. There is no quick, easy answer to the question of how Congress can evaluate and balance the claims of thousands of ongoing agencies and programs against the needs of the country and the requirements of sound economic policy, in a fashion that protects the rights of 535 individual representatives and senators, and yet permits them to make an intelligent collective judgment.

Nor is this simply a challenging intellectual problem. It is, at heart, a question of power—the power of the purse. The process of negotiating the sharing of that power by those who now enjoy disproportionate influence over money matters in Congress involves exquisitely intricate politics.

But solving the problem is important to the national interest. At present, members of Congress deal piecemeal with the appropriations bill (which controls a declining fraction of federal spending) and never have an opportunity to assess the overall impact of their fiscal decisions. The result has been a history of deficits, a habit of delayed decisions which cause administrative chaos, and, of course, a transfer of real budgetary decision-making power from Congress to an already powerful President.

It was the dramatic evidence of that shift of power, symbolized by Mr. Nixon's bold use of impoundments to halt congressionally-mandated programs, that last winter spurred Congress' sudden interest in reform of the budgetary process. Since then, some 40 to 50 of the ablest members of the House and Senate in both parties have been struggling with the problem. They have not yet resolved their own differences on substantive procedural issues, but they have managed to bring the problem close to the point of decision. The House Rules Committee and the

Senate Government Operations Committee are actively trying to draft legislation for floor consideration.

Yet, the leaders of the budget-reform battle talk with varying degrees of discouragement about the prospects for action this year. Estimates of its chances range from 50-50 downward.

Interestingly, many of the legislators say their cause has been damaged by Watergate. Public attention has been diverted from the Battle of the Budget, which was Topic A in Washington for the first three months of the year, to the more compelling dramas of Nixon, Agnew, Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell.

At the same time, the weakening of the President's position since March has reduced the pressure on Congress to put its own fiscal house in order. Whatever the constitutionality of those impoundments of last winter, they provided a powerful catalyst for congressional budgetary reform. Now, with many members thinking Mr. Nixon has been cut down to size, there's a natural tendency for Congress to revert to the status quo, which allows members to wangle what they want for their own districts without having to take responsibility for adding up the cost to the country.

Finally, Watergate has interfered with reform of the budget process by diverting the time and energy of certain key members of Congress. For example the Government Operations Committee can meet on the bill only on Mondays and Fridays this month, because its chairman, Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), must preside at the Watergate hearings Tuesday through Thursday. Keeping enough senators on the premises to make a committee quorum on Monday and Friday is very tough.

In a real sense, then, the budget reform bills may provide the best test of the President's contention that Watergate has diverted Congress from "the people's business." As a generalization, that argument is suspect. But budget reform is an important item of the people's whether Congress will act on it this year.

The Senators and Representatives who have been grappling with the problem have given the effort their dead level best. There has been ample time for consideration of the merits and demerits of various solutions. Now, as the session draws to a close, it is a fair test of the democratic leadership—of Speaker Carl Albert and Sen. Mike Mansfield to see to it that the opportunity for this essential reform is not lost.

EVENT OF POLISH IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to rise and speak of the beginnings of Polish immigration to the United States.

Since the earliest days of our Nation's history, Americans of Polish origin have contributed a great deal to this land with their rich cultural, historical, and spiritual heritage.

On September 25, 1608, a small ship carrying six strong and courageous Polish artisans sailed up the James River. They followed Capt. John Smith into the woods of Virginia and settled there. They lent their talents and energies to the task of developing the American continent. Within 3 weeks of

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their landing they had a roaring fire going under a glass furnace, and had developed the first factory in the English colonies in America.

We are here to commemorate their landing, and to honor the memories of the five men from Poland who planted the first seeds from which has grown the greatest industrial Nation in the world.

These individuals and other men and women of Polish origin contributed their talents and toils to the settlement of the American continent. They set an example for all of us to follow in becoming responsible and contributing citizens of the United States.

MORE ON WATERGATE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues in the Congress the following article by my good friend California State Senator Nick Petris. I find it to be an incisive comment on the state of this administration.

The article follows:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

In the current agony over the Watergate scandal, let me raise a question which has not been asked: Why all the solicitude toward Richard Milhous Nixon? Even the most vociferous critics of the gangster tactics emanating from the White House are quick to shield the President.

I remember enough about Mr. Nixon's political methods to balk at absolving him. In fact, it would not surprise me if it did turn out that he not only knew in advance, but that he was one of the architects of the whole disgraceful episode.

Why? Because his "instinct for the jugular" has always been his campaign style. Because the Watergate kind of thing is characteristic of his ethical level. The only philosophy which has been clear and consistent throughout his entire political career is: anything goes. Have we forgotten that this led him to brand Congressman Jerry Voorhis a Communist? Have we forgotten that he used the same shameful tactics on Congressman Helen Gahagan Douglas, distributing her voting record on pink paper, rigged in such a way as to portray her as a communist or fellow traveler?

And what about his betrayal of Governor Earl Warren (who refused to speak to him for years after) in the 1952 Republican convention, when he left the California delegation's special train to fly to Chicago and make his deal with Eisenhower, at a time when Mr. Nixon and every California GOP delegate were pledged to Governor Warren? (Senator Knowland, acting honorably, turned down overtures from the Eisenhower camp because of his commitment).

Have we forgotten that Mr. Nixon called President Harry S. Truman a traitor who "knowingly promoted a Communist spy to high office in the U.S. Government"? Have we forgotten that he called some of Adlai Stevenson's proposals (which he later adopted himself) as "traitorous" in the 1956 campaign and as "rot-gut thinking" in the 1958 congressional elections?

These and many other vicious falsehoods were hurled against great Americans by Mr. Nixon on the way up. He used them, not because he believed them, but because he thought the climate made them acceptable to the people.

So whether or not he actually engineered the Watergate burglaries and the plans to sabotage and destroy the Democratic Party, his hirings, taking pages from his own career, could easily have decided that the way to make points with the boss is to kick the other fellow in the groin, so they kicked and kicked and kicked.

And then to make it worse, he has masterminded a massive coverup which didn't succeed, thanks to the courage of some reporters from the hated media who kept digging in, in spite of the most incredible pressures and the consistent brazen denials.

For many years people will be asking "Why?" in view of the gigantic lead he enjoyed in the polls from the start. Was the Nixon committee seeking total destruction rather than just victory? Were they carrying out the Nixon vindictiveness against the Democrats in the same way Nixon/Agnew did it against the press to the point where the first Amendment is now in the greatest jeopardy since the Alien & Sedition Laws?

I dread to see it, for the sake of our Country, for the sake of our young people whom we are trying desperately to dissuade from cynicism. But I'm afraid the finger points more and more to Richard M. Nixon.

Herein lies the real tragedy. Both for him and for the American people: that we permitted him to believe that "anything goes" is an honorable philosophy in politics by rewarding him twice with the highest honor in our power.

Now all of us, in a state of shock, recognize that it is not the American way and never was; that we have learned to expect something considerably more honorable and inspiring from our Presidents.

No, the end is not justified by the means. As Camus wrote "There are no ends, there are only means." The trouble is that Mr. Nixon, in his fanatic drive to obtain and keep the Presidency, forgot that this exalted office is only a means, not an end in itself. It is a means by which a noble person can do something decent and significant for our country, and for the world. Our great Presidents did this by appealing to "the better angles of our nature" as Walter Lippmann put it, not to our sordid and seamy side.

NICHOLAS C. PETRIS,
Senator, 11th District.

EULOGY TO MR. GARY

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join in this final tribute to our former colleague, Congressman J. Vaughan Gary of Virginia's Third District. It was my privilege to serve during my first term in the Congress with this distinguished Christian gentleman and able lawmaker.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to my acquaintanceship with Vaughan Gary, as a Member of this House I recall the years of his retirement when he attended regularly the congressional prayer breakfast meetings weekly in the Capitol. On these occasions, Vaughan Gary was in the habit of bringing flowers to brighten our surroundings grown at his Virginia home where he retired following his distinguished service in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, there certainly never was a more loving or more beloved Member

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of this House than Vaughan Gary. He endeared himself to all of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. His legislative and Christian leadership has enriched the lives of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SATTERFIELD) in this eulogy. In addition, I wish to express my respect and deep sympathy to his wife, Eunice, and their two children, Vaughan and Carolyn.

LET US GET RID OF THE SEATBELT INTERLOCK

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, everywhere I go people are outraged by the requirement that seatbelts in the new 1974 cars have to be tied into the car ignition system so they cannot start their cars unless seat belt and harness are fastened. This is a ridiculous example of bureaucratic extremism made worse by the additional cost imposed on new car buyers and sensors clear across the front seat that require you to buckle up a bag of groceries if it weighs more than 6 pounds.

The current issue of Fortune magazine comments editorially on this unfortunate situation in its October issue, and that comment follows. Meanwhile Congress should act without delay to make such equipment optional with new car purchasers, not mandatory. My bill, H.R. 10277, pending before the House Commerce Committee would do just this.

The editorial follows:

THE BUREAUCRATS BELT US AGAIN

Purchasers of 1974 automobiles are learning that heavy-handed government has managed to insert still one more irritation into daily life. An ignition interlock keeps a 1974 car from starting unless the driver and front passenger have buckled their seat belts. There is plenty of evidence that seat belts reduce injuries and fatalities, but trying to force people to use them is a misguided approach to auto safety, a result of the technocratic tunnel vision that seems to afflict some officials at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The new ignition interlock is certain to stir up a lot of resentment. While the system is designed to foil amateur tinkering, it can be canceled out by a skilled mechanic, and there will be a lot of canceling. Polls suggest that a great many Americans perceive themselves as pawns pushed around by forces outside their control. The mindless, meddlesome interlock will increase perceptions of the government as an oppressor and antagonist. And the widespread evasion will intensify the already excessive disrespect for law.

The citizen has to pay to be annoyed. At around \$50 a car, the interlock will cost buyers of 1974 cars a total of something like \$550 million. That's more than double the entire annual budget of the NHTSA. A great many millions more will be paid to mechanics for bypassing the system, and for repairing breakdowns of the complex apparatus.

The government would have done better to impose a \$50 safety tax on new automobiles and use the money to fund other, more ra-

tional approaches to auto safety. A few possibilities:

1. Identifying and eliminating the serious hazards created by unclear or badly placed road signs, or absence of signs where they are needed. Besides contributing to safety, clear and well-located signs increase amenity and foster positive rather than negative feelings toward government.

2. Developing and testing driving simulators for use in training and licensing drivers. Simulators could be utilized to make driver tests more extensive and demanding, and less costly.

3. Experimenting with sterner penalties against drunken drivers. Drunkenness figures in half of all traffic fatalities in the U.S.

4. Assessing costs and benefits of more thorough vehicle inspections. A broad, non-bureaucratic view suggests the possibility of combining better safety inspections with checkups on pollution-control equipment and engine operation—fostering safer roads, cleaner air, and fuel economy too.

A FULL-COURSE FEAST FOR ONLY A DOLLAR

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, while servicemen and civil servants at the Pentagon are paying higher prices for cafeteria-style lunches, Army generals still gorge themselves on a sumptuous three course dinner for only \$1.

I am publicly releasing today a copy of a recent menu for the dollar special which included a choice of 8 appetizers, 6 entrees, and at least 17 desserts. It is absolutely ridiculous for ordinary GIs and civil servants at the Pentagon to pay higher prices at the cafeteria, while Army generals can still stuff themselves with a full-course feast for only a dollar.

As many of my colleagues know, the privately owned cafeterias operated at the Pentagon have increased their prices substantially as have House restaurants.

Mr. Speaker, the brass for their \$1 lunch can obtain anything from cold French Vichysoise to a hot fudge sundae. In addition, the generals are offered a Weight Watchers Special for those generals overweight from rich, low-cost meals who want a low-calorie dish still at bargain prices.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking the General Accounting Office to investigate the total cost of running a special general's swank restaurant. A copy for August 28 follows:

SOUP DU JOUR: CREAM OF CELERY

Jellied Consomme Madrilene.
Cold French Vichysoise.
Chilled Clamato Juice.
Chilled Tomato Juice.
Herring in Cream Sauce.
Herring in Wine Sauce.
Chilled V-8 Juice.

ENTREES

Grilled center cut pork chops w/chilled apple sauce.

Rost leg of lamb—natural sauce—mint jelly.

Beef tacos (Mexican beef, cheese, & lettuce tortilla sandwich) w/tacos sauce.

Chef's omelette (a filling of sliced corned beef, ham, & chopped ripe tomatoes) topped w/marinara sauce.

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Baked egg plan maison (fried thin slices of eggplant interspersed w/Italian sausages, mushrooms, ricotta & Mozzarella cheese) to-mato sauce.

Chicken salad in gelatin mold w/sliced tomatoes, potato salad—garni.

WEIGHT WATCHERS SPECIAL

Roast leg of lamb—natural sauce—mint jelly (lamb w/natural sauce—227 calories; w/mint jelly 302 calories).

Sliced tomato & chicken salad plate w/white asparagus spears (272 calories).

WEIGHT WATCHERS DESSERT

Casaba melon (65 calories).

DESSERTS

Ice creams

Chocolate, mint chocolate chip, vanilla, and strawberry.

Sundaes

Hot fudge, chocolate syrup, strawberry, butterscotch, chocolate marshmallow; hot fudge snowball, and hot blueberry.

Sherbets

Orange, raspberry, and lime.

Fruits

Grapefruit, baked apple with cream, and melons (in season).

ISRAEL MUST SURVIVE

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my shock and condemnation at the premeditative attack by Egyptian and Syrian forces upon the State of Israel and call upon my colleagues to give their full support and assistance to the Israeli Government in their hour of need.

The unprovoked dual frontal assault during the Jewish high holiday of Yom Kippur, a day that finds most Israelis fasting and spending the day in prayer, clearly illustrates the intent of the Egyptian and Syrian nations to exploit the peaceful and defenseless stature of the Israeli people on their day of atonement.

Since Israel's birth 25 years ago an atmosphere of friendship and trust has existed between the two democracies. This relationship contrasts sharply with the overt antagonism the Arab States have exhibited toward our country during the same period.

The Arab States now wish for us to abandon our support of Israel pursuant to their pledge to continue their oil exports to our Nation. Succinctly, "Oil diplomacy equals oil blackmail." I doubt that in the history of our civilization has one nation attempted to use so many coercive tactics in the hopes of exterminating another. I find this morally reprehensible.

I have today cosponsored a concurrent resolution, presently being introduced to insure immediate delivery of all planes which were to be delivered at a future date, as per our contract with Israel. In the face of the heavy losses inflicted upon our ally, this is the very least we can do.

I urge all my colleagues to work toward immediate enactment of this resolution. The land of Israel must survive.

McGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW MODEL COURTROOM

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in the light of the many criticisms leveled nationally at the functioning of our judicial system it is always refreshing to take note of innovative steps being taken to improve court procedures.

I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a new courtroom of the future plan inaugurated at the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, Calif., this month.

McGeorge is not one of the State's largest law schools in size but certainly among its largest in ideas. The "courtroom of the future" was recently dedicated and I submit the following article from the New York Times of October 7 which outlines its exciting concept through the words of Dean Gordon D. Schaber:

[From the N.Y. Times, Oct. 7, 1973]

LAW SCHOOL OPENS MODEL COURTROOM

SACRAMENTO, Calif., October 6.—A \$460,000 "Courtroom of the future" was dedicated here today at the University of the Pacific's McGeorge School of Law.

Gordon D. Schaber, McGeorge's dean, said the experimental courtroom would be aimed at facilitating the presentation of evidence, easing the job of the jury, aiding news coverage, and increasing courtroom security. A variety of electronic devices will be used toward these goals.

The new courtroom will be used both for real trials and for training trial attorneys.

Tom C. Clark, retired United States Supreme Court Justice, presided at a mock trial that highlighted today's ceremony.

The McGeorge courtroom has a circular design that will permit jurors to sit with their backs to the audience. Jurors will also be provided with desks to encourage note-taking and will have nine-inch television screens on their desks for viewing video tapes of testimony.

EVIDENCE SHOWN ON TV

Other innovations include the following: An evidence pedestal in the center of the courtroom that rises by remote control and upon which evidence is relayed by concealed television cameras to judge, jurors and witnesses.

Facilities for simultaneous verbatim interpretation of the trial for participants who do not speak English.

A security system that locks the courtroom by remote control and screens persons entering and exiting.

A news media room to allow observation behind one-way glass "to reduce interference and increase the view."

A defendant's isolation room permitting audio-visual communication "in the case of unruly or disruptive procedures by the defendant."

DEAN FINDS OBSOLESCENCE

Dean Schaber is highly critical of current courtroom facilities. "The practice of law in most courtrooms today is about as modern as performing surgery in a barber shop," he said recently. "Even courtrooms built in the late 1960's are obsolete and ill-suited for today's cases. They are often poorly lighted,

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subject to distracting influences, lacking in proper security and offer few improved means of presenting or preserving evidence."

Dean Schaber conceded that the new equipment was costly. But he said that there would be an over-all saving in costs because the new facility would save time.

Dean Schaber said that in researching courtrooms in seven states he had found that many jurors complained of difficulty in understanding instructions the judge gave them before deliberations.

"To overcome this problem our jurors will be able to see the instructions on the television monitor at the same time they are being read by the judge," Dean Schaber said.

It is common in jury trials for jurors to interrupt deliberations to ask for a re-reading of instructions that are often difficult to comprehend.

The courtroom was financed by a law school fund drive, a \$50,000 grant from the Fleischmann Foundation in Nevada and a \$52,000 grant from the California Council on Criminal Justice. The biggest contribution came from Raymond Burr, the actor who portrays Perry Mason, the trial lawyer, on television. He donated \$150,000 of art work to be auctioned off for the school's benefit.

AMERICANS REALLY WORK AT PLAYING

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the *Suburban Life*, a publication serving southwest communities in Cook County, Ill., has a feature on its editorial page in which members of its staff submit their personal views.

My attention was directed to the Thursday, September 20, issue in which David Offerdahl of the *Suburban Life* staff discussed a very intriguing subject—that of the role of sports in American life.

The article follows:

AMERICANS REALLY WORK AT PLAYING

(By David Offerdahl)

Sports has become increasingly important in American life.

Contrary to the opinion of many "experts" in numerous surveys on how lazy and immobile we have become, the fact remains that the sporting goods business is a booming venture and spots for recreation have become almost impossible to secure.

Just as an example, when was the last time that one of the experts tried to find an open tennis court or ball field for a little relaxation?

The game of tennis itself has enjoyed smashing success since it has become a televised event; it has become Americanized.

Another reason for the popularity of tennis is that although it once was regarded as a sissy sport it is now recognized as a sport which parallels the American personality of aggressiveness.

Tennis fulfills the "killer instinct" in Americans, just as participation in all sports promotes the goal of winning.

The public has been trained to fight for its share of the bread in the world, so sports could be considered an outgrowth of the competitive personality.

Every American seeks the thrill of one-upmanship over the rest. To be the best one is exciting; to be best once again is habit forming.

Some specific examples of how sports affect our lives can really be detected in everyday conversation. An illustration is found in the weekend discussion of how the Cubs, Sox or Bears looked among the Monday morning quarterbacks and head coaches.

We as competitive people want our team to be the best just as much as we want to be the best.

If this is true then Chicagoans are probably ready to have a nervous breakdown every September, February and March; it is then that the Cubs start to fall and the Bulls to do.

Adding to the constant reminder of our struggle to become the best is the constant exposure to the media and our TV sets of success and failure in sports.

It is an important part of the news on every broadcast and every day.

Propaganda also flows into our everyday lives from commercials by famous coaches and competitors of the very teams we worry about every week.

I wonder if the cut Bear players are happy about the new 1974 at the year end clearance?

Whatever the name of the sport is the American public plays the game as it lives, to the fullest.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1973

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleague, Representative CHARLES WIGGINS, and I are introducing in the House of Representatives the Bankruptcy Act of 1973.

This measure is the product of the Commission on the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States.

Both Mr. Wiggins and I were privileged to be appointed by our distinguished speaker as Commissioners and have so served for the post 2½ years.

The Commission was created by Public Law 91-354 on July 24, 1970. It was established to study, analyze, evaluate, and recommend changes in the Bankruptcy Act.

The conditions which prompted its creation included: First, the increase in the number of bankruptcies by more than 1,000 per cent in the preceding 20 years; second, a widespread feeling among referees in bankruptcy that problems of administration required substantial improvement in the act; third, the impact on the operation of the act by the vast expansion of credit; and fourth, the limited experience and understanding in the Federal Government and the Nation's commercial community in assessing the operation of the Bankruptcy Act.

The Commission was charged with considering the basic philosophy of bankruptcy, its causes, possible alterna-

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tives to the present system of bankruptcy administration, the applicability of advanced management techniques to administering the act, and any other matters it deemed relevant to its assigned mission.

Both Mr. WIGGINS and I would like to commend the entire staff of the Commission, who, under the capable leadership of its Executive Director, Prof. Frank Kennedy, did a most thorough and professional job. We would also like to commend our fellow Commissioners, who were diligent, dedicated, and delightful to work with throughout this huge undertaking.

The Commission's report, which will be published and available in the next several weeks, consists of two principal parts. Part I consists of an analysis and evaluation of the present system of bankruptcy administration in the United States and recommendations for changes to reflect and adequately meet the demands of present technical, financial, and commercial activities. Part II consists of the text of proposed statutory changes to effectuate their recommendations together with explanatory notes.

It should be pointed out that, while Mr. WIGGINS and I served on the Commission and neither of us filed or joined in the filing of separate views, our introduction of this proposed act is to facilitate its legislative consideration and not to indicate our total endorsement of all of its many facets. As a matter of fact, the Commission itself felt that the only way to test the validity of its general conclusions and to reveal possible hidden difficulties or consequences that may be initially overlooked was to perform the arduous task of formulating their recommendations into precise statutory language. However, the Commission recognized and we recognized that this proposed act may need some refinement, clarification, and even change.

It is our intention to give adequate time for all interested groups and individuals to study, analyze, and submit to the subcommittee their comments concerning this major revision.

We presently hope to begin hearings later this year and to start with the Chairman and Executive Director presenting the Commission's report and its position. We would hope in the succeeding months by the technique of study sessions to allow all of the many expert voices to be heard and considered as we move forward with our task.

Those wishing either to supply or secure information, should address their requests to the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

CHILEAN JUNTA UNCOVERS LARGE SCALE REVOLUTION IN PLANNING STAGES

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, while it is indeed regrettable that Dr. Allende's socialist regime was not ousted via the ballot, recent evidence shows that there was very little time left for the opposition to act. In fact, it is questionable that another free election could have been held. Allende was gradually shutting down all the opposition press and extending his control over the news media. Other opposition groups were being progressively cowed by gangs amounting to guerrilla groups, who were seizing farms and factories.

A recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of September 24 details the extent of this revolutionary planning by the left in Chile and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues in order to promote a more balanced picture of this situation:

MILITARY RULERS TELL OF ARMS CACHES ACROSS CHILE

(By James Nelson Goodsell)

SANTIAGO, CHILE.—Chile's new military leaders have been shaken by mushrooming discoveries of an elaborate, well-armed extremist apparatus poised for violent revolution.

Top military officials say they knew that leftist groups were arming themselves for extensive "subversive activity," but not until the military ousted the government of Salvador Allende Gossens Sept 11 did the size and scope of this activity come to light.

Even now, with new disclosures coming daily, the full extent of the extremist apparatus is unclear.

But an extremely high military official here reports that in recent months "Chile had become an arsenal."

Moreover, he says that the extremist apparatus was on the verge of launching a reign of terror in Chile aimed at eliminating the nation's military leaders, opposition politicians, newspapermen, and others, to give the Marxist-leaning Allende government total control of the nation.

PLOT DETAILS REPORTED

According to this source, the plot, details of which were discovered in several places including the presidential palace, was nipped by the military's ouster of the Allende government. Target date for the plot was Sept. 18, seven days after the military coup.

Sept. 18 ironically was also Chile's Independence Day.

The continuous daily discoveries of huge quantities of arms, a network of guerrilla training schools, and the use of public funds to support these activities have obviously amazed and shocked Chile's military.

They say it will take a six-month "hard line" campaign to root out all vestiges of the paramilitary apparatus. They believe they have so far unearthed only about 10 to 15 percent of the arms and ammunition involved.

Just who led the apparatus and organized the guerrilla training is unclear. The military says it has evidence that Dr. Allende's Socialist Party was involved, as was the

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), an extreme leftist group which has long called for violent revolution.

ALLENDE INVOLVED?

Some of the discoveries suggest that Dr. Allende himself may also have been deeply involved. Huge caches of arms and ammunition have been found in La Moneda, the now gutted presidential palace in downtown Santiago, and in his various suburban homes.

But even more revealing, say the military here, was the uncovering of a guerrilla training school in Dr. Allende's suburban mansion on Calle Tomas Moro.

A facility capable of training and housing 130 or so students at a time, it also stored a vast quantity of arms not yet fully catalogued.

A second training school was discovered at the luxurious home of Dr. Allende's mistress, El Canaveral, in the Andean foothills above Santiago. It included obstacle courses and dense foliage used for guerrilla training.

The military have located seven other such training schools scattered around the country. One at Nehuentue in Cautin Province in Chile's lake country 500 miles south of Santiago is typical.

TRAINING FACILITY FOUND

There, military officers found an elaborate training facility, a large store of arms including 150 machine guns, 300 antitank mines, a still-to-be-counted supply of grenades, and an impressive store of ammunition.

The discovery of these stores of weapons and ammunition all over the country has been one of the real shocks of the search. The military so far has released no exact total of the arms collected, but the high military source said that the amount uncovered to date would "arm various battalions" with much left over.

Later, he spoke of arming 5,000 men with the weapons.

Most of the weapons are of Russian or Czechoslovakian origin. They came to Chile by air and sea. The military claims that the regular Cubana de Aviacion flights from Havana brought in many of them. Boats and submarines were used for the rest.

HEDGING ON BOATS

Whose boats? The military hedges on this point. But when asked whether the boats might be Russian, the reply is in Spanish "posiblemente," switching then to English: "very probably."

The cost of these weapons runs into the millions, according to the military, although no catalog has yet been made of the total with new weapons being located daily. But the catalog would show pistols, revolvers, rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, bazookas, mortars, mines, grenades, and explosives of various types. The military expects to have precise figures when the full story is released.

The remaining arms are thought to be well distributed around the country. There are also vast quantities of homemade, hand-made weapons and explosives. Some of these are of a type used in North Korea, and the military here has located many homes in which these items were being made.

Moreover, the high military source said that Molotov-cocktail bombs were being made "in practically all the factories of the social area"—a reference to factories which had been nationalized by the Allende government.

PUBLIC OFFICES CITED

In addition, he said that dynamite and explosive devices of various sizes and shapes have been found in "practically all public offices," and he mentioned in particular the Banco de Chile, the Ministry of Educa-

tion, and the Instituto Antartica Chileno. The explosives were located in drawers, in file cabinets, under floors, in safes, and buried in basements of buildings.

While the details are still somewhat vague, the military here believes that those responsible for this private and illegal arms buildup used public funds to acquire the weapons. Transactions of the Banco de Chile, as well as the national treasury, now are being closely scrutinized. Large sums of money apparently disappeared from the ledgers.

The military affirms also that many of those involved in the whole para-military operation were on the public payroll and being paid by public funds.

PAYROLLS COMPARED

For example, the work table of the Ministry of Public Works listed 11,500 employees in 1970. When the Allende government fell two weeks ago, the payroll totaled 41,000 with a majority paid from money destined for construction of bridges, roads, and other works.

At one point in a long interview with the high military leader, he leaned across the desk and said, "What I am telling you are not suppositions, but facts."

The source, a career officer near retirement like so many of the leaders of this new military government, was obviously shaken by the discoveries. He paused in answer to questions, checked aides for specific details, and was careful about his statistics.

But there was no mistaking his concern over the discoveries and the seriousness of the situation.

"We are carrying out this cleanup operation as if we were at war," he concluded.

IN MEMORIUM: TO THE HONORABLE JULIAN VAUGHAN GARY, A GOOD FRIEND AND OUTSTANDING LEGISLATOR

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 1973

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, I join with other Members of this body in deeply mourning the passing of J. Vaughan Gary on September 6 of this year. Vaughan Gary was a close personal friend of mine, and his legislative talents of compassion, goodwill, and excellence will long be remembered by all of us, especially the residents of Virginia's Third Congressional District and those of us who knew him in the House.

Vaughan was a vigorous champion for Virginia and the Nation in many areas, but his outstanding crusade lay in the area of fiscal responsibility in governmental programs. During the 20 years—1945-65—that he served Virginia in the House of Representatives, Congressman Gary served as a subcommittee chairman on the House appropriations committee for seven Congresses and throughout proved himself a diligent and constant guardian of the taxpayer's money.

Vaughan has now been called for a higher purpose, but his honors will long continue after him. As Cicero stated:

Nor, in truth, would the honours of illustrious men continue after death, if their

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own spirits did not make us preserve a longer remembrance of them.

Vaughan was a man and legislator of such spirit, and his presence with us will be sorely missed.

FAITH IN THE PEOPLE TO GOVERN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, inherent in the Declaration of Independence is the faith in the people to govern.

Robert S. Strauss, chairman, Democratic National Committee, has voiced the support of the Democratic Party for the home rule bill for the District of Columbia that we are beginning consideration of today.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. STRAUSS, CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Democratic Party remains committed to the goal expressed in the 1972 Democratic National Platform of "full home rule for the District of Columbia, including an elected Mayor-City Council government, broad legislative power, control over appointments, automatic Federal payments, and voting representation in both Houses of Congress."

The Democratic Party has always been, and will continue to be, a political party based on the inherent faith of the people to govern. The Democratic Party has always provided the initiative in extending the franchise to ameliorate the worst possible injustice in representative democracy—denying duly qualified citizens the opportunity to participate in the decision-making affairs of their government. We remain committed to this principle today.

The concept of a "Federal City" in no way assumes restricted citizenship for citizens of the Federal jurisdiction. Our Constitution has been amended to account for this anomaly, and thus the citizens of the District of Columbia now participate in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, as their fellow citizens in the fifty states do. Our system of government assumes a government of separate and co-equal branches. Certainly it is illogical to guarantee to the citizens of the District of Columbia participation in the selection of the Executive branch, and deny them any participation in the selection of the Congressional branch of American government. The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution went half way in ameliorating electoral injustice. Is it now not time to go all the way in giving the citizens of the District of Columbia the same rights of citizenship as is enjoyed by all 209 million other Americans?

Isn't it now time to allow the citizens of the District of Columbia to select their own local government, a local government that has meaningful powers to govern in the best interest of its citizens, and reject the paternalistic charade of congressional control over the well being and interests of the District of Columbia? Though not to label the situation colonial, it does come very close to our use of that term. It is unjust for citizens of the United States to be totally controlled by congressional appropriations when they have no ability to influence the will of the Con-

gress. For one of the early tenets of our American system, one of the tenets used most effectively in attempting to secure American independence, was the slogan "no taxation without representation." Yet this is just the situation which we have allowed to fester in the District of Columbia for almost 200 years. We cannot have a free and independent people, governed by rules which they had no power to make, governed by individuals they had no power to elect.

To repeat, the Democratic Party strongly endorses the concept of home rule for the District of Columbia as a means to let the people of the District have the same rights and privileges of citizenship in the United States as all other people in our Nation. The great hope for our Nation is the participation of people in government. Thus, we must remove all barriers to such participation.

CALIFORNIA CHANGES ATTITUDE TOWARD GROWTH

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, for many years, my State of California has had a reputation in many circles for encouraging growth at any cost. I am sure everyone in this House knows more than one story about the great migration of the last three decades to the Golden State.

It is fortunate, I believe, for the future generations of our State, however, that there is now a noticeable change in the big-growth psychology for California. Most of the people of our fine State now know that the vast environmental wonder that is California will be no more unless a positive program of controlled planning is undertaken.

Mr. Louis S. Simon, area vice president for KPIX television in San Francisco, recently took note of this change of thinking in a pertinent editorial. I call it to my colleagues' attention at this time:

GROWTH OF NO-GROWTH

Last week in another remarkable demonstration by the electorate, a Mayor and two City Councilmen in Corte Madera were removed from office by a recall vote. Why? Because they would not halt construction of a 50 million dollar shopping center. But the real issue in Corte Madera, as in many parts of California, is over just how much more growth and development the people of a community will accept, and apparently the answer is: "not much".

In Santa Barbara, citizens recently blocked construction of a large subdivision sponsored by Standard Oil. Palo Alto voters elected a "slow growth" majority to their City Council. In San Francisco and Los Angeles, citizens have successfully held off construction of important freeways. In San Diego, voters passed an initiative to slow down growth in their community and in Livermore and San Jose voters passed measures to stop growth altogether for awhile. Similar things have been happening in one community after another.

The point is that the population explosion

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is having its long predicted effect. People are trying to put a stop to the turmoil that increasing density brings to their lives. It is not just a Bay Area phenomenon, thought up by a few extremists. It is a movement of average people who are tired of crowded shopping center parking lots, disappearing green space, and double sessions in the schools.

