

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BILL ARMSTRONG HONORED

HON. JESSE A. HELMS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as a rule I do not particularly like to use the word "journalist" because, in most instances, it sounds a bit pompous and exaggerated when used in identifying most people in the news business today.

But we have, in North Carolina, a veteran in the news business who is so admired and so respected that he qualifies for something more than an identification as a "newsman." That man is William H. Armstrong of Raleigh, whose broad experience has included dedicated work as a newspaperman, as a radio and television editor, and now as a magazine editor.

Mr. President, Bill Armstrong possesses the character and personality to be at once an absolute gentleman and a hardhitting editor. From the very beginning of his career, he has carefully followed the path of fairness, accuracy and honesty. It saddens me to say this, Mr. President, but Mr. Armstrong stands exceptionally tall in his profession because so many of his colleagues in journalism today are shallow and careless, and disinterested in fairness and truth.

Not long ago, Mr. President, the North Carolina Bar Association presented Bill Armstrong with its annual journalism award of merit. In presenting this award, the president of the association, Mr. Harold Bennett, delivered an eloquent assessment of Bill Armstrong's career. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Bennett's remarks be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Extensions of Remarks, as follows:

REMARKS BY HAROLD BENNETT

Last year, the North Carolina Bar Association began the practice of presenting an annual award of merit to a member of the journalism profession.

The selection of the recipient of this special award is based on criteria quite different than those on which the winners of the Lawyers of North Carolina journalism competition are selected. Indeed, the award is not based on any type of competition; but rather on a cumulative record of achievement in informing the public on a specific issue or a number of issues of major importance.

This year's recipient has had his share of news scoops. He has frequently been the first to break stories of major significance, outdistancing his fellows in the fierce competition for the public's attention. In the day to day hustle to gather and report the news, he earned a reputation for fairness, objectivity and accuracy that will not be easily surpassed.

But more than a well earned reputation for covering the news, this year's recipient is known for many other important attributes: A clearheaded perspective on new events; a bright, incisive writing style; a respect for the importance of the journalism

profession and sound judgment in separating the wheat from the chaff. He once agreed that the phrase "Wild Eyed Moderate" is a fair description of his political philosophy, but it is virtually impossible to perceive a political bias of any type in his reporting or writing.

Most importantly, this year's recipient is devoted to the true enlightenment of his readers. His work in explaining the complexities of government, business, the law, public affairs and the many other aspects of our society is directed to an audience that plays a large role in shaping the course and destiny of our state.

For his many contributions to the enlightenment of our state, I am pleased to present the North Carolina Bar Association's Special Award of Merit to a former newspaperman, a former radio and television newsman and currently editor of the North Carolina Citizens Association's fine magazine, "We The People of North Carolina": Mr. William H. Armstrong, of Raleigh.

RECLAMATION AT ITS BEST—
BUFFALO BILL DAM

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, Buffalo Bill Dam, west of Cody, Wyo., was dedicated as a national historic civil engineering landmark on September 28, 1973. At the dedication, attended by Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Gilbert Stamm, Bob Fagerberg, project manager of the Shoshone and Heart Mountain irrigation districts, reviewed the history of the dam and the benefits that have derived from its construction and the associated farm lands which have prospered from its storage water.

Mr. Fagerberg related that the total development cost of the project was \$26.5 million of which \$13 million has been contracted for repayment by the water users. The economic impact of agricultural products from the Shoshone project since its initiation was given as \$1.8 billion.

At a time when some question the further development of reclamation projects, I think that members would find the following article of particular interest. Although costs have increased, the benefits accruing and the demands for increased food production have as well.

The highly successful Shoshone reclamation project has never been fully completed. It is time that we move ahead with construction and development of the Shoshone extension, Polecat Bench area, to complete this, one of the Nation's first reclamation projects.

The article follows:

[From the Powell (Wyo.) Tribune, Oct. 2, 1973]

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: BUFFALO BILL DAM CONTRACTED AT COST OF \$515,000 IN 1904

Buffalo Bill Dam, "keystone to the Shoshone Reclamation Project," was honored Friday as a national historic civil engineering landmark in ceremonies at the damsite.

Participating in commemorative ceremonies sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineering were Gilbert Stamm, Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; John E. Rinne, national president of the ASCE; Bob Fagerberg, project manager for the Shoshone and Heart Mountain Irrigation Districts; and the mayors of Cody and Powell, George Frank and Ralph Smith.

HEROIC LANDMARK

Stamm saluted Buffalo Bill Dam, built between 1904 and 1910, as a "heroic landmark" as well as an "historic landmark." He said the engineers and workmen who conquered problems of recruitment, logistics, and supply in frontier times were "early heroes."

Stamm, who received a plaque from the ASCE, said it will be mounted in an appropriate location at the damsite.

Rinne said the ASCE has been engaged since 1968 in a program of honoring historic civil engineering landmarks.

"None of them deserves this recognition more than Buffalo Bill Dam," he said. "It is in such fine condition it is a monument to those who designed it and who laboriously built it."

COLONEL CODY'S DREAM

Fagerberg traced the history of Buffalo Bill Dam to the early 1890's when "William F. Cody had a dream," envisioning the irrigation of land from Cody to Lovell.

Col. Cody received original permits from the State of Wyoming in 1897 to construct canals to irrigate an area of some 200,000 acres, but after the U.S. Reclamation Act was passed in 1902, Cody relinquished his rights to the United States of America, and the Shoshone Project was born. Federal funds of \$2,250,000 were set aside for the project in 1904.

"Buffalo Bill Dam has been the keystone to the project," Fagerberg said. "Without it, only a small fraction of the area could have been developed."

A DAM FOR \$515,000

In this day of multi-million dollar projects, it seems incongruous that the contract for Buffalo Bill Dam was let nearly 68 years ago to the day (Sept. 23, 1905) for \$515,000. The firm of Prendergast and Clarkson of Chicago was the successful bidder on the dam proper, and excavation work began in November of 1905.

The construction of the dam was not without trial. Seven persons died during the construction, and high runoff flows were a recurring obstacle. In 1909, floodwaters overtopped the dam by 17 feet, "but the remarkable thing about it was there was no multiple, structural effects on this dam from water spilling over the top," Fagerberg reported.

Labor was difficult to hold, and the contractor employed "man catchers" on the road from Nebraska to the Pacific Coast to round up the necessary help. Wages paid at Buffalo Bill Dam were 20 percent higher than any other part of the country.

BY ITSELF, JUST A DAM

Fagerberg said the dam by itself "serves no real purpose." It is the benefits that have flowed from the existence of the structure that establish the real worth of the dam, he said.