It is time that the developers and the public officials who support them recognize that they are going against the times when they say that ever increasing growth in general is what the nation needs.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS SUPPORTS HOME RULE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, there is wide support across the United States for allowing the citizens of the District of Columbia to exercise the same rights of self-determination as do citizens of other cities and towns. Because I believe we must allow the citizens of our Nation's Capital to exercise the basic rights of all citizens in a democracy, I am cosponsoring the home rule bill reported by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and I urge my colleagues to oppose any efforts to weaken or kill the bill.

If we are successful in finally granting the right of self-government to the citizens of Washington, a large amount of the credit will deservedly belong to the members and chapters of the League of Women Voters, who have through their untiring efforts over a long period of time brought national attention to a situation which otherwise might have had little national constituency. I have been in close touch with the many chapters of the league in my congressional district—and I am deeply appreciative of the time and energy and concern they have given to a problem that, to many, seems far from home—but is, in fact, the responsibility of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues in the House the September 14 statement of Mrs. Lucy Wilson Benson, the president of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF LUCY WILSON BENSON, PRESIDENT, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The League of Women Voters of the United States strongly urges the House of Representatives to pass the D.C. Home Rule bill when it comes up for a vote the week of September 24th. We have worked for home rule for thirty-five years. We have provided facts ad nauseam and emphasized the practical and legitimate needs of the District's residents beyond any reasonable or rational doubt. We have knocked on Congressional doors, testified before Congressional committees, organized national letter writing campaigns and parades and recently completed a home rule campaign in communities throughout our fifty states. In short, we have done everything. We are worn out but we are not going to give up.

We think home rule is an idea which has outlived its time. By that I mean, it is an idea which should, by now, be a fact of life.

The bill reported out by the House District Committee on which the House will vote is a moderate and workable compromise. It is acceptable to the League. It should also be acceptable to those who have had questions about home rule in the past. It contains those elements which citizens across the nation would consider basic for self-determination.

The results of the League's five-month national home rule campaign supports this conclusion. Leagues discovered that most people across the country were unaware of the District's status. Once they knew that over 700,000 residents of the Capital are disenfranchised, they responded positively. Leagues were enthusiastic about the amount of citizen support they found in their communities.

We can only conclude, therefore, that the time-worn Congressional argument that constituents don't care about the District does not tell the whole story. Response to the League's campaign reaffirms our conviction that there is a *national* constituency favoring passage of this bill.

Furthermore, reports from Local League members who have talked to Congressmen in their home districts plus League lobbying efforts in Washington indicate that House support is running 2 to 1 in favor of passage. This appears to us to be a growing recognition by Congress as well as of the need for home rule now.

Talk of the need to reorganize the District's government and achieve more efficiency before granting home rule is a typical diversionary tactic. Our Constitution requires that our government be for and by all people and that it be effective and accountable. The League agrees with the Constitution wholeheartedly. We can see no reason for the House not to pass this legislation.

Each member comes from a district in which the citizens have a voice in local affairs. Therefore, it seems clear to us that the members of the House should want to give the citizens of the District the same rights of expression they and their constituencies now have.

HIJIMIO ROMO

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, we have many distinguished labor leaders in our Nation, but I believe that none is more dedicated or devoted to his own union affairs than Hijimio Romo, treasurer of United Rubber Workers, Local 131, AFL-CIO, and outstanding community leader.

He recently received the Catholic Labor Institute's first Thomas Talavera Award of Excellence, in recognition of accomplishments as a loyal trade unionist.

Not only has Mr. Romo exerted exemplary leadership in the Mexican-American community of southern California but, in addition, he has served as a delegate to the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, and holds membership on its COPE, church and civic, civil rights, and education committees.

For more than 15 years he has also given dedicated service to the south central area of Los Angeles as a member and officer of the South Central Area

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Welfare Planning Council, concerned with social problems in this critical area of the city.

I want to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding achievements of Hijimio Romo and to wish him many more years of successful community work.

SPEAKER ALBERT, GIANT OF THE CONGRESS

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, your strong defense of the Congress recently has received favorable attention in the Huntsville, Ala., News.

I am pleased to join with the editorial writer in saluting your balanced response about the positive action the Congress is taking to help the country move forward.

Because the editorial will be of interest to our colleagues, I am including it at this point in my remarks:

ALBERT, GIANT OF CONGRESS

House Speaker Carl Albert proved himself the little giant in defense of Congress when he replied to President Nixon's second State of the Union message, two weeks after it was presented to the nation. Both the message and the reply, made in the name of the Democrats, were carried on nationwide radio.

To Mr. Nixon's statement that Congress' performance was disappointing, particularly in regard to 50 measures proposed by the administration, Albert replied that 40 of the 50 priority items were already in the legislative process when the President criticized Congress for inaction. Also, half of them have passed one or both houses of Congress. And he criticized the list for containing "an embarrassing lack of new initiatives."

Going on the offensive, Albert said that it is Congress that has taken the lead in trying to deal with the major problems facing the nation—the economy, health, energy and crime. Parenthetically that was not such a good example of action, as anyone in our four fields knows. Neither branch has had anything in these areas to brag about.

Specifically, Albert said that Congress had granted the President some of the most sweeping powers it could confer but that "Because the President was slow to act, the cost of living is up 8 per cent compared with 3.4 per cent for all of 1972." In all fairness, worldwide shortages and rampant inflation are as much or more to blame for this rise in prices.

Stating that it is Congress that is doing something effective about holding down spending, Albert said that Congress had cut the President's budget requests \$20 billion over the past four years, but the President added an incredible \$97 billion to the national debt. Albert did not say how much of that national debt accumulation in the four years was due to added spending appropriations by Congress, which impelled the President to impound many billions he refused to spend.

At least Carl Albert has outlined the basis on which the Democrats will pitch their campaign to try to keep control of Congress in the 1974 mid-election.

SCHOENAU MUST STAY OPEN

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, a group of terrorists has succeeded in pressuring the Austrian Government into agreeing to close Schoenau, the processing center for Soviet Jews enroute to Israel.

The fact that this band of brigands has the audacity to make such a demand is an outrage to the spirit of international comity. The fact that the Austrian Government has capitulated to this demand is even more outrageous.

For Soviet Jews, the name Schoenau has come to represent a way station for pilgrims enroute to freedom. During Schoenau's 7 years of operation, an estimated 70,000 men, women, and children have stopped there for 12 or 24 hours before continuing their journey to their friends and families in Israel.

This facility, which has become a symbol of Jewish determination to survive despite the heaviest odds, has been supported in toto by the contributions of Jews and other freedom-loving people throughout the world. It has cost the Austrian Government not one mark.

Austria is the first free nation in the West in which Jewish emigres can stop. It is at the end of a tortuous, uncertain 38-hour journey aboard the Chopin Express. The refugees, alone and frightened, are subject to rigorous inspections at every border and checkpoint. Looming ahead of them has been the beacon of freedom symbolized by the Schoenau processing center. There they have been able to take a brief respite from their travels—to be welcomed by their fellow Jews—to see, some for the first time, the Bible, books describing Israel and other information that has been denied to them in the Soviet Union. It is there that they can notify their relatives in Israel that they have pierced the Iron Curtain and that, at last, they are on their way home.

In addition to the humanitarian reasons for keeping Schoenau open, we must let the terrorists of this world know that they cannot exercise the kind of extortionate leverage that can bring governments to their knees. We must draw the line at Schoenau and tell them that they cannot intimidate the world with their outrageous demands backed by an arsenal of machine guns. If they succeed at Schoenau, how can they be prevented from prevailing elsewhere throughout the rest of the free world. If they are able to impose their unconscionable demands there, what is to stop them from marching into a synagogue in Elizabeth, N.J., or Miami, Fla.?

One terrorist spokesman described Schoenau as the best thing that has happened since Munich. Perhaps if men of decency and good will had reacted as they should have to Munich, the course of history would have changed.

We now have the chance to speak out against this basest form of terrorism and international extortion.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The world lost its chances for halting this barbarism at Munich. We should not make the same mistake again at Schoenau.

more questions, and more testing. Why can we not proceed with the development of this tried and tested airplane?

THE A-10

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, the military procurement bill conference started at 2:30 today. One of the items of difference to be resolved in the conference is the fate of the A-10 aircraft. While the House has approved the original requested program for 10 preproduction aircraft and full funding, the Senate has authorized only 6 aircraft, deleted funds for long-lead items, reduced the R.D.T. & E. funds and requested a fly-off against the A-7—a fly-off which the Air Force has agreed to and the second fly-off to which the A-10 has been subjected in the same year. The first, as you may recall, was an exhaustive fly-off competition between the A-10 and the A-9, a fly-off which resulted in selection of the A-10.

What more can be required to assure the delivery of this fine aircraft into our country's inventory? In cost, it has been one of the few major weapon systems which has given every assurance of procuring a fleet of aircraft for the cost laid down at the beginning of the program; it has been developed completely under the "design-to-cost" concept of former Deputy Secretary of Defense Packard, a concept endorsed by this Congress.

In maintainability, the A-10 came in with 5.84 maintenance hours, far lower than any comparable aircraft and 7 hours below the maintenance hours per flight hour required by the Air Force.

Its effectiveness has been attested to not only by numerous officials but by combat veterans of the war in Southeast Asia. Among the quotes, "The A-10 can deliver the same kind of force effectiveness in terms of close air support as the next competitor for about 40 percent of the latter's total cost," said Lt. Gen. Otto Glasser, former USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development. And from the Commander, USAF Tactical Air Command in a statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee, "In terms of the Close Air Support mission, other candidates—aircraft—appear as expensive substitutes of limited utility."

In July of this year, the American Legion and the Air Force Association each passed resolutions urging full support to the A-10 program. The Legion statement noted that the airplane was needed "in order that the Air Force may fulfill with the highest degree of effectiveness its mission of providing close air support to our ground forces." And at the Air Force Association convention, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. George S. Brown stated:

No flying machine, in operation or on the drawing board, is capable of delivering the close air support the A-10 is able to provide.

In spite of these tributes, however, there still is required a further fly-off,

UNWANTED CHILDREN

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that there are as many as 100,000 unwanted Vietnamese children presently living in Vietnamese orphanages. At the same time, there are thousands of childless couples in this country waiting in line for babies to adopt.

Because of this situation, I cosponsored legislation to facilitate the adoption of orphans fathered by American servicemen in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I have received information which lists the proper agencies to contact if one wishes to adopt a Vietnamese orphan and gives the regulations and laws relating to the adoptions. I would like to insert this information into the RECORD for the benefit of all those interested.

ADOPTION INFORMATION—U.S. EMBASSY,
SAIGON

Americans interested in adopting children in Vietnam should contact one of the agencies listed on the attached sheet. Each of these agencies has been licensed here to conduct intercountry adoptions. The agencies will provide information concerning the requirements to be met as a potential adoptive parent. Only after these requirements have been met will you be offered a child for potential placement in your home.

Americans resident in Viet Nam should contact either Holt Children's Services, 441 Vo Tanh, Gia Dinh, telephone number PTT 41618, or International Social Services, 51 Mac Dinh Chi, Saigon, telephone number PTT 91693. These two agencies are prepared to assist persons resident here.

Under recent procedural changes promulgated by the Government of Viet Nam all adoptions should be handled by one of the approved agencies. So your first step is to contact an agency for assistance.

You will find attached a summary of the Vietnamese and American regulations governing adoption and immigration of children for adoption. The agencies operating here are also familiar with the Vietnamese laws concerning adoption, United States immigration regulations, and special administrative procedures relating to Vietnamese adoptions. Your agency will be your guide through the entire process.

Many Americans adopting Vietnamese children in the past have found it a time-consuming and frustrating experience. While recent changes in administrative procedures here have made it possible for most children to depart for their adoptive homes in from two to four months of their placement, you will still find patience a necessity. There are many more American families seeking to adopt Vietnamese children than there are Vietnamese children available for adoption. Many children in Vietnamese orphanages are not legally available for adoption and some orphanages are still hesitant about placing children for adoption in a foreign country. By following carefully the instruction of the agency with which you choose to work, you will reduce your own frustration and speed the arrival of the child in the United States.

The following agencies with branches here in Vietnam are active in inter-country adop-

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tion work. All are either licensed or in the process of being licensed by the Ministry of Social Welfare of the Republic of Vietnam to handle such adoptions.

Prospective adoptive parents should contact one of the following agencies.

Holt Children's Services of Vietnam, P.O. B. 2880, 1195 City View Street, Eugene, Oregon 97402.

International Social Services, 345 East 46th Street, Room 715, New York, New York 10017.

Half Way House, World Vision, 148 Dong Khanh, Cholon, Vietnam.

Friends of the Children of Vietnam, Inc., 445 South 68th Street, Boulder, Colorado 80303.

Mr. John E. McCarthy, National Office, Immigration-Refugee Service, U.S. Catholic Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS AND LAWS RELATING TO ADOPTIONS

Persons who wish to adopt a Vietnamese child must comply with the laws of the state in which the child will reside, the Vietnamese adoption law, and United States immigration law. In other words, the child must be eligible to leave Vietnam and also to reside in the United States.

United States immigration law defines an orphan as a child, under the age of 14, with no known living parents or only one living parent who cannot support the child. Orphans may qualify for immigration either as adopted children or as children to be adopted in the United States. For an adopted child, the law requires a final adoption decree from a foreign country and that both adopting parents have seen the child prior to the adoption being completed. If a child is to be adopted in the United States, the family must meet the preadoption requirements of the state in which they reside.

Most Vietnamese children leave for the United States prior to the completion of the Vietnamese adoption and enter the United States as "orphans to be adopted" in the United States. For this reason the parents must meet the preadoption requirements of their states of residence. While state laws concerning adoption requirements vary, meeting the preadoption requirements of some states requires considerable time. For this reason we urge that adopting parents meet the state requirements before a child is placed with them. Information concerning the preadoption requirements of various states can be obtained either from the agency with which you choose to work or through your local or state social welfare agency.

A. Vietnamese adoption law

The Vietnamese regulations state that every orphan must be legally adopted in Viet Nam to qualify for a Vietnamese exit visa and passport. Therefore, while the United States does not require that a child be legally adopted abroad, any Vietnamese child must be formally adopted in Vietnam due to the regulations of the local government. Vietnamese adoption procedures generally require six months to complete.

Adoption laws of Vietnam provide that any person who meets the qualifications and can establish that adoption is in the interest of the child may file adoption papers.

Some of the basic requirements which the adopting parents must meet are as follows:

1. One of the adopting parents must be over 30 years of age and at least 20 years older than the child to be adopted;

2. The couple must have been married at least ten years and be childless;

3. If the adopting parents are foreign nationals, they must present evidence that the adoption of a foreign child is permissible under the laws of their country;

4. The surviving parent or guardian must agree to the adoption and emigration of the child.

If the adopting parents (or parent) fail to meet all of the requirements for adoption, the law provides that a request for waiver can be submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister, through the Ministry of Justice. In almost all cases, Americans who have requested waivers have had the requests approved.

Adoption by proxy is possible. The adopting parents should appoint a responsible person to act in their behalf. The adopting parents must provide the proxy with a limited power of attorney to sign all documents in connection with the Vietnamese adoption procedures and the United States immigrant visa. (Note: Only the petitioners can sign the I-600 petition, which classified the child as an immediate relative).

B. United States requirements

1. Procedure for Married Couples

Married couples who are planning to adopt a child should file a petition (Form I-600) to classify the child as an immediate relative. An eligible orphan is a child under age 14 who has no surviving parents or, if one parent is living, whose surviving parent is unable to support the child.

The petition should be filed as soon as possible after selection of the child to be adopted. Petition must be submitted to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

If the parents are resident in Vietnam they may submit the petition to the U.S. Embassy-Saigon or the U.S. Consulates General in Da Nang, Can Tho, Bien Hoa, or Nha Trang for forwarding to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Or petitions may be sent directly to Officer in Charge, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, care of American Consulate General, St. John's Bldg., Room 36, Garden Road, Hong Kong, B.C.C. Persons having access to APO or FPO facilities may address their petitions care of American Consulate General, Box 30, FPO San Francisco 96659.

Full instructions for completing the I-600 petition are attached to the form. Petitions can only be filed for children under age 14. Petitioners may not file more than two petitions for orphan status unless the children involved are brothers and sisters. Only married couples may file petitions, one of whom must be a U.S. citizen.

A second form, I-604 (Report of Overseas Orphan Investigation) must also be submitted. This report will be completed by a Consular officer with the cooperation of the agency with which you are working. Petitions approved by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for residents of Vietnam will be sent only to the U.S. Embassy-Saigon. The Embassy will then take appropriate

action to advise the interested party in Vietnam of the petition's approval and provide information concerning the processing for an immigrant visa if we have not already done so.

2. Procedure for Single Persons or Child not Eligible for Orphan Status

A single person may adopt a child in Vietnam; however, the United States immigration law does not provide a special category for such children for immigrant visas. Single persons planning to adopt a child should register the child as a non-preference immigrant at the U.S. Embassy-Saigon. The immigrant registration can be established on the basis of a notarized affidavit of support, a copy of the release statement signed by the parent or guardian of the child, and a statement from the State Welfare Department or a competent court indicating that the individual meets preadoption requirements of the state of his residence. The affidavit of support should be submitted as soon as possible after the child has been selected. The date it is received at the Embassy establishes the non-preference priority date.

Persons registered as non-preference immigrants are subject to the numerical limitations for immigration. This means that the child may not be issued an immigrant visa until the priority date of the child has been reached and a visa number is available for him.

C. Miscellaneous information

All documents submitted with the I-600 petition which are not in English must be accompanied by an English translation. Similarly, documents submitted to the Vietnamese authorities must be accompanied by Vietnamese translations. All documents must be submitted in the original. If the petitioner wishes to have the original returned he should submit *certified copies* of the documents plus the original. The copies will be compared with the original and the original document returned to the petitioner. Residents in Vietnam may submit the originals and copies to the Consular Section for authentication.

Listed on the following page is a summary of the documents which will be required for the various actions, i.e., petitions, adoption proceedings and visas. This list should be reviewed carefully and an effort should be made to obtain the correct number of copies of each item in order to avoid delay at any step.

Care should be taken that names of the adopting parents and the child on all documents submitted in connection with the Vietnamese adoption be consistent. If for any reason the names of the petitioners vary from the names shown on the birth certificates an explanatory affidavit should be attached. Frequently adoption proceedings are delayed because the names do not correspond and there is a question concerning the true name of the adopting parties.

Members of the Armed Forces who plan to file Form I-600 should submit in addition to the documents listed on the form, a statement showing their periods of service, net income, allotments, arrests and courts martial (if any). A letter from the appropriate personnel officer or a certified copy of the service record is acceptable.

	Vietnamese adoption	Petition to INS	Vietnamese passport	U.S. immigrant visa		Vietnamese adoption	Petition to INS	Vietnamese passport	U.S. immigrant visa
1. Birth certificates of petitioner and spouse (each).	1	2			10. Form I-600, petition to classify orphan child		1		
2. Birth certificate of child to be adopted.	1	2	2	2	(a) G.325A biographic date (P. & S.) (each).		1		
3. Marriage certificate of petitioners.	1	2			(b) Fingerprint charts (P. & S.) (each).		1		
4. Certificate of good conduct for petitioner.	1				(c) Proof of U.S. citizenship (birth certificate, naturalization certificate, certificate of citizenship), petitioner or spouse.		1		
5. Letters of recommendation for adopting family (should be on letterhead stationery, preferably from clergyman, welfare worker, or prominent members of community).	3				(d) Statement to readopt in the United States.		1		
6. Affidavit of support, including evidence of finances.	1	2			(e) Statement from service record (military only).		1		
(a) Copy of late income tax return.	1				11. Proof of termination of all prior marriages (P. & S.).		2		
(b) Statement from employer specifying length and nature of employment and salary.	1				12. Statement concerning preadoption requirements.	1	2		
(c) Bank account statement.	1				13. Statement releasing child for adoption.	3	1		2
7. Certificate of family status, including names and ages of children of marriage.	1				14. Adoption contract.	2	3		2
8. Limited power of attorney (notarized) authorizing lawyer to act for adopting parents.	1				15. Adoption decree.	2	3		2
9. Consular letter concerning permission to adopt.	2				16. Passport photographs.	2	5		3
	1				17. Form FS-510, immigrant visa application.				2
					18. Form FS-398, report of medical examination.				2
					19. Vietnamese exit visa application.				2
					20. Vietnamese passport application.				1

NOTES:

1. Other documents may be required by either the Vietnamese Government or the U.S. Government if considered appropriate.
2. Documents submitted to Vietnamese authorities must be accompanied by Vietnamese

translations. Documents submitted to the U.S. Government must be accompanied by English translations.

Fees for filing: I-600, U.S. \$25; Immigrant visa, U.S. \$25; and Vietnamese passport, V.N. \$2,500. Rev. July 6, 1973

IMPERATIVE TO HOLD HEARINGS ON ABORTION

HON. HAROLD V. FROELICH
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. FROELICH. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution, with the cosponsorship of Mr. KEATING of Ohio and Mr. RONCALLO of New York, to create a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court's decisions on abortion.

I am introducing this resolution because I believe it is imperative for the Congress to hold hearings on the transcendent issues of public policy that flow from the Supreme Court's unprecedented decisions last January.

There is, of course, an appropriate standing committee of the House to review the many bills and resolutions that seek to modify the Court's rulings. However, the Judiciary Committee has demonstrated an obvious disinclination to hold public hearings. In fact, the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights formally rejected a motion to conduct hearings on abortion. In addition, there are a number of major issues, including possible charges of misconduct against high Government leaders, that could legitimately absorb the full attention of the Judiciary Committee in the months ahead. For these reasons, it is entirely proper to establish a select committee, so that the vital issues surrounding the Court's abortion decisions may be considered.

One alternative both to action by the

Judiciary Committee and to the establishment of a select committee is a discharge petition. At the present time, Mr. HOGAN of Maryland has filed such a petition with respect to his proposed constitutional amendment, House Joint Resolution 261. I applaud Mr. HOGAN for his initiative in this matter. Although I have deep respect for the committee system, I recognize the validity of a discharge petition for situations in which a committee, through its deliberate inaction, is preventing the House from working its will.

At the same time, however, several factors must be kept in mind. First, the Hogan petition is still far from the required number of signatures. Many Members feel as I do, that a discharge petition in this instance should be used as a last resort because the constitutional amendment it would bring to the floor represents only one of several remedial approaches that have been suggested and because debate time and opportunities for amendment may be sharply curtailed. Second, a successful discharge petition will severely limit the careful consideration that may be given to an amendment by the House. Unless adequate groundwork for an amendment is laid, Congress may overlook some of the problems that could develop from the language of the amendment, and it will certainly fail to build the kind of public consensus that is essential for an amendment to be ratified.

My own view has always been that a sary. Congress may and should correct constitutional amendment is not necessary the Court's decision through simple legislation. Mr. DENHOLM of South Dakota has suggested one legislative approach: a bill (H.R. 7752) defining the

word "person" to include "any animate combination of viable human cells capable of becoming or being an actual independent living human—singular or plural—entity."

I have suggested another approach in my bill, H.R. 8682. I propose that Congress exercise the power that the Constitution has given us in section 5 of the 14th amendment to limit the scope of that amendment in relation to abortion. my bill provides:

Nothing in the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be construed to bar any State from exercising power to regulate or prohibit the practice of abortion, except that no State may prohibit an abortion that is necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman.

Of course, many Members are supporting constitutional amendments, of which there are several.

Mr. HOGAN's amendment (H.J. Res. 261) provides, in part:

Neither the United States nor any State shall deprive any human being from the moment of conception of life without due process of law; nor deny to any human being, from the moment of conception, within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws."

Senator BUCKLEY of New York has proposed an amendment (S.J. Res. 119) that reads in part:

With respect to the right to life, the word 'person', as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, applies to all human beings, including their unborn offspring at every stage of their biological development, irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITEHURST of Virginia has introduced an amendment (H.J. Res. 427) that reads:

Nothing in this Constitution shall bar any State or territory or the District of Columbia, with regard to any area over which it has jurisdiction, from allowing, regulating, or prohibiting the practice of abortion.

All these proposals deserve consideration. The select committee I have proposed will permit a careful consideration of the pros and cons of all the various approaches that have been suggested.

Let me reiterate the fact that neither a select committee nor a discharge petition would have been considered if the appropriate committee of the House had acted or had expressed a credible intention to act on antiabortion legislation. During a meeting with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights, Mr. EDWARDS of California, I was informed that the subcommittee was very busy, was preoccupied with legislation on bankruptcy, and had no present intention to hold hearings at any time during the 93d Congress. The subcommittee voted down a motion to hold hearings on abortion. During my cordial meeting with Mr. EDWARDS, I was frankly unable to discern even the slightest desire to hold hearings, and I have been unable to detect any real encouragement to hold hearings from the Speaker, or from the chairman of the full committee.

The administration cannot act to correct the Supreme Court's decisions. Action must come from the Democratic leadership of the House and Senate, or from the membership of these bodies. We have waited for the leadership, but nothing has happened.

I believe the House wants to act on abortion. The position of the majority has been expressed several times on antiabortion amendments proposed from the floor.

Mr. KEATING, Mr. RONCALLO of New York and I are offering the House a responsible means to secure action.

Now it is time for the Members to step forward.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Creating a Select Committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court decisions on Abortion.

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of eleven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study of the constitutional basis of the January 22, 1973, United States Supreme Court decisions on abortion, the ramifications of such decisions on the power of the several States to enact abortion legislation, and the need for remedial action by Congress on the subject of abortions.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof,

whether the House is in session, has recessed, or had adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpennia or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary; except that neither the committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. Subpennias may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The committee or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings shall publish reports of the hearings, and shall have authority to report legislation to the Congress.

The committee shall report to the House within six months of adoption of this resolution the results of its study, together with such recommendation as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES S. COBLEY

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, this is but one voice among the many in the world today mourning the passing of a great journalist, James S. Copley. His untimely death stills the words and deeds and presence among us of an unparalleled American patriot.

The Great Book, the Bible, tells us "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is news." Throughout his lifetime Jim Copley's efforts gave the world the life-giving refreshment of his journalistic skills and vision.

His accomplishments were legion and more than deserving of the highest honors our country and its foremost citizens could bestow.

The tragic loss of Mr. Copley's mother and father at a very early age did not deter this man, who was destined for rearing by the late Col. Ira C. Copley, remembered well as one of our great congressional colleagues.

Jim Copley's newspaper career, launched when he was a young man of 23 years of age, was a far cry from the lofty position he would go on to attain. In those young years his striving to learn the rudiments of publishing knew no bounds, and he insisted not on privilege but rather any lowly task which would add to his knowledge. And as he performed these with determination, his studies of the profession of journalism broadened and strengthened, to mold his future responsibilities.

As in the case of many of his fellow Americans, the entering of the United States into World War II hostilities interrupted his burgeoning career. He served his country bravely throughout the conflict, and maintained his duty to his country when the war was ended. He earned promotions to where he became a captain in the U.S. Navy in 1965, and

remained active for the duration of his life in the Navy League.

His devotion to duty in the service of our country was rewarded by appointment to the Copley Press board of directors, and in 1946 he was appointed to the position of vice president of the firm upon return from wartime service.

Mr. Copley's enormous technological knowledge and interests led him to achieve and innovate many firsts in the publishing field which earned his company the respect and accolades of its peers.

But his sense of duty and respect for his country impelled Mr. Copley to pursue the doctrines as put forth by our country's great Bill of Rights. His was a vigorous editorial voice, urging the preservation of constitutional principles, strong defense of our Nation, governmental efficiency, and integrity of elected office. He would sanction only the truth throughout the Copley pages, as told impartially and with unbending thoroughness.

He was a man both dedicated to his principles and his profession and involved with the affairs of his country. His unceasing energies brought him an impressive roster of recognition. He was past president of the Inter-American Press Association; a director of Associated Press; director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association Bureau of Advertising; a member of the board of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; past president of the ANPA Research Institute; member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; member of the National Press Club, and Sigma Delta Chi.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge awarded Mr. Copley, his newspapers, and his employees many medals for their contributions to a strong America.

In his own community he was noted and revered for his outstanding leadership, his philanthropy, and his generous charity.

Among his memberships were the San Diego Symphony Orchestra Association, the San Diego Zoological Society, the Boy Scouts of America, and the San Diego Fine Arts Society.

He will long be remembered for his leadership and service as a director in the Copley Center of Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, which activity helped satisfy a personal interest in health and in medicine. Numerous other hospitals and medical centers have benefited from his contributions, including the Scripps Memorial Hospital of which he served as a director for numerous years. He became a lifetime member of the Aurora, Ill., association which supervises the Copley Memorial Hospital.

His many contributions to his fellow Americans resulted in the title of Mr. San Diego, bestowed upon him in 1958.

Many were the honors he received in recognition of his abilities. The Academy of Achievement presented the Golden Plate Award; he was recipient of the National American Legion Fourth Estate Award; the Order of St. Brigitte was presented by the Americanism Education League; the National Patriotism

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Award of the Catholic War Veterans; the Gold Medal of the City of Paris; the Silver Beaver Award of the Boy Scouts of America; the National Service Award of the Navy League of the United States; the Ohio Newspaper Association Award for Distinguished Service to Journalism; and the Order of Commander of the Line of Finland.

Columbia University honored him with the Maria Moors Cabot Award; the Tom Wallace Award from the Inter-American Press Association was given for his long-standing campaign to keep the U.S. public better informed of developments in Latin America, and for assistance in improving Latin American newspaper technology.

He was honored with the U.S. Navy Distinguished Public Service Award, Veterans of Foreign Wars Gold Medal of Merit, Distinguished American Citizens Award from the National Education Program, the Americas Foundation Award, a special Gold Medal Award and Distinguished Service Award from the Military Order of World Wars, the Naval Sea Cadet Corps School of Honor, the Disabled American Veterans President's Award, and two Captive Nations Eisenhower medals.

He was a distinguished member of many societies devoted to the arts and sciences, and was the founding father of many good charitable institutions. His interest in history led to membership in the Aurora Historical Museum, California Historical Society, Sons of American Revolution, Naval Historical Foundation, San Diego Historical Society, and Western History Association. Wide acclaim was given the 11 volumes of history relating to the Southwest which he commissioned, and many treasures of literary composition were the subject of his donations.

The creed of his lifetime, widely quoted and earnestly followed, bespeaks the man:

The newspaper is a bulwark against regimented thinking. One of its duties is to enhance the integrity of the individual which is the core of American greatness.

A strength of that core is missing today from among us. The shadow of the strength will live long after in the hearts and minds of Americans.

LATE HON. J. VAUGHAN GARY

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 1973

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us were saddened to learn of the passing of our former colleague, the Honorable J. Vaughan Gary.

While I did not have an opportunity to serve on a committee with this distinguished gentleman I was privileged to appear before the Appropriations Committee, on which he served, in support of issues of importance to my congressional district, the State of California and the Nation. I was always im-

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pressed with his knowledge and expertise, and he was helpful to me on many occasions.

From 1945 until 1965 he served the citizens of the Third Congressional District of Virginia, his State and the Nation in a dedicated, efficient way and all of us owe him a debt of gratitude for his outstanding service in the Congress.

Having known and worked with him was a pleasure and a privilege and all of us have missed him and will continue to miss him in the future.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending deepest sympathy to his loved ones.

PRAISE FOR SAN JOSE MODEL CITIES DAY CARE PROGRAM

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I feel that when a local program receiving Federal funds does an outstanding job, it should receive the credit it deserves. This is the case with two day care centers in San Jose which have helped 40 percent of their recipients previously on welfare become self-supporting.

I am pleased about the success of these centers, the family day care program and the San Juan Bautista Child Development Center, which are both operated under the auspices of the San Jose model cities program, and I am delighted for the families which have been helped.

The San Jose Mercury deserves special credit for bringing these accomplishments to the attention of their readers in a recent editorial, the text of which follows:

[From the San Jose Mercury, Oct. 5, 1973]
MODEL CITIES CHILD CARE PAYS OFF

San Jose's Model Cities program, which actually is an umbrella covering a whole clutch of disparate activities, has come in for its share of criticism in recent months.

It is only fair, then, that Model Cities should be singled out for praise when any one of its programs achieves its stated goal. Such it appears, is the case of two Model Cities child-care centers.

According to a survey conducted by a City of San Jose evaluation unit, the two centers in question, Family Day Care and San Juan Bautista Child Development Center, are more than doing the job for which they were designed.

The two programs care daily for 183 children ranging in age from infancy to 13 years, they are the offspring of 107 low-income families. More significantly, the day care centers have enabled the parents of these children to go off the welfare rolls entirely or reduce their dependence on public assistance, and that, of course, is what child care is supposed to be about.

According to the city's evaluation team, 40 per cent of the families previously on welfare were able to become self-supporting, while 16 per cent reduced their dependency on welfare and another 12 per cent anticipated becoming off welfare entirely after completion of school or job-training.

Further, 35 per cent of the families said they enjoyed immediate rises in income as a result of being freed of the burden of child care, while another 42 per cent anticipated

income increases after finishing school or training programs.

In view of this record, it is possible only to conclude with the official evaluation that "both child care programs can be considered worthwhile and economically important for low-income families using the services."