The Garland Division of the Shoshone Project was opened in 1907 with 36,000 irrigable acres. The Frannie Division was opened in 1917 with 15,000 irrigable acres. The Willwood Division was opened in 1927 with 11,000 irrigable acres. The Heart Mountain Division was opened in 1946 with 27,000 irrigable acres.

On the 80,000 total acreage of the project are 800 fulltime farms and another 400 part-time farms and other residential sites. Pop-

ulation directly attributable to the project is in excess of 10,000 people, Fagerberg said. The project also furnishes supplemental irrigation water to 14,000 acres and supplemental municipal water to towns and cities within the project area.

BENEFITS FROM THE DAM

Fagerberg noted that crop revenues alone from the Shoshone Project from 1906-1972 total in excess of \$190,000,000. Livestock revenues of another \$75,000,000 have been generated for total agricultural revenues of more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

Other benefits.

From two power plants on the project, 2.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity have been produced.

Flood control has always been a function of the operation.

Recreation and visitation—Each year 150,000 people visit the dam, and the State Parks Commission considers Buffalo Bill State Park the most unique state park in Wyoming because about 84 percent of the visitors are from out of state.

Fagerberg closed. "Buffalo Bill Dam must not be only a reminder of the past, but a catalyst for us to wisely utilize and develop the resources that have been placed in our hands. Man can put our natural resources to work beneficially, but man working against man has never produced anything of lasting significance. This is the real historical significance of Buffalo Bill Dam."

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Department of the Interior has estimated that we will have to import 650,000 barrels a day of heating oil this winter, if temperatures remain normal and if U.S. refineries continue to operate at optimum levels. Indications are that only about 550,000 barrels a day will be available in world markets.

What this means is that even with a mild winter and maximum refinery production, we are going to be 100,000 barrels a day short, and some of us may have to go cold.

Because energy traditionally has been cheap and plentiful in this country, we have become accustomed to using it extravagantly. Now we must learn new habits. We must cut back on consumption of oil and gas and electricity.

A recent Treasury Department study lists some steps that could be taken immediately to curb fuel consumption. While I hope that individuals will adopt as many of these measures as possible, I urge Congress to devise incentives for them to do so.

I call Members' attention to these recommendations, as they appeared in an article by Tim O'Brien in the October 3, 1973, edition of the Washington Post.

The article follows:

STEPS TO SAVE FUEL

The study found that through eight relatively easy, uncostly and quick conservation measures, about 2 million barrels of oil a day could be saved.

The eight emergency measures are:

Reducing speed limits to 50 miles per hour for passenger cars—150,000 barrels a day.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Increasing load factors on commercial aircraft from 50 per cent to 70 per cent—80,000 barrels a day.

Setting home thermostats two degrees lower than average—50,000 barrels a day.

Conservation measures in industry—500,000 barrels a day.

Cease hot water laundering of clothes—300,000 barrels a day.

Mandatory car tune-ups every six months—200,000 barrels a day.

Conservation measures in commercial buildings (fans off at night, air conditioning only during office hours, installation of proper window insulation)—200,000 barrels a day.

Increasing car pools for job commuting (from 1.3 to 2.3 persons per car)—200,000 barrels a day.

The figures attached to each of the conservation measures are the lowest estimated savings. In fact, the study found that about 2 million barrels a day could be saved and, possibly, another million barrels a day beyond that.

FREEDOM FLIES ON THE WINGS OF PHANTOMS

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, those who cherish the ideals of liberty and freedom have watched in surprise and apprehension as the Arab assault upon Israel gained momentum. For the fourth time in 28 years, military forces, armed, trained, and exhorted by the Soviet Union, seeks the annihilation of a significant portion of the Jewish people. The Pearl Harbor-style attack came, because Israel refrained from a preemptive first strike. As a result, she has sustained losses in life and material. What she has gained in terms of moral and political credit she has sacrificed in blood and treasure.

A bitter struggle continues against Syria and Egypt even as we meet here today. The most merciless kind of war is being waged against Israel by the Arabs. The Jews are fighting for their existence against a foe overwhelmingly superior in numbers and equipment. The United Nations offers no solution, emerging as a conglomeration of political name calling. All Israel can expect from that international cave of winds by the East River is condemnation of her insistence of self-defense and hopes for the goals of her enemies.

Some Western European powers, once stanch friends of the Jews, now eagerly do the bidding of the Arab States. Eager for the profits of Arab arms sales and desirous of protecting their oil investments in Arab lands, they grovel at the feet of Arab despots and Soviet arms suppliers. The Jews can only obtain assistance from one source: The United States of America.

There have been other times when a hard-pressed band of brave people have struggled valiantly against a circle of foes sworn to their annihilation. Who can forget brave little Czechoslovakia before World War II, and how the world watched while France and England sold her people and her hopes to Adolf Hitler? Who can forget Republican Spain during

the Spanish Civil War, overwhelmed by Franco's Fascists armed by the Nazis.

There have been many incidents in recent history when men could either ignore the plight of an honest man beset by assassins or come to his assistance. That decision is now before this country.

Israel does not ask for American troops. Israel only asks for the means with which to finish the job of defending herself. In the battle thus far, she has sustained significant losses in aircraft, that crucial "flying artillery" which makes the difference between victory and defeat. The Arabs have massive inventories of Russian planes. Israel has few reserves. It is utterly essential that the United States make available to Israel additional planes with which to defend herself. Furthermore, such aircraft must be made available immediately.

Therefore, I have joined with a number of Members of the House in sponsoring a concurrent resolution with the Senate, which calls for those planes already contracted for to be delivered to Israel forthwith. We have the planes in our inventories. No requirements exist demanding our use of them on behalf of U.S. interests. It is within the power of the President and Congress to act.

I realize there are geopolitical considerations militating against such an initiative. Major U.S. oil companies, eyes fixed firmly on their profits, bemoan such an act by our country on behalf of Israel. Those few people who act as apologists for Arab surprise attacks while people are at prayer will also beat their breasts and bemoan loudly if we act correctly. Some who have always misunderstood Israel will call upon us to do nothing to "fan the flames of conflict." All of this will have one effect: destruction of the Jewish State and success for Arab aggression.

The Jews are an ancient people, perhaps the oldest on the face of the Earth. Their commitment to the ancient ideals of God, liberty, and human dignity has never wavered throughout their long history of oppression. Many tyrants have tried to extinguish the flame of freedom that they have so devotedly tended down through the centuries. Sometimes they have guarded it with their minds; other times with their emotions; still other times by their sacrifice. Now, they defend such concepts with their lives and very nationhood. Now, once again, we are faced with a choice. If Israel fails to crush the Arab thrust, then all those who cherish the high ideal of men will be the losers. Such a stake is worth a few Phantoms. Rarely will the high ideals of men fly so high or soar so nobly than on the wings of the Israeli Air Force at such a time.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: ITALIAN SEAMAN

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, this week we commemorate the birth of a humble yet brilliant and courageous Italian sea-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

man, who left his native port of Genoa hoping to gain service as a navigator to the King of Spain.