WHY GOLDWATER IS SO IRKED AT KENNEDY

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, Godfrey Sperling, Jr. who is the chief of the Washington bureau of the Christian Science Monitor, has an excellent reputation for his objective, impartial, and incisive reporting. Mr. Sperling adds to this reputation with a current report found in the October 6 edition of the Monitor.

The report follows:

WHY GOLDWATER IS SO IRKED AT KENNEDY
(By Godfrey Sperling, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—Senator Goldwater's real quarrel with Senator Kennedy goes much deeper than his conviction that the Massachusetts Senator is so soiled by Chappaquiddick that he should be the last person to lecture the President on Watergate.

What really irks the Arizona Senator is what he views as a breach of proper senatorial behavior on Mr. Kennedy's part.

He says Senator Kennedy obviously has forgotten that when he was deeply engulfed in his own Chappaquiddick troubles his senatorial colleagues, including Goldwater and the other Republicans, followed a form of senatorial courtesy and refrained from criticizing him. Thus, Senator Goldwater feels that since there was this marked show of restraint from Republican members of the Senate—at a time when it would have been most tempting for Kennedy's GOP critics to have cut him up verbally—it was an act of great courtesy on Kennedy's part to jump on a Republican President when he, too, was struggling with a problem of morality.

Goldwater is convinced that Kennedy should have learned by now from public reaction that he made a big mistake in criticizing the President on Watergate "simply because he has doubtless found that such criticism renewed discussion of his ill-fated accident on Chappaquiddick Island."

Goldwater, himself, received 600 letters on one single day following one speech in which he took Kennedy to task for criticizing Mr. Nixon on Watergate. These letters came from all around the United States. And Mr. Goldwater says that almost all of them were expressions of strong approval for what he had said.

Furthermore, Senator Goldwater thinks he has done Senator Kennedy a favor as a result of his public assertions that if the Democrats are to capitalize on Watergate, they need a presidential candidate with a "Mr. Clean" image—not someone like Mr. Kennedy who, because of Watergate, "would be a hard product to sell."

Goldwater believes that his confrontation with Kennedy over the Watergate issue—and the strong public reaction it evoked—has served to remind Kennedy that the public memory of Chappaquiddick is still very strong and widespread. And if this reminder helps persuade Kennedy not to run for President—then Goldwater thinks he has done the Massachusetts Senator a real service. As one Goldwater supporter puts it:

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"Kennedy should know now that Chappaquiddick is still too heavy a burden for him to be elected president even if he is able to get the nomination. Thus, he now may stay out of the race completely, avoiding the work and grief of a campaign trail that appears to end only in likely defeat."

However, Senator Kennedy is also getting advice from a completely different direction. It is telling him that the only way for him to get beyond Chappaquiddick is to bring this subject out in the open and destroy it.

This advice hails Kennedy's attacks on the President over Watergate including, most recently, his threat that Mr. Nixon would be flirting with impeachment if he defied a Supreme Court order to turn over the tapes.

Further—or so this argument goes—Kennedy might be able to dilute questions about his own morality by taking strong positions on the big constitutional and moral issues of the day.

Otherwise, this thesis holds, Chappaquiddick would be always simmering beneath the surface, always there to trip Kennedy up and keep him from making it to the White House.

There is a third point of view which this reporter subscribes to. It is that whether Senator Kennedy speaks out or remains quiet on moral questions the Chappaquiddick problem is too big for him to overcome.

My own soundings of public opinion have shown that Chappaquiddick cuts deeply into support that was of prime importance in the election of the Senator's brother—among the Roman Catholics. This, alone, might defeat Kennedy in 1976.

True, Mr. Kennedy looks most impressive in the polls that pit him against possible GOP candidates.

But I am convinced that whatever course Kennedy now pursues—whether he continues lambasting the President on Watergate or whether he now desists—the Chappaquiddick question will rise up to haunt him in any presidential campaign he may wage. The Chappaquiddick episode will be reviewed repeatedly in the media. It will become a subject of heated discussion everywhere. And if the voters have someone without a taint of suspicion on moral matters as an alternative candidate, the Massachusetts Senator will lose. With Watergate of recent, vivid memory, the voters—rightly or wrongly—will not be willing to take a chance on Kennedy.

SURVIVAL OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, I was stunned and saddened when I learned of the aggression by Egypt and Syria against the people of Israel. The issue is again reduced to its simplest terms: The survival of the State of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Israelis will again prove they are quite capable of defending themselves. But how much blood will flow? How many lives will be lost? How long will it take? How long will it take for the Arab Nations to realize that peaceful coexistence in the Middle East is not only possible; it is the only answer?

When the fighting ends, Mr. Speaker, we all hope a lasting peace will come quickly to the Middle East. But the only way for peace in the Middle East is for

the Arab nations to accept the basic right of the State of Israel to exist.

Tomorrow I will have the opportunity to vote on a resolution of condemnation of the invasion, and calling for an immediate withdrawal of the Arab forces. I trust every Member of the House will vote "aye."

U.S. BALL BEARING INDUSTRY INJURED BY INCREASING IMPORTS

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we all realize the careful attention which must be given to our foreign imports if we are to avoid situations which would have undesirable effects on American industry.

There is one very specialized industry, however, of which you might not be aware, that has suffered greatly from rapidly increasing imports from foreign competitors. The ball bearing manufacturing industry has been under study by the U.S. Tariff Commission, and I think you will be interested in reading some of the Commission's findings which were published in the following report from the Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association:

TARIFF COMMISSION FINDS VITAL U.S. BALL BEARING INDUSTRY SERIOUSLY INJURED BY RAPIDLY INCREASING IMPORTS AND RECOMMENDS IMMEDIATE RELIEF

UNANIMOUS FINDING

The Tariff Commission unanimously found in its report of July 30, 1973:

"That ball bearings * * * are, as a result in major part of concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry * * *"

THE COMMISSION SAID

"Bearings are essential components of practically every industrial and military device."

"The production of ball bearings requires specialized equipment that is not readily convertible to the manufacture of other products."

"Production facilities in the ball bearing industry are capital intensive and require highly skilled labor."

"Although most domestic producers must manufacture many different types and sizes of bearings for competitive reasons, they seek to manufacture and sell bearings which are adaptable to high production runs with machine changeover and retooling kept to a minimum. Some importers have concentrated on the marketing of a relatively limited number of high-volume sizes."

"The value of imports of ball bearings has increased in each of the last 15 years from \$1.5 million (f.o.b. foreign value) in 1958 to \$87.8 million in 1972."

"Imports of parts of ball bearings—have likewise increased. The value of imports of parts amounted to \$1.4 million in 1969 and \$6.6 million in 1972."

"The ratio of imports to apparent consumption increased from 26.3 percent in 1968 to 36.7 percent in 1971; the ratio was 36.2 percent in 1972 * * * excluding captive shipments in 1972 the ratio was 44.9 percent."

"* * * bearings from Japan undersold comparable domestic bearings throughout the

period (1968-1972) by margins ranging roughly from 15 to 50 percent."

"Moreover, the effect of currency changes during 1971 and 1972 was not appreciably reflected in the prices of imported Japanese bearings . . ."

"The number of production and related workers engaged in the manufacture of the subject products—declined irregularly from 21,405 in 1968 to 17,007 in 1972, or by 21%."

"Net operating profits before taxes for firms accounting for nearly three-fourths of sales by U.S. producers declined from about 13 percent of net sales in 1968 to less than 6 percent in 1971 on their ball bearing operations; the ratio remained at about the 1971 level in 1972 despite a buoyant demand and a sharp increase in production in the latter year. Such a sharp decline in profits, while serious for any industry, is especially significant for a capital intensive industry such as that producing ball bearings. The continuation of the low profit margins, and losses for some firms, over any lengthy period would be of serious consequence."

Briefly stated three tariff commissioners found: "As imports increased rapidly in recent years, the economic condition of the United States industry deteriorated. A number of production facilities shut down. Some were consolidated. Domestic production fell below levels that prevailed in 1968 and 1969. The domestic share of the market declined even though total consumption was expanding. Employment is down substantially. Net operating profit for the industry declined steadily and was reduced to about half the 1969 level which is unacceptable for this capital intensive industry."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT SHOWS THAT THE TREND CONTINUES INTO 1973

"The quantity and value of (U.S.) producers' shipments in January-April 1973 increased by 18 and 22 percent, respectively, over the corresponding figures for January-April 1972."

"During January-April 1973, imports continued to increase, amounting to \$38.8 million, 53 percent higher than the value for the corresponding period of 1972. For the first 4 months, imports amounted to 57.7 million units, compared with 43.0 million units during the corresponding months of 1972."

RECOMMENDED RELIEF

The Tariff Commission unanimously found the domestic ball bearing industry to be seriously injured; the Tariff Commission further recommended remedies to the President; therefore the President should proclaim tariff adjustment necessary to prevent the continuation of serious injury. It should be especially noted that the Commissioners took into account the most recent re-evaluation of the dollar in formulating their recommendations for relief.

A tariff-rate quota based on 1970 import volume would most likely accomplish this statutory objective. If pre-Kennedy round rates were reinstated, this would still enable Japanese suppliers to retain the great bulk of the 30 to 50 percent price advantage they held in the U.S. market in 1968-72. Therefore, the inescapable conclusion is that the statutory rates of duty must be applied to imports above the 1970 levels if the relief proclaimed is to prevent the perpetuation of serious injury to the U.S. ball bearing industry.

Mr. President: The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association respectfully submits that the national interest requires a viable ball bearing industry. Your action in proclaiming the recommended tariff rate quota will not only remove a threat to our national security, but also preserve this vital industry.

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THE REFL TRAGEDY: BERSERK HUMANISM OR BENEVOLENT GENOCIDE?

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, William Shockley, a Nobel Prize winner and presently a professor at Stanford University, has written an article which raises some questions with respect to the Senate hearing which was held on the Relf girls' sterilizations in Montgomery, Ala. I disagree with the underlying views Dr. Shockley espouses, but in the interest of giving equal time to his controversial and thought-provoking opinions on a matter of current concern to the House, I insert his article at this point in the RECORD:

THE REFL TRAGEDY: BERSERK HUMANISM OF BENEVOLENT GENOCIDE?

Twelve year old Mary Alice Relf, born with a shortened right arm and no hand, mentally-retarded with a speech impediment, and her allegedly also retarded fourteen year old sister Minnie were surgically sterilized by tubal ligation on June 14, 1973 in Montgomery, Alabama. These were the two youngest of seven children of a family that had been on welfare for more than twenty years. The eugenic implications reminded me of my thinking exercise in the form of a voluntary sterilization bonus plan—an exercise that cost me an honorary Sc. D. in England and was branded "benevolent genocide" here. Does "benevolent genocide" properly describe an action that prevents bringing babies into the world with both heredity and environment stacked against them?

Twelve days after the sterilizations, a \$1 million damage suit was filed on behalf of these minors. The suit depicted the social agency personnel who arranged the tubal ligation operations as deceitful, inhumane bureaucrats. Furthermore, the suit demanded that these agencies be forced to "do everything humanly and medically possible" to reverse the sterilizations. Does the phrase "berserk humanism" properly describe legal encouragement for bringing babies into the world with both heredity and environment stacked against them?

Berserk humanism and benevolent genocide—phrases so unnerving and emotionally-loaded as to be, for some surprised minds, even unthinkable. But to judge whether either phrase applies or how best to think about the two crises encountered in June by the Relf family does demand responsible, objective, humanistic thought—thought that is not blocked by intellectual fastidiousness. Is it right that the tragedy of the Relfs be nationally publicized and then forgotten? My answer and the purpose of this column is an emphatic "No!" Instead, the tragedy of the Relfs should be made to focus discussion so as to create a climate of realistic humanism—a climate controlled by relevant scientific facts about the biological nature of humanity. Such is the long range aim of this column.

On the day after the suit was filed, Lonnie Relf, the father, told reporters that "for about a year" the girls had been getting shots to keep them from getting pregnant. The suit claimed that when the shots were banned because of health hazards, social workers had obtained Mrs. Relf's consent to sterilization while she understood only that the girls were to be given "some shots." This

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alleged misunderstanding of the actual situation by Mrs. Relf was a key item in the suit and was given national prominence on July 10, exactly two weeks after the suit was filed, in a hearing in Congress called by Senator Edward Kennedy as chairman of the Senate Health Subcommittee. No witnesses for the social agencies that arranged the sterilizations testified. Washington columnist Judith Randall reported:

"It was Kennedy's original idea to produce as witnesses the two sterilized girls, one of whom is both mentally retarded and congenitally deformed and neither of whom has the wit even now to understand the consequences of the surgery she underwent at the behest of a federally funded agency in Montgomery. The testimony of these girls would surely have generated publicity, but could hardly have assisted Kennedy's health subcommittee in drafting legislation to deal with an issue so legally, morally and ethically complex."

I disagree with Judith Randall's position that it was best that the Relf daughters did not testify—particularly Mary Alice. The tragedy of Mary Alice Relf is one that true—not berserk—humanists are duty bound to try to obviate whenever possible—even if new legislation is needed to do so. Her testimony at the televised hearing might have underlined the need for the objective humanism that this column is intended to encourage. It might have added some grim truths to the erroneous impressions that I heard conveyed by the TV news reports of Senator Kennedy's hearing.

One erroneous impression seemed to support the \$1 million suit. What TV viewers observed when the Senator queried the illiterate Mrs. Relf about authorizing the sterilizations was this:

"When did you put an 'X' on a piece of paper?"

"Tha was when I . . . I went down to the hols [not clear]."

"When you went to the hospital?"

"Yeah."

"Do you remember what the . . . the nurse asked you? . . . why you signed the piece of paper?"

"She tol me they were gonna take . . . they were gonna . . . uh . . . uh . . . take some shots."

I shall below cite evidence that this testimony is in error by reporting the first confirmation for public consumption by the nurse herself of how she informed Mrs. Relf about tubal ligation.

The absence of Mary Alice Relf from the TV screens also prevented the viewers from judging for themselves an evaluation expressed by Senator Kennedy when, with hesitation, he complimented Mrs. Relf: "You've got two . . . three . . . wonderful daughters that we met earlier this morning." I shall not speculate whether courtesy to a guest, or political expediency or humanism gone berserk caused the Senator to reconsider what must on first impression have been so obvious and to apply "wonderful" to the tragic status of Mary Alice Relf.

The blanket endorsement of all humans as "wonderful" is the acme of humanism gone berserk. This endorsement appears in surprising places. Specifically, the Faculty of the Department of Genetics at Stanford University accused me of mischief and malice towards "the whole wonderful variety of human beings" when in 1965 I raised questions like those here. Assertion that social problems, for example the battered-child syndrome, cannot be caused by genes and that all humans are "wonderful" is humanism gone so berserk as to threaten our nation's future.

Senator Kennedy's hearing bore on a central issue: Did Mrs. Orelia Dixon's staff of the Family Planning Clinic deceive Mrs. Relf about what she signed or did she knowingly

consent to sterilizations? Very convincing evidence that she did understand is the form taken by the dismissal of the suit for \$1 million—later \$5 million after Attorney Melvin Belli became involved. The order issued on July 31 by U.S. District Judge Robert Varner dismissed the suit "with prejudice", a legal phrase that meant in this instance that the Relfs cannot again bring suit against those defendants covered by this phrase, including in this case Mrs. Orelia Dixon and her superior, Joseph Conklin, the Family Planning Clinic and the Montgomery Community Action Agency that they respectively directed and also the hospital where the operations were performed. The fact that the Relfs' lawyers joined in requesting this form of dismissal implies that they knew they could not win their case.

The implication that the Relfs' lawyers knew that they could not support their allegations against Mrs. Dixon and her nurses becomes even stronger in the light of the publicly expressed attack on Mrs. Dixon's group made at the time the suit was filed by the president of the organization that employed the lawyers, the Southern Poverty Law Center. Then the president of the Center, Georgia legislator Julian Bond, stated: "Sterilization of the retarded had its precedent in Nazi Germany . . ." Actually, there are earlier U.S. precedents. In 1927 Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in a Supreme Court opinion supporting such sterilization in Virginia wrote: "Three generations of imbeciles are enough."

While in Alabama at the end of August, I followed up a clue and found more evidence that Mrs. Relf did knowingly consent to sterilization of the girls by tubal ligation. My clue was that the day after the suit was filed, Joseph Conklin had said that a notary public "quizzed" the mother about her awareness of what she had signed before he stamped the document. Nothing more had been published about this—indeed the dismissal of the suit had been almost completely overlooked. The notary, I discovered, had been Mr. Reginald Nessmith, then Director of Administration for the Montgomery Community Action Agency. He had been on vacation when the news broke and had since been forgotten by the press.

He told me how he notarized signatures, not in the hospital as Mrs. Relf recalled, but in his office: "... as a matter of my personal policy, I also question the individuals rather than just simply witness their signature . . ." He went on to state that he always asked the patient if the nurse had explained to her what she was signing and, in the presence of both, asked the nurse if she did, in fact, explain and then notarized the signature only after he was assured by both that this was the case.

When I questioned the nurse, Mrs. Ware, by telephone, she verified this procedure. I also asked her this:

"You explained to Mrs. Relf where the incisions would be made on the abdomen and how the tubes would be found and cut off so that permanent sterilization would result? Is this an accurate description?"

Mrs. Ware replied "Yes".

Mrs. Orelia Dixon was unwilling to make any comments. All that I heard and read in the local paper's files while in Alabama convinced me that she and her family have been the ones most hurt by humanism gone legally berserk in Montgomery. But that is another story.

The publicity generated by the Relf case has failed to illuminate the central problem. This problem is lack of a scientifically acceptable position on the relative importance of genes and environment in influencing human behavior—precisely the problem that for more than seven years I have thrust at The National Academy of Sciences, the organization created by Abraham Lincoln to be the scientific intellectual conscience of our

nation. The Academy has side-stepped the issue.

The Relf hearing by Senator Kennedy as Senate Health Subcommittee Chairman gave me an opportunity—not to testify in person as I had requested—but to submit a statement to him and also to all committee members. My statement included a research report entitled: "American Lysenkoism in The National Academy of Sciences". I also urged the Subcommittee to ask the Academy to act on what I have unsuccessfully moved as a resolution at the last four meetings: To evaluate my research result that there is only one chance in 2,000 of being significantly wrong in asserting for typical Caucasian populations that differences in genes have four times more effect on IQ than do environmental differences.

On 12 September, having received no acknowledgement from Senator Kennedy, I wrote again stating strongly the critical views of this column about the Senator's 10 July hearing and stressing the exoneration of the maligned Montgomery Community Action Agency personnel. I placed a phrase quoted above into contemporary context thus: The phrase "whole wonderful variety of human beings" reveals egalitarian dogmatism bent upon burying genetic aspects of human-quality problems under a cover-up that dwarfs Watergate both in scope and in significance and matches Watergate in self-justification of the cover-uppers. But my chief point was to urge the Subcommittee to support my resolution with the Academy.

If the Senate Health Subcommittee does ask The National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the relative importance of genes versus environment on the important behavioral trait of IQ, it may, at long last, succeed in correcting the failure that Newsweek in 1971 described thus: "The Academy, in short, has failed to confront a hypothesis, which, however tenuous, will go on ticking away, a potential social hydrogen bomb, until it is finally disposed of."

EFFORTS TO SAVE ENDANGERED SPECIES BY LEGISLATION

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and little has been done to fortify present laws designed to protect the 110 domestic species of wildlife which are listed as endangered. I want to add my strong support to the efforts to help save these species.

Examples of a few of the most recently added endangered species are the Santa Barbara song sparrow, the Utah prairie dog, the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf, and the Peregrine falcon. As is the case with the Peregrine falcon, which is among the latest casualties of man's folly, its existence is threatened by the indiscriminate use of DDT, its derivative DDE, and other persistent pesticides. The prairie dog's dilemma is a result of Government poisoning through extermination campaigns which began in 1920 because the Government believed the land which housed prairie dogs was needed for other purposes. But the extinction of the prairie dog affects more than just the single species, it has an impact on other life forms within the same habitat. For example, the demise of the prairie dog will affect the blackfooted ferret, the burrowing owl, as well as

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others which live and feed in prairie dog towns.

In this day and time when man is bent on destroying the air, the water, and our other natural resources, stronger measures must be enforced to prevent the senseless killing of wildlife. Some believe that endangered species are not worth our concern, but I believe they are an important part of nature's balance. Unlike other environmental resources, like air and water, once an animal is extinct—nothing—can be done to revive its being.

The bills in conference, H.R. 37 and S. 1983, are designed to remedy this problem by extending protection to animals which are listed as endangered by making it a Federal offense to kill or capture such an animal and by allowing States to adopt more restrictive legislation than the Federal laws. This bill would also extend protection to animals which may become endangered as well as protection to those which are now endangered and would permit protection of animals which are in trouble in any significant portion of their range, rather than threatened with worldwide extinction.

I commend both Houses for passage of this legislation and hope that it can be made into public law.

SIXES BRIDGE DAM

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, in the next few days the House will be taking up H.R. 10203, the Water Resources Act of 1973. I have previously indicated my opposition to the inclusion of the phase I funds for the Sixes Bridge Dam in this bill. I would like to amplify some of my reasons for opposing this project in the district I represent.

Early authorization of the Sixes Bridge Dam may not result in the most economic sequence of development of additional water supplies for the Washington metropolitan area. Off-stream sites exist along the Potomac River for the storage of water at far less cost than at Sixes Bridge and require only a fraction of the acreage for construction—less than 1,000 acres. The Corps of Engineers did not investigate or report on such sites in the 1973 interim report.

Sites abound along the Potomac River and its major tributaries where off-stream water storage reservoirs might be constructed at very low cost and with minimum environmental impact. Such an off-stream reservoir would be located in a small low lying valley and stream drainage system close by the main stem of the Potomac or one of its major tributaries. It would be near the river so as to readily divert water from the river or tributary at times of high flow. It would be low lying so as to pump such diversions up to the reservoir. The watershed should be small so that expensive spillway provisions would not be necessary to protect against flood inflows. Measures may be required to limit seepage to ac-

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ceptable amounts; however, the cost for such a development including the pumping station and power costs appear most economic in comparison with other alternatives considered in the April 1973 Corps of Engineers Interim Report.

These possibilities should be explored as well as a final test of the estuarine pilot plant project in Washington. Dr. Robert K. Davis and Steve H. Hanke of Johns Hopkins University in an article in Water Resources Research state,

The proposals for large storage systems (on the Potomac), based on a requirements philosophy designed to meet peak demands and distorted by cost-sharing rules, may ignore feasible alternatives. The proposals assume that unlimited water must be supplied at any cost, that peak demands must be met from large storage facilities, and that the cost to the local participant and not the cost of the entire system is what matters.

Their article based on a computer simulation of the Potomac River Basin run under conditions projected for the year 2010 makes interesting reading for anyone concerned with the problems of water supply for the Washington area. They indicate quite clearly that alternate approaches other than large dams could provide adequate storage for most drought periods.

STATEMENT OF HON. DALE MILFORD BEFORE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the Honorable DALE MILFORD, representing the 24th District of Texas, appeared before the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee the other day on the subject of the Air Force's A-X program. Congressman MILFORD, himself a pilot with over 6,000 flying hours, 3,000 of them as a combat aviator, has made some very salient points concerning the Air Force's program when viewed in current-day requirements and budgetary problems. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include Congressman MILFORD's statement:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DALE MILFORD

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you and your distinguished committee. I would also like to say that I appreciate the work that each of you must do in bearing the heavy responsibility of formulating a defense program.

In giving testimony today, each of you could accuse me of being parochial. Because, as you probably know, the A-7D's and E's are produced in my district in Texas.

I certainly will not deny that I am very proud of the 13,000 men and women that are involved in constructing not only the great A-7 models, but also a wide variety of other civil and military aircraft components and ground transportation systems.

If there is a single member of this committee that feels parochialism is my motivation, I would invite that person to consider carefully the facts contained in my entire statement. Judge only the facts, as I am sure

you will do, and I think you will see that my arguments have merit.

To begin with, I think that I have a background that allows me to evaluate the matter before you with some degree of professionalism. Prior to coming to this Congress in January of 1973, I was a nationally recognized consultant in aviation. My work as an aviation safety consultant brought me into intimate contact with manufacturers of engines, airframes, avionics, and most other aircraft components. In addition, I have over 6,000 hours of flying experience, including over 3,000 hours of military time as an Army aviator.

As a ground forces pilot, I have had considerable personal experience in close air support work. I have personally taken the time to examine carefully the airplanes that your committee is now trying to evaluate. I have also carefully studied, as you probably have, the entire close air support concept. When I say "personal study," I can assure you that this did not stop with reading a few books and reports.

For example, I have taken the A-7 Corsair II out on the bombing range and flown it on actual bombing runs and other simulated firing missions. I have spent several days at Edwards AFB and Fort Hood, Texas, in discussions with those who have flown and evaluated our close air support aircraft. Since any evaluation of close air support must encompass the entire weapons spectrum, I gave careful study to the newest armed helicopter aircraft and tactics. This included actually getting in these airplanes and riding through or piloting through the actual maneuvers.

Finally, I spent two days in Fort Hood observing and studying an actual live combined maneuver (Operation Gallant Hand) where all combat elements were operated together.

With this background and the facts contained in my attached statement, I think you will find that any possible hint of parochialism can be overcome with factual evidence.

With your permission to have my complete statement included in the record, I would like to point out the following facts that my statement justifies:

1. The A-X concept, that of using a low-slow-flying aircraft is outmoded and has been proven ineffective by our experience in Southeast Asia.

2. The low-slow aircraft cannot exist in our present combat environment that contains, among other things, the shoulder-fired Infra-red missiles.

3. The estimated cost figures for procuring the A-10 aircraft are totally unrealistic.

4. The A-10 (a single-purpose airplane) cannot perform a single mission with greater effectiveness than the A-7D (multi-purpose aircraft).

5. The A-7D is a proven aircraft, and all cost factors are known.

6. The relative merits of the two airplanes can be determined by an actual fly-off comparison prior to committing this nation to an expensive experiment in buying an unknown airplane.

Mr. Chairman, I plead with this committee to give extremely careful scrutiny to the A-X concept. I would strongly recommend that no money be spent in procuring production models until the A-10 airplane has proven its ability to do its thing.

I would urge you to look long and hard at the projected cost figures and to realistically compare those costs to the known purchase price of the superior A-7D's.

The remainder of my statement is now offered for inclusion in the record. I will be glad to answer any questions that you or your committee might have.

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT OF THE
HONORABLE DALE MILFORD
GENERAL

Mr. Chairman, in developing a system of logic in which we must responsibly evaluate

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

any weapons system—whether it be a spear or an ICBM—we must ask one very basic question: "Does it kill the target?"

Of necessity—for our own protection—we must ask another ancillary question: "Does it kill the target without getting us killed?"

Some nations will ask only the first question. Thank God, America has always asked both. Therefore, I pose both questions as a basic premise in the argument that I am about to present.

My testimony before this committee concerns Close Air Support concepts, tactics and equipment, and a realistic appraisal of the amount of money this nation can afford to commit for national defense.

Due to personal experiences and a certain amount of professional expertise, I have limited my testimony to the field of Close Air Support. Obviously, we can spend an infinite number of dollars and create an infinite number of weapons for an infinite number of special usages. In the interim, we could also bankrupt our government and destroy the way of life we have developed.

I propose to present to this committee a reasonable and rational approach that will keep life as we know it and also protect us from any significant threats. In my presentation, I start with the following assumptions:

1. We have a limited amount of resources that we can allocate to defense.

2. Any weapons system must be judged strictly according to its ability to kill a combat target while maintaining maximum self-survival of its crew at the lowest dollar cost.

Our so-called "Military Industrial Complex" has the ability and expertise to design almost anything that this committee is willing to pay for or order. In that respect, the ideal Close Air Support airplane would be a flying Sherman Tank with the ability to hover. Unfortunately, this weapon would be prohibitively expensive.

Therefore, reason and common sense must prevail when evaluating any weapons system.

INTERSERVICE RIVALRY

I am compelled to mention another factor that is seldom discussed, but none the less, is ever present. That factor is inter-service rivalry. This is very healthy, in one respect, and very expensive in another. The Air Force looks out for Air Force interest. In like manner, the Navy, the Marines, the Army and the Coast Guard, look out for their interests. Just as this committee continually fights for its jurisdiction, so do the services.

One factor definitely present in the debate over the selection of Close Air Support aircraft is a jurisdictional battle between the Army and the Air Force over "who controls Close Air Support aircraft". It started back in my days in Army Aviation when the Army began trying to put machine guns on helicopters and to drop bombs from L-5's. It is still going on today. Furthermore, it is an important factor in recommendations concerning the selection of Close Air Support aircraft.

During the past few years, there has been a slow erosion of Air Force control of combat aircraft, particularly Close Air Support aircraft. The Army's combat helicopters, Dragon ships, and rocket-firing observation planes have grown in number and prominence. Army combat commanders liked them, because they were in the immediate vicinity and the commanders controlled them. They did not have to explain to a non-combatant, located far behind the lines, about a battle situation. They simply had to tell their pilots where the target was. Furthermore, the Army pilot was in the outfit, was in daily contact with the situation, and was "ground forces" oriented.

A review of past records of testimony before this committee will reveal that throughout World War II and Korea Army commanders pleaded for Close Air Support

aircraft that would be totally dedicated for that sole purpose. Their plea was never answered. Late in the Korean Campaign and afterwards, the Army began to arm its small aircraft and helicopters. I was an active pilot in the Army when this effort began.

ARMY CLOSE AIR SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT

During Viet Nam, the first truly dedicated Close Air Support aircraft evolved, the armed helicopter. It was successful—very successful—and totally dedicated.

Although extremely successful, the armed helicopter was not totally sufficient to provide complete Close Air Support. It does have limitations. Near the end of Viet Nam, Close Air Support became a team effort between the armed helicopter and Air Force fighter-bombers. This was a *proven* system, that worked.

With the success of the armed helicopter, and its obvious threat to the control of Close Air Support aircraft, the Air Force jurisdictional fears were aroused anew. Within this time frame, the A-X aircraft concept was born.

At this point, I would like to make it abundantly clear that I am not partial to either argument concerning the control of Close Air Support Aircraft. I am neither pro-Army nor pro-Air Force. I repeat, my sole concern is to select a weapons system and concept strictly according to their ability to kill a combat target with maximum survivability and minimum dollar cost.

THE A-X CONCEPT

Let us now examine the A-X (A-10) concept. The theory offered is essentially to develop a low-flying slow-speed aircraft, protected with armor, that can loiter around near the FEBA to be called in for Close Air Support missions. The armor protects it from small-arms fire, it carries lots of fuel, and the low-slow flight characteristics allow it to aim carefully. Furthermore, it can take off and land on an unimproved 3,000 foot strip near the FEBA.

This concept would have been great in World War II and Korea. As an Infantry Commander, I used to pray for such an airplane! In our present combat environment, this concept is ridiculous. Even the so-called undeveloped nations possess shoulder-fired infra-red missiles from which this aircraft has absolutely no real defense. In the present low-level combat environment, a slow aircraft would be a sitting duck. Throw in the portable SAM missiles and 30 mm. machine guns and even Nick the Greek would not give your survivability odds.

Major General Edward Fris, Assistant Chief of Staff for Marine Air, testified to the Senate Tactical Air Power Subcommittee in response to a question on how the Marines feel about the A-X, and I quote, "Survivability is our biggest complaint with it. We learned in the Korean War, when we had slower aircraft, that we lost an awful lot of them, and we decided at that time that the only answer was to go to a faster turbojet type aircraft—You have to go down and strafe, you have to go in and lay napalm, and you are going to have a rough time surviving with a slower aircraft in that particular role."

Even an amateur aircraft designer knows that any combat airplane is a compromise of trade-offs. If you carry weight, you must add power in the form of more or larger engines—hence more fuel consumption. When you add armor, you give up payload and/or require more power. If you want loiter and short-field ability, you give up speed, because of wing design.

The most ill-conceived and useless feature of the A-X or A-10 concept is the touted ability of the airplane to take-off and land on a 3,000 foot unimproved strip. One must really have to give up some important trade-off features in order to obtain this capability. As a matter of practicality, this is a useless feature.

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The justification for this feature in the A-X concept is to allow it to operate near the battle line. According to the pitch that I have heard, the airplanes will operate just behind the lines. Whoever came up with that hare-brained theory has never been in a battle zone.

To begin, our combat ground forces are highly mechanized. Supply and support vehicles have increased ten-fold from World War II and Korea. Apparently the designer of the A-X concept has never heard of "road priorities". As any combat veteran can tell you, road jams are a fact of life from the FEBA rearward for many miles. It is ridiculous to think that a Corps or Army Commander would allow the long train of service vehicles into his crowded road net to service the 35,000 pound loads necessary for an aircraft that is capable of operation from a safe distance in the rear.

In conclusion, with regards to the A-X concept, it was outmoded long ago. The concept contains many useless features that were traded off for other desirable features that are really useful (speed, increased load, avionics and accurate bomb-navigation systems).