This man had a notion quite contrary to the norm for sailing, geography, and exploration in his day. He believed the world was round, and that the seemingly tractless ocean to the east of Spain did not end abruptly, but led to a mysterious land filled with riches.

Christopher Columbus was correct. However, it took a man of his mettle, his longing for adventure, his insatiable curiosity and his unshakable confidence to test this strange and foreign theory.

Columbus was one of many navigators in his day. Some say there were many seamen better prepared in terms of their knowledge of the sea for a long, seemingly endless voyage in three small ships. Columbus, however, had those special and unique qualities which distinguish the ordinary navigator from the persistent explorer, the dauntless adventurer.

Columbus was an intuitive genius, a man spurred on by dreams of success. To him belongs the distinction, discoverer of the New World, and thus his contribution to civilization is inestimable. In discovering North America, he did indeed open up a "New World"—one which would provide the setting for the development of a truly unique democratic experiment, and the establishment of one of the greatest nations in the world today.

The very first Italian American, Columbus has left his mark on the world. So, too, have those of his countrymen who in later years came to America seeking a new life, such as my own parents who were among those hard working Italian people who journeyed to the New World. These Italian Americans through their commitment to their new land, their perseverance, and their great diligence have made great contributions to the development of our country and the welfare of all its citizens.

It is fitting that Italian Americans celebrate the birthday of Columbus by staging festivals and parades throughout the land. Indeed, it is Columbus, the first Italian American, who well typifies the qualities of these people who have crossed the seas to make a new life in America.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday while celebrating Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year, the State of Israel was attacked by the combined forces of Egypt and Syria. Once again, the world watched in horror as the uneasy peace in the Middle-East was shattered for the fourth time in 25 years. Once again the Israeli people were forced to defend their sovereign right to exist, a right guaranteed them by the United Nations in 1948.

Today, the beginning of the joyous Succoth holiday, the Israeli nation is

faced with the sobering prospect of a protracted war with the Arab States. For a nation of such limited resources, already seriously outnumbered in men and machines, its ability to survive rests solely on the dedication of its people and the support of its allies. As one of the major forces in the creation of the State of Israel, the United States has a moral obligation not only to the Israeli people but to ourselves to preserve Israel's sovereignty. Aside from the practical fact that Israel is the only democratic country in the Middle East and strategically necessary if we are to maintain our influence in that area, how can we normally permit our Nation to be blackmailed into forsaking this country? Are we so dependent on the oil preserves of the Arab States, that we are willing to abandon our moral obligation to the State of Israel and permit these countries to dictate our foreign policy?

The struggle presently facing the Israeli people is indeed serious. Not only are the forces which they are facing far superior in terms of men and machines, these same forces have been constantly resupplied by the Soviet Union. And yet, the Israelis have been successful so far in their efforts to halt the advances of the Syrian and Egyptian troops. The bravery and dedication of the men and women in the Israeli Army is renowned, but it would be foolishly optimistic of us to think that, without our support, they will be able to continue the fighting for a prolonged period of time. The incredible costs of this war in terms of men and machines, and the probable intervention of even more Arab nations, has already placed an impossible burden on the Israeli nation.

Therefore, I call upon my colleagues to join with me in urging the U.S. Government to provide Israel with the necessary supplies and equipment to enable it to continue its heroic struggle to defend its sovereign right to exist, a right which the U.S. people are under moral obligation to preserve and protect.

PERSONAL ENTERPRISE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the editorial in the September 3, 1973, issue of *Industry Week* magazine fills a gap in the description of our economic system by correctly, I think, noting that it is not just a free enterprise system or not just a private enterprise system, but that it is a system which is based on "personal enterprise."

It is indeed personal initiative and striving for excellence that has in fact made our Nation the greatest success in history.

I commend this brief editorial in *Industry Week* to the attention of my colleagues and I commend the author of this new concept, Clyde Sluhan, for his perception, and the editors of *Industry*

October 11, 1973

Week for their service in publicizing this idea.

The editorial follows:

PERSONAL ENTERPRISE

Some refer to the U.S. business structure as the "free enterprise system." Others prefer to use the term "private enterprise system."

The terms are good. Unfortunately, they have been so overused they now convey all the hollowness of a cliche, not to mention that with government controls and intervention the system today can't be characterized as "free" or "private."

Even so, we have long suspected there has been something missing in accurately describing the backbone of our system.

Clyde A. Sluhan, president of Master Chemical Corp., may have supplied the missing element for us. As a zealous missionary spreading the word of business, he is crusading for a return to what he calls the "personal enterprise system."

We feel he has a point. Be it "free" or "private," the one essential component that has made the United States great and provided a standard of living second to none in history is that the system encourages and rewards personal initiative.

The point is particularly apropos as we celebrate Labor Day. We all labor in one way or another. Unfortunately, just as the system has evolved has all but precluded it from being characterized as "free enterprise," it also has eroded "personal enterprise."

Where once we worked and were judged as individuals, we are now falling victims of "groupitis."

For members of a management group, corporate bureaucracies tend to stifle rather than encourage a manager's initiative.

For members of a labor group, rewards are too often based on how well the group does, rather than on individual performance.

We favor a return to the "free enterprise system" but, perhaps more importantly, publicly promoting a return to the "personal enterprise system" would be more to the point.

CONCORDE OPENS NEW ERA

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my friend and constituent, Mr. Lewis C. Shepley of Falls Church, Va., recently called my attention to an editorial which appeared in the October 1 edition of *Aviation Week and Space Technology* magazine, which he believes, and I agree, would be of interest to many of our colleagues. I insert the text of the editorial in full at this point in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

CONCORDE OPENS NEW ERA

(By Robert Hotz)

Concorde streaked across the North Atlantic last week carrying a full payload from Washington's Dulles Airport to Paris' Orly in 3 hr. 33 min. to open the supersonic era of air travel. The historic transatlantic supersonic flight came at the end of an eight-day trip of over 10,000 mi. in South and North America during which Concorde successfully demonstrated its capabilities as an airline aircraft to passengers, airline operators and airport hosts. It flew airline payloads over airline stage lengths using less runway than is already available at major airports and with no smoke pollution and no higher ex-

ternal noise levels than many current subsonic jets. It did all this in half the time of subsonic jets over the same routes and was ready for continued service within the one-hour airline standard for turnaround. It was a bold and dazzling performance that did much to fortify Concorde's credentials as an operating airliner and establish the inevitability of supersonic passenger travel.

The historic transatlantic crossing, on which we were among 32 passengers included in the 25,000 lb. payload, began under gray Virginia skies at Dulles at 7:45 a.m. EDT when pilot Jean Franchi released the brakes and unleashed the full 152,000 lb. of thrust of the four Rolls-Royce SNECMA Mk. 602 turbojets and lifted off 386,000 lb. gross weight after a 36 sec. takeoff run. Franchi, with Gilbert Defer as co-pilot, headed east on his subsonic climbout to leave the U.S. mainland south of Atlantic City and begin his supersonic acceleration over the Atlantic. Passengers felt a slight nudge as Franchi cut in afterburners at Mach .95 and 27,000 ft., but there was no indication other than the digital cabin machmeter when the Concorde went supersonic. Passengers were reading their Wall Street Journals, Figaros and Washington Posts. Except for the trilingual chatter, it might have been a routine early morning shuttle flight to New York. At 8:26 a.m., with the sandy curve of Cape Cod beaches gleaming in the sun far below to the left, Concorde was climbing at Mach 1.81 on the Great Circle course to Brittany. As the machmeter moved upward, papers were folded. Conversation waned and all eyes concentrated on the changing red numbers on the cabin machmeter. At Mach 1.99, the numbers froze for a few minutes. Silence descended on the cabin. Finally, at 8:35 a.m. EDT, Mach 2.00 flashed on. Everybody cheered. There was no sensation other than a calm sense of suspension in space and time while the globe whirled by below and the sun raced westward overhead.

This was our second Mach 2 cruise in Concorde. The basic lack of sensation was the same, but passenger comfort was much improved. In 1971, the prototype 001 was strictly a test aircraft, with a few jury rigged seats for observers. But 02 is transitional between test and airline service and about two thirds of its fuselage is still filled with technical equipment. The aft section is in an airline configuration with 32 comfortable tan leather double seats in four-abreast rows divided by an aisle. With the aircraft in cruise-climb edging slowly upward from 51,000 ft. at a steady Mach 2 as fuel burned off, breakfast was served by a steward and stewardess—flaky croissants, omelet, bacon, steaming coffee. A fragrant carnation was on the tray.

In the cockpit, the eternal sun of altitude streamed through the tucked-up nose visor. Despite the readings of airspeed indicator, machmeter and altimeter, Concorde seemed motionless in space and time. Only an occasional shudder of mild turbulence served as a reminder that Concorde was indeed flying.

Pilot Franchi and his crew are almost as calm and motionless as their aircraft appears to be as they monitor the systems and listen to radio chatter from the subsonic traffic far below. Only his blue baseball cap, headset and worn gray cotton gloves distinguish Franchi from a business man in his office as he presides over a smoothly functioning flight. At 9:30 a. m. EDT mid-point is reached. Paris is only an hour and forty-eight minutes ahead. Concorde is cruising at 53,000 ft. now and outside air temperature is -51C—about 6 deg. above normal.

Back in the cabin, the stewards are serving a snack of pate de foie gras, fruit salad and a choice of a mellow Bordeaux, fragrant Burgundy or sparkling champagne. Only the astronauts have eaten meals while traveling faster than these Concorde passengers and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

of course there was no pate or champagne aboard Apollo or Skylab.

At 10:20 a. m. EDT, Lands End, the westernmost tip of England, is off the left wing. Cape Finisterre, the farthest projection of France, is off the right wing as Concorde enters the English Channel 57,000 ft. above the waves and moving at a ground speed of 1,350 statute miles per hour. At the altitudes at which Concorde has been cruising, there has been an essentially no-wind condition. Deceleration begins on approaching the Brittany coast and Concorde ends 2 hr. and 16 min. cruise at Mach 2. Sliding below Mach 1 at 11 a. m. EDT, Concorde completes 2 hr., 40 min. of supersonic cruise and makes a subsonic landfall at Mont St. Michel, with a heading toward Chartres and Orly. A straight-in approach and touchdown follows at 11:18 a. m. Washington time. It is 3:18 p. m. Paris time, with the shank of the afternoon and a whole evening ahead for passengers, who still feel fresh and bear no travel stains.

Concorde has concluded a remarkable performance as an airline aircraft. It has performed slightly better than contract specifications. These require hauling a full 25,000 lb. payload over 3,390 naut. mi. (6,300 km.), somewhat longer than the standard New York/Paris transatlantic leg, under temperature conditions slightly worse than normal and with appropriate fuel reserves. What is perhaps more important for its future in airline service is that it has delivered a load of passengers in a remarkably fresh and un-fatigued condition that will make them head back toward the 7-8 hr. of a subsonic crossing with the greatest reluctance.

PULASKI DAY, OCTOBER 11, 1973

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, with the number of crises which demand so much of our time and energy both here and abroad, it would be easy to overlook some of the important traditional observances which have so much real meaning for large segments of our American citizens. One such anniversary is observed today in honor of that great Polish-American hero, Casimir Pulaski, who made such a brilliant contribution to the efforts of our Founding Fathers in the winning of our war of independence.

It is good for all of us to pause in these troublesome times and remind ourselves of the magnificent service which this great friend of America rendered to our forebears during those dark hours of our battles against superior forces. It is good to remember the courage, the gallantry, the military skill, and the great humanitarian awareness which characterized Casimir Pulaski.

It is heartwarming to recall how this brilliant Polish lad, a son of wealthy parents who were among the elite of Poland, could begin at such an early age to adopt the cause of freedom. It took tremendous courage to renounce a comfortable life of ease to dedicate himself to overthrowing Russian domination of his country in an effort to gain Poland's independence.

So it was that Pulaski as a very young

man found himself using his expert horsemanship and his skill at arms in the bloody uprising of 1768. In spite of his heroic efforts and the efforts of his fellow-fighters, the fight was in vain and the revolt failed. In order to escape death and imprisonment, Pulaski fled to France, hoping constantly to return to Poland and resume the fight for his country's freedom.

He sought out and found many freedom lovers and in doing so he met Benjamin Franklin who urged Pulaski to fight in the cause of the independence of the American Colonies. Pulaski favorably responded and sailed for Philadelphia where he joined George Washington's own staff.

Pulaski so distinguished himself in the Battle of Brandywine and elsewhere that he was soon commissioned a brigadier general in the Army. He continued to make himself invaluable to General Washington and the American high command. He sought and obtained permission to create an independent cavalry corps which became the forerunner of our distinguished and historic American Cavalry.

Pulaski was sent with his troopers to the Southern Army to bolster General Lincoln's command. Here during a charge in the Battle of Savannah on October 11, 1779, General Pulaski was killed. This constituted one of the greatest American losses suffered in this long and bloody war.