This program has been a matter of intensive review ever since the genesis of the A-X concept back in the mid-60's. As the propeller driven A-1 Skyraider was attrited in Southeast Asia, the Air Force began to seek a close air support airplane. The original concept was to build a low-cost turboprop airplane with similar characteristics to the A-1. By the time contracts were let in 1970 for prototypes of the A-X airplane, however, a switch had been made to a jet powered plane, but with the original A-1 type of characteristics. In the meantime, there was a tremendous buildup in the level of enemy anti-aircraft defenses in Southeast Asia forcing our pilots to bomb at high speeds, using new computer-aided bombing systems to increase bomb-release standoff range. At the same time, the A-X proceeded in development on the old concept of operating low and slow to carry out Close Air Support mission.

OUR LIMITED DEFENSE BUDGET

During the period from now through 1980, the funding requirements for the development and production of three new Air Force aircraft, B-1, F-15, and the A-10, will approach 18 billion dollars. Of this total amount, the Air Force expects to spend \$2.2 billion on the A-10. At this time when the Congress is reviewing the defense budget with the purpose of reducing expenditures by cutting non-essential and marginal programs, I feel it my duty to make known to this committee my very serious reservations concerning the need for a new A-10 type close air support aircraft.

Although I am a staunch advocate of modernizing our combat forces, and believe strongly in the role of air power as an instrument of national defense, I do not believe that the benefits to be derived from this program in terms of increased combat potential are commensurate with the funding requirements of the program. In light of the magnitude of the corresponding costs of other aircraft developments, I believe that the country cannot afford the luxury of developing a new aircraft whose capability and flexibility have been purposely limited in order to insure its dedication to the close support mission. At a time when we are contemplating reductions in force structure, it appears to me that we are in need of aircraft which incorporate the highest degree of advance technology so as to provide them with maximum mission flexibility.

HISTORY OF THE A-X FUNDING

The serious reservations I have regarding the A-X concept have been expressed and documented by others many times. For example, Mr. Chairman, you requested Secretary Richardson to hold up the contract award for full scale engineering development

of the A-X close support aircraft until further studies could be completed. You also said, and I quote, "Further, I believe that Air Force should carefully study the possible utilization of aircraft presently in the inventory and in production for the close air support role."

The Senate Armed Services Committee strongly recommend that a side-by-side flight evaluation be conducted by the A-X prototype, with existing close air support airplanes, before development and production of the A-X. As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, the Air Force rejected those recommendations and instead signed the contract for engineering development on the winning A-10 prototype.

This year's budget request was for \$112.4 million in R&D and \$30 million for Long Lead procurement funding to continue the A-10 program. The Senate Armed Services Committee voted, however, to recommend a reduced A-10 program and issued new directions to the Air Force for an A-10 versus A-7D flyoff. I strongly support the Senate position for a slowdown in production go ahead on the A-10 until the close air support issue can be settled by a flyoff between the A-7D and the A-10.

THE A-X VERSUS THE A-7D

In recent months, there has been a considerable amount of debate over the A-10, and whether or not it can be more effective as a close air support aircraft than the A-7D.

Again, I suggest that this rhetorical debate can be resolved in a measurable manner by means of a flyoff between the two aircraft. The only criteria should be: "Which aircraft can most effectively kill the target with the greatest degree of survivability, at the lowest dollar cost?"

The old arguments of whether or not the airplane should fly low and slow or high and fast are moot. The gut questions must be: "Can it kill the target? Can it survive? How much does it cost?"

According to cost figures that have been submitted, the A-10 average programmed unit cost will be \$3.1 million—based on a procurement of 729 aircraft. This is essentially the same price of A-7D's.

The A-10 has no mission versatility. It is limited strictly to close air support work. On the other hand, the A-7D has a proven record not only in close air support missions, but also in interdiction bombing and strafing, search and rescue, and it serves both the Air Force and Navy from land or ship. We know what the A-7D can do. The effectiveness of the A-10 is a total unknown.

As we learned in Southeast Asia, the enemy is capable of providing a very sophisticated, highly effective integrated anti-aircraft defense utilizing both guns and SAMs. A future war in Europe involving Soviet forces will present our ground support aircraft with their greatest threat. Combat experience has shown that the application of tactics, primarily through standoff and suppression of these defenses, offers the best approach to dealing with them. In the absence of standoff and suppression, it is doubtful that any aircraft can survive, especially in the face of a proliferation of advanced STRELLA missiles. Thus, in spite of the vulnerability reducing features of the A-10, the aircraft would probably be forced to operate outside its effective weapons delivery range.

As I pointed out previously, the A-10 program offers no significant cost savings over the A-7D. At the same time, the A-10 has less overall capability because in striving for simplicity and low cost, avionics were held to a minimum. Adding A-7D type avionics would increase A-10 costs by roughly a half-million dollars per airplane. It is my belief that this will have to be done eventually to provide the A-X with sufficient flexibility for the Air Force to use it effectively.

Combat experience of the A-7D refutes any contention of its inadequacy for the close

support mission. Between mid-October, 1972, and the end of March 1973, the A-7D's in Southeast Asia flew 6,500 combat sorties with only 2 combat losses. They had less than a one percent mission abort rate, averaged 60 hours per month per airplane or double the peacetime flying rate, and only 16.5 maintenance man hours per flight hour, demonstrated excellent bombing accuracy with FACs reporting average 10 meters miss distances, and had an extremely high secondary explosion rate because of the accurate bombing on supply points.

The tactics used were to bomb at high speeds, up around 450 knots, with bottom-out altitudes above 3,500 feet. This kept them out of range of small arms fire, and the accurate bombing system meant that only one pass usually was necessary to hit the target. When friendly troops were involved, with close air support missions, the tactic used was to make bomb runs parallel to the troop line because errant bombs fall long or short rather than off to the side. The A-7D Wing Commander's overall assessment was that his airplane is the best close support plane in the world at this time.

COST IMPLICATIONS

In reviewing the cost as presented for the A-10 program, several areas of concern emerge. For example, the program had an initial base target price of \$1.4 million in 1970 dollars for quantities of 600 aircraft at 20 per month. At that time, the A-X in a production configuration was estimated to have an empty weight of approximately 19,000 lbs. The cost goal calculates to be approximately \$73 per pound flyaway. A review of the records reveals that fighter aircraft delivered in 1970 ranged from \$90 to \$170 per pound flyaway, and attack aircraft delivered in 1970 ranged from \$128 to \$178 per pound flyaway. Therefore, I find the A-10 baseline less than credible. That is, we have a new attack airplane being proposed at \$45-105 less per pound than attack aircraft being delivered. Reversing the cost trend is one thing but meaningless targets defeat their purpose. The lack of credibility in the baseline numbers is borne out by the fact that the RDT&E cost estimated to be required for the A-10 program has grown from \$194 million in 1970 dollars to \$337 million in then-year dollars. Taking inflation into account, the program growth is still approximately \$105 million. The flyaway cost on the airplane has grown from the \$1.4 million target in 1970 dollars to a more realistic \$2.4 million in then-year dollars. The program has experienced this kind of cost growth and is not even through its development phase.

The \$2.4 million flyaway cost assumes a quantity of 729 aircraft which results in the addition of 15 squadrons to the active Air Force inventory, plus 8 squadrons for the ANG and Reserves. In light of today's national priorities, defense budget, and force structure, it is highly unlikely that the country can afford that number of aircraft with a very limited mission capability. Therefore, it is my opinion that the quantity, if procured at all, will be much less than the 729 with the attendant increase in cost due to lesser quantities.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the Defense Department has provided sufficient justification for the need of the A-10 aircraft. There is significant evidence to show that the concept of the A-X (A-10) is faulty and ill-conceived.

There is significant evidence to indicate that the projected cost figures of the A-10 are much lower than realism. When realistically compared with the known production costs of the A-7D, the prices of the two airplanes are about the same.

The limited amount of defense funds available makes it mandatory that we purchase the maximum amount of weapons capability

for each expenditure. Since the A-7D is a multi-purpose aircraft with a proven close air support record, it would appear to be the best buy.

Mr. Chairman, I would strongly recommend that your committee limit further purchases of the A-10 airplanes until a fly-off evaluation is made between the A-10 and the A-7D.

Thank you very much for allowing me to present this testimony.

FOUL UP BY OSHA

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, many American businessmen and their employees are now facing grave consequences as the result of the most recent inequity fostered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. My feelings once again have been reinforced that this agency has attempted to regulate business without adequate research and without due process for those affected.

I refer in particular today to an emergency OSHA standard, originally published in the Federal Register on May 3, then expanded upon in the Federal Register of July 16, which lists 14 chemicals and chemical compounds, stating that they are cancer producing. A permanent standard is expected to be developed in November. The order covered, among others, methylene-bis-ortho-chloranil, trademarked MOCA, which according to OSHA, is a known cancer producer.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, if that is true, there is justification for a standard to protect those who work with the chemical compound MOCA. If it is not true, then a serious wrong is being perpetrated on the American businessman and his employees. It is my belief that this emergency standard is unwarranted, that there is no meritorious evidence justifying this standard, and that the emergency standard for MOCA was arbitrary and without justification.

I have mailed, along with seven of my colleagues, a letter to the General Accounting Office, asking for an investigation of this emergency standard, and recent ones for pesticides, which have been promulgated by OSHA.

I also draw particular attention to a letter from one of my constituents, Don Whitefield. Mr. Whitefield is a respected businessman in the Houston community and I think his comments are of strong merit:

DEAR BILL: I am writing to you concerning the disastrous effect on this company and many others in the urethane industry which could result from the forthcoming permanent standards to be drawn by OSHA in November covering the use of MOCA as set out in the above mentioned regulation. (OSHA Regulations on Carcinogens, Dept. of Labor 29 CFR Parts 1910, 1927.) It is our understanding that restricted public hearings will be held in Washington, September 11, 1973.

We are a small business with a net worth of about \$250,000. We have been operating 14 years and average from 5 to 10 employees. We manufacture a variety of products that are especially compounded and designed for

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a number of major companies including oil-field drilling equipment manufacturers, pipeline equipment manufacturers, valve and pump industries. MOCA is a necessary ingredient to our products.

After receiving the publication of the Temporary Standards by OSHA, signed by John Stender, Assistant Secretary of Labor, on July 9, 1973, I discussed the contents and regulations covering the use of MOCA with my employees, and this is the situation at present:

1. The employees state they will not work under conditions required by regulations as published.

Conclusion—must close plant.

2. Should the employees agree to work under the conditions as set forth in the regulation, the following would occur:

A. Approximately \$50,000 investment to comply.

For a small business this could be disastrous.

B. A drastic slowdown in production resulting in increased cost of products.

Considering Item B the net effect would be a doubling in selling price resulting in a loss of customers, who could go overseas to secure reasonably priced products. Results—the closing of a small business and increase in our trade deficit.

3. We have been using the chemical MOCA for 14 years following the precautions suggested by the manufacturer with no apparent health problems.

Consider also the effect of a sign required by the regulation—"Danger—Cancer Producing Agent."

This is like waving a red flag in front of a bull for a hypochondriac. Any ailment being diagnosed as cancer by an unscrupulous doctor and the resulting negative suits would harass the industry by placing us in a hopeless position and be a plaintiff lawyer's dream utopia.

I would ask that you question the Labor Department as to their case histories showing absolute proof of human cancer caused by MOCA. Compare this information with 20 years of controlled testing by DuPont on humans. From what we have read, the obvious conclusion can only be that OSHA has been mislead and has placed the entire urethane industry in jeopardy.

The OSHA Law permits a cabinet agency to write destructive regulations without consulting all interested parties. The ruinous fines and harassment can have a disastrous effect on the small businesses which are the backbone of our country. Besides closing many small operations, the fear of red tape and restrictive controls will kill the desire of many—especially our young people—to start anything new. A hard look at what Congress has done is urged. Time is running out for our free Republic.

I would appreciate your checking into this matter and taking appropriate steps to give our industry relief from this regulation.

Very truly yours,

DONALD D. WHITEFIELD,
Whitefield Plastics Corporation.

ACCELERATE DELIVERY OF PHANTOM AND SKYHAWK PLANES TO ISRAEL

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LEHMAN), has proposed a resolution seeking acceleration of delivery time to Israel of Phantom

and Skyhawk planes already contracted for.

The aircraft proposed for delivery to Israel at this time are duly authorized by this Congress under previous military credit agreements. It was the will of Congress and the administration to grant the State of Israel \$500 million in military credits for the sale of jet airplanes with delivery through 1976.

The State of Israel is currently engaging Syrian and Egyptian forces in a struggle it did not wish upon itself. Yet because of incidents in the short and troubled history of this courageous nation it was almost inevitable that such an attack would be forthcoming.

Our agreement with Israel calls for delivery of two airplanes a month under current contracts. I support the resolution's intent that those now under contract should be delivered immediately.

THE CASE FOR PRIVATE FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS

HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday the Washington Post published a guest editorial by our colleague BILL FRENZEL of Minnesota.

This article points out some of the pitfalls of pending legislation which purports to reform the election process. As Mr. FRENZEL notes, there is real danger such legislation will fail in its intended purpose and may well have truly undesirable side-effects.

Since there has been so much emotional, and frequently illogical, comment about campaign financing, Mr. FRENZEL's dispassionate and thought-provoking comments are particularly meaningful. His editorial is a valuable contribution to our consideration of this important issue.

THE CASE FOR PRIVATE FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS

(By Bill Frenzel)

The crisis of non-confidence in government, specifically the Watergate mess, has given great thrust to proposals for public financing of federal elections. The popular image of such plans is that they will magically purify elections and relieve elected officials of any and all pressures and taints of "dirty money."

I (and everybody else) warmly embrace the purification of elections, but public financing is neither a magic nor an exclusive means to move us toward better elections.

The same goals we all seek—open, honest and clean elections—can be achieved more easily and effectively by writing responsible rules into a system of private financing.

Before I start spending the taxpayers' money, I want to be assured: (a) the plan will give us the desired result; (b) there is no easier way to get the same result; and (c) it does no harm. I am persuaded that public financing brings no benefits that cannot be otherwise achieved, and, to the contrary, carries serious risks, some known and some as yet unforeseen.

Some of the known risks are:

(1) Under publicly financed systems, challengers will be at the mercy of incumbents. No wonder members of Congress like public financing. It's a self-protection scheme.

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Guess who controls the election appropriations? That's right—the incumbents do! Appropriations can always be set low enough to inhibit any strong political contest. Public financing would guarantee equal expenses when studies show that non-incumbents must spend more merely to establish their identity against incumbents. The identity of an incumbent is already strongly established by the advantages of the frank, access to media and general public visibility.

(2) Federal financing schemes prohibit, or restrict, private contributions. This unconstitutional denies a long-enjoyed right of free speech. To let one person contribute his time and labor to a campaign and not let another person, perhaps handicapped, make his contribution financially, is the rankest kind of discrimination.

(3) Private financing has been one of the traditional ways of determining the popularity and attractiveness of any candidate. In a country where we finance the arts, our charities and much of our education privately, we have naturally supported elections in the same way. Other nations with a history and tradition of publicly-financed elections are simply not comparable.

Many people want to support candidates and parties. Their enthusiasm helps enliven campaigns and increases voter participation.

(4) Public financing would inevitably result in unexciting elections which would cause lower voter turnouts. Candidates would no longer need to have very broad support to set campaign money. We would have scads of candidates. The more candidates per race, the more drab the election and the more the incumbents' chances for victory. Amateur nights are fun, but when minor candidates depress the public interest, the only winner is the incumbent.

(5) All of these disadvantages are achieved at the taxpayers' expense. The beleaguered taxpayer will see his money supporting candidates in whom he had no positive interest or to whom he may object most violently. The taxpayer will stand helpless while dozens of candidates, who would not have enough support to enter a privately financed election, happily use up his hard-earned money. Meanwhile, the incumbents would be inevitably returned to office.

(6) The taxpayers' money will be actually handled by an Elections Commission appointed by the President. No matter how high-minded and impartial it is, one wonders how easily it could deny money to a particular candidate for a "violation" of the law. Giving control of financing to the bureaucracy is giving control of elections to the bureaucracy. Control of elections may never get back into the hands of the people.

(7) Party responsibility would disappear. Candidates could thumb their noses at parties which could no longer raise money either for themselves or for their candidates. Our history of political regionalism and relatively weak parties points to collapse of parties under public financing.

(8) More money would be spent on elections. All the action now is in 50 House races. Over 80 per cent of Congress' campaigns are contested feebly, if at all. But federal money is "free money." Every candidate would use it whether he or she needs it or not.

(9) Public financing would dry up individual contributions for local candidates. They already have the hardest time raising money. Pious supporters of public financing probably don't realize that none of the schemes applies to state and local races.

(10) Taxpayer-financed elections don't fit our federal pluralistic elections system. States vary; districts vary; parties vary; people vary.

Minor party candidates and independents run under different laws and different patterns of tradition in each jurisdiction. They will be encouraged by "free money" to run, but will never be given quite enough to beat the incumbent.

The arguments in favor of federal financing are not without merit. They do, however, have a good deal less merit than the intentions. The proponents always forget to say the same goals can be achieved by writing responsible rules into a system permitting private financing.

We can achieve our goals of clean, open elections, with a reasonable chance for challengers, through improving our election laws. We need a Federal Elections Commission, better enforcement and reasonable spending and individual contribution limits. We can do all this with private financing.

Public financing gives us no extra cleanliness. What it gives are: abdication of individual political responsibility; incumbent protection; drab elections; and, worst of all, transfer of election control from the people to the bureaucrats.

ISRAEL MUST SURVIVE AND REALITY REPLACE FANTASY IN MIDDLE EAST

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the aggression of Egypt and Syria against the State of Israel, initiated on Yom Kippur, plunges the Middle East into its fourth major war in a quarter-century. Israel, in every one of these wars, has fought for its very survival.

As dastardly as was the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the aggression on the highest of holy days for the Jewish people will achieve its own dubious page in history as one of the darkest of many days for the Middle East particularly and for the world as a whole. Similar to the days before Pearl Harbor, the days before Egypt and Syria struck on the Jewish Day of Atonement conveyed flickers of hope that at long last real progress has been made toward negotiations for lasting peace.

All this was shattered in another explosive chapter of history which will record more death, destruction and agony. While I am convinced Israel will prevail, I find it disturbing that far too many in the world today almost take for granted that Israel will emerge triumphant. This is far too convenient a comfort—a comfort that depends upon a tiny nation of limited resources surrounded by a vast sea of hostile forces intent upon its destruction.

Tragedy within tragedy is evidenced by Israel's decision not to take preemptive action against Egypt and Syria although it appeared an attack was imminent. Israel's recognition of how the world would assess its verdict must have been balanced against the painful knowledge of the greater death and injury awaiting its own defense by choosing that course.

But, this time Israel had the buffer zones of territory that were not there at the start of the 6-day war of 1967. It is terrifying to ponder what might have happened had Israel, consciously or inadvertently, decided on its present posture without these added barriers of land. Obviously, the final resolution of the occupied territories is a complex issue, but the events of the past few days surely show the wisdom of Israel's insistence on secure and defensible borders.

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This is a fact of life in the Middle East today. But, unfortunately, the Middle East, as represented by too many governments and officials, exists in a world of fantasy. Until reality replaces fantasy, in the Middle East we will continue to bear witness to the tragedy of war and terrorism.

Israel, with her survival at stake, justly has earned the right to borders which guarantee her adequate and easy defense. The Arab States, for the sake of world peace and humanity, must abandon their pretense of nonrecognition of Israel as a state and agree to direct negotiations. For many years, the realists of the world, myself included, have called upon the Arab States to engage in face-to-face negotiations with Israel. The time to do so is tragically long overdue.

For the United States, the latest war comes as a devastating blow to its sincere efforts to induce all parties to the Middle East controversy to embark on meaningful peace negotiations. While our efforts are to be commended, I think there is no doubt whatsoever as to where our commitment lies.

Israel, the bastion of democracy in the Middle East, merits the active and moral support of the United States. I will not even allude to the political considerations, because they are secondary to the overriding moral issue. Israel must survive. The cause of justice and humanity are served by this.

In the name of détente, we must not abandon our position of supporting freedom and resisting aggression. We must stand for human rights and morality now more than ever. To fail to do so would mean we would forfeit a tradition of almost 200 years—a tradition that remains a beacon to all freedom-loving peoples in the world who suffocate under the darkness of repression.

In the name of the energy crisis, we cannot submit to blackmail by any Arab State. This Nation can eventually resolve the energy crisis, but we cannot recover from any action that surrenders our high purposes to political blackmail.

In the name of evenhandedness, the United States cannot abandon our friendship for allies. We cannot and we shall not desert Israel.

JIM SMITH'S LIFE HONORED BY PEOPLE HE HELPED

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago, this Nation lost a great public servant, the Honorable James V. Smith.

In both public and private life, the welfare of the people around him was always his top concern. That concern did not go unnoticed.

The board of directors of a rural water supply corporation in the 10th District of Texas knew well the warm heart and helping hand of Jim Smith.

They have wanted to make their own feelings known and have passed a re-

solution regarding the untimely death of this great friend of the people.

I think it is a most telling sign when people so far away from his Washington office still felt his guidance and cooperating help so strongly to want to do this.

I would like to print their resolution in the RECORD at this time:

RESOLUTION FOR JAMES V. SMITH

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Aqua Water Corporation has noted with great sorrow the recent and untimely passing of the Honorable James V. Smith, and

Whereas, Mr. Smith has served with distinction in the 90th Congress of the United States as Representative of the Sixth District of Oklahoma, and

Whereas, Mr. Smith for four years served as Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, and

Whereas, During that time, he supplied the leadership for rural water and public works improvement programs of unprecedented scope, and

Whereas, Mr. Smith's guidance and cooperation were invaluable in initiating the operation of Aqua Water Corporation, and he personally visited the Aqua Water Corporation and turned the first valve and delivered the principal address during the dedication, and

Whereas, His continued support and personal concern assisted in widening the service of Aqua Water Corporation to more than 1,600 people, and

Whereas, Upon his retirement as Administrator last January, the Board of Directors of Aqua Water Corporation joined many others in expressing the opinion that the Honorable James V. Smith had distinguished himself as a capable and dedicated public official of the first order,

Now therefore be it resolved, That the Board of Directors of Aqua Water Corporation does hereby express deep sadness to Mrs. Smith and all members of their family upon the passing of the Honorable James V. Smith and emphasize its deep admiration for Mr. Smith and his many enduring accomplishments, and for 1,600 rural water users we say "thank you, Jim Smith!"

**WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST:
IS THERE NO END?**

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, it becomes clearer by the hour that the Holy Day attack on Israel by the armed forces of Egypt and Syria was totally without provocation and typified the reckless, irresponsible policies President Sadat and other Arab leaders have sought to promote.

The full dimensions of this latest tragic error are even now not really known but it seems obvious that as was the case with the 6-day war of 1967, this latest conflict will do little to further the cause of a just and permanent peace in the troubled Middle East.

On the basis of what we know about the timing and nature of the Arab attack on Israel, it seems perfectly justifiable for Israel to take whatever steps may be militarily necessary to repel the invaders and reestablish her security. At the same time, I concur with the administration's announced goal of helping to "find the means to restore conditions in the area, conditions that would be conducive to a

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settlement of the longstanding disputes and differences in the Middle East."

How the administration intends to pursue that goal is far from clear, but I would hope that the President, the Secretary of State and our Ambassador to the United Nations all would be vigilant in assuring that this latest Arab aggression is not rewarded in the U.N. or elsewhere in a way that hindered Israel's ability to defend herself. In fact, it has long been my own belief that our best hope in promoting lasting peace in the Middle East lies in discouraging Arab aggression by making Israel invulnerable to the type of attacks that were launched in 1956, 1967 and again last week.

In line with this belief, I have today joined with my friend and colleague from Florida (Mr. LEHMAN) in sponsoring a resolution calling upon the administration to honor immediately existing commitments to supply aircraft to Israel. The establishment and maintenance of Israel's air superiority provides, in my judgment, the best means of bringing the current conflict to a speedy close.

No discussion of the tragic situation in the Middle East should omit the fact that the blame for this latest attack and for the continuing tensions must be shared by the Soviet Union, which has been force-feeding huge quantities of its most modern armaments into the Arab States; by the U.N. for its ready adoption of one-sided condemnations of Israel and for those European nations which have been abetting and encouraging Arab terrorism.

**THE WAR OF THE DAY OF
JUDGMENT**

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the international community must clearly recognize and strongly condemn the recent unprovoked attack by Syria and Egypt against the State of Israel—an act initiated on the most solemn and holy day of the Jewish year. Failure to do so would deal a devastating blow to the international rule of law.

United Nations observers already have confirmed that Syria and Egypt struck first, but the reason for the attack remains unclear.

Some observers believe President Sadat was looking for military gains to bolster Egypt's bargaining position in possible future peace negotiations; others feel he may have given his generals an opportunity to prove they were wrong in calling for military action instead of diplomatic and political solutions.

It is worth noting that this attack came at a time when, according to many observers, Israel was cooperating closely with the United States in developing a peace formula for the Middle East that would be acceptable to all parties.

These efforts have been dealt a serious setback by the aggression of Egypt and Syria.

Those voices in Israel which had begun calling for a more flexible and concilia-

tory attitude toward the Arabs, especially in terms of territorial concessions, will now be drowned out by the mourning for Israeli casualties and the hardliners will be strengthened. Her terms for settlement will undoubtedly be toughened.

Mr. Speaker, if ever there was an instance of naked aggression, if ever there was a challenge to world order and stability, this act of war by Syria and Egypt is it. If the international rule of law is to prevail, then the United Nations must drastically improve its record of bias and inaction with regard to the Middle East. Its dominant pro-Arab bias has been consistently demonstrated, even to the point of condemning Israel for defending herself against her enemies.

Peace can only come when the Israelis and Arabs agree that their problems cannot be settled on the battlefield or by outsiders but only when they are willing to sit down together and sincerely work for peace.

SKYLAB AND THE SUN

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Skylab 1 and 2 will continue, as the data from these flights are analyzed, to provide more and more knowledge directly applicable to the quality of life for people here on Earth. At the same time, Skylab is demonstrating that there are also continuing scientific opportunities such as the recent observation of unusual activity on the surface of the Sun and the upcoming flight of Skylab 3 when a spectacular comet will approach the Earth. The New York Times on September 23 carried an excellent editorial on contributions of Skylab to understanding the Sun, and therefore, I am including this succinct but significant editorial in the RECORD:

SKYLAB AND THE SUN

The Skylab 2 astronauts now hold every possible record for length of time spent outside of earth's atmosphere, and they are in good health and spirits.

Barring some unexpected problems arising from their readjustment to life on earth, Skylab 2's astronauts—along with their predecessors in Skylab 1—have virtually proved the case for man's ability to stay long periods in space with little difficulty. The day when men will travel in space for years on a round trip to Mars is clearly approaching.

It will take a long time before all the medical and scientific data gathered by the Skylab 2 crew can be fully evaluated. But even now it is evident that there will be special value in the astronauts' observations of the sun. These were taken through Skylab's telescopes outside the earth's atmosphere. The astronauts were therefore able to take pictures of the sun free of the distortion earth's atmosphere inevitably imposes on photographs taken from telescopes located on this planet.

The special value of the observations on the sun arises from that body's extraordinary behavior this month. In the normal eleven-year cycle of solar activity, this should be a quiet time on the sun's surface. But for reasons no one understands there has recently been a burst of tremendous activity on the sun. Solar flares have been shooting up tens of thousands of miles from its surface. An unprecedented wealth of data on this star-

ting phenomenon have been gathered by Skylab 2, which should contribute significantly to helping scientists understand the physics and chemistry of the vast celestial body that is the source of almost all the energy available on earth.

THE WAUPACA COUNTY FAIR
CENTENNIAL

HON. HAROLD V. FROELICH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. FROELICH. Mr. Speaker, during our August recess, I had the opportunity to visit Waupaca County, Wis. and join in the festivities of the Waupaca County Fair. Although the fair has always been a highlight of the summer for many of my constituents, this year's event was particularly rewarding as it marked the 100th Anniversary of the Waupaca County fair. I want to thank the citizens of that area for the wonderful time they showed me and congratulate them on their spirit and enthusiasm which has carried the fair into its second century.

The tradition that the Waupaca County Fair undertook to follow when it began in 1873, is, of course, centuries old. Fairs have served as a means to introduce consumers to new and different products, both agricultural and technical, since Biblical times. They were of immeasurable importance during the Middle Ages and the centuries to follow because they were the primary source of great agricultural inventions and innovation. Fairs continue to provide that special opportunity for farmers, merchants and urban dwellers to socialize, exchange ideas and promote commerce. The Waupaca County Fair has served these traditional purposes well.

The first Waupaca County Fair was held during the late summer of 1873. This fair drew a successful response from the citizens of the area, but the second fair did not and the original sponsors decided to abandon their venture.

However, a number of public-spirited citizens in Waupaca County realized the importance of this event and were determined to make it a success. As a result, they formed the Waupaca County Agricultural Society. The society attempted to involve as many citizens as possible not only in the work of the fair, but in the fun, too. The obvious manner in which to do this was to go directly to the farmers and, consequently, every Grange in Waupaca County joined in and elected members to the agricultural society.

In 1875, the society purchased 12½ acres of land to expand the fairgrounds. A refreshment stand was erected at the cost of \$36 and during the following year an exhibition building was constructed to house the growing number and variety of displays.

By the 1920's, the Waupaca County Fair had grown significantly. Even the casual observer of 1873 would have hardly recognized the place 50 years later. A half mile race track, a grandstand with seating for 200 people, exhibition buildings for farm animals, offices and fences

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ing had all been added as the fair grew in importance.

The Waupaca County Fair usually showed a good income, but the agricultural society was always in debt. Needless to say, the depression increased this problem significantly. Finally, in 1941, the decision was made to turn the fairgrounds over to the county administration.

In the summer of 1948, a new concrete grandstand was built in anticipation of Wisconsin's 100th anniversary of statehood and the Waupaca County Fair's diamond jubilee. These two celebrations were combined and the fair was one of the most successful recorded in the area.

During the last 25 years, significant changes have been made to enhance both the success and the appeal of the fair. The 1973 Waupaca County Fair was, of course, the biggest and best to date.

Perhaps, the most rewarding aspect of the fair is the incentive it gives to our young people to develop not only useful and productive projects, but also worthwhile goals and objectives in their lives. Waupaca County young people won 23 ribbons at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. That is a remarkable record by any standard of measurement. Undoubtedly, the Waupaca County Fair has given these youth that valuable experience of striving harder and competing better which makes State fair champions.

The Waupaca County Fair has done a fine job in maintaining its reputation as one of the best county fairs in the State of Wisconsin, but more importantly, it has led a better quality of life for those who participate in it. The fair has indeed fostered and promoted the growth of Waupaca County's dairy and agricultural industries. It has given impetus to the development of better grades of cattle, better dairy products, and better foods for all consumers. It has given farmers and city dwellers the opportunity to keep abreast of the continuing changes and innovations in agriculture and industry.

Most importantly, however, the Waupaca County Fair continues to provide that peculiar combination of fun, excitement, education, and competition that few other public events can match.

Once again, I want to express my thanks and congratulations to the citizens of Waupaca County. I wish them the best in their efforts to make the Waupaca County Fairs of the future even better than those of the past.

REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL HON-
ORS EARLY AMERICAN POLISH
SETTLERS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure once again to pay honor to those early settlers of the United States who were from Poland and who established a great deal of the American backbone necessary for survival during

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the early days of this country—backbone that remains an American trademark today.

History tells us that "more than a handful of Polish immigrants" arrived with the first settlers in October 1608, at Jamestown in Virginia. Their tradesmen skills and their fortitude contributed to the success of the early American colony, although the trials and tribulations these people suffered were great. I am sure Americans today are thankful for the perseverance of the early immigrants from Poland and other European nations.

New Polish colonists continued to arrive in the new country and today our U.S. population has approximately 10 million Americans of Polish descent.

The tradition of hard work and the determined efforts the first Polish immigrants brought with them to America is typical of the Polish Americans of today whom I am proud to honor on this, the 365th anniversary of the arrival at Jamestown of the first Polish Americans.

Mr. Speaker, it is most fitting that we recall these early colonists and the contribution they made and their descendants continue to make to the United States as our country prepares to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its birth.

MOORHEAD DECRIMES ARAB
ATTACKS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it was with profound sadness that I learned of renewed Arab aggression against Israel over the weekend.

The coordinated assault by the Egyptians and Syrians against Israel territory in the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights, once again has plunged this critical area of the world into violent combat.

As in any war, regardless of who claims final victory, there will be no victor. Both sides already have suffered many casualties and lost quantities of weapons and materiel.

In light of the conflict, I must seriously question the Arabs' long proclaimed wish for peace.

Our Department of Defense already has refuted the Syrian and Egyptian claim that it was the Israelis who struck first.

As each hour brought more news of attacks and counter-attacks, Arab diplomats at the United Nations and elsewhere insulted the intelligence of all who heard their spurious claims that it was Israel which had started the fighting.

How ludicrous and indeed stupid it was to suggest that a nation of Jews would initiate a major war effort on their most holy religious holiday, Yom Kippur.

I am confident that the President and Secretary Kissinger are seeking all possible avenues to bringing about a cease fire. I know that the Congress will cooperate totally with that effort.