So Mr. Speaker, this day almost 200 years later, we pause to observe this tragic anniversary. We are proud and grateful as well, to join with our Polish-American friends and fellow citizens to honor our famous hero and benefactor. Not only do the Pulaski Day parades and other anniversary activities intensify our gratitude for Pulaski's supreme sacrifice in our behalf, but these observances intensify our appreciation of the contributions which the thousands upon thousands of American citizens of Polish birth or extraction have made to our lives and our well-being in the past two centuries. No other ethnic group of the many that compose our society has done more to benefit this Nation than those citizens who so proudly boast of their Polish blood and background.

As we recall Casimir Pulaski's dedication to the cause of freedom for all mankind, may we today rededicate ourselves to that same cause, particularly in behalf of restoring independence to the Polish people who are still living in bondage even now.

THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the following letter to the attention of my colleagues. Mr. George T. Nedder is one of the most outstanding citizens of the Boston area, and I feel that the remarks which he ex-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

presses on behalf of Lebanese-Americans deserve our full attention and careful consideration. The basic human rights, which include the right to emigrate, are much too valuable to be sacrificed to the whims of terrorism:

HYDE PARK, MASS.,
October 2, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BURKE: I am deeply disturbed by the recent news that the Austrian Government intends to close its gates to those seeking asylum in its country. By this action, the Austrian Government would infringe upon the basic human right to freedom of emigration. I appreciate this freedom the more because my parents were emigrants from Lebanon to this country. On behalf of my parents, my relatives, and the many associates of Lebanese background who share my view, I wish to say that as Americans, we stand for the right of all human beings to freedom of emigration, and we urge the Soviet Government to uphold this right as provided for in the Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations. We also urge the Austrian Government to continue its humane tradition of keeping its gates open to those who seek asylum in its country.

As a past president of the St. Maron Society of Our Lady of Cedars of Lebanon Church of Boston, I know that most Lebanese-Americans share my concern and position, and we wish it to be known to you, your colleagues in the Congress, and to our fellow Americans how we stand.

I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the Congressional Record and that you consider sponsoring a resolution in the Congress to urge the Austrian Government to stand by its original policy of supporting the freedom of emigration.

With sincere best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

GEORGE T. NEDDER.

THE GREAT PROTEIN ROBBERY:
NO. 7

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, in the waters of the northwest Atlantic, just a few miles off the New England coast, hundreds of foreign fishing vessels are systematically depleting our marine resources and thereby destroying an invaluable source of protein for all the people of the world. I have introduced a bill, H.R. 8665, that would extend U.S. fisheries jurisdiction out to 200 miles from our shores, and allow us to control foreign fishing and stop the depletion of our protein-rich marine resources.

In the August 1973 edition of the news magazine published by the Organized Fishermen of Florida, there is an excellent article by Jim Payne describing the activities of the growing Cuban fishing fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. This article illustrates that the problem of foreign fishing exists not only in New England, but in all of our coastal waters. Mr. Payne suggests that the Cuban fleet will continue to take more and more of the marine resources out of gulf waters until the United States enacts Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON's bill, identical to H.R. 8665, to establish a 200 mile fish conservation

zone. Such extension of fisheries jurisdiction would finally stop the great protein robbery occurring right now off our shores.

The article follows:

THE CUBAN FLEET

(By Jim Payne)

What about these Cuban Fishermen? There are probably no American commercial fishermen in the Gulf that haven't wondered at the old time "Smacks" with the sails, and many small boats of past years. And then at the change to the present steel, Russian built 80' mother boats, and their fiberglass, diesel powered, inboard 18' runabouts that dot the horizon within about five miles in every direction of the mother ship. How do they operate? Do they catch any fish? What are their methods?

The steel mother ships are beautifully designed, and powered with a very slow-turning single diesel (about 700 RPM) which moves it along at a speed of about 12-14 knots. From the odor of their exhaust fumes, it was obvious that they were burning Bunker "C" fuel. This is the residue when all other usable elements have been extracted from raw petroleum. It is an extremely cheap fuel, but thick, requiring pre-heating before being fed to the engine. Their communications and fish-finding electronics equipment are apparently the latest. They use large, hydraulic davits for picking up the small boats, which are stacked on the after deck when travelling.

I've been watching these fishermen for over ten years, and have never worried about them, as they didn't seem to take enough fish to make a dent in any area they worked. Things have changed. They make a dent now. My last trip out, during July convinced me that they do not use random methods, nor do they wander aimlessly. I worked around three mother ships (mother bears we called them) which constituted this particular fleet, and had a chance to observe them working, and better yet, to get two of their fishermen on board to talk to. This was only possible when they knew Mother Bear wasn't watching, and when they realized we were not hostile. They were very friendly, and intelligent.

Their methods of fishing haven't changed a lot during the years, except that they are streamlined and up-dated. Instead of a hundred yards of twine, for a trot line, they use a mile of monofilament, approximately 150 lb. test. Instead of an old raw boat, they have modern 18' fiberglass inboards, powered with one-cylinder Swedish diesels. Two men work a boat, and the rapidity with which they can lay their one-mile line is surprising. They use the Kirby long shank hook rather than the Mustad circle or "Jap" hook that we use, and I was careful not to enlighten them. They must lose lots of fish with the Kirby hook, which comes out so much more easily. The 3' long snood is of lighter material, from the main line to the hook, so as to break rather than tear up the whole line in the event of their hooking something really big.

They effectively blanket a ten mile diameter area, and in a day or two when the area is depleted, they move on to another location which has been spotted and outlined in advance by one of the Mother Bears. With these fast little runabouts, they can lay a one mile line (with a hook every twenty feet) in about ten minutes. They buoy each end, and work that one line continuously, with only a moment or two between operations, for moving to a new location, or to chat with another boat. The operation can be performed about 4-5 times each morning, whereupon they return to Mother Bear to unload, and then repeat the performance again in the afternoon. From my observation it was apparent that each small boat was catching about 6-8 hundred pounds each

day. This compares favorably with what our 35-50 footers do each day.

The Mother Bears roam constantly, which is for the purpose of finding specific ridges or pin-point areas, where guiding flag buoys are thrown for use by the small boats. There is apparently a color scheme to their buoys, but I didn't figure it out. One or more large vessels occasionally range out of sight over the horizon which seemed to be for the purpose of locating new areas.

The small boats do not have refrigeration or ice, but simply gut their fish, and throw them under the small deck forward, until they are transferred to the big boat. I was not able to find out how they processed these fish on board the mother boat—whether they were salted or frozen. I got a "yes" for both questions.

The fishermen are paid a salary of \$500.00 per month, without regard to the amount of fish caught, and each trip out of Cuba is one month in duration. The fish is sold to the markets for 17¢ per pound, and the price varies only to balance the expenses of the fishing vessels, as the government of Cuba apparently makes no money in the operation. The purpose is solely (so they said) to feed the people of Cuba. The money quoted was judged to be Cuban of course, but considering their economy, as fishermen, they fare well.

I don't know that they have ever rammed an American vessel, but one of the Mother Bears made several angry overtures both toward my boat, and another, the 'Rence' from Tarpon Springs, so we got out of their vicinity finally. In my case, they sent over a small boat to encircle my boat, and buoy with one of their trot lines, supposedly to cause me to foul their lines with my anchor line, but the Cuban laying the line failed to bring the ends together, and I ran out between the buoys.

I didn't trust the temperment of the skipper of the big steel boat, and believe they're willing and capable of giving one a "nudge" if they had an excuse. They were tired of seeing me around.

That the Cuban fleets are having a serious impact upon our off-shore Gulf fishing can not be denied. At the time I was observing this one fleet of three mother ships, there were other fleets operating simultaneously to the south of my location. Assuming each ship goes home to Cuba with a catch of about 150,000 pounds, which is a conservative figure, for a 30 day catch, it means a monthly take of about 1 1/2 million pounds from the West-coast of Florida. This, surprising as it sounds, could be increased tremendously as more fleets are put into use. I consider their operation highly successful, and there is no doubt that they do as well. They will expand as they are able. The question is will they be able to do significant damage before the United States takes action—either under Mr. Magnuson's bill, to extend our contiguous fishery zone from 12 to 200 nautical miles, or through a bi-lateral agreement with Cuba, which is very unlikely.

REVIVE THE DRAFT?

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as recruiting quotas for the military services have not been met in recent months, there has been much talk that the draft should be reinstated. A good deal of that pro-draft talk has come from within the Pentagon. Some Pentagon officials, instead of devoting

October 11, 1973

their efforts to making the Volunteer Army work, have spent their time saying it will not. It is time we all recognize that it is working and can work, but that all of us must work together so we can achieve this goal as smoothly as possible. An editorial in the September 26 Chicago Sun Times presents an excellent discussion of what is needed. The editorial follows:

REVIVE THE DRAFT?

Recruiting for the volunteer armed forces is falling short of the Pentagon's expectations. Through August, the Army had not met its enlistment quotas for seven straight months. Still, it is flatly premature to suggest a revival of the draft, as some in the Pentagon and Congress are doing.

There is no question that the Pentagon was ill-prepared to launch its volunteer concept. Apparently, only military planners were unable to forecast that in a war-weary nation, recruits would come in large part from the unskilled, inadequately educated poor, seeking employment. Beyond that there was no hard-nosed assessment made of over-all postwar manpower needs. As a result, there is no way really of knowing if present recruiting goals are even valid.

The basic problem, however, is not that gross errors were made and precipitate action taken. The problem lies with those who believe the errors can be corrected only through a revival of the draft. That would be, for the military, an easy way out. For everyone else, an early draft would be a renewed and divisive burden. The better course is for the Pentagon planners to do the thinking now that they should have done before. The volunteer concept, now that it has been adopted, ought to be given a reasonable opportunity to work.

COMMUNITY ACTION GETS RESULTS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to keep myself informed of developments throughout my congressional district, I frequently take walks in the various sections of my district on weekends. On a recent walk in the Lower East Side, I happened to run into the chairman of the St. Mark's Place Block Association who called my attention to the fact that there were few if any trash receptacles in the area east of First Avenue and south of 14th Street. This community leader also pointed out that in general sanitation services on the Lower East Side were poor.

As many of my colleagues know, this particular area—the Lower East Side—has some of the worst tenements in New York City and has been receiving urban renewal and other Federal funds to deal with some of the problems and improve conditions in the area; the Lower East Side has also attracted middle-income families who enjoy the ethnic mix of the neighborhood and have an interest in renovating brownstones. The people living in the area, whether in the worst or best of accommodations, have had as a major complaint the filthy streets, attributable in part to the lack of trash

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

cans. Residents of the Lower East Side have come to me in the past protesting that they are the last to receive city services, including sanitation services. This feeling of neglect has recently been reinforced by the appearance of new concrete trash receptacles in many of the city's more affluent neighborhoods, and while I applaud the city's efforts in coming up with innovative and additional trash receptacles, I share the outrage of my constituents on the Lower East Side that these essential services are not provided for their neighborhood.

Because of my own concern and that of my constituents, after my walking tour I contacted Herbert Elish, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration, urging that the Lower East Side, particularly the area described above, be given trash receptacles, preferably the new concrete ones, and that the city undertake massive sanitation efforts to clean up that neighborhood. I have just received word from Administrator Elish that he has directed the department of sanitation to place 100 baskets in the area and that more baskets are on order. In addition, residents of the area have informed me that although not perfect, sanitation services have been improved.

The residents of the Lower East Side, particularly the members of the St. Mark's Place Block Association, are to be commended for their determined and persistent efforts to obtain trash cans and improved services for their community. I have received petitions containing over a thousand signatures asking the city to place trash receptacles in their neighborhood. These signatures were sent to Administrator Elish. Clearly the residents' voices are being listened to. It is encouraging to see a community work together and effect some improvements. I am proud to represent this community.

CASIMIR PULASKI—SOLDIER OF FREEDOM

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, October 11 marks the 194th anniversary of the day on which the great Polish patriot, Count Casimir Pulaski, gave his life in order that our country might be free.

He was only 31 when he died on board the brig *Wasp* where he was removed after sustaining mortal wounds in the Battle of Savannah. Thus ended the life of one who was the embodiment of the best traditions of Polish chivalry and foremost in the ranks of those wholeheartedly dedicated to the cause of liberty.

Despite his youth, he had established a brilliant reputation in the field of cavalry, and was so thorough in completing the arduous task of reorganizing the American cavalry, that the book of drill regulations which he compiled still serves

today as the basis of cavalry drills for the U.S. Army.

Pulaski first heard of the American rebellion against the British in Paris in 1776, and true to the words he had once spoken—

Wherever on the globe men are fighting for liberty, it is as if it were my own affair—

This heroic Polish nobleman offered his services to our country.

He arrived in America in July of 1777 and Gen. George Washington immediately entrusted the command of our cavalry to him. Subsequently, Pulaski gave such distinguished service at the Battle of Brandywine and during other encounters with the enemy that the Continental Congress commended him for his efforts and rewarded him with the rank of brigadier general.

On this anniversary, it is especially fitting to remember Pulaski's courage in the face of tyranny, his patriotism, his warmth and generosity, for all these are characteristics which the Polish people have demonstrated throughout centuries of strife and foreign domination.