STUDY OF LIFTING CONTROL OF
NATURAL GAS PRICE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the staff of the Federal Power Commission has severely criticized a report prepared for the American Petroleum Institute—API—which purports to demonstrate the costs of lifting the controls on natural gas prices.

In its report issued earlier in September, API said that the so-called deregulation of natural gas would cause only "minor" increases in natural gas prices for consumers. The API study estimated that natural gas prices would increase for the average household anywhere from 16 to 32 percent by 1980. But, the FPC staff said in a separate report prepared at my request that the API study is "no evaluation of deregulation as such."

Mr. Speaker, the FPC report rebutting the API study demonstrates once again that the oil industry is engaged in a propaganda blitz designed to shove deregulation down the throats of the American consumers. The API study is as phony as a \$3 bill. It is a blatant and flagrant attempt by the big oil companies to mislead the public about the effects of lifting the controls on natural gas prices.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the big oil companies will use any tactics—deception, phoney economic arguments, distortions, and half-truths—to win approval of natural gas price deregulation. The FPC report clearly demonstrates that the API study is a fraud and a hoax that is designed to convince the American people that natural gas deregulation would involve "minor" price increases. The FPC correctly points out that the study presents no evidence to back up the series of assertions. On the contrary, deregulation of natural gas could easily result in skyrocketing prices that would provide nothing less than windfall profits to giant gas companies.

There are two principal flaws in the API study according to the FPC staff.

First, the API study assumes that the supply of natural gas is totally inelastic, that is, supplies will not go up as prices go up. This contradicts one of the industries basic arguments that increased price will also increase supply.

The study is also flawed by its simplistic calculation of the cost to consumers of natural gas price deregulation. As the FPC points out, a variety of indirect costs which will significantly affect consumers are not included in the API study.

This FPC rebuttal of the API study is additional evidence that deregulation of natural gas is a serious mistake.

The study follows:

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1973.

Congressman LES ASPIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ASPIN: In response to your request of September 10, 1973, the Staff of the Federal Power Commission has analyzed the Foster Associates' report for the American Petroleum Institute entitled "The

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Impact of Deregulation on Natural Gas Prices." An analysis of that report, prepared by the Commission's Bureau of Natural Gas and Office of Economics, is enclosed herein.

With respect to your request that this Commission "estimate exactly what the effects of deregulation would be", and the "average price per Mcf in 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1980", no such precision is possible. There have been studies prepared indicating supply elasticities ranging from 0.4 to 0.7; however, such studies represent only estimates of the responsiveness of gas supplies to given price changes. The Commission's National Gas Survey will further examine the interrelationships of price, supply and demand.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN N. NASSIKAS,
Chairman.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION STAFF COMMENTS
ON "THE IMPACT OF DEREGULATION ON
NATURAL GAS PRICES," A REPORT FOR THE
AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE BY FOSTER
ASSOCIATES, INC.

The stated purpose of the API study is to estimate future increases in burner tip prices at various wellhead prices under alternative deregulation assumptions. These assumptions, or cases, are: (1) deregulation of all sales, (2) deregulation of new sales and existing sales in phases over a four-year period, (3) deregulation of new sales and expired contracts (the administration proposal), and (4) deregulation of new sales only. The Study does not attempt to measure the "costs" of continuing existing FPC price ceilings. Rather, it states the broad assumption that in the event of continuation of existing price ceilings, "we may anticipate" further declines in exploration and drilling activity, and a further dwindling of reserve additions with a concomitant worsening of our reserve inventory position. In addition, the Study's authors postulate that a continuing gas supply shortage will increase consumer cost in any event due to the normal replacement of old gas by higher-priced new gas as old contracts expire, because of the purchase of high-priced alternatives to fill the supply gap, and because of higher pipeline costs associated with excess capacity due to curtailed gas supplies.

With regard to the assumption of continuing existing FPC ceiling prices, it should be noted that the FPC has instituted numerous steps in the past several years to increase exploration and development and the dedication of new gas supplies to the interstate market, and to alleviate short-term gas shortage emergencies. Most notable among these steps are Order No. 431 of April 15, 1971, which, among other things, provided for limited-term gas purchase certificates with pregranted abandonment to sellers; notice of proposed rulemaking in Docket No. R-389B, issued on April 11, 1973, which seeks to establish a national new gas rate; and notice of proposed rulemaking in Docket No. R-478, issued on May 23, 1973, which proposes a single uniform rate for flowing gas for all producing areas on a nationwide basis. To the extent that these programs have and will increase wellhead price and supply, the Study's base case of "continuing existing FPC price ceilings" is not appropriate. Therefore, the consumer price impact resulting from the various deregulation alternatives examined in the Study may be overstated because of the price effects of the above-described FPC actions. On the other hand, to the extent that high-priced alternatives to natural gas will be needed in addition to any supplies forthcoming from deregulation, and

excess pipeline capacity and some unfilled consumer demands persist, the consumer price impacts are understated.

The methodology used in the Study was to examine a sample of existing gas purchase contracts to obtain pricing and volume data for this segment of gas supply in any given year, and to add in estimated new volumes of gas each year at the various deregulated price levels postulated in the Study. This procedure was modified as necessary to conform to the deregulation alternatives which were examined. Specifically, the Study utilized volume and price data for existing sales based on a detailed analysis of 1,461 contracts in effect as of January 1, 1973, with 1971 sales of at least 2 billion cubic feet, or contracts dated after December 31, 1971, with estimated sales of 2 billion cubic feet. This sample, the Study asserts, represents 70 percent of interstate gas deliveries in 1971. With regard to new supply, the Study made the assumption that annual additions would increase from the present level of about 10 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) to about 19 Tcf in 1975 and 27 Tcf in 1980. It is stated that this estimate was taken from the National Petroleum Council's Case II projection¹ which is predicated on a 3.5 percent per annum increase in the drilling rate and a finding rate 50 percent greater than in the past. About 62 percent of new reserve additions are estimated by the Study to go to the interstate market, and the production rate would be about 7.5 percent of reserves annually. Additionally, old volumes plus new volumes are projected to result in fairly stable production through 1976, and increase thereafter by about 2 percent per annum.

The procedure of analyzing gas purchase contracts for pricing provisions and annual volume levels is the standard approach in a study of this type. The 2 Bcf cut-off volume is reasonable, and the resulting 70 percent volume coverage is good. The FPC has not recently done a study of this type, but will in the next few months be composing similar data to be submitted by respondents to the Commission's rulemaking proceeding in Docket No. R-478. The projection of new supply is, of course, speculative, and is conspicuous in the instant study since it is the only projection of future supply offered, no matter what deregulated price (45c to 75c) is assigned at the wellhead. In other words, there is no set of supply responses to the range of wellhead prices postulated, the very type of information that is most sought after in this area. In fact, the authors state that "the study did not measure or purport to measure the elasticity of gas supply with respect to price." The level of annual additions forecast is optimistic in view of recent history (10 Tcf per year over the last 5 years). The 27 Tcf level in 1980 exceeds the all-time record of 24.7 Tcf for the lower 48 states in 1956. The proportion of interstate sales (62 percent) is reasonable, but the projected levels of interstate production (Study, Appendix A, Table 5) are below the 1972 level of 14.1 Tcf until 1979, a very pessimistic outlook considering the reserve additions, production, and range of possible wellhead prices that are postulated.

As stated previously the Study makes the assumption that continuation of existing FPC ceiling prices would have its own costs. There is no attempt to measure such costs, an input which would have provided a useful contrast to the deregulation alternatives posed. The authors establish as their basic

¹ United States Department of the Interior, "Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Deregulation of Natural Gas Prices" July 17, 1973, Appendix B, p. 29.

¹ National Petroleum Council, U. S. Energy Outlook, December, 1972. An examination of the NPC report indicates that the rate of reserve additions used in the API Study corresponds to the most optimistic Case I rather than to Case II. Reserve additions for NPC Case II are 17.3 Tcf in 1975 and 21.8 Tcf in 1980 (NPC Report at page 61, Table 33).

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premise that higher gas prices, other factors unchanged, will induce producers to commit more funds to exploration and to undertake a wider range of exploration prospects. They state that the existence of directionality and the "disparate trends of gas exploration in the decade of the 'fifties and during the 'sixties indicate that supply is responsive to price," but they do not provide a measure of the degree of this responsiveness, i.e., of the elasticity of supply with respect to price.

The proposition that supply will respond in a positive way to an increase in price is widely accepted, but the magnitude of the response and the time lag associated with it are issues which are skirted by the use of a single level of projected production. Once having analyzed old contracts and projected this single level of production, the Study merely becomes a mathematical exercise of inserting various wellhead prices in varying mixes of old and new gas, and estimating the effect on the consumer. The authors argue that, at a given wellhead price, should new gas volumes be smaller than projected, the increase in the average price for all gas supplied would be smaller; similarly, a large volume of new gas would result in a higher average price for all gas.

The Study's main conclusions are in the form of increases in the cost of residential gas service under deregulated wellhead prices of 45c, 55c, 65c and 75c/Mcf, and under the four deregulation alternatives postulated. At a 55c market price (the most frequently cited level in the Study), the projected increase in field prices between 1/1/73 and 1/1/80 is 19.04c/Mcf if prices for new sales only were deregulated, and 25.18c/Mcf if all natural gas prices were freed from regulatory controls, either all at once or over a four-year period. Deregulation of new sales and expired contracts, the object of the current administration bill, would result in an increase of 22.95c/Mcf between 1/1/73 and 1/1/80 under the 55-cent market price. (See Appendix A, Table 7-B of the Study.) Also at the 55-cent wellhead price, the increase in the average annual gas bill of \$155.73 (1972) would be \$8.30 as of 1/1/74, amounting to an increase about 5 percent, under immediate deregulation of all sales. By 1977, the increase under this alternative would cumulate to \$20.17, and by 1980 to \$33.06. Phasing deregulation of existing sales over a 4-year period would reduce the immediate impact from \$8.30 to \$4.53, but by 1977, the annual increase would be the same as under total deregulation. With only new sales deregulated, the 1/1/74 increase would be \$2.10, rising to \$12.64 by 1977 and to \$25.00 in 1980. (See Appendix A, Table 9-B of the Study.) The authors note with regard to the projected increases that the "baseline," or costs under continued FPC ceilings, increases from 20.48c/Mcf as of 1/1/73 to 23.50c/Mcf as of 1980.

An important point to be noted in the API Study is that it seeks to measure only the residential impact of the various deregulation scenarios examined. Because residential customers purchase only about one-fourth of the total amount of gas delivered to ultimate consumers, the cost estimate, being limited to the impact on residential bills, understates the total additional cost that consumers as a whole will pay. As a result of the operation of market forces (or of rate regulation where the utilities are concerned), it must be assumed that the increased gas prices paid by commercial, industrial, and utility customers will be passed forward in higher selling prices for goods and services generally. In all likelihood, therefore, the direct and indirect dollar impact of the higher costs on consumers will be greater than the direct impact alone. Thus, the section of the study contrasting consumer expenditures for gas service with expenditures for alcoholic beverages, toilet articles, toys, etc., is misleading. By far the largest part of the increased cost of natural

gas to the typical family will be hidden in the prices paid for other things.

Other reasons why the cost estimates in the Study probably are understated are: (a) it is assumed that the increases in field prices will be passed through, cent for cent, to ultimate consumers without any mark-up to reflect the higher carrying costs for gas inventories and working capital; (b) no allowance is made for possible price increases for other fuels as demand is diverted from gas to these fuels and also as the restraint of gas prices on the prices of other fuels is relaxed; (c) no allowance is included for possible renegotiation of existing contract prices; and (d) the estimates assume that prices in contracts with area rate clauses will remain at current area ceilings after the ceilings are repealed by legislation.

In summary then, it can be said that the Study does not attempt to predict either the prices that would be negotiated in an unregulated market or the amount of new supply that will be found and developed at a given price level. Thus, the price and cost estimates in the Study are meaningful only in the context of the specific assumptions used for these key variables. Whereas the assumptions on market prices bracket a wide range, the assumption on new gas supplies allows for only one possible pattern which is used for all of the assumed market prices. Moreover, the Study does not examine the economic dislocation that is likely to result from large increases in the price of gas to industrial customers. Those increases will be larger, percentagewise, than those for residential consumers because industrial customers purchase gas at lower prices. Finally, it must be repeated that it is difficult to accept the assumption in the Study that the volume of new gas supplies will be the same irrespective of the level of market prices. If other levels of new gas supply had been considered, it would be shown that the cost would vary over a wide range depending on whether the new gas supplies were smaller or larger than the volumes on which the report's calculations were based.

The criticisms and conclusions contained herein would be substantially the same were this Study directed toward "regulated" prices of 45 to 75 cents/Mcf and the same supply assumptions, with the possible exception that a lower ratio of gas volumes would flow to the interstate market. The Study is, therefore, no evaluation of "deregulation" as such.

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, for several years I have been alarmed by the thought of a possible energy crisis which now has become a reality. The Arab-Israeli conflict may well deprive us of one of our large sources of petroleum and petroleum products.

In our Western States, we have enormous supplies of oil shale which I am told by the National Academy of Science will produce many billions of barrels of oil. It behooves this Congress to immediately launch a supreme effort to exploit this natural resource, 50 percent of which lies on Federal land.

The supply of petroleum is not only necessary for the energy to heat our homes, but also for the defense of our country.

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Another manner in which energy may well be produced is through the use of fallow lands in production of grain. It is estimated that if all the land in the United States which is lying fallow were to be planted in grain, from this grain hundreds of millions of barrels of alcohol could be distilled. Again, this is another angle which must be studied.

A crash program on the development of coal gas, gasoline, and distillates from the vast coal deposits in the West deserves immediate action. Such a program should be launched at once.

Methane gas from sewage disposal systems can well be used as a source of energy. It is used at the present time in Formosa without too much expense. Every city in our country could derive an essential portion of its natural gas from its sewage treatment plants.

Of course, environmental safeguards must be observed. But the internal strength of our country is paramount.

The time to act is now.

TRIBUTE TO FIRST POLES TO ARRIVE IN AMERICA

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 1973

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I join my distinguished colleagues in paying highest tribute today to the handful of courageous Poles who landed 365 years ago this week in Jamestown, Va., and to the millions of Americans who carry in their veins and in their consciousness the blood and heritage of Poland.

Minnesota, more than any other State in the Union, knows the meaning of America as a land of promise for the peoples of the world, for our State, and especially the Eighth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent, has given home and opportunity to people from literally every country of Europe.

Poles, Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Bulgars, and Hungarians, as well as the French, Swedes, Norwegians, English, and Germans, have all put down roots in northeastern Minnesota.

We, more than most States, know the true promise of America as a "melting pot" where people of all nations may freely seek employment and opportunity, working side by side to develop their talents to their fullest.

But we also know, firsthand, the importance of diversity.

Our separate peoples have preserved their unique national traditions, have passed on the meaning and heritage of their origins from generation to generation, and retained great pride in the lands of their fathers.

And so, as northeastern Minnesotans of every extraction join with the Swedes in celebrating John Hancock Day, with the Italian community in special tribute to Columbus, and with the Yugoslavs on All-Slav Day, we also come together with our Polish brothers and sisters to mark

the 365th anniversary of the landing of the first Poles on this continent.

As with so many of our minorities, the Polish contribution to the history of America has been little noted over the years, and it is appropriate at this time to remind all Americans of the courageous men of Polish birth, whose skills and expertise contributed to the material wealth and comforts of the Jamestown settlement and, in fact, to the viability of the tiny colony which had been almost decimated by cold and privation during the winter before the Poles arrived.

These first Polish Americans built the first glass furnace in the English colonies. They raised the factories to supply the soap, the pitch, boarding, and other building materials for the hard-pressed colony.

America has, since these early years, adopted millions of Poles. They and their children have made tremendous contributions to the industrial power, the culture and social diversity of this great country. Without the Poles this Nation would be the less; and so it is important, Mr. Speaker, that all Americans join with Polish Americans today, in salute to the first Poles who, along with Americans of other extraction, contributed their talents, skills, and backbreaking labor to the greatness of this country.

YOM KIPPUR

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 6, while all over the world people of the Jewish faith were observing the highest holy day, Yom Kippur, and while millions of Americans were celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of the New World, news came that the countries of the Middle East were again at war, that the tenuous stability had been shattered.

This set-back to efforts for world peace is extremely serious and demands the immediate attention of all nations, for no one can be immune to these events. To sit in judgment, to take one position over another, is a course we must all avoid. Regardless of personal sentiments, the leaders of all countries must work together to achieve a cessation of hostilities and, most important, to find the common ground that can lead to productive negotiations.

If the leaders of our great nations are to show good faith in the avowed goal of world peace, we all must join in search of the solution to the crisis now before us. We must direct every effort toward the compromises that will be inevitable if peace is to be achieved, and all nations must help to insure that these compromises are not volatile seeds of frustration and bitterness but the solid foundations of peace.

It is my sincere hope that the efforts of the world's leaders, through the forum of the United Nations, will be fruitful, that peace will become a reality, and that history will be able to call this the last war.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ANTI-IMPOUNDMENT: THE HOUSE BILL IS BETTER

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I have just had brought to my attention an article from the Washington Post, written by Arthur Maass, Frank G. Thompson professor of government at Harvard University, relevant to the debate over impoundment legislation currently before the Congress. Though perceptive and thought provoking, it appeared during the August recess, and I am sure not many Members have seen it. I am placing it in the RECORD for the consideration of Members, and commend it to them.

The article follows:

ANTI-IMPOUNDMENT: THE HOUSE BILL IS BETTER

(By Arthur Maass)

In its editorial on anti-impoundment legislation The Post concluded that a bill that passed the Senate was stronger than the House bill in asserting Congress' authority to determine expenditure priorities among competing federal programs. The Post gave two reasons: first, the Senate bill is permanent legislation, while the House bill is effective for only one year; second, the House bill provides that presidential impoundment orders shall be effective unless vetoed by either house within 60 days while the Senate bill provides that impounded funds must be released by the President if Congress does not approve each impoundment within 60 days.

The Post's conclusion that the Senate version is the stronger of the two bills is mistaken. The House form has greater flexibility for both the Executive and Congress, flexibility that is necessary given the complications of short-term authorization and appropriation of funds today.

If the Senate form is followed, it becomes necessary for Congress to define carefully the forms and types of impoundments that are to be exempted from congressional approval. No one wants Congress to have to pass legislation every time the President wants to impound funds because he can accomplish a job more efficiently with less money than was appropriated.

The Senate bill's attempt to meet this problem weakens significantly Congress' power. It provides that all presidential impoundment orders are to be sent to the comptroller general. If he finds that an order is in accordance with the provisions of the anti-deficiency act (that is, presumably, for the purpose of achieving greater efficiency) then this finding of the comptroller general is sufficient to approve the impoundment, and other provisions of the bill become inoperative.

Now, the anti-deficiency act is general and vague, as has been shown by its administrative history. Thus, under the Senate bill, the President will be encouraged to claim that all impoundments are made under the anti-deficiency act, and the final decision on whether or not the President's claim is to be upheld will not be made by Congress, but by the comptroller general. Furthermore, both houses of Congress will have to act on each impoundment order that—in the opinion of the comptroller general—is not covered by the anti-deficiency act, regardless of its importance in terms of public policy and national priorities.

Should such final authority be granted to the comptroller general? And should Congress deny itself the opportunity to focus on

what is important and to disregard what is trivial?

In short, the Senate bill is the stronger of the two only in a very formalistic sense, only in terms of abstract categories of statutory instruments. In a realistic sense, if Congress' purpose is to have a genuine say in the ordering of national priorities, then the House bill is the more powerful. It retains legislative power in the Congress and at the same time enables the Congress to focus on important issues and priorities, by selecting the impoundments that should, in their view, be debated in terms of possible veto.

Another Washington newspaper in a recent editorial has opposed all anti-impoundment legislation, holding that it is premature until legislation is perfected to control overall expenditures. But this overlooks the existing situation. Today Congress is passing all sorts of anti-impoundment provisions. Congress has passed authorization bills that require the President or an administrator to spend all of the money appropriated for certain programs. It has passed authorization bills forbidding the President to spend money for one program unless he releases funds that have been impounded for other programs. Congress has passed authorization bills requiring the President to spend not less than fixed amounts on certain programs. There is an amendment to an authorization bill declaring it to be the sense of Congress that all funds for certain programs be free of impoundment. Congress has passed authorization bills providing that any sums appropriated for certain programs remain available for expenditure until they are expended. There have been authorization bills requiring the President to commit or obligate contract authority.

Also today lower federal courts of the nation are issuing orders that cancel impoundments of funds for some (but not all) programs that are challenged before them.

These diffuse actions, each reported by a different legislative committee or district court judge, have created an administrative nightmare. They have not established any discernible order of priorities by the legislature nor have they significantly strengthened Congress vis-a-vis the President. The purpose of general anti-impoundment legislation is to provide a standard procedure for reviewing Executive impoundment of appropriated funds—a procedure that would replace the diffuse ineffective actions of recent months.

ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH SETTLERS IN UNITED STATES

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join so many of my colleagues this month in commemorating the 365th anniversary of the arrival of the first Polish immigrants on what is now U.S. soil.

On October 1, 1608—12 years before the Mayflower landed—Capt. Christopher Newport's ships *Mary* and *Mary* arrived at Jamestown, Va. Among the passengers was a small, but industrious, group of Poles.

Although few in number, the Polish settlers proved to be among the most valuable members of the hard pressed colony. They brought with them skills which were in desperate need in the faltering new community.

Within 3 weeks of their arrival, the Poles had cleared the forest and begun operating a glass furnace, the very first factory established in the English colonies of the Western Hemisphere. Polish specialists and craftsmen also organized the production of soap, pitch, clapboards, and other building materials thereby contributing greatly to the eventual success of the Jamestown settlement.

As Capt. John Smith, the colony's famed leader, later wrote,

Adventurers never did know what a day's work was, except the Dutchmen and Poles and some dozen others. For all the rest were poor gentlemen . . . more fit to spoil a commonwealth than either to begin one or to help to maintain one.

The hard work and dedication of these very earliest Polish immigrants has been characteristic of the millions of Polish-Americans who have contributed so very much to every aspect of American life and society.

MOSCOW'S WEAKNESS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, my attention was directed recently, rather belatedly, to an editorial in the *Polonia*, a Polish language weekly published in Chicago, which, in its August 5, 1973, issue, addressed itself to the very interesting subject of Moscow's weakness.

While I am able to read the Polish language, I recognize the need for accuracy in translation and so obtained a translation of the article from the Library of Congress and submit it for the RECORD at this point.

I believe that this article retains its timeliness as we look forward to House deliberation of the Trade Reform Act of 1973.

[Source: *Polonia*, a Polish Weekly, August 5, 1973, Editorial]

Moscow's WEAKNESS

The London "Economist" published an article about the Soviets, which called forth a response throughout the world. The paper was quoted and commented on because it argued in a convincing way its basic thesis: weakness of the Soviet politics within the new power constellation in the world.

If one assumes that there exist three great [world] powers, the Soviet position shows certain political "peculiarities":

The Soviet Union is the only power which is faced with territorial claims against it (China). Only the Soviet Union must keep huge armies on two fronts at the same time.

Only in the Soviet Union continue to exist fears of possible development of local nationalisms which reach, with their branches, beyond its borders. These fears can be compared with those which existed within the [former] Austrian-Hungarian monarchy.

These are the "peculiarities" of the Soviet situation in the realm of politics.

One should note that Moscow's difficult situation within the "power triangle" is the result of President Nixon's excellent move in his approach to the Chinese problem. Under the conditions of the era of nuclear weapons, this move created a new balance of powers in the world, and we know, e.g.

from the experience of the British politics of balance of powers in Europe, that this formula passed well its test from the standpoint of Great Britain's interests.

The Soviets watch with great apprehension Chinese activities in the realm of atomic armament, and the suspicion that Moscow was exploring the possibilities of getting "free hand" in her Asian politics by testing Washington's position, was not a mere speculation. According to press reports, Moscow tried twice to explore what would be the reaction of the United States in case, should the Soviets decide to "preventively" do away with China before the latter could build up a substantial atomic arsenal. And it is not only Washington's negative position, but also Pekin's atomic potentials at the present time which seem to preclude Soviet operational chances. In short, at the time of atomic weapons, no power is free to undertake risky adventures.

The West has found itself in a delicate position of a factor which is able to effectively control Soviet ambitions. It does not seem possible, that after all those acts of détente along the Washington-Moscow line, the American politics would push Soviets toward a desperate Chinese adventure. And surely Moscow does not think that she could, by all her gestures pointing toward détente, gain Washington's neutrality in case of her Chinese venture.

All these elements of the new global situation seem to fully support the basic notion of London's "Economist" that the Soviets are weak in the field of world politics.

COLUMBUS DAY 1973

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on October 12, 1492, a group of hardy pioneers led by the great Genoese navigator and explorer, Christopher Columbus, culminated years of struggle when they landed on an area of the New World, known today as America. Columbus' achievement was prefaced by setbacks and adversities from the outset, yet despite such threats as mutiny, and the hazards of unknown seas, this great explorer persevered to discover our homeland. We in America take this opportunity each October to pay tribute to this man and review the accomplishments of the American nation since 1492.

We have, in so many ways, come a long way since Columbus' day. How remarkable, for example, has been the veritable flood of peoples from all over the world, who have come to America. And how tremendously has our American Nation developed to accommodate these people, and provide them with opportunities to achieve happiness and prosperity. And most importantly is the fact that many of these immigrants have gratefully repaid the American Nation by contributing to its welfare through hard work.

Almost 500 years after Columbus' discovery, the adventurous spirit which propelled him remains an ingrained feature in our American society. The recently completed extraordinary 59 day mission of the *Skylab II* astronauts is a tribute to the fact that the adventurous spirit, and the quest to explore the

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mysteries of the unknown remains alive and well in modern day America.

Columbus Day is also when we pay tribute to the Italian-American community. As much as the Italian Americans take particular pride in Columbus' accomplishments, they have by no means rested on his laurels. Rather they have blazed their own paths to prominence in many areas of our modern American society. The Italian ethic of hard work as the means to success has resulted in their having a destined place in our society.

Mr. Speaker, as an Italo American it is a distinct honor to pay tribute to the founder of our great Nation, Christopher Columbus. I am confident that the American Nation will continue to grow in prosperity, and will remain the "land of opportunity" not only for her citizens, but for all the peoples of the world.

THE STEAMBOAT "BERTRAND"

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest archeological finds in the Midwest occurred when the Steamboat *Bertrand* was discovered at De Soto Bend, Iowa, by two Omaha residents, Sam Corbino and Jesse Pursell. The Missouri River steamboat was on its maiden voyage to Montana trading posts when it sank and remained entombed for more than 100 years. I would like to share the following poem by my constituent, Mrs. Gloria A. Martin of Council Bluffs, Iowa. I feel it is a very fitting tribute to the enterprising men who discovered this legend:

THE STEAMBOAT "BERTRAND"

A TRIBUTE TO CORBINO AND PURSELL

(By Gloria A. Martin)

There lay within a sandy tomb, an aged battered boat
clutching its cargo of a century
snuggled in memories
harboring the secret of its own demise.
Though man had searched, no man had found . . .

The boat slept on.
A century . . . Progress (on the rampage),
was uprooting trees,
concreting dreams . . .
The world turned to take a solemn look.
Man, ignoring the sobbing of the sod,
triumphantly shouted, "Onward with stone!"

The boat slept on.
Progress continued to topple trees.
But History turned and focused its gaze
on the battered boat . . . and two Omahans
with self-determination and strong hands:
They would find the boat which lay
entombed,
and remove the tons of burden from its
breast.

The boat slept on.
"Onward toward De Soto Bend!" . . .
Twilights met twilights, recording all
that happened in between
while labor, sweat, curses, hope and prayer
unearthed the boat whose steam had steamed
away.
"Bertrand . . . Bertrand," headlines
shouted . . .

The boat awoke.

Today, yesterday is preserved for tomorrow, and the now empty steamboat sleeps again entombed in water relieved of all treasures but itself while history hugs the wealth taken from its hold....

The boat lives on.
And Progress goes on building concrete dreams.
The world, shuddering, turns to take a look at flowerless fields at timberless lands at skyscraper scenes... at that which man calls "Progress." But, behold!

The boat lives on.
Two men...
their work-worn hands as empty as there-buried boat....

"De Soto Bend, the site of the Bertrand." The discoverers' names . . . written on the wind.

The boat lives on.
Stone buildings, stone interchanges, stone man, muted, molded by Progress!
... The breeze unrolls a scroll, which reads, in part, "Sam Corbino and Jesse Pursell, discoverers of the Steamboat Bertrand"; the world turns for an admiring look....

The boat lives on.

TRIBUTE PAID TO FRANK W. "BUS" BOYD, JR., SUNDAY

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, in the extension of remarks, I called to the attention of my colleagues an article detailing the untiring efforts of McDill "Huck" Boyd and those community leaders in Phillipsburg, Kans., to obtain health care services for rural areas.

I submitted the article in that it summarized the kind of program that could benefit all rural communities that are experiencing rural health care problems.

Last month, the citizens of Mankato, Kans., paid tribute to the memory of the late F. W. "Bus" Boyd, during the dedication ceremonies of the new wing of the Jewell County Hospital. It was through "Bus" Boyd's efforts that the Jewell County Hospital was kept open during a most difficult time.

It is my strong personal conviction that if we are going to find practical and workable answers to our health care problems in rural areas, it will be through the efforts of men like "Huck" Boyd and his late brother, "Bus."

Rural communities today cannot rely exclusively on the Federal Government and expect legislation to "cure" their health care problems. Much of the legislation is urban oriented and involves too much bureaucracy and cost. F. W. Boyd lived with and had first hand knowledge of the problems folks experience in rural areas. More important, he and his brother took it upon themselves to do something about the problems.

The following article, from the Jewell County Record, contains not only the account of the dedication ceremonies re-

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cently held in Mankato, but underscores the kind of commitment and dedication citizens in rural areas are making for their communities and in behalf of generations to come. The article follows:

TRIBUTE PAID TO FRANK W. "BUS" BOYD, JR.

Tribute was paid to the memory of the late F. W. "Bus" Boyd, Jr. at a dedication program at the National Guard Armory in Mankato Sunday when the new wing of the Jewell County Hospital was dedicated in his honor.

"The things he stood for are enduring and everlasting," said Rick Harman, long-time friend, who made the dedicatory address. "He loved his family and his community and he had the character, determination and drive to work for the things that were good.

"This nation needs more people who are devoted to a cause, who are willing to participate, who have the will to get things done for the benefit of all."

Harman said that he first met "Bus" on the floor of a state basketball tournament. "He dashed out, grabbed me by the arm, and said 'You're going to K-State.' There was no denying his enthusiasm, his interest in young people, and he worked with them, encouraged them, all of his life."

Cong. Wint Smith, who introduced Harman, said that "Bus was more than a man who wrote checks. He had the ability, the courage and the energy to do the things that needed to be done."

Richard Diamond, who presented the plaque which will be hung in the new wing of the hospital on behalf of the Mankato Endowment Association, paid tribute to Boyd's work in keeping the hospital open during a difficult time. The plaque reads:

"Dedicated to an unusual man who freely gave of his time, energy and money so that this project could become a reality."

A beautiful painting, commissioned by Wint Smith, was unveiled during the program. Two grandsons, Frank Logback of Hill City, and Larry Boyd of Norton, participated.

The painting will also be hung in the hospital with the following inscription:

"In memory of an enthusiast—benefactor in all civic projects—editor, coach, athlete, who more than any other person made this institution possible."

Frank Kissinger, co-chairman of the dedication, read letters from a number of prominent people, including President James McCain, Kansas State University, Ernie Barrett, Athletic Director of K.S.U., Kenneth Heywood, Executive Vice President and Director, K.S.U. Endowment Association, and Roy Freeland, Secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who praised Boyd's work throughout the years, and expressed regrets that they could not attend the program. Kissinger also introduced Danny Johnson, hospital administrator, who said he had frequently called upon Boyd for counsel, and Johnson in turn, introduced members of the Jewell County Hospital Board who had helped sponsor the program: Mayor Carl Westin, Raymond Joerg, Charles Fogo, and Harold Totten. L. E. Weitmer concluded the program with a tributary benediction.

AMERICAN RIGHT OF WAY ASSOCIATION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1974, the American Right of Way Association will celebrate its 40th anniversary. This asso-

ciation, which consists of over 10,000 members, represents a highly professional group of people who have contributed greatly to the progress of the Western Hemisphere in establishing territories, have created a new and important

This association has been a great asset in informing all interested parties on the needs and problems connected with rights of way. It has been the policy of the association to do everything it can to guarantee that the building of highways, airports, transit systems and so forth will cause the least disruption to human and natural resources.