In my own 11th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am privileged to represent, hundreds of thousands of Polish-Americans reside. Therefore, I am particularly aware of these extraordinary characteristics of the Polish people and join my colleagues in the Congress in gratefully acknowledging the countless contributions with which our citizens of Polish heritage have enriched American culture.

Count Casimir Pulaski, of course, was among the first of the Polish people who served our Nation and aided its progress. Although he did not live to see America win her independence, his gallantry on the battlefield and his complete devotion to the cause of freedom helped our country in winning the ultimate victory.

Count Casimir Pulaski is remembered here today and is honored as a hero of two hemispheres—in one for his valiant efforts to prevent the partition of Poland—and in the other, for his outstanding contributions during America's war of Independence.

This great man made the supreme sacrifice in the age-old struggle for freedom, and it is with a sense of real pride that I join my colleagues in commemorating the anniversary of General Pulaski's death.

ROCKWELL REPORTS AN "UNDERRUN"

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, we have become so accustomed to reports of cost overruns on Government contracts that a company which lives up to its original bargain usually deserves, and gets, a public pat on its corporate back.

But now, much to the surprise of many newspaper financial page readers, we have the unique instance of a cost "underrun"—a Government order fulfilled at

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

less than the bid price. Rockwell International Corp. achieved this, according to a special news report from Downey, Calif., in building and supporting flights of the Skylab command and service modules.

As the world knows, these modules have accomplished their mission—indeed have helped move our space program far out in front of that of our space competitor, the Soviet Union. So it is gratifying to me, and I know to others in Congress, to learn that the job was done at less expense to the taxpayers than had been anticipated.

Rockwell's space division, in its report to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, estimates the underrun, and I realize the difficulty in getting adjusted to this new term, at \$9 million, or about 3 percent of the contract. This indicates that Rockwell ran a very tight ship at a time of mounting costs generally.

I congratulate the corporation and thank it, too, for the taxpaying public. Also, I take pride in the fact that Rockwell International in large part is a product of my part of the country and has close ties to my own congressional district.

FIRE MEASUREMENT FROM SPACE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Spirit Lake, Iowa, Beacon recently carried an article datelined Mountain View, Calif., the home of the NASA Ames Research Center. This significant article describes the initiation of "Fire Index Measurement" utilizing the Earth Resources Technology Satellite. The combination of a remote sensing device in the forest combined with a satellite allows timely determinations of potential fire hazards in large tracts of forests. The ability to do this without having men present on the ground allows quicker warning of fire hazards and better deployment of limited resources to site such devastating fires. I commend this article to the reading of my colleagues and the general public:

SPACE AND AERONAUTICS

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—One of the oldest threats plaguing life on Earth since time began is now being attacked by the newest of man's tools, space technology.

Instruments developed to sense conditions when fires start easily are being teamed with a satellite relay station and computers to give the California Division of Forestry (CDF) a "Fire Index Measurement" from an experimental unmanned remote station in a fire area near Sunol, California.

Foresters say that knowing where fires are probable and how they might act is almost as important as men and equipment actually fighting fires. An unmanned station to establish the fire index in remote areas is doubly important because it gives timely readings which have in the past been made by forestry personnel as only one of their many duties and it has been a problem for them to get the information to the headquarters by telephone. Important too is the idea that when fires occur, forestry personnel are often pulled into firefighting duties and can no longer monitor their areas.

The system is based on sensors developed by the CDF and the NASA Ames Research Center, to check wind velocity and direction, air temperature, relative humidity, and fuel moisture content, a measure of the flammability of forest floor litter. Under an agreement, Ames aerospace technologists have joined the CDF instruments with a NASA "black box" which converts their measurements into data which is beamed to the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) four to six times daily.

The ERTS, orbiting Earth every 100 minutes 915 kilometers (540 miles) overhead, picks up the signals with special receiving equipment. The satellite automatically relays the information to a NASA tracking station in the Mojave Desert which passes it along electronically to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland. The coded data is sorted out by computer and sent to Forestry headquarters in Sacramento, Calif., in a useable form. In the Sunol experiment, the fire index information is passed to Sacramento on a daily basis, but it could be made available within an hour after an ERTS pass if need be.

The sensing unit in the Sunol area has been operating successfully for several weeks and the experiment has been termed by the CDF "highly successful." NASA Ames has assigned a team of experts to study the design of a network of the sensing units which would cover several critical fire areas.

The success of the project is also sparking interest in the possibility of using the system to monitor air pollution.

The fire index project is a good example of a continuing program at Ames to identify problems of public interest and concern and help local agencies find practical solutions through aerospace technology.

Heading the joint effort for the California Division of Forestry is William Innes, research meteorologist. Henry Lum, Jr., research scientist, at the Ames Research Center is the NASA project manager.

CONTROLLING THE FUTURES

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Washington Star relative to the commodity markets. I have been holding a series of hearings on this subject and I find the editorial to be well worthwhile for all the Members to read.

The commodity market effects the vast majority of people in the United States in one way or another but until now most people had not had the situation involving these markets interpreted in a way which they could understand. Earlier this year, the Des Moines Register and Tribune ran a number of articles which helped tremendously to explain both what is wrong and how it affects most of the citizens of the United States. Other articles since that time have been run in other newspapers, also including the Washington Star and I hope that the articles from the Des Moines Register and Tribune will encourage still others to write interpretive stories.

Following is the editorial from the Washington Star which I urge my colleagues and those who receive the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to read:

October 11, 1973

CONTROLLING THE FUTURES

The behavior of the agricultural commodity markets this year leaves no room for doubt that this activity must, at last, be put under effective federal regulation. There are promising moves in Congress, including a bill introduced by Senator Humphrey and another promised by Senator McGovern, to do just that.

The troubling aspects of the frantic trading in commodity futures were detailed graphically in a series of articles last week by John Fialka of this newspaper.

There is ample indication that some kinds of speculation, in such exchanges as the Chicago Board of Trade, have little or no relation to the nation's need for orderly marketing mechanisms. The trading floors are infested with "scalpers" who are not interested in buying or selling actual bushels of corn or soybeans but in making piles of money from the paper action. Brokers juggle huge potential conflicts of interest, without meaningful supervision, as they handle both their customers' orders and their own accounts.

The ultimate economic effects of such activity can only be guessed at, since the trading has never been scrutinized and analyzed adequately. But there are strong suggestions, based on such phenomena as brokers "walking up" the prices available to commercial grain dealers, that the mysterious dealings in the exchanges contribute artificially to the further inflation of food prices.

Commodity futures prices (contracts to deliver or buy goods in some future month) have fluctuated wildly in this year of shortages and soaring inflation—but to an extent bearing no resemblance to actual changes in farm costs or supply and demand. This volatility in itself is an inflationary factor. With market disruptions interfering with the legitimate "hedging" function of futures trading, middlemen apply surcharges to protect themselves from the additional risk. With futures prices often leading actual cash prices by wide margins, suspicions of market manipulation are strong. With fortunes being made from the speculation, it is a good question who, in the end, comes up with the money. Unlucky speculators, perhaps, but also consumers who make up the losses of those in the food business who get stuck.