Each year, Department of Transportation projects displace 70,000 persons, some 50,000 by Federal highway construction alone. Therefore, the importance of the American Right of Way Association plays a great role in informing those people who must be displaced as to the alternatives and advise them of Federal programs available to them for their relocation.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the American Right of Way Association, I am today introducing a resolution to declare the week of June 17, 1974, as "National Right of Way Week." I call on my colleagues to join with me in honoring this association and paying it the recognition it so greatly deserves.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN OBSERVER TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND ANNUAL MEETING IN NAIROBI

HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, some months ago the International Monetary Fund meeting in Nairobi was billed as the most important meeting since the International Monetary Fund was created at Bretton Woods in 1946. The high expectations came about because it was anticipated that some new world monetary system based on the special drawing rights—SDR's—would be established at the Nairobi meeting. Although there was a general "sense of disappointment" because of the failure to make progress on substantive issues of international monetary reform, the Nairobi meeting may have inured to the benefit of the United States. A year ago when the Nairobi Conference was set up, the U.S. dollar was under heavy attack because of the imbalance in the dollar abroad. Recent economic trends show that the U.S. balance-of-payments position is making positive signs of improvement. This should place the United States in a more favorable position to negotiate reform of the world monetary system, if such reform be needed. The accusation by Europeans that the United States was foot-dragging on the issue of reform is not fair in that there does not exist a clear view of what the details of any reform system would look like. And it is to the credit of Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz that he

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was not buying a "pig in the poke" for the sake of international monetary reform.

Further, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz distinguished himself when he opposed linking any new monetary system with underdeveloped country aid through the International Development Association—IDA. A deadline for some international monetary reform plan designed to stabilize the currencies of the 126 member nations was set for July 31, 1974. Probably, some system of international monetary reform is desirable so that the structure of "objectives" of reserve indicators can be employed.

This indicator system would presuppose that some action is necessary by the IMF when the cumulative official balance of payments surpluses or deficits reach a certain point for a member nation. The idea is that pressures on the currencies of a member nation such as the dollar experienced last year could be avoided with a proper arrangement. Seeming to say that all was not lost as far as international monetary reform was concerned, Secretary Shultz said that "deadlines are helpful" and July 31 is not far away.

The issue of aid to developing nations was more at the center of attention during the IMF-IBRD—International Bank Reconstruction and Development—meetings than were issues of monetary reform. The U.S. position with reference to the Fourth IDA Replenishment and the SDR-IDA link was not popular. Japan and Germany agreed to increase their share to IDA so that the United States share would be reduced from 40 percent to 33 1/3 percent.

Secretary Shultz had encouraged members of the Banking and Currency Committee and representatives from the Appropriations and Rules Committees to attend the Nairobi Conference to point up the fact that the issue of replenishment and development aid is in the final analysis a congressional prerogative. During his address to the Conference on Tuesday, Secretary Shultz made specific references to the fact that there were 24 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and a representative from the U.S. Senate in attendance as evidence of their interest and concern in what went on at the conference and to make it unmistakably clear to other countries that the administration could only "strongly recommend to the Congress" participation in the Fourth Replenishment.

When the conference started, the United States stood alone on the issue of the SDR-aid link. The German representative seemed to support the U.S. position. At least he indicated an understanding of why Secretary Shultz spoke as he did. Canada seemed to be coming around to our way of thinking. Australia was not against our position and although the French Minister of Finance opposed our position on this issue, President Pompidou in an interview after the Nairobi Conference was much more solicitous of the position which Secretary Shultz had taken.

The Nairobi Conference was very edu-

cational. It was a great pleasure to be invited and I am glad I attended. The meetings were interesting enough that I attended every session except those on Wednesday when we were invited to visit several projects financed through the World Bank and the International Development Association. News reports coming out of Nairobi mentioned "jolly times at cocktail parties, tennis courts, and wildgame safaris." I do not question such reports because I was not there. There was too much else going on at the conference.

MURDER BY HANDGUN: THE CASE FOR GUN CONTROL—30

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the victims of a handgun murder cannot speak for gun control; but their survivors, friends, and relatives, can.

The six children of Sylvia Roberts are being separated for the first time in their lives because a bullet travels much, much faster than the police. Our country needs immediate gun control legislation to keep such families, whose mother "was really all that we had," together.

I ask permission to include the October 5, 1973 Washington Post article below:

SIX CHILDREN SPLIT UP BY SLAYING OF MOTHER

(By Joseph D. Whittaker)

Sylvia Roberts' six children spent half the day yesterday making their mother's funeral arrangements and the rest of the day deciding where each child must now go to live.

Esther Robinson, Mrs. Roberts' mother, has agreed to keep the three youngest children—Cordelia, 11, Roy, 8, and Zinna, 4; Colette, 18, and Gwendolyn, 15, plan to live with a cousin; Yvonne, 19, is trying to find an apartment of her own.

For the first time in their lives, the six Roberts children, who lived with their mother at 13284 Poener Pl., Herndon, will be split up and scattered over a distance of about 30 miles.

Their 39-year-old mother, who worked as a government clerk, but also received welfare payments, was shot to death late Wednesday night. A former acquaintance, Glenn Roy Kendall, 26, has been charged by Fairfax County police with murder.

The front door to the family's four-bedroom apartment in Herndon's low-income Reflection Lake complex was sealed with a police sticker yesterday barring anyone from entering.

"I still can't believe our mother is dead," said Colette, who was at a neighbor's house telephoning the police when she heard the fatal shot. "She was really all that we had."

"We had a good time together," said Gwendolyn. "My mother used to always give parties for us and we went to dances together. She worked hard to get us the things we needed. She even worked at night to make extra money."

Gwendolyn said she was watching television shortly after 11 p.m. Wednesday when someone began knocking on the front door. "I asked him who it was. He said, 'Glenn Roy Kendall,'" she said, adding that she refused to let him in.

"I went upstairs and Colette and I helped

my mother push furniture behind the door, so that he couldn't get in," she continued.

"My mother told us to jump out of the second story window and go call the police," Gwendolyn stated. They did jump.

While the two girls were at a neighbor's home making the call they say they heard a scream and then a shot. "I knew right off that my mother had been shot," said Colette, who said she ran home crying.

Fairfax police say that while they were responding to that telephone call, a second call came in, from a hospital, reporting a shooting.

Kendall, according to police, had put Mrs. Roberts in his car and driven her the 25 miles to the Prince William County Hospital in Manassas. She was dead on arrival.

County police say it takes them some time to respond to the Herndon area.

The children slept Wednesday night at a cousin's home a few doors away. Yesterday, they went from there to their grandmother's home in Centreville, where they worked out funeral arrangements and tried to locate places to stay.

Mrs. Robinson, the children's 60-year-old grandmother, said she will take custody of the three youngest children, if she can make an agreement with the children's father, who became separated from Mrs. Roberts 10 years ago.

On Monday, Mrs. Robinson said, she will begin procedures to have Cordelia and Roy transferred from Herndon Elementary School to Centreville Elementary School. She is not certain where Zinna, who is enrolled at the Vienna Day Care Center, will spend her days.

Colette and Gwendolyn, both students at Herndon High School, will move in with their cousin, who lives a few doors away from the family apartment, so they can continue classes in Herndon.

Yvonne, who dropped out of high school in the 11th grade, plans to get an apartment in Manassas, where she works as a custodian for the IBM Corp.

So when the children leave the funeral at Mt. Olive Baptist Church Sunday afternoon, they will go their separate ways.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 703
(268)

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on House Joint Resolution 703 (268), to protect U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests by making fair employment practices in the South African enterprises of U.S. firms a criteria for eligibility for Government contracts. This hearing will be held on Monday, October 15, 1973, at 10 a.m. in room 2226, Rayburn House Office Building.

Testifying at that time will be Mr. Donald F. McHenry, International Affairs Fellow and Guest Scholar at the Brookings Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Dr. Howard Schomer, former president of the Chicago Theological Seminary

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and presently secretary for International Affairs of the United Church Board for World Ministries.

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

COLUMBUS DAY 1973 IN
NEWARK, N.J.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 7, in my hometown of Newark, N.J., I am pleased to say that over 300,000 persons attended and participated in one of the largest and surely the most memorable Columbus Day celebrations in the history of our community. The 3-hour parade along Bloomfield Avenue in the North Ward to the Belleville line was met with such enthusiasm that every man, woman, and child in attendance firmly agreed that the spirit of Columbus has certainly not diminished since Columbus' fleet found port on our shores; the spirit, instead, has grown and been rekindled and has reached a renewed renaissance in all our hearts. Anthony J. Crincoli, the general chairman of the parade, and Ace Alagna, the celebration's executive director, deserve the highest of praise for their unceasing dedication and leadership. The 34 bands, 28 floats, and nearly 100 marching units brought a heightened sense of spirit and joy to all involved and I am sure their creativity and beauty will long remain in our minds.

As the author of the bill which designated Columbus Day as a national holiday to be commemorated by all Americans, Sunday's parade had particular significance to me. And, I want to share with you at this time the thoughts and feelings I expressed at this most special gathering:

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE PETER W.
RODINO

It is a heartwarming pleasure for me to be here—here at home—to participate in the observance of Columbus Day.

We are proud that Columbus Day is now a national holiday, and many of you are well aware of the long and arduous struggle that I led in the Congress to make it so.

But it is at the local level—in the cities and towns of America—that national holidays are best celebrated and become most meaningful.

And this year more than ever we need our Columbus Day celebration.

The courageous admiral from Genoa who made it all possible would certainly wonder what had happened to the new world, if by some miracle he could return here today.

America is a nation divided and troubled. Watergate has shaken our faith in the electoral process, the very foundation of a democratic society.

And the present administration has failed to solve the terrible problems of inflation, unemployment, housing, mass transit, air and water pollution, highway safety, equitable

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taxation, and a lengthy list of other ills and evils.

Our American dollar, twice devalued, has sunk to a new low abroad; and American prestige is correspondingly low in other countries throughout the world.

In dark times like these it is always difficult to see the picture clearly, to view the situation objectively.

I think it is important to bear in mind that we are still the first and foremost member of the family of nations. In spite of all our problems, and I do not minimize them, America is still the land of opportunity and the world's leading democracy.

These are not Fourth of July cliches. They are common, simple, everyday truths. And this Columbus Day celebration is an appropriate occasion to remind ourselves of them.

There is no other land that holds more promise for more people than our own United States.

During the long and sometimes acrimonious debate in Congress on my bill to make Columbus Day a national holiday, I argued that this, more than any other day, deserved the honor and deference of a national holiday.

In the spirit of Columbus, this would be an ideal day to pay tribute to explorers, scientists, researchers and all others who pressed ahead to discover more about the world in which we live.

And in a nation of immigrants, what better day to honor the contributions of those who came from foreign shores to give their minds and might to make America great! Elevating Columbus Day to a national holiday was overdue recognition of America's indebtedness to the fearless mariner who refused to turn back, who refused to quit, who had the courage to sail ahead through uncharted seas on that unique voyage of discovery.

The man and his deed continue to inspire all men and women who dare to challenge the unknown—in outer space, beneath the sea, in remote lands around the globe, or in the laboratory.

And just for the record, let me say that promoting Columbus Day to a national holiday in no way diminishes its special significance to those of us of Italian lineage.

We feel it in our hearts and in our souls. And it is our hope that all America will join with us on this occasion to salute that long and growing list of distinguished Italians and Americans of Italian heritage for their continuing efforts to build a better America.

SOVIET BUILDUP IN EUROPE, THE
RUSSIAN ANSWER TO DÉTENTE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the report by the U.S. Strategic Institute of Washington that the Soviet Union has stepped up its spending in central Europe as well as increasing the size of its military forces, should bring home to many Americans the fallacy of unilateral détente.

At the time of the Soviet wheat deal, I commented that when we feed the Russians, we release their young men for military service and every Russian released to carry a gun constitutes another threat to international peace. Now we learn that as Congress considers the administration's commitment to the

Soviets of most-favored-nation treatment, the Soviets obviously construe our overtures of peace and progress as a sign of weakness. As we talk, they arm, and continue their aggression by subversion and intimidation.

As the administration continues to urge support for NATO, Americans should now understand our role on both sides. We feed the Russian masses to supply manpower to the Soviet armies, who in turn threaten Europe, so we can justify more American boys in NATO to counterbalance the increased Soviet threat that we have subsidized. What a strange paradox of values.

The ones who should be really concerned are the Europeans themselves.

If they are really concerned about the Soviet threat they had better stop expanding their markets and put survival above profits.

By now our European friends should recognize American presence as but a political ploy, providing a false sense of security. The American people are sick and tired of fighting other people's wars. Should the Russians advance, the clamor in America would undoubtedly be to bring our men home and let the Europeans fight their own war. Few Americans want another Vietnam or Korea. Even fewer Americans want a Sovietized world.

Americans should ask: Has Russia earned most-favored-nation status or is she demanding it and our leaders yielding to her pressure?

I included the related newspaper clippings in the RECORD, as follows:

SOVIETS INCREASING STRENGTH IN EUROPE

Spending by the Soviet Union on its military forces in Central Europe has risen by \$10 billion in recent years, the first specific public assessment of over-all Soviet reinforcements in the area reports.

The increase in Soviet tank strength has been "spectacular," according to Prof. John Erickson of Edinburgh University, one of Britain's leading authorities on the Soviet military. Also, at least five airborne divisions have been added and tactical air power in Central Europe has been increased by half, he said.

The buildup has come as American public opinion has swung toward cutting U.S. forces in Europe, the Gallup Poll reported. The poll, released today, said that two-thirds of those questioned in its latest national survey had heard about congressional proposals to reduce the number of troops, and nearly 6 out of 10 of those favor the return home of some troops.

The Nixon administration, attempting to block congressional proposals for a unilateral U.S. pullback, argues that it would weaken the effort to negotiate with the Soviets "mutual and balanced force reduction" in Central Europe.

Western intelligence sources surmised that the Soviet buildup was an effort to improve their position in the bargaining.

But Erickson, in "Strategic Review" published by the U.S. Strategic Institute in Washington, wrote that "rather the opposite is the case," that the Soviet military priorities "come first, and it is those which must be fitted into an MBFR context."

In terms of external performance, the Soviet Warsaw treaty organization forces have been provided with greater offensive capabilities with the emphasis on mobility, fire power and the shock effect of this combination.

Soviet tank forces were built up and mod-

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ernized with "more than 1,000 T62 tanks (moved) into forward positions," with older T54 and T55 models kept in depots, he noted.

The 10 armor and 10 mechanized infantry divisions the Russians keep in East Germany received additional weapons and material for an additional company per regiment.

"The net result has been to give the Soviet first echelon 8,700 tanks in 16 tank and motor-rifle (mechanized) divisions in Central and Eastern Europe," Erickson wrote.

In addition, he said, the nuclear weapons available in the area have increased. Soviet ground forces have acquired a newer long-range missile system, the guns per division have been almost doubled and ammunition and infantry vehicle stocks have been built up.

Airborne forces have been sharply increased to 12 or 13 divisions, a 5-division increase with 9 divisions west of the Urals.

Soviet, Polish, East Germany and Czechoslovak tactical air strength was put at 4,180 planes, while Erickson estimated a force of 2,050 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Whatever way the figures are read—whether in terms of money, men or machines—the Soviet investment in its European theater forces has increased steadily over the years, not only after 1968 with the physical intrusion of Soviet troops into Czechoslovakia and the creation of a new group of forces (the central group) but also during recent months."

He noted that only one quarter of the Soviet's 160 available divisions are in the Far East, with "well over one half assigned to the confrontation with NATO."

While the manpower level of the Soviet forces in Europe is leveling off, the "build-up in armament has continued apace," Erickson stated.

ICELANDIC FOLLY

Iceland should be reasoned away from a course that could severely damage its essential ties with the West and leave it a completely helpless outpost in a Russian sea. These are possible results of the present government's prosecution of its "cod war" against Great Britain, and its plan to oust American forces from the key surveillance station at Keflavik.

The British government last week showed commendable patience by pulling its frigates outside Iceland's disputed 50-mile limit to avoid a threatened diplomatic break by Reykjavik. The fishing controversy, in which Iceland has rebuffed British and international efforts to achieve a compromise, is to be discussed in London by Prime Minister Heath and Premier Johannesson. This opportunity for conciliation could be hurt, in the meantime, by further Icelandic harassment of British trawlers.

The future of the Keflavik air base was the subject of an inconclusive visit here by Foreign Minister Agustsson. Under the present agreement, which Iceland reopened last June, our operation could be legally closed down by Christmas Day of 1974. At stake is the present system of monitoring movements of the Soviet Union's Murmansk-based northern fleet, particularly the growing submarine force. Keflavik would be hard or impossible to replace for this purpose, and without this activity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Soviet dominance of the Norwegian Sea would be unquestioned.

In both the cod war and the squeeze on our 3,300-man Keflavik contingent, Iceland's role as a charter member of NATO is jeopardized. NATO has been embarrassingly importuned to take Iceland's part in the fishing dispute, and a rupture between two NATO allies could not help but damage the whole alliance. The unmanning of Keflavik would be a severe blow to NATO operations, even

if it did not signal the withdrawal of Iceland from the organization.

Iceland's difficult behavior can be explained in various terms. The country's tininess (population 210,000) and isolation make it distrustful of the bigger Western powers, and foreign troops are unwelcome. Its economic dependence on fishing resources is a powerful stimulant in the cod war, though the need for favorable treatment by the European Economic Community should be a deterrent.

But a decisive factor is the Communist component of the coalition that has ruled since 1971. The Communist fisheries minister, Ludvik Josefsson, has been effective in maneuvering Iceland into anti-NATO positions. It would be unfortunate if Iceland's broader security and economic interests should be sacrificed to the anti-NATO predilections of a minority.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a few remarks on the present situation in the Middle East which I made before the Board of Governors of the Jewish Welfare Foundation in Indianapolis yesterday, October 8, 1973. My comments about the status of the current war in the Middle East reflect the situation as of Monday noon, Washington time.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(By Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON)

War has returned to the Middle East. Peace has suffered a setback. Today's war may continue a few more days. But we must believe in the probability of peace tomorrow in the Middle East.

Our immediate task is to seek an end to hostilities. Our next task is to help give peace a new momentum.

Events on the battlefield are by no means clear, but the following observations can be made:

1. There have been both actual and rumored troop buildups and maneuvers on both sides of the ceasefire lines in recent weeks, and Syria lost several planes in air fights with Israeli planes only two weeks ago.

2. United Nations observers indicate that it was Syrian and Egyptian forces which first crossed the lines on Saturday. This is, perhaps, the first time Arab armies have been able to launch an attack without effective, immediate Israeli preventive action. Israel's ability to contain these attacks without great loss is an indicator of her strength.

3. While motivations are not really known, presumably Syria and Egypt were seeking to gain increased bargaining power in any possible negotiations through the recapture of some portion of the territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

4. In the last few days, Egypt has been able to make several crossings of the Suez Canal. Although most bridges were knocked out by Monday, Egypt maintains a toehold in Bunker areas on the East side of the Canal.

5. Syria has mounted several attacks in the Golan Heights. As of Monday morning, it recaptured and controls the town of Qunatah, the largest town on the Golan Heights, but located a good distance from the Heights themselves. The Israel air force

has been involved more on the Syrian front than the Egyptian front in the first days of fighting.

6. Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Iraq are expressing desires to participate in the war, but they have so far done little. Moroccan soldiers already stationed in Syria are perhaps fighting and Iraqi air planes already stationed in Egypt may have been used, but they are not significant factors.

7. Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia have given only verbal support thus far. If hostilities continue for several days, Jordan may be under increasing pressures to join in. We hope Jordan will stay out.

8. Israel reached full mobilization at 4:00 a.m. Washington time this morning (Monday). Its major counter offensive proceeded today. Israel forces have largely contained Egypt and Syria. We expect that its military objectives are limited to the regions occupied by Syria and Egypt the last couple of days. Israel has had some losses of men and materials, and it is in command of the situation.

9. No party right now is enthusiastic for Security Council action to seek an end to hostilities. Israel does not want a ceasefire without the status quo ante, that is, the ceasefire lines existing last week. Egypt and Syria want to try to consolidate holds and limit diplomacy to the friendlier U.N. General Assembly.

10. The United States wants the Security Council to act and we seek a quick end to hostilities.

BACKGROUND TO PRESENT

That is the present situation in broad terms. It might be useful to survey some of the recent peace efforts and what happened to them.

The United States' most important achievement in the Middle East in recent years had been the cease-fire of August 1970 along the Suez Canal between Egypt and Israel. It was shattered Saturday morning, partially because the peace momentum it had provided was never built upon. Important opportunities to build peace were allowed to slip past.

In 1971, two major peace efforts—the Mission of the United Nations Special Representative for the Middle East, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, and the United States peace initiative—were stymied at critical junctures. The timing of these 1971 diplomatic maneuvers simply failed to synchronize with the timing of the parties.

The United States peace initiative failed principally because the United States could not get both Egypt and Israel to agree to proximity talks at the same time: When Egypt appeared willing to enter into such talks, Israel was not interested and when Israel agreed to these talks at the end of 1971, Egypt had lost interest.

It is possible that the United States did not push hard enough at the proper time, but, perhaps also, no timing was opportune.

Dr. Gunnar Jarring's Mission also raised peace hopes in early 1971, only to dash them. Some say he pushed too hard, too quickly. He sought in early 1971 a commitment from both Israel and Egypt to fairly precise guidelines of an eventual agreement as ground rules for further mediating talks between the two parties. Egypt accepted these guidelines, but Israel felt such parameters of a peace agreement with Egypt could be worked out only in negotiations.

Today, these two peace initiatives are dormant, but not dead. Once a cease-fire is again in force, new opportunities for peace should be sought and utilized. All parties should enter negotiations with a will to compromise and a realization that no one can impose a successful peace. Lasting peace can only be achieved by the parties acting in good faith.

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Against the background of today's events and the stalemate of the recent past, significant things have happened. Some have occurred in Israel.

Israel's impressive economic expansion in recent years has been matched by her military position. Her thwarting of a major Syrian and Egyptian offensive on Yom Kippur is indicative of Israel's military technology. Despite the large manpower resources in the Arab world, the technological gap between Israelis and Arabs appears to be increasing. Israel is, perhaps, more secure today than at any time since 1948.

Politically, the Israeli Government has the support of the vast majority of its citizenry. In few Democratic countries in the world does the Government enjoy as much popular support for its foreign policy as does the Israeli Government in its stand on the Arab-Israeli issue. This support is likely to be demonstrated in Knesset elections to be held later this month, even though Israelis may differ on the future status of the occupied territories.

This is where the Middle East is in October 1973—peace talks stalled, cease-fire broken, but Israel's position very strong, if not dominant.

NEGATIVE FACTORS

The positive and negative elements of the present situation are identifiable and deserve a brief review.

On the negative side, these factors work against peace:

1. Military confrontations have occurred frequently in recent years and occasionally they have become major battle. [The recent Israeli-Syrian air fight must be seen, in part, as a prelude to the events now occurring in the area.] The current war is a classic example of how local fights (in this case along the Suez Canal and on the Golan Heights) can easily engulf the entire region in war. Few expected hostilities to resume on the present scale.

2. Terrorism. The spectre of Lod Airport, Munich and Khartoum has not faded.

3. Neither side has been willing to compromise enough to get talks started and each side has preconditions in any talks.

Israel's precondition is that border changes must be a subject of negotiation in any peace talks.

The Arabs' precondition is that border changes are not negotiable or a subject matter for peace talks.

4. The intransigence of some Arab states, especially Libya and Iraq, and their opposition to peace talks, are discouraging.

5. Some Israelis have been calling recently for annexation of, or at least, greater Israeli involvement in, and ownership of, the occupied territories: the West Bank, Gaza, Sinai, and the Golan Heights. Such policies, if they become law, could complicate peace talks.

POSITIVE FACTORS

On the plus side, despite the events of the last few days, there are the following factors which are helping build peace:

1. Hope for substantive peace talks is not completely lost despite the current hostilities. Egyptian leaders, involved in the war now, want talks to start . . . that is, their own conception of talks.

2. The role of the Soviet Union, once prominent in Egypt with over 15,000 military advisors, is now diminished and circumscribed by most Arab leaders themselves. During the last few days, our government has had several contacts with Soviet leaders. Whereas in 1967, the Soviet Union may have been promoting confrontation, today it is more cautious.

3. Some Israeli economic policies, especially the open bridges policy in the occupied territories, have created a new and impor-

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tant dialogue between Palestinian Arab and Israeli.

NEW FACTOR

The October 1973 balance sheet for the Middle East must add a new element in the Middle East equation: our growing need for oil from the Persian Gulf.

A thorny linkage between our policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and our access to Persian Gulf crude oil was given official sanction by President Nixon in his recent press conference.

King Faisal, a long time friend of the United States, has bluntly warned that if the United States does not become more even-handed in its Middle East policy, Saudi Arabia will not increase production to help the U.S. meet its fuel needs. Politicians and diplomats may disagree about the seriousness of this warning, but they do not disagree on the close relationship between our efforts to start negotiations on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the oil we receive from the Mid-East.

The importance of the Middle East in meeting our energy needs is apparent:

First: For the near future—perhaps the next two decades—the United States will have to import significant quantities of fuel from the Middle East. Many government estimates suggest that by 1980, we may have to import as much as 50 percent of our fuel needs, with a vast majority of those imports coming from the Persian Gulf, the one area of the world today with surplus production capacity. This situation is not changed by the discoveries either in Alaska or the North Sea.

Second: Close to three-quarters of the free world's proven reserves are in the Middle East, and well over one-half of the Middle East's reserves belong to Persian Gulf littorals. Saudi Arabia's proven reserves alone are almost four times those of the United States.

Third: Today, two-thirds of the oil consumption of Japan and western Europe and one-third of the entire, non-Communist world production of oil comes from North Africa and the Middle East. By 1980, three-fourths of the requirements of Japan and western Europe and roughly 60 percent of the non-Communist world's requirements will come from the Middle East and North Africa, assuming there are a few new discoveries other than the North Sea and Alaska.

OBSERVATIONS ON WORLD ENERGY SITUATION

Based on this importance of Mid-East oil, several observations are warranted:

First: The shift from a buyer's to a seller's market for oil comes at a time of exploding demand in the West for more oil and strident cries from the Arabs for higher prices for, and more ownership in, their national resources.

The U.S.—wealthy and powerful as we are—finds itself in the uncomfortable position of being dependent upon small, independent and potentially unstable states, which have the quantities of oil our garran-tuan appetite requires.

Second: A national energy strategy, if developed and implemented promptly, could substantially decrease U.S. dependency on Middle-East oil in the long term, perhaps 10 years from now or toward the end of the 1980's. Despite all the talk, I am not convinced that enough people in the right places are imbued with the required sense of urgency.

Third: By 1975, several states, including, among others, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and perhaps Iraq, could hold 3 to 4 years of revenue in their national treasuries, giving them the ability to stop or reduce the flow of oil without affecting any domestic programs. The present storage capacity of the United States is almost nil and Europe can store only a 90-day supply.

Fourth: Barring large, new discoveries, several of the major producers in the Middle East will see their production level in about a decade, perhaps leading countries like Algeria, Libya, and Kuwait to limit production now. Venezuela, Indonesia, and Nigeria will probably be in the same situation. Without new discoveries, only Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and perhaps Iran, can, with certainty, increase production after the 1980's.

Fifth: For the United States, the annual costs of the fuel imports in 1980 could be in the order of \$70 billion, some of which may flow back to the United States through the purchase of American goods and services. Nonetheless, at a time when the United States is experiencing trade deficits, the prospects of huge additional cash outlays of this magnitude raise potentially serious economic and political problems.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Obviously, then, American policy in the Middle East is profoundly important to all Americans.

Our strategy toward the Middle East should emphasize these features:

First: A peace settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is an urgent national interest of the United States. A quick permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is probably not likely, but a speedy return to the ceasefire and some movement toward a settlement may be possible. Any settlement can be achieved only by the Arabs and Israelis themselves.

The influence of the U.S. on the parties, and especially Israel, is probably not as great as some believe. The best role for us is to avoid being caught in the middle, and strive to serve as a mediator.

Peace cannot be imposed from the outside, but we must impress upon the parties our deep desire for peace and urge them to start serious negotiations.

Hopefully, we will have another fragile ceasefire. But beyond the end of the current fighting Dr. Kissinger should give the Middle East priority attention and press Egypt, Israel and Jordan, and hopefully Syria, to start peace talks, directly or indirectly, as soon after Israel's Knesset elections as possible.

We have some new players at the State Department: Dr. Kissinger, Ambassador Kenneth Keating in Israel and a new man, as yet undesignated, going to Cairo. With these new faces and with fresh ideas, new departures are possible. If Kissinger can give the Middle East map the attention the Vietnam map got last year, a lot could be accomplished.

The concept of a time-related, phased withdrawal peace plan and the idea of an American guarantee of any agreement are topics which need concerted attention. In such a plan, Israel might, for example, concede the return of all of Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty the moment Egypt signs a formal peace with her. Israel would then proceed to withdraw by stages over a period of years and withdrawal would go hand in hand with a defined progression from formal peace on paper to actual peace based on mutual respect and normal relations. Withdrawal would be contingent upon such a progression defined by the parties.

Second: The development of a coherent national energy strategy is also an urgent national priority. Because of the lead time necessary to develop new energy sources and resources, action today will not meet our needs for another five to ten years.

A vigorous domestic energy strategy will make less difficult our problems in the Middle East. This domestic policy must aim at self sufficiency as a nation as soon as feasible, with a faster search for alternative sources for energy, and expanded efforts in exploration, research, and conservation.

Third: We must pay more attention to the Arab world, specifically to the more moderate Arabs friendly to the United States, especially

ly those in the Persian Gulf. We will invariably disagree with them on many issues, but a new tone in our relations, as President Nixon himself recently exhibited, can demonstrate a concern for the economic development of the Arab world and acknowledge their place in the international economy.

The U.S. should show its continuing concern for the well being of the Palestinians by assistance to those who remain refugees and by remaining open to contacts with their leaders, particularly those on the West Bank.

We must get moving in the Persian Gulf. Our policy at present has a strong military flavor, emphasizing the sale of arms to Iran and Saudi Arabia in particular. Our policy needs to be more comprehensive; no one component will guarantee policy success. Selling sophisticated weaponry, including Phantoms, to Persian Gulf states could have disastrous consequences if we fail to help with the economic and social development of these countries.

Our diplomatic and commercial representation should be beefed up. Economic missions should be sent out to these states to examine their development and investment needs and their economic plans.

We can also encourage them to speed their own economic development, including diversification of the economy, and we can sell them the technical assistance. American business can join in their efforts at development on commercial terms. We can help them find investment opportunities for the excess cash—the so-called "downstreams investments," like Iran's recent gain of 50% of Ashland Oil's refining and marketing operations in New York. Drawing the Arabs into international trade, monetary reform and councils will make them more responsible. Effective economic policies, combined with attention to some of their political concerns, are our best guarantees that these Arab states will be willing to help us with our energy problems.

Fourth: We must, of course, remain committed to Israel's survival, and her deterrent strength. Her strength in the Middle East in the long term depends as much upon a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict as upon her military power.

CONCLUSION

There are, I suppose, few optimists on the Middle East. Nevertheless, I believe, if we keep our wits about us, refuse to analyze the difficulties in overly simplistic terms (the choice, after all, is not really an adequate oil supply or support of Israel), and act prudently, we can vastly reduce our difficulties, avoid making distasteful choices, and meet the challenges presented to American foreign policy in the Middle East.

SALUTE TO TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call attention to a unique two-part program that will take place at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, Calif., on Sunday, October 14—a program that will be the focal point of a worldwide celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Tel Aviv University, an institution which already is the largest educator of the college youth of that country.

In a very real sense, Los Angeles will, on that particular day, be "the academic capital of the world," a statement which

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I feel is not out of place in light of the extraordinary program that has been arranged.

The first part of the celebration will be the Tel Aviv University Decennial Symposium, the theme of which will be "The Present and Future Goals of Science." Participants in this impressive academic gathering will be scientists and scholars of world renown, most of them winners of the Nobel Prize. Indeed, it is expected that there will be more Nobel Laureates, from the United States and abroad, attending this symposium than have ever assembled in one place, at one time, for a single cause. These learned academicians will deliver papers and conduct panel discussions on science, medicine, peace and economics—matters of vital interest to all concerned persons in today's uncertain world.

The importance of this unusual academic event is further underscored by the fact that it is co-sponsored, in cooperation with the Tel Aviv University, by the California Institute of Technology, the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California.

Following the day-long symposium, the Tel Aviv University Decennial Festival Dinner will take place. Expected in attendance are distinguished educators, public dignitaries, and leaders of business, industry and community affairs. The dinner will be addressed by His Excellency Simcha Dinitz, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, and by our own congressional colleague, U.S. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON of the State of Washington.

One may wonder why the Tel Aviv University, a virtual newcomer to the society of universities, should command such attention and draw to its decennial celebration men of such high stature in the realm of science.

The reason is quite simple. Tel Aviv University has, in its brief history, advanced so rapidly both in size and reputation because it is "the inevitable university." By this I mean it was created by the urgent need of Israel's most populated metropolitan area for an academic means to feed the intellectual, scientific, and cultural requirements of the Tel Aviv community, which encompasses almost half of the population of Israel.

In the first 10 years of the university's career, student enrollment has expanded from 1,000 to more than 15,000. Its faculty—which includes some of the most respected educators in the world—has grown from 211 to more than 2,400. Its campus, which had but 2 buildings 10 years ago, now has a complex of 38 academic structures, with additional ones presently under construction.

This unique institution of learning, which has been referred to by the Israelis as "the miracle in Tel Aviv," now has 15 faculties and schools, with 50 departments and research institutes. All the major disciplines of the humanities and sciences are covered in the curriculums of Tel Aviv University—from medicine to law, from history to art, from philosophy to business administration, from archaeology to zoology.

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In saluting this remarkable institution, I also offer tribute to Victor M. Carter of Los Angeles, a prominent civic and philanthropic leader who serves as both chairman of the international board of governors of the Tel Aviv University and as president of the American Friends of the Tel Aviv University. His guidance and creative leadership have been principal moving forces in advancing this citadel of learning, which exemplifies the very spirit and vision so deservedly attributed to the people of Israel.

A trained mind, for Israel and for all democratic societies, is not a luxury, but a requisite for survival.

REALISM IS A COUNTRY'S BEST FRIEND

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, for the fourth time since 1948, a combination of Arab States, using massive military force, has sought the destruction of Israel. This time a sneak attack, ala Pearl Harbor, was their modus operandi. Waiting until the Jews were at prayer on the Yom Kippur holiday, Syrian and Egyptian forces plunged across frontier lines, hoping to catch Israel unaware.

Fortunately for the Israelis, they had been carefully noting Arab troop build-ups in the days immediately preceding the surprise, concentrated attack. It is evident that Israel notified certain countries, apprising them of the situation. Let it be noted prominently that Israel chose to sustain the terrible impact of the Arab sneak attack rather than launch a pre-emptive first strike. As a result, the Arabs were able to take the military initiative, launching their assault at both times and places of their choice.

Let it also be noted that Israel paid a heavy blood toll for her forebearance. Professional military units on her borders sustained the full impact of Syrian and Egyptian thrusts. Israel's casualty list is long and heartrending. She knew if she attempted to strike at those preparing to strike at her, the world at large, the United Nations and professional Israel haters would have had a field day at her expense. So to prove her point that she would not commit aggression, Israel awaited the punch that inevitably arrived. Never before has there been a better illustration of why Israel needs buffer zones between her major population centers and Arab armed forces. Had she not possessed such zones in Sinai and on the Golan Heights, this sneak attack on Yom Kippur would have allowed the Arabs to kill thousands upon thousands of innocent people. Israeli realism has allowed that nation to emerge intact because of her insistence on secure borders.

Armed to the teeth by the Soviet Union and committed to all-out war, Syria launched a massive armored assault

along her border with Israel, concentrating her onslaught on the Golan Heights area. We are informed that upward of a thousand tanks, all made in Russia, were utilized in this sneak attack.

Egypt, also armed fully by Moscow, launched her sneak assault in the Sinai area, flinging her troops across water barriers in their thousands. Beset on both sides by such surprise attacks, Israel at least frustrated the Arab goal of a Pearl Harbor style triumph. Operating on interior lines, calling up reserves, and using her air force as a shield, she blunted initial onslaughts while preparing devastating counterattacks which are even now sweeping Arab invaders from her territory.

Even United Nations observers on the scene had to admit it was not Israel who used her holiest holiday to mount the Pearl Harbor style offensive. Shortly, Israel will once again emerge victorious, for the fourth time since the founding of that state. And once again her enemies will come out of their holes, seeking to take from her diplomatically what she has gained at the price of the lives of so many of her finest young men. That effort must be frustrated.

In 1948, when Israel was founded, the fledgling state agreed to accept and abide by the U.N. partition plan. Scorning such a compromise, the day Israel declared her independence as a nation, the Arabs launched an attack by five separate armies of five different nations upon her. Fighting against astronomical odds, Israel prevailed, earning her nationhood on the battlefield. The survivors of Hitler's ovens had created their own country in spite of consistent efforts by Great Britain to aid the Arabs.

In 1956, surrounded by a hostile Arab world whose emotions were being orchestrated into a hymn of hate by Nasser, Israel once again fought for her existence. France and England, interested only in preserving their financial stake in the Suez Canal, fought with her, only to withdraw their support in the pinch. We put enough American pressure on Israel to make her withdraw, giving Nasser a new lease on political life.

In 1967, Arab nations tried once again to annihilate Israel, using Russian weapons and influence to the utmost. We all know what a devastating defeat the Arabs suffered at the hands of the tiny Jewish State.

Today we witness yet another attempt to snuff her out, again aided and abetted by the Soviet Union. In each situation, the United Nations has slipped further away from reality, fairness, and impartiality, degenerating instead into a pro-Arab forum where Jews can obtain no justice.

Now the United Nations is again seeking to win for the Arabs what they have been denied in battle. By political fraud the so-called international organization is seeking to negotiate a cease-fire in place, which would have the effect of allowing Syrian and Egyptian troops to remain where they are. I do not believe Israel will for one instant tolerate, much less heed the call of that body.

Here is the fact of reality: Dead Israeli soldiers and fliers, perished in defense of

their country, foully assailed for the fourth time in less than 30 years. The United Nations has never admitted that the Jews have a grievance. The United Nations has never recognized the vile stain of international Arab terrorism. The United Nations has never admitted, much less tried to do anything about, Russian anti-Semitism. Why, then, should Israel heed even one syllable of the U.N.'s babblings and one-sided efforts?

Here at home we have seen and heard in recent days that Israel is at fault in the so-called energy crisis. Nothing could be further from the truth. A series of critics have come from hiding, all calling upon the United States to do something about the nasty Israeli habit of self-defense. Certain groups devoid of perspective have assailed the Jewish State for persisting in surviving. Some political figures had joined in the battle against her, finding it convenient to call for Israeli withdrawal and concessions in the face of Arab oil blackmail.

Rather than seeking out programs of conservation and exploitation of energy alternatives, these voices called for Israel's retreat through use of U.S. leverage upon her. Fortunately for such pro-Arab critics, they do not have to face the armed forces of their clients and friends.

I shudder to contemplate the thought of the United States being dependent in any way whatsoever on the Arab States. They have proved themselves treacherous and totally cynical. Agreements mean nothing to them. Violence is their only alternative when political solutions are even temporarily frustrated. Future generations of Americans would curse and revile us if we were to allow their futures to be mortgaged to the Arabs over oil. Certainly there is no reason under the sun for the United States to undermine the courageous Israelis for the sake of massive continued profits of a few major oil companies.

On one side are the Arabs, filled with hate and armed by the Russians. Allied with them are the major oil companies, obsessed with extracting even more huge profits from a helpless American consuming public. The United Nations completes the unholy alliance, seeking to justify any Arab atrocity against the Jews. Led by third world nations who hate the United States, who will place its imprimatur on any action, no matter how debased, which will gain ground for the Arabs. France and England, hungry for Arab munitions business and seeking to protect oil investments in the Middle East, will also continue to do the bidding of this power bloc.

Israel depends on the United States for assistance and international support. We must continue to honor our commitment to her. She deserves our help at this critical time. We can and must act to prevent the U.N. from saving the Arabs from the worst consequences of their desperate military adventurism. Even the Russians, disgusted by this recent throw of the dice, have said little, anticipating the outcome. Let this country but stand fast and the Israelis will do the rest. They do not need, nor have they ever asked for, American personnel.

Finally, let the apologists here at home for the Arabs, who have vilified Israel so viciously in past months, be revealed for what they are. Two categories are discernible. First are the bitter-end enemies of the Jewish State. These are voices condemning Israel as an evil merely because she exists. They speak of evenhandedness, Israeli aggressiveness and the "unfair treatment" accorded the Arabs. Then there is the new type of radical intellectual, dead on campus but thriving in the media, who peddle the anarchist thought which views the Western World as inherently corrupt. Hoping for destruction of all Western institutions so their new order can be constructed on its ruins, they see no wrong in the so-called third world, lumping Arab States with the latter and Israel with the West.

Such spokesmen see only Arab refugees and not Jewish ones. They bemoan Andrei Sakharov but have no feelings for the Jews of Russia. They call for Israeli withdrawal from conquered territories without referring to how Israel came into their possession; by military victory after the Arabs began yet another war in 1967. And in a few weeks, they will undoubtedly commence excusing this latest atrocious attempt to destroy the Jews while they were at prayer. The media featuring their mouthings, which range from calling Israel a Nazi-style state to calling for an end to the tax exemption for the United Jewish Appeal, should at least make them document many of their highly irresponsible charges.

Meanwhile, let us note that Pharaoh lives, and that once again he has been brought low by those he sought to destroy on the Lord's Day.

NEWSPAPER WEEK

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, as our country approaches its 200th anniversary, we can remind ourselves of the great men who formulated the constitutional freedoms we now enjoy.

On June 15, 1776, George Mason, a Virginia statesman who played an important part in the composition of the Declaration of Rights, stated:

The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty.

Mason, along with many of our Founding Fathers, believed that in order to preserve and maintain a democratic society, we must guarantee our people freedom of the press. We must safeguard this precious liberty for ourselves, our children and our children's children. It is the right of every American citizen to know, through the means of the press, the whole truth, no matter how unpleasant it may be. And, thus, the duty of a news reporter is to print the facts honestly and without restraint.

This week has been designated as "Newspaper Week," to recognize those

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individuals who have contributed to the American press. For this reason, I enter into the RECORD an article concerning freedom of the press by Albert Blank of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The article follows:

PRESS FREEDOM: THE PEOPLE'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE
(By Albert Blank)

The approach of this nation's 200th anniversary in 1976 reminds us of the foresight of the men who made the concept of a free press a foundation of this free country.

The concept of a free press was laid down before the American revolution by Sir William Blackstone as follows:

"The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state, but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publication, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published."

The Founding Fathers knew some had a fear of democracy as well as a fear of despotism. The best cure they found that disposed of these fears was guarantee of freedom of speech and freedom of the press which was incorporated into the First Amendment.

James Madison drafted the First Amendment:

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Freedom of the press is guaranteed in order that the people may have sufficient information to participate intelligently as self-governing members in a democratic order.

Thomas Jefferson cautioned us when he said "Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press and that cannot be limited without being lost."

The American press sees itself as not only having a constitutional right to print, it also has a duty to print which means seeking out information that bureaucrats may or may not want to divulge.

In this schizophrenic, nuclear era the spokesmen for sanity should be the calm journalistic voices, but in spite of the unhappiness with our society the press owes the people absolute intellectual honesty.

It must continue to tell them how it is, painful as it may be for them as well as the press. If given the truth the people can be depended upon to meet any national crisis.

The great point is to bring people the truth. Public opinion based on misinformation will put our country into great trouble. The truth can be like a sleeping giant, slow to rouse, but magnificient in its strength. In arriving at the truth the press should not inflame the public purposely, but neither should it lull the public into a false sense of security. Our press is not a tenant of political power and that is why almost nothing goes on in government that is not examined, re-examined, plumbed, analyzed, guessed about, criticized and caricatured by the media. All this affects the American people, as it should. But that doesn't mean that they necessarily accept it as revealed truth.

The virtue of liberty, and the ground on which we may best justify our belief in it, is that it will tolerate errors in order to serve the truth.

The liberty exercised by the press belongs to the people and not the press alone.

The jailing of reporters for refusing to reveal their sources does not mean an end to freedom of the press. The tradition of courageous reporting is done in the knowledge that reporters are willing to suffer for it. Not special legal protection but their ethics and principles have kept them from revealing sources. To each reporter, there is a sacred commandment: never violate a confidence. When he accepts the information for his story and assures his sources anonymity, he is bound by that commandment. To yield would be an act of surrender of a free press.

Consistent with the freedom of the press and the people's right to know, the press should continue with pride to state that it will not reveal its sources, and damn the consequences.

The public's esteem of the press will never decline as long as the press never loses its faith or esteem in itself.

There is no other institution in American life as deliberately open to criticism as the press. It prints columns of attacks upon itself by its opponents as well as its letters to the editors in which it gives the readers views more space than its own opinions. The Philadelphia Bulletin Forum publishes four columns of the readers' views leaving two columns for their own views on its unique editorial page. The Phoenix (Arizona) Republic devoted a full page opposite its editorial page to the views of the readers on a controversial freeway issue.

The sins of a careless doctor, lawyer, or scientist can long remain out of the public eye, but the sins of inept journalism are flaunted before the public instantly, and get instant reaction when they come out in print. The American people owe a debt of gratitude to the soldiers of the press who put their hand in the fire covering the war in Southeast Asia and for the perseverance they employed to make this country aware of its unseemly political behavior.

The newspaper today is more than a mechanical recorder of news. It is becoming a moral and intellectual institution with a creed, a mission, and dedication.

A great deal has been written and said about the importance of a free press. The term has almost become a platitude. Lest we forget, however, many so called platitudes are facts, and this is the case with our free press. Without such an institution, freedom itself would be on its way out of our lives.

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to insert in the RECORD each month the Monthly Calendar of the Smithsonian Institution. The October Calendar of Events follows:

OCTOBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Tuesday, 2.—Exhibition: *Orchids*. Twenty-five paintings of orchids by James F. Walford of Great Britain. Museum of Natural History, through November 30.

Wednesday, 3.—Free film theatre: *The People's Commune*—how China has reached self-sufficiency in agriculture for the 600 million people who work the land; *8 or 9 in the Morning*—post cultural Revolution ideas as applied to education. First program in a seven-film series on China, narrated by Felix Greene for BBC-TV. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

Thursday, 4.—Creative screen: The Ceramic Arts. Four films on potters and pottery-making. *Ladi Kuali*—a six-day visit to the Washington-Baltimore area of this internationally renowned Nigerian potter; *The Ceramic Art of the Natzlers*—the work and philosophy of Gertrud and Otto Natzler; *Raku and Three Potters*—definition of Raku, seen through the eyes of three young potters; *Maria, Potter of San Ildefonso*—a new film of Maria Martinez, famous Pueblo potter now in her 90's. Shown in conjunction with the current exhibition *Form and Fire: Natzler Ceramics 1939-1972*. Program to be repeated Oct. 5, 18, 19. Complete showings at 11 a.m., 12:45 p.m.

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Special 8 p.m. program Oct. 4 only. The Renwick Gallery.

Free film theatre: *The People's Commune* and *8 or 9 in the Morning*. Repeat. See October 3 for details.

Friday, 5.—Creative screen: The Ceramic Arts. Repeat. See October 4 for details.

Saturday, 6.—Museum lecture: *Smithsonian—Stamp Collector's Mecca*. Speaker: Reidar Norby, Associate Curator, Division of Postal History. 10:30 a.m., Museum of History and Technology auditorium.

Sunday, 7.—Performance: *Nation*, Howard University drummers and dancers, present an afternoon of music, poetry, film and dance. 2 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Wednesday, 10.—Free film theater: *Self-Reliance*—China's decentralized industry and local small-scale technical enterprises; *The People's Army*—the development of an army that is far more than an army. BBC-TV films narrated by Felix Greene. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

American Aviation Historical Society: Monthly meeting and program. 8 p.m., National Air and Space Museum Conference Room. Public is invited.

Thursday, 11.—Free film theatre: *Self-reliance; The People's Army*. Repeat. See October 10 for details.

Oriental art lecture: *The Art of Aqa Riza*. Speaker: Professor Anthony Welch, University of British Columbia. 8:30 p.m., The Freer Gallery of Art. First program in the Freer Gallery's 21st annual series of illustrated lectures. Exhibition galleries open at 6:30 p.m. prior to the lecture.

Friday, 12.—Exhibition: American Glass Now. A nationwide invitational selection of 100 contemporary glass sculptures from more than 60 top glass craftsmen. The exhibition marks the completion of the first decade of the American studio glass movement—designer and craftsman being the same person—and includes the work not only of some of the founders of the movement, such as Dominick Labino and Harvey Littleton, but also the innovative and advanced work of a second generation. The Renwick Gallery, through December 3.

Saturday, 13.—Museum lecture: *Time Capsule 1776: The Continental Gondola "Philadelphia."* Speakers: Dr. Philip K. Lundeberg, Curator and Howard P. Hoffman, Museum Specialist, Division of Naval History. 10:30 a.m., Museum of History and Technology auditorium.

Sunday, 14.—Films: *Chinese Firedrill*, by Will Hindle; *Airplane Glue, I Love You*, Howard Lester; *Take-Off*, Gunvor Nelson; *Cinetede II*, Keith Rodan; *The Insects*, Jimmy Murakami. 5:30 p.m. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. \$7.50 members; \$1.25 non-members; \$1 students. Call 381-5157 for ticket information.

Discussion: *The African Liberation Movement: What Lies Ahead?* Coordinated by Vincent Vera of Antioch College. 3 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Monday, 15.—Audubon lecture: *Life on an Oceanic Rock*, by Carl Buchheister, President Emeritus of the National Audubon Society. Using color slides, Mr. Buchheister will discuss his three decades of research on the arctic tern, puffin, eider duck, and numerous other native birds, animals and plant life of remote Matinicus Island off the coast of Maine. Co-sponsored by the Audubon Naturalist Society and the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program. 5:30 and 8:30, Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$1.50 members; \$2.50 nonmembers. Tickets also available for children and for the seven-lecture series. October through April Call 381-5157 for reservation information.

Wednesday, 17.—Lunchbox forum: *Shenandoah (ZR-1) Saga*. Informal discussion led by Tom Hook, Federal Aviation Administration. 12 noon, Room 449, Smithsonian Institution "Castle" Building.

Free film theatre: *One Nation, Many Peoples*—the 50 million people living in China who are ethnically not Chinese; *A Great Treasurehouse*—the revolution in Chinese medicine. BBC-TV films narrated by Felix Greene. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

Thursday 18.—Creative screen: The Ceramic Arts. Repeat. See October 4 for details.

Free film theatre: *One Nation, Many Peoples*; *A Great Treasurehouse*. Repeat. See October 17 for details.

Friday 19.—Creative screen: The Ceramic Arts. Repeat. See October 4 for details.

Exhibition: *The Spanish Connection: Prints from NCFA Workshops in Madrid and Barcelona*. Fifty color and black-and-white creations, the fruits of a printmaking workshop that traveled to Spain. Most of the artists were Spanish art professionals experimenting with a new media. Part of the National Collection of Fine Arts' Office of Exhibits Abroad, the workshop also toured fifteen other countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. Creative Printmaking in Action—a graphic done by all 22 participants—is also exhibited. National Collection of Fine Arts, through December 2.

Perception series 6: *Earle Brown* in concert. One of America's leading avant-garde composers and currently Artist-in-Residence, Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md. 8 p.m., Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$5.50 general; \$5 Resident Associates, \$4 students, senior citizens. Call 381-5395 for reservations. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts.

Saturday 20.—Music from Marlboro: First program in the ninth annual series of Marlboro music-making. Selections by Boccherini, Brahms and Schumann performed by violinists Pina Carmirelli and Michelle Makarski; violists Philipp Naegele and Nennie Hansen; cellist Peter Rejto, and pianist Lydia Artymiw. 5:30 p.m. \$5 general; \$4 students. Remaining concerts March 2, April 6, 1974. Series tickets also available. Call 381-5395 for reservations. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts.

Museum lecture: *New Images 1839-1973: Reviving Early Photographic Processes*. Speaker: David Haberstich, Assistant Curator, Division of Photography. 10:30 a.m., Museum of History and Technology auditorium.

Stories of Africa: A program of the ceremonies and arts and crafts of Africa, with masks, instruments, songs, and dances. Dayo Adeyemi, a Nigerian student from Howard University, will tell stories of the Yoruba and Ashanti of Nigeria and Ghana. 11 a.m., Museum of African Art. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. \$2 members, \$3 non-members. Call 381-5157 for reservation information.

Sunday 21.—Jazz heritage concert: *Horace Silver Quintet*. The noted pianist-composer and his quintet inaugurate the second season of jazz concerts sponsored by the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts. Baird Auditorium, Museum of Natural History. Free Workshop—4:30 p.m.; Concert—8 p.m., \$4.50 general; \$4 Resident Associates; \$3 students and senior citizens. Reservations required for either workshop or concert. Call 381-6526.

Films: Tom DeWitt; *Corridor*, Standish Lawder; *Yin-Yang*, Peter Spoecker; *Water-smith*, Will Hindle; *Grateful Dead*, Robert Nelson. 5:30 p.m. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. \$.75 members; \$1.25 non-members; \$1 students. Call 381-5157 for ticket information.

Monday 22.—Exhibition: *Triumphing over Disability: 200 Years of Rehabilitation Medicine in the United States*. Principles of rehabilitation and methods of treatment are outlined. Related films and lectures will be presented Fridays, 12:30-2 p.m. in the auditorium. Museum of History and Technology.

Tuesday 23.—100th birthday celebration of Dr. William D. Coolidge, eminent leader in

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radiology who paved the way for medical use of X-ray. Slide-talks and related objects will be shown. Participants: Dr. Dale Trout, colleague and associate of Coolidge; Dr. Lloyd E. Hawes, Professor of Radiology, Georgetown University and Radiology Chief, Harvard Community Health Plan; and Richard Wolfe, Rare Books Librarian, Harvard Medical Library. 2 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

Wednesday 24.—Free film theatre: *Friendship First, Competition Second*—the excellence of Chinese athletes shown from ping-pong to gymnastics. Final film in this BBC-TV series narrated by Felix Greene. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

Thursday 25.—Lecture: *Victorian London: Life and Architecture*. Speaker: Jane Fawcett, Organizing Secretary of the Victorian Society in England and founder of the Victorian Society of America. 8 p.m., Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program. \$1.50 members; \$2.50 non-members. Call 381-5157 for further information.

Free film theatre: *Friendship First, Competition Second*. Repeat. See October 24 for details.

National Capital Shell Club: Monthly meeting and program. Room 43, Natural History Building. 8:15 p.m. Public is welcome. For further information, contact the Smithsonian Division of Mollusks, 381-5604.

Friday 26.—Exhibition: *Robert Loftin Newman (1827-1912)*. Some 80 paintings and 25 drawings comprise the first major exhibition on Newman in 31 years. Newman was a painter of small canvases on literary and religious themes, and is considered a wonderful colorist. Many of his paintings are variations of the Mother and Child theme, both religious and secular. The exhibition was organized by Marshal E. Landgren, Visiting Scholar at the National Collection of Fine Arts. Through January 5.

Friday, 26—Bruce Baillie: A retrospective festival. Three-day film festival begins. See box, other side.

Films: *Kevin Is Four*—a four-year-old boy learns to use an artificial arm and leg; *They May Walk*—the Sister Elizabeth Kenny method of treating polio victims in the 1950's. Sponsored by the Division of Medical Sciences in conjunction with the current exhibition *Triumph Over Disability*. 12:30-2 p.m., Museum of History and Technology auditorium. Other films will be shown each Friday at the same time.

Saturday, 27—Museum lecture: *Uniforms of the U.S. Army—1832-1902*. Speaker: Donald E. Kloster, Assistant Curator, Division of Military History. 10:30 a.m., Museum of History and Technology auditorium.

Sunday, 28—Concert: *Movement Space and Sound in Interaction: A performance*, by the Contemporary Music Forum. Experimental moveable concert of modern chamber music designed to exploit various aspects of space in a large museum. Performed in three areas. Granite Gallery—John Felice's *An American Ceremony*, for unaccompanied clarinet, played by Stephen Bates; Lounge Gallery—Russell Woolless' *Quartet for Clarinet, Flute, Oboe and Bassoon*, performed by Mr. Bates, flutist Al Gifford, oboeist Don Hemer and a bassoonist; Lincoln Gallery—Ulf Grahn's *Percussion and Wind Instrument Piece*. Seating is limited in each area; persons attending are urged to bring cushions for floor seating. Free. 2 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts.

Tour discussion: *Barney Coleman*, former special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, discusses his collection on loan as part of the *Africa: Three Out of Many* exhibit. 2 p.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Monday, 29—Lecture discussion: *African Traditional Religions: A Comparative Study*, by Nana Kwabena Brown. 7 p.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

SERIES EVENTS

[Sponsored by Smithsonian Resident Associates]

Both series and individual tickets are available. Call 381-5157 for further information.

The Women's Movement. Eight distinguished women involved in the movement discuss the psychological effects of discrimination in law, the Equal Rights Amendment, minorities in the movement and other contemporary issues. Oct. 4, Betty Friedan; Oct. 11, Catherine East; Oct. 18, aJN O'Reilly; Oct. 23, Cong. Shirley Chisholm; Oct. 30, Cong. Martha Griffiths. 8 p.m. Series continues into Nov.

Luncheon talks with museum directors. Oct. 17, William R. Tyler, Director, Dumbaron Oaks; Oct. 24, Marvin S. Sadik, Director, National Portrait Gallery. Each program \$11.50 members; \$12.50 non-members. Buffet and cocktails included. Series extends into November.

Bruce Baillie: A retrospective festival. Oct. 26-28. Three-day festival of the avant garde films of Baillie, with introductions and discussions by the filmmaker. 4 and 8 p.m. each day.

Ballet—Discussion/performance. Led by George Gelles, dance critic, Evening Star-News Oct. 15 Lecture: Ben Stevenson, Director, National Ballet; Oct. 22 Screening: *A Dancer's World*. The dance of Martha Graham. Considered the best film on dance. Oct. 29 Performance: Jan VanDyke, dancer/choreographer performs and discusses her technique. 8 p.m. \$12 members, \$16 non-members.

Performing arts informal discussions. Oct. 3, Martin Feinsteins, Director of Performing Arts, Kennedy Center, and Oliver Smith, Director, American Ballet Theatre. Oct. 17, Otto Preminger, renowned producer and director. Oct. 31, George Abbott, Director of *Pajama Game* and many other Broadway hits. Series continues into December. \$25 members, \$30 non-members.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Museum of History and Technology

Steam Engines. Wednesday through Friday, 1-2:30 p.m. 1st floor.

Machine Tools. Wednesday through Friday, 1-2 p.m. 1st floor.

Spinning and Weaving. Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 1st floor.

Printing and Typefounding. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2-4 p.m., 3rd floor.

Musical Instruments. A selection of 18th and 19th century instruments, and American folk instruments. Hall of Musical Instruments, 3rd floor, 1:30 p.m. Mondays and Fridays—keyboard; Wednesdays—lute and guitar; Thursdays—folk.

Music Machines—American Style. Mechanical and electronic music machines. Monday through Friday, 1 p.m., 2nd floor. As part of this exhibit, excerpts from musical films are shown continuously as follows:

Sept. 27-Oct. 3: *Highlights from Disney films II*.

Oct. 4-10: *Highlights from MGM Musicals*.

Oct. 11-17: *Highlights from Disney films I*.

Oct. 18-24: *MGM Musicals*.

Oct. 25-31: *Disney films II*.

DOMESTIC STUDY TOURS

For further details write Mrs. Kilkenny, Room 106-SI, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Sea and Shore Laboratory: Oct. 11-18.

Louisiana Plantation Architecture: November 2-8.

Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades National Park: Nov. 11-18.

Hawaiian Islands: Jan. 17-31, 1974.

Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts: Jan. 25-27, 1974.

Baja California Whale Observation Cruise: Feb. 4-11, 1974.

October 9, 1973

PUPPET THEATRE

Arts and Industries Building

Patchwork—an original anthology of children's songs, poems and stories performed by the puppets and people of Allan Stevens and Company. Wednesdays-Fridays, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., Saturdays and Sundays, 11:00 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. Admission: \$1.25 children or adults; \$1 Smithsonian Associates; 75 cents, groups of 25 or more. For reservations call 381-5395. Tickets, as available, will be sold at the time of performance. No holiday performance.

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian, a program of music and conversation growing out of the Institution's many activities, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for October:

7th—Exploring Natural History. A talk with Porter Kier, new Director of the National Museum of Natural History; The World of Coral Reefs, described by Smithsonian botanist Raymond Fosberg.

14th—New Perceptions in Music. A conversation with Earle Brown, internationally recognized contemporary composer and conductor.

21st—Hammarskjold, the Man. A look at the late Secretary-General of the United Nations—an "austere and enigmatic man," with Ambassador and Mrs. Rajeshwar Dayal, who were among Hammarskjold's closest associates.

28th—Concert. Judith Norell, harpsichord, and Bruce Brewer, tenor, performing music of Jean-Philippe Rameau and Andre Campra.

EXPERIMENTARIUM

Experimental prototype of the Spacearium that will open in 1976. Demonstration show simulates an Apollo launch, explains the different colors of stars, describes pulsars and shows an imaginary quasar on the edge of the universe. Half-hour demonstrations—Monday through Friday, 4:30 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, 3 and 4 p.m. This is a developmental facility and a testing ground for new effects. Shows may be cancelled for revisions or reprogramming. To verify schedule, call 381-6264.

Dial-A-Phenomenon—737-8855 for weekly announcements on stars, planets and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Dial-A-Museum—737-8811 for daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

HOURS

(Open 7 days a week)

Arts and Industries Building, Freer Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Air and Space Museum, National Museum of History and Technology, National Museum of Natural History, National Portrait Gallery, The Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution Building—10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum—10 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday through Friday; 1-6 p.m. weekends.

National Zoo Building—9 a.m.-6 p.m. Beginning October 28, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

OBJECTIONS TO SONNENFELDT CONFIRMATION MUST BE ANSWERED—PART X

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in my attempt to bring to public attention ob-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

jections raised in connection with the case of Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, who is now before the Senate Finance Committee for confirmation as Under Secretary of the Treasury, I have been clobbered by some newspapers as employing unfair tactics motivated by unworthy purposes. Here is how the St. Petersburg, Fla. Times characterized my involvement in its editorial "Shades of McCarthy" of August 19, 1973:

SHADES OF McCARTHY

He calls his crusade to block Helmut Sonnenfeldt from a job as undersecretary of the Treasury a fight for national security. But U.S. Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, is using McCarthyite tactics and undermining trade policies that make national security more likely.

Ashbrook opposes the President's nomination of Sonnenfeldt, a staff member of the National Security Council, on ideological grounds. The Ohio Republican thinks the U.S. should live in spheres of antagonism against the Soviet Union and China. Sonnenfeldt, on the other hand, assisted foreign affairs adviser Henry Kissinger in opening trade agreements with both nations.

The tactics are some of the dirtiest in the book: A national security investigation to assess Sonnenfeldt's loyalty—long-established through year's of national service.

Vague, groundless and stale, the known charge is that Sonnenfeldt leaked sensitive information to the press while working for the State Department in 1954. Making the charge is an old McCarthy ally, Otto Otepka, who later was fired from the State Department for opening personnel files to members of Congress.

A confessed McCarthy admirer, Ashbrook uses the shabby Otepka charges as an excuse to conduct a full-scale investigation into Sonnenfeldt's entire government service. The chosen vehicle for this witch-hunt: The House Committee on Internal Security.

Laced with innuendo and character assassination, Ashbrook's investigation thrives upon nebulous and vicious charges. As in the case of Ashbrook's mentor, McCarthy, these assaults on the integrity of loyal officials ultimately frustrate and cripple the process of foreign policy. They must not succeed.

In refreshing contrast to the St. Petersburg Times analysis is an account of the case as it appeared in the Washington newsweekly, Human Events, which in its issue of August 25, 1973, took the trouble to take a close look at the matters involved in the Sonnenfeldt issue.

The article follows:

WHY THE HOLDUP ON SONNENFELDT?

Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio), who challenged President Nixon in the Republican primaries last year, is coming under fire from the liberal community for blocking, temporarily at least, the confirmation of a key architect of *détente* with the Communist superpowers. The man Ashbrook has managed to stop is Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a principal deputy to Dr. Henry Kissinger, the President's chief foreign policy adviser.

The conservative Ohioan, the ranking Republican on Internal Security, is looking into several charges against Sonnenfeldt, including accusations that he grievously violated U.S. security by leaking top secret information to Israeli diplomats.

The White House nominated Sonnenfeldt as under secretary of the Treasury four months ago. Scarcely a household word, as the New York Times put it last week, the 46-year-old Sonnenfeldt played a major role in the Administration's opening up of rela-

tions with Peking and in reaching a series of new accommodation agreements with the Soviet Union.

In the Treasury spot, Sonnenfeldt would be in a crucial position to help shape the Administration's plans for increasing East-West trade and for establishing a new international monetary system that would include Communist nations.

Sonnenfeldt's *détente* views alone have made him suspect among the remaining Cold Warriors who still sit in the Congress. Since May 15, Kissinger's deputy has been undergoing a grilling by the Senate Finance Committee, which has been holding hearings on his nomination, for his role in the Russian wheat deal.

Sonnenfeldt has admitted to playing a major part in that transaction, in which the U.S. extended the Soviets a half-billion dollars worth of credit, granted them \$300 million in subsidies and caused a domestic American food shortage that sent prices skyrocketing.

Sen. Harry Byrd (Ind.-Va.) asked Sonnenfeldt if it was necessary "to let Russians buy our wheat with our money and then pay them with a subsidy for doing it." Sonnenfeldt conceded that this had been the result and replied that, in hindsight, the size of the sale, which caused food shortages in the United States, may have been a mistake. But Sonnenfeldt claimed a lack of expertise on grain prices, grain supplies and their economic impact, a posture which has prompted a number of members of the Senate Finance Committee to wonder whether Sonnenfeldt should be placed in a key Treasury post dealing with East-West trade.

Yet Sonnenfeldt's position on Red trade matters is not all that concerns the senators. What many of them seem even more worried about are the charges that have been aired about Sonnenfeldt before Rep. Richardson Preyer's (D.-N.C.) subcommittee of the House Committee on Internal Security.

Since Sept. 23, 1970, the subcommittee has been conducting an investigation of loyalty and security programs as they apply to federal civilian employees. Sonnenfeldt's case had, in fact, become a matter of concern to the subcommittee, particularly to Rep. Ashbrook, as far back as 1971.

In recent weeks the subcommittee has heard from Otto Otepka, a former State Department employee, in connection with Sonnenfeldt's alleged security violations. Otepka has been working closely with Ashbrook on the Sonnenfeldt case and on security matters in general.

Otepka has a broad background in security. He was employed by the State Department from June 15, 1963, until June 29, 1969. During a substantial portion of that time, he occupied the positions of Chief, Division of Evaluations, Office of Security; and Deputy Director, Office of Security. Between June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1972, Otepka served as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. During the Kennedy-Johnson years, he had a battle royal with the department when it substantially relaxed security requirements.

The subcommittee heard Otepka in executive session, primarily to get a picture of the over-all security problems facing government but also to find out some of the particulars in the Sonnenfeldt controversy. Though HUMAN EVENTS does not know what Otepka said behind closed doors, Otepka, in a sworn affidavit which he furnished to Sen. Carl Curtis (R.-Neb.), a member of the Senate Finance Committee, has already revealed part of the picture as he knows it. In his affidavit, Otepka said:

"While in the Department of State, I became aware of an official investigation of Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt undertaken by the Office of Security in or about 1955 on the basis of information that Mr. Sonnenfeldt was providing classified data obtained by

him through his position in the department's Bureau of Intelligence Research to certain individuals in the public media in violation of the security standards and practices of the Department of State.

The investigation established the fact that Mr. Sonnenfeldt had furnished information without authority to several members of the press despite specific prohibitions applicable to employees of the Bureau of Intelligence Research that were necessary owing to the sensitivity of that bureau's operations.

"No disciplinary action was taken against Mr. Sonnenfeldt by management, despite the serious nature of his offense, in order to avoid a public issue about the use of electronic surveillance methods by the State Department in corroborating the offenses in question.

"Subsequently, Mr. Sonnenfeldt was reassigned to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency of the Department of State when he could not be approved under security standards established and enforced by the United States Joint Intelligence Board for access to certain highly sensitive data that was required for his position in the Bureau of Intelligence Research. Mr. Sonnenfeldt was deemed ineligible because of his propensity for leaking classified information and because he was not a native-born citizen.

"During 1960 another investigation was undertaken of Mr. Sonnenfeldt when it was revealed that he was providing classified or otherwise nonpublic information obtained by virtue of his official position to persons outside the Department of State who were opposed to the election of Richard Nixon as President of the United States."

The most explosive information concerning Sonnenfeldt, however, is expected to be told to the subcommittee after the August recess by Stephen A. Koczak, a career U.S. diplomat. Koczak, who also had his disputes with the State Department, is now director of research of the American Federation of Government Employees, the largest union of federal employees in the United States.

Koczak is expected to tell the subcommittee that in 1958 both he and Sonnenfeldt were part of the Bureau of Intelligence Research in the State Department. This branch had access to documents with the highest security classification, including classified information from the Pentagon, the CIA and the National Security Agency. At some point during the year, both Koczak and Sonnenfeldt were invited to the home of an Israeli diplomat.

On this occasion, Koczak was stunned when he overhead Sonnenfeldt divulge to the Israelis in precise detail some of Washington's most closely guarded secrets. Koczak is known to have said that this was the "most serious breach of security I have ever seen in my life." By disclosing what he knew, said Koczak, Sonnenfeldt had compromised the U.S. diplomatic code system and our armed forces.

Koczak reported the security breach to the FBI at the time. When the FBI reported the matter to the State Department so the department would help the Justice Department in possibly prosecuting Sonnenfeldt, the department, according to Otepka, "refused to declassify the documents from which the information was derived, on the ground that a public trial would impair relations with the country involved. This judgment nullified further administrative action."

That, in effect, is the case against Sonnenfeldt. Sonnenfeldt has denied the thrust of the major charges, and Treasury Secretary George Shultz has stressed in a letter to Rep. Ashbrook that Sonnenfeldt has undergone various FBI investigations and that "On April 4, 1973, the White House Personnel Office was advised that the Security Office

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

had no objection to Mr. Sonnenfeldt's nomination from a security standpoint." But Shultz also said there had been no "personnel security investigation made by the Department of the Treasury and the department did not review any other investigation."

So there the Sonnenfeldt case rests for now. Ashbrook is not saying Sonnenfeldt is guilty. He is only saying that grave charges have been leveled by various persons against Sonnenfeldt and that he would like to get to the bottom of them. And unlike the Watergate committee, Ashbrook and the Internal Security Committee are conducting their investigation behind closed doors.

ASHBROOK DEFENDS SELF AGAINST NEW YORK TIMES

Angered, by Rep. John Ashbrook's (R-Ohio) probe of the Sonnenfeldt affair, the New York Times went after the Ohioan with a vengeance last week. In a testy editorial, the Times proclaimed that Watergate "has now permitted a 1973 revival of the Joe McCarthyism of the early 1950s [in the view of the Times, McCarthy was a smear artist]. An Ohio Republican, Rep. John M. Ashbrook, is currently assuming McCarthy's unsavory role, with Mr. Sonnenfeldt as his intended victim. The charge: leaking classified information to the press as long ago as 1954 when Mr. Sonnenfeldt was a State Department researcher."

The fairness of the Times' editorial can be gauged by the fact that it never mentions the far more serious charges leveled against Sonnenfeldt by Otto Otepka, the State Department's former chief of security, and Stephen Koczak, a career diplomat (see article above).

The Times' response brought this lively reply from Ashbrook:

"I am appalled that the New York Times considers the propaganda climate of Watergate so favorable to irresponsible reporting that it has launched a scurrilous attack on me in connection with the House Internal Security Committee's investigation into the Federal Civilian Loyalty-Security Program.

"In its August 16 editorial on 'The Sonnenfeldt Case,' the Times alleges that I have taken advantage of the 'Watergate White House horrors' to produce a '1973 revival of the Joe McCarthyism of the early 1950s.' The editorial distorted the facts which I had supplied previously to David Binder, a New York Times reporter.

"I find especially offensive the editorial comment that a 'Republican, Rep. John M. Ashbrook, is currently assuming McCarthy's unsavory role, with Mr. Sonnenfeldt as his intended victim. The charge: leaking classified information to the press as long ago as 1954 when Mr. Sonnenfeldt was a State Department researcher.'

"This editorial is a typical New York Times orchestration of 'facts' distorted so as to smear congressional investigations of personalities whom the New York Times wishes to protect. Mr. Sonnenfeldt's case became a matter of special concern to me during the Internal Security Committee hearings in 1971, long before his name was submitted by President Nixon to the Senate for confirmation as under secretary of the Treasury. Our committee normally would have finished this investigation months before his nomination. The only reason our investigation was delayed was that the Justice Department was dilatory by more than a year in confirming a critical fact concerning a prime witness in this case:

"Finally, after further inquiry by me, Mr. Ruckelshaus confirmed that the FBI had communicated with a State Department diplomat, Stephen A. Koczak, who was prepared to give testimony under oath that Mr. Sonnenfeldt delivered top secret information, including military planning, to a foreign power.

"Mr. Koczak is now director of research of the American Federation of Government

Employees, AFL-CIO, the largest union of federal employees in the United States. Previously he was a Foreign Service Officer for nearly 20 years with the State Department and served in Budapest, Hungary, Tel Aviv, Israel, and Berlin, Germany.

"As director of research of AFGE, he has been one of the prime movers seeking to reform the Foreign Service personnel system to assure that Foreign Service Officers are not dismissed or penalized because of irresponsible allegations, including security and suitability issues, made against them either within the government or by private persons. His testimony before Sen. Fulbright on behalf of the AFGE is considered the most comprehensive statement made to date on this subject.

"Largely because of the fact which I discovered in reviewing State Department personnel practices denying due process to its employees, both conservatives and liberals alike, I introduced a bill as far back as 1968 providing statutory safeguards to Foreign Service personnel assuring that they could defend themselves against allegations and charges by invoking all the guarantees of due process, including confrontation and cross-examination of their adversaries.

"Under these circumstances it is clear that the New York Times editorial is mendacious and irresponsible and has ulterior purposes. One of these is to coerce President Nixon to put pressure on the U.S. Senate to rush through the confirmation of Mr. Sonnenfeldt before all the facts, delivered under oath, are written into the record by the House Internal Security Committee.

"Mr. Sonnenfeldt, who is now a Foreign Service Officer on assignment to the National Security Council, obviously would have been one of the main beneficiaries of the legislation which I introduced but which the State Department opposed. I assure the New York Times that our hearing on Mr. Sonnenfeldt will be conducted in the spirit that motivated the introduction of my bill.

"In light of these facts, it is ironic that the New York Times has selected me as its special target in its efforts to advance Mr. Sonnenfeldt's nomination by accusing me of 'witchhunting.'

"When the New York Times published the Pentagon Papers, it claimed it was in the interest of the public's right to know.

"When the New York Times demands the release of the President's privileged tapes, it claims that it is in the interest of the public's right to know.

"However, when I ask for pertinent information relevant to the Congress' right to know, the New York Times calls it 'witchhunting.'"

B. F. SMITH—"MR. COTTON"

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 28, 1973, the Delta Farm Press did a feature article on a man whose contributions to agriculture are well known. B. F. Smith is the executive vice president of the Delta council and has been a friend of mine for many years.

B. F. is almost as well known in Washington as he is in Mississippi. If a legislator needs to know how a particular bill will affect cotton, B. F. Smith is the man to call. He has advised some of the most powerful men in this Nation and always

stands ready to share his vast knowledge and experience.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share this tribute to B. F. Smith with my colleagues:

B. F. SMITH—"MR. COTTON"

Benjamin Franklin Smith, possibly more than any other person, has been performing a type of economic acupuncture on Delta agriculture for more than 25 years.

If the name is not familiar, try B. F. Smith, executive vice-president of Delta Council, headquartered on the grounds of the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss.

A colorful cardboard mobile hanging from the ceiling of his office admonishes the visitor to "Think cotton. Wear it. Boost it. Live it."

And let no one say that B. F. Smith doesn't do that, and more.

GREAT POTENTIAL

"This is the greatest area in the United States," he said, "and I sometimes think that the potential in our Delta is so great that we don't fully realize it." Although cotton is of paramount importance, Smith necessarily sees the 18 Delta and part Delta counties served by the council in total terms of agriculture, business, transportation and industry.

Smith was virtually molded for his job. He was Delta born, bred and educated. He grew up in Glendora, Miss., attended high school at Greenwood and Delta Junior College at Moorhead. In 1939, he received his B.S. degree in biological science at Delta State College.

MILITARY SERVICE

About the only times he has left his native state for any lengthy period has been to perform graduate work in school administration at Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn., and spent nearly four years in the military service.

He was in Army and Air Force ordnance and, for a Delta resident, some thirty months in the frigid Aleutian Islands wasn't really to his liking. Coming home with the rank of captain, Smith taught school in Jackson and later served a short stint with the Veterans Administration as a training officer.

He had kept his eye on the workings and growth of Delta Council, which had been formed back in 1935, and when he was approached for the job of assistant manager of the organization in 1947, he jumped at the chance.

UNFORGETTABLE TIME

Smith remembers that first year for its somewhat historic significance. "That year, we were to have President Harry Truman as featured speaker at our Spring annual meeting," he recalled. "Truman couldn't come at the last minute and sent Dean Atchison, at that time under-secretary of state. In his talk, Atchison enunciated the principles of the Marshall Plan as more or less a trial balloon on the audience. Needless to say, there was quite a bit of national publicity coming out of that meeting."

In 1957, Smith became executive vice-president of Delta Council. He has continued to obtain top-flight speakers for which the Council has become famous, including Alan B. Shepard, Jr., Apollo 14 commander; Dr. Werner von Braun, director of development operations for the Army's Ballistic Missile Agency; Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, and a host of governors, congressional leaders and others.

CREDITS PEOPLE

But Smith absolutely refuses to take any credit for the success of Delta Council. "This organization is completely unique," he says. "There's nothing else like it in the country. We're concerned with every phase of the economy. It's an organization symbolized by highly motivated, dedicated people willing to

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put not only their funds but themselves into the work."

"We try in Delta Council to develop leaders by taking young men and bring them into the framework of the group toward eventual full leadership."

COUNCIL STRUCTURE

And there's plenty for them to do. There are some fifteen groups which Smith calls "action committees" comprising the total structure of Delta Council. They include the agricultural committee, farm policy, livestock, soil conservation, Delta cotton quality improvement committee, flood control, farm labor, water resources, advisory research, educational policy, forestry, ginning improvement, press and radio, women's committee and the highway improvement committee.

"Our progress has not been monumental," Smith contends, "but we like to feel it has been progressive and steady. We like to think, for instance, that Delta Council played a big part in obtaining funds for Mississippi's recent \$600 million highway program."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"We've expanded our industrial development department into a full-time effort," he said, "even though we've been engaged in such a program since 1957. And while there has been no spectacular success in this area, there has been a steady increase in jobs and payrolls."

Current figures show that since 1957 there has been an increase of more than \$100 million in payrolls in the 18-county area with an additional 20,000 jobs created.

Smith places flood control near the top of the list of Delta Council activity. "We spend considerable effort in this area," he said. "Flood control and interior drainage is imperative to Delta welfare. And I think that the efforts to secure necessary action have paid big dividends. The flood control committee has provided the framework for intelligent and coordinated action to insure the safety and welfare of an area dependent upon the maintenance and improvement of flood control facilities."

EXPERIMENT STATION

The Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville is placed in high esteem by Smith. "We work consistently to assure that these facilities have the tools and the funds necessary to do the job," he said. "This station is recognized as one of the best in the world and we must continually work at both state and national levels to make certain it remains in that position. It is a vital link in our agricultural economy."

And Smith uses the Experiment Station as a prime example of the interest and cooperative spirit of Delta people in promoting the welfare of the area. "The station was started by farmers, themselves, in 1914 who put up the money to create the research facility," he said.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT

When he's asked how much time he spends in Washington, Smith laughs. But one gets the idea that the nation's capital is a second home for him at certain times of the year when there is agricultural or other pertinent legislation pending. He's probably as well known in the offices of many of the major government agencies as a veteran congressman.

Delta Council acts as a clearing house for consideration of agricultural problems concerning the Delta and the Mid-South as a whole. It promotes agricultural programs with a primary objective of protecting the competitive position of the area's agriculture. And it befalls the responsibility of B. F. Smith and current Council leaders to be on hand in Washington to look out for the farmer's interest in these important policy matters. Many of the good clauses of present and past farm legislation can be attributed to the efforts and expertise of B. F. Smith and Delta Council leadership.

ACTIVE JOB

A glance at his daily calendar gives some insight into the frantic pace the Delta Council's chief executive officer must follow. In fact, it is so full and extends into such lengthy hours, he carries it in his coat pocket for instantaneous referral. "About the only thing I regret," he said, "is that I don't get to spend enough hours at the Catfish Point Hunting Club." Smith, like any true Delta native, loves his hunting and fishing. But, then, he somehow makes time for his church work where he has been chairman of the board of the Leland, Miss., Methodist Church, a member of the local Lions Club and member of the inter-alumni council for Delta State College, among other things.

He married his wife, Mary Alice, in 1941 and they're obviously proud of their son, James, who holds a PhD in entomology and is doing environmental entomology research work at the USDA Cotton Research Laboratory at Stoneville and daughter Lelia Elaine who is married and teaches kindergarten in Leland. "It's nice to have the whole family right in town," he admits.

Smith, after more than a quarter century with Delta Council doesn't boast a real philosophy about his work. Rather, he likes to put it into more simple terms:

"People are the reason for the success of Delta Council," he said. "It's a unique community interest. Our Delta is just one big community, tied together with the common interest of agriculture, flood control and all these things. People in the Delta have a long history of cooperating together for a common goal."

"And this area is something special in that people know each other. Distance is no barrier. The young people grow up visiting with one another, from county to county, and all this makes us just one big community."

Smith places three things of paramount importance to the Delta community, in this order:

(1) "Levees," he said. "That's first. Without protection from the Mississippi River, the area would obviously be flooded and relegated us back to swamplands."

(2) "The Delta Branch Experiment Station and the USDA research facilities are second. This station was started by farmers and has been a consistent leader in providing them the technical knowledge that has been of so much importance to the success of our agricultural economy."

(3) "And I would place Delta Council in this top three because it has been Delta Council which has provided the very effective medium through which agricultural, business and professional people can work together to solve common problems."

It would be difficult to measure Delta Council's contributions to the area in dollars, but it has provided a foundation for new economic gains which could not have otherwise been enjoyed.

And although Benjamin Franklin Smith gives credit to the people of the Delta, it is quite obvious that the people of the Delta believe that he has meant something uniquely special for them as helmsman of Delta Council.

COST OF LIVING COUNCIL

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, last week in a letter to the President, I called for the immediate dismissal of Dr. John Dunlop and the necessary restructuring of the Cost of Living Council.

In my letter I stated that, "the Cost of

Living Council, under the leadership of Dr. John Dunlop, has established a program of price controls so ill conceived and ill planned that thousands of independent gas retailers are facing economic ruin and this Nation's capacity to increase its production of food and fiber has already been severely, and I fear, irreparably damaged."

Recently, Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from one of my constituents which not only illustrates the terrible injustice and harm that has befallen America's small businessmen because of the Cost of Living Council's program, but also bears testament that this situation is much more than just an economic question.

At this point I would like to insert the letter in the RECORD:

ROLLA STANDARD SERVICE, INC.,
ROLLA, Mo., September 25, 1973.

Representative RICHARD ICHORD
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: On Sept. 20th at 9 a.m. Amoco Oil Company raised my cost on gasoline 9/10¢ per gallon. The law says I cannot raise my pump price. On top of the price rollback which I had to make when Phase IV went into effect, this lack of profit situation has become intolerable.

Someone needs to listen, so I'll be brief.

All of my savings, work and time is invested in my business. I used to be proud of it, but I'm not any more. I feed my family and intend to educate my boys from this business. You people or the President or big government or *someone* is taking this from me, and you don't have the right to do it!

The oil companies are going to get complete control of all the service stations in the country. One more price raise will do it. Is this what you want?

The talk of a "pass-through" price increase is not going to handle the problem. "Big-Brother" government *has* to get its' hands out of the economic manipulation of prices, wages, profits, margins, etc., etc., etc. Gentlemen, competition and the law of supply and demand do these things! (I feel like I'm trying to explain something to my little boys which they don't understand and consequently are not listening.)

The President has been granted too much power, and he is being political and irresponsible. It is up to you elected representatives to revoke the economic authority he is using so carelessly.

The sounds you hear around the country are not just fun and games, and neither is the rate of dealer turn-over in the service station business. If you don't believe me, why not try to operate a station yourself and see whether you can make it.

The problem with this is that too many of us will be bankrupt by the time it is being recognized that a mistake has been made. We need help right now!

Yours truly,

REX W. ANDERSON,
President, Rolla Standard Service.

P.S. I think sometimes there is a feeling in Washington that "the people" want to be taken care of by the government or even that "the government needs to take care of the masses." This is also a mistake.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLEVELAND'S NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to extend to the Neighborhood News, a weekly newspaper in my district of Cleveland, Ohio, my warmest congratulations upon its 50th anniversary. From the time of its founding in 1923 by Vaclav Psenicka, the Neighborhood News has consistently upheld a high standard of public service which is in the finest tradition of journalism. Carrying on in this tradition are the current publisher of the Neighborhood News, James Psenicka, who is son of the founder; James Masek, its editor, and Eileen Scnemmer, its managing editor. I join with the many other loyal readers of this fine newspaper in saluting them and wishing them continued success.

One article in the special anniversary issue of the Neighborhood News recounted the history of the newspaper, and I would now like to insert this article into the RECORD:

[From the Neighborhood News, Sept. 27, 1973]

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS CELEBRATES HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

PAYS TRIBUTE TO FOUNDER VACLAV PSENICKA

Vaclav Psenicka, founder of The Neighborhood News, at the site of the new East 55 St. Bridge which replaced the old wooden bridge built in 1908. He crusaded for many community improvements and was well known for his ability to administer truth in large doses to sometimes unwilling patients. His pen awarded bouquets to the worthy and brickbats to the unworthy during his journalistic career. He was a writer, artist, philosopher, musician and builder.

Born of humble parentage in Kamenec, a small town near Prague in Bohemia, Vaclav Psenicka arrived in Cleveland in 1905 at the age of 19.

He secured a position with the "American," the largest Czech daily newspaper between New York and Chicago.

In 1907, he joined the staff of the "Volnosc," another Czech newspaper. In his book, he recalled "the old press was driven by an antique gasoline engine connected to the press by a wide, heavy leather belt. It took time and lots of hard pulling to start the press rolling. Once rolling, it was a thrilling sight. The building trembled, the type cases quivered and the noise was deafening—yet no one paid the least attention to the awesome sight."

Several years later, he returned to the "American" serving in all positions from setting type to editor-in-chief.

After eighteen years of newspaper experience, the dream of starting his own newspaper was to materialize.

On September 26, 1923, The Neighborhood News was born. The first edition was written, composed and printed entirely by himself. The printing alone took ten hours.

Quoting from his book: "I started The Neighborhood News in order to be my own boss, to print the truth no matter who might get hurt and by helping others in business, also help myself. I came from the ranks of common men. In my editorials, I tried to educate these ranks."

The Neighborhood News continued to grow and was the largest weekly newspaper in the southeast Cleveland area.

The great Depression brought hard times to the Broadway-E. 55th area. With no work to be had and lifetime savings gone as banks closed their doors, thousands of people literally starved.

The Neighborhood News weathered this great storm and in 1932, a young attorney, Franklin A. Polk, became its editor. Roy R. Powell was an associate editor. With offices in the Atlas building, the newspaper started once more to grow. Frank E. Lynne and C. Gordon Speers joined the staff and circulation went over the 15,000 mark.

In 1933, offices were moved to the Broadway-E. 58 Market building. C. Gordon Speers became editor. F. A. Pawloski became Polish news editor and in 1936, James J. Masek and John V. Dlouhy, Jr., became "correspondents." Circulation was increased to over 20,000 copies.

The Second World War, like the Depression, had an adverse effect on the Broadway-E. 55 area as consumer goods became scarce. Ration stamps were needed to buy most items that were available.

Through the war years, Mr. Psenicka struggled to keep his newspaper alive. After the war to end all wars was over in 1945, prosperity returned once more to the Broadway-E. 55 area. Captain James J. Masek returned from the Navy to assume editorial duties.

Joining the staff in 1952 as a reporter was James V. Psenicka, son of the publisher. He graduated from Kent State University in 1955 and after a brief tour with the Navy Air Force, he assumed the publisher's duties in 1961.

In 1963, The Neighborhood News started its own composing department, being one of the first weeklies to use larger, more readable type for news stories.

In 1969, Ellen M. Schemmer, a graduate of Ohio University, joined the staff and became managing editor in 1972.

The Neighborhood News is gratified for the confidence shown by its readers and advertisers who have helped to make it the largest independently owned weekly newspaper in the Cleveland area.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH OF NEWTON FALLS, OHIO, CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 7, 1973, I had the pleasure of attending the golden anniversary celebration of St. Joseph's Church in Newton Falls, Ohio. At the same time, Father Michael J. Chonko, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, celebrated 30 years as a priest.

A church is a building, a physical shrine, adorned with all the beauty of holiness. But it is also a people, a community of pilgrims, a fellowship of souls, both in this life and in the world to come. It is the mystery of God's presence among men. St. Joseph's Parish is such a church.

It is a privilege to extend my sincere congratulations to the clergy and laity of St. Joseph's Church. I insert excerpts from the parish directory in the RECORD at this time:

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,
Newton Falls, Ohio.

MY DEAR PARISHIONERS: It is indeed an honor for me, as your Pastor, to celebrate my

30 years as a priest along with our Fifty Year Anniversary.

Included in the Parish Directory is an all too brief a history of the spiritual and material growth of St. Joseph's Parish here at Newton Falls, Ohio over these past fifty years. It is impossible to adequately depict the dedicated services, the investment in blood, sweat, tears and moneys of all the many benefactors. We are confident that the satisfaction of a job well done in not only the earthly reward they might have sought, but rather the satisfaction of doing it for the Honor and Glory of God.

In these few pages we have endeavored to show what a Catholic Community united in faith and love can achieve with prayer and Divine help. The people of St. Joseph's Parish are unique in their ability to put aside selfish interest and work together in peace and harmony for the good of all. Perhaps this is due in part to the fact that they pleaded with the Most Reverend Bishop for a parish of "their own" for some years before it became a reality in 1923.

There were many other factors, but regardless of the reasons we at St. Joseph's have from the beginning experienced a sense of community—a true family spirit and a dynamism seldom equalled. It has been a pleasure to work with you.

It is my sincere wish, hope and prayer that these pages will help to preserve the zeal and spirit of togetherness of the past, and inspire newcomers to become involved as active members of St. Joseph's family.

Sincerely in Christ,
Father MICHAEL J. CHONKO.

HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

A history of St. Joseph's Parish must begin with a few observations concerning the area that it now serves. Newton Falls, nine miles southwest of Warren on the Mahoning River, was founded in 1846. Because of its location on the fork of the Mahoning River, the town was an important shipping point on the canal. Also, the inhabitants were most enterprising. By 1880, the town boasted a large woolen factory and a paper mill. . . . From early records it is believed that the faithful Catholics of this area established a mission around the year 1870, but because of the poor business conditions which resulted in widespread unemployment, many of the members of the mission were forced to look elsewhere for their livelihood, and the little mission was abandoned. The few that remained were forced to attend other parishes nearest to their homes. Over half a century passed before a need for the organization of a parish in Newton Falls was again evident. Early services were held in rented quarters until the first church was built in 1923.

The spiritual administration of the Catholic people of Newton Falls were first served by the Reverend Emil Schraider of Warren, Ohio until the Parish was organized. The first Mass was said at the Grange Hall on Arlington Road on July 9, 1922 with 200 members signing the Roll of Honor. Prior to Father Schraider's coming to serve the people, a group of men had a meeting on Scott Street in May 1922 and second meeting was held June 25, 1922 on Warren Road in the home of John Dvorscak. They elected the first councilmen, namely: Andrew Behun, John Sirotnik, John Dvorscak, August Virostek and Andrew Kazimer. Along with the Councilmen, they elected collectors to visit homes and make collections for the benefit of a new church. These were: Mike Roynak, John Durkos, Joe Hudak, Charles Grambly and Joe Konecska.

In September 1922, the Reverend F. B. Tomanek, a young Slovak priest from Fort William, Canada, was sent to minister to the spiritual needs of the people and to organize a parish, if possible. After a meeting with the Most Reverend Joseph Schrems, the Bishop of Cleveland, by Father Tomanek and a

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Committee, the Bishop authorized the establishment of a parish.

On January 17, 1923 a building was rented on Broad Street as a temporary Chapel, and the first Mass was said in this building on January 21, 1923. On February 27th of the same year, the Mission was officially designated as St. Joseph's Parish.

The task of purchasing and selecting property for a permanent structure was immediately undertaken by Father Tomanek, the first pastor. On June 10, 1923, ceremonies of the laying of the Corner Stone for the new Church took place on the corner of Ravenna Road and Quarry Street where the lots had been purchased. Then, on December 24, 1923 the official blessing of the first Church was given, followed by the first Midnight Mass ever to be said in the village.

Final completion of the Church enabled the structure to be solemnly dedicated on Sunday, April 27, 1924 by Bishop Schrems. At this time and for twenty-eight years thereafter, St. Joseph's Church could be described as a concrete and white-framed structure, oblong in design.

Three other notable accomplishments took place after the completion of the Church proper; namely:

1. On November 4, 1924, fifteen acres of land were purchased and the development of a Catholic cemetery was initiated.

2. In 1925, a parish House for the resident pastor was erected.

3. St. Catherine's Church on the Lake was officially dedicated at Craig Beach, Lake Milton, Ohio on August 22, 1926, as a Mission of St. Joseph's Parish.

Continuous progress was noted, both spiritually and materially, through the years which followed the initial establishment of the basic church facilities.

Religious instructions for children of the parish who were originally taught by lay members of the church, were later supervised by several religious Orders, including Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary, Warren, Ohio; the Dominican Sisters, Pontiac, Michigan, (they resided in Newton Falls from July 1944 to the summer of 1946); and the Vincentian Sisters of Charity, Bedford, Ohio.

In 1952, St. Joseph's Church was refaced and the basement remodeled to serve as a social hall for parish activities. In addition, permanent improvements were made at the cemetery to adequately take care of the burial needs of all Catholics in the immediate area.

Improvements to the church were made to the fullest extent possible but it was found necessary to further expand the structure to take care of the needs and requirements of a large and growing group of parishioners. This brought about plans for a new and greater St. Joseph's Church which were presented by the Reverend Albert J. Klein, Pastor, the Most Reverend Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Youngstown Diocese. After a preliminary consultation, it was decided that the new church would be of stone, would seat approximately 400 people and would be constructed on church property adjacent to the site of the original church. The minimum costs to build such a church was estimated at \$150,000.

The building program's fund-raising campaign was begun on May 15, 1955 when an inaugural banquet was held in the Community Center of Newton Falls. On August 15, 1955, groundbreaking ceremonies took place. Then, on September 1, 1956, Bishop Walsh blessed and placed the cornerstone in the new but yet unfinished Church.

Another historical event took place on May 26, 1957, when the Reverend Michael E. Ronik, the first and only boy from St. Joseph's Parish to be ordained to the Priesthood, celebrated his first Mass in the new Church.

On September 15, 1957, the new St. Joseph's Church was finally dedicated to the honor and glory of God in the name of all faithful

October 9, 1973

servants of St. Joseph's Parish, both living and deceased, who cooperated toward this endeavor. The old Church became the C.C.D. Center for instructions of the high school and elementary students.

In September 1966, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Parishes combined to form the Catholic Elementary School for instructions of our Catholic students from grades one to eight. The school is staffed by Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In the midst were these pastors and assistants who so humbly made their contribution to the history and progress of St. Joseph's Church.

PASTORS

Rev. Francis B. Tomanek: Sept. 1922-Jan. 1927.

Rev. George R. Bobal: Jan. 1927-July 1928.

Rev. John Fecko: July 1928-April 1929.

Rev. John M. Kandrac: April 1929-Sept. 1931.

Rev. John C. Shaefer: Sept. 1931-Oct. 1934.

Rev. John M. Liscinsky: Oct. 1934-1946.

Rev. Albert J. Klein: Nov. 1946-Sept. 1966.

Rev. George M. Franko: Sept. 1966-June 1968.

Rev. Michael J. Chonko: June 1968-to present.

BENEDICTINE ASSISTANTS

Rev. Paul Taracko, O.S.B.

Rev. Method Granchi, O.S.B.

Rev. Basil Hrin, O.S.B.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY: 1923-73

BANQUET—CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH HALL

Sunday, October 7, 1973

Dinner

Invocation—Rev. George M. Franko, Pastor, Holy Name, Youngstown.

Star Spangled Banner—Color Guard Troop.

Introductions—Rev. Albert J. Klein, Toastmaster.

Welcome—William Craig, City Manager, City of Newton Falls.

Remarks—Milton Hanzel, speaking for the parish.

Remarks—Joseph Layshock, Mayor, City of Newton Falls.

Remarks—Charles J. Carney, U.S. Congressman, 19th District.

Main Address—The Most Reverend Bishop James W. Malone, Bishop of the Diocese of Youngstown.

Remarks—Rev. Michael J. Chonko, Pastor, St. Joseph's Church, Newton Falls.

Benediction—Rev. Michael E. Ronik, Pastor, Holy Trinity Church, Struthers.

Johnny Jay Novotny and his orchestra.

MASS OF THANKSGIVING

Celebrant: The Most Reverend Bishop James W. Malone.

Concelebrants: Rev. Michael J. Chonko, Pastor, St. Joseph, Newton Falls, Ohio; Rev. Albert J. Klein, Pastor, St. Ambrose, Garrettsville, Ohio; Rev. George M. Franko, Pastor, Holy Name, Youngstown, Ohio; Rev. Michael Ronik, Pastor, Holy Trinity, Struthers, Ohio; Rev. William Yurko, Pastor, Sts. Cyril and Methodius, Youngstown, Ohio; and Rev. Matthew Bonk, O.S.B., Assist Pastor, St. Benedict, Cleveland.

Offertory Procession: Mrs. Sue Dugic, President, Altar and Rosary Society; Mrs. Carol Sheldon, President, St. Joseph's Ladies Guild; Miss Helen Butkus, C.C.D. Principal; and Frank Lesho, Councilman.

Master of Ceremonies: Reverend David Rhodes, Vice-chancellor, Diocese of Youngstown.

Homily: Reverend Albert J. Klein.

Lectors: Albert Capatch and Joseph Kucek.

Bouquet Presentation: Jacqueline Tabet and Robert Giuliano.

Honor Guard: 4th Degree Knights of Columbus, Bishop James McFadden Chapter.

Music: Congregation and Choir.

Organist: Mrs. Josephine Ronyak.