Self-regulation by the self-serving exchanges and their member-brokers is no answer, any more than it was in Wall Street in the 1920s. The toothless and apathetic Commodity Exchange Authority, an arm of the Agriculture Department, is not doing the job, and probably cannot, given its undermanned status. The regulatory function, anyway, is not wisely entrusted to the government department committed to the interests of the agribusiness sector.

With a staggering \$268 billion worth of futures contracts traded in a single year (\$70 billion more than the value of stock transactions) the need is for a strong, independent regulatory agency on the order of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for a basic reform of commodity trading practices. The American consumer, grappling with inflation and suspicious of everything in the price-setting chain, deserves nothing less.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA MARKS 62D ANNIVERSARY

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues the 62d anniversary of the Republic of

China. This is an occasion, not just of interest to the 15 million citizens of Taiwan, but to all of us in the world who have admired the Chinese people and understood their hopes and aspirations.

The overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty on October 10, 1911, was a profound turning point in world history, let alone Chinese history. The spirit that impelled the events of 62 years ago still are alive today, exemplified by the Nationalist Chinese who live and work on Taiwan.

I think it important, as we strive for reconciliation with old wartime and ideological enemies, that the United States take the time to acknowledge our long-lasting friendship for the people and officials who make Taiwan their home. The long tradition of understanding and cooperation that we have enjoyed through the decades becomes more important now as we grapple with complex and entangled world affairs.

To the Republic of China and its citizens on Taiwan, I offer my best wishes on this historic occasion. The prosperity and progress achieved on Taiwan surely have been earned by the Nationalist Chinese. I hope we always shall be their friends and allies.

VICE ADM. HYMAN G. RICKOVER'S BOOK, "EMINENT AMERICANS," AN UNKNOWN BESTSELLER

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the following from the Washington, D.C., Post, of October 11, 1973, deals with an unknown book, relatively, yet a real bestseller by GPO standards and, indeed, considering the number of copies GPO has handled, a bestseller by any publisher's mark:

RICKOVER, SUBS, AND 41 MEN

(By Henry Mitchell)

Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover's book, "Eminent Americans" has quietly sold 70,000 copies at the Government Printing Office outlets, and as the admiral recently observed, "Ordinarily it would be thought a best seller, but the newspapers haven't written anything about it."

The more that sank in, the unjester it all seemed—though Rickover is not one to be upset by the nonsense of this world—and he said:

"Of course, if somebody wrote about the sex life of Hemingway's cat, there would be a big lead story about it."

"I spent four years on the book—it's all there in the preface. I'd like it to be treated like any other book."

The book has several beautiful characteristics, starting with the price of \$1.25 postpaid, which is remarkable for 316 pages octavo nowadays, and it is quite perfect for sending a kid going off to college, since it would be a pity for him to get out without having heard of Washington, Jefferson, Marshall or Clay. The brevity of the essays (9 or 10 pages each) bodes well for their actually being read, and the great Americans the essays deal with are always of interest.

The admiral understands that what with the rush of affairs, we may have forgotten a bit of our history along the way. Indeed, he observed very pertinently:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"In the process (of writing the book) I learned a great deal, particularly about the origins of our government and the events that led to the Civil War. Although I had read a good deal of ancient and modern history, I had never fully realized the fragile base upon which our system of national government was established..."

The 41 chapters each deal with a man for whom one of the Polaris submarines was named, and most of these are figures celebrated in history, with a sprinkling of lesser figures such as Kamehameha, the Hawaiian chieftain, who is somewhat briefly and flatly dismissed in a page and a half as a man comparable to Alfred the Great and one with "an eye for what was good and what was bad in foreign ways."

George Mason of Gunston Hall is missing, in one of those oversights to which the world is prone, but Thomas A. Edison, George C. Marshall, Gen. M. G. Vallejo (a 19th-century luminary in California government) and Tecumseh are included.

If the figure is distinctly minor, like Vallejo, the admiral finds wise lessons anyway. "The California of Vallejo's youth might serve as a vision—a vision of an earthly paradise, blessed by fertile soil," etc. Figures less than Franklin or Jackson, in other words, may yet instruct us, in ecology and the balanced life.

"I am not a professional historian," the admiral said, and the book was possible only because his late wife, Ruth Masters Rickover, did most of the research since Rickover was a full-time naval officer with no leisure to speak of. The essays developed from letters to Congress, originally designed to inform the legislature about the submarines, then branching out to provide sketches of the ships' namesakes.

The general view, a GPO spokesman said, seems to be that the book is wonderfully infused with the admiral's sense of the great themes of our history—nationalism, sectionalism, populism, slavery, industrialism—sprinkled with little-known tidbits (Washington was the only one of the first six Presidents without a college education) which seem strangely comforting.

"It's been a pretty good seller," the spokesman said. Of course it doesn't compare with 'Infant Care' or 'Your Federal Income Tax,' which are huge sellers—the income tax book has sold half a million copies.

"But the admiral's book has sold 70,472 copies up to the first of July, and that doesn't count the 12,000 copies for Congress."

Readers who fret at today's licentiousness will be pleased to see there is not a single pornographic scene in the entire book, or so much as a sexy cat. Rather, the precariousness in which the American state was established is the chief theme, with its implication that without care the state will not last, its action being (as a wit once said) no stronger than a flower. It can be said of the nation, especially after reading the admiral's account of its early spats, that it was begotten by despair (as the poet said) upon impossibility.

ARAB ATTACKS ON ISRAEL

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues share my deep distress over the Arab attacks on Israel. On October 10, I introduced a concurrent resolution, the text of which follows:

H. CON. RES. 346

Whereas the hostilities in the Middle East threaten peace throughout the world; and

Whereas armed conflict in the Middle East would not be possible without massive arms supplies to Arab nations by the Communist bloc and by certain Western European nations; and

Whereas Arab nations have threatened to deny their oil resources to nations which do not modify their foreign policy to suit Arab goals; and

Whereas the attack on Israel was unprovoked, massive, and has already constituted a heavy drain on Israel's resources: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States seek to bring about the immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of forces to positions occupied prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and direct negotiations among the belligerents:

That the President begin negotiations as soon as possible with the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and other major arms suppliers toward an Arms Limitation Treaty for the Middle East;

That the President work to end any United States dependence on Arab oil (1) by encouraging exploration for new sources of fossil fuels, (2) by conserving energy through price and tax policies and technical innovation, including coal gasification and liquefaction, and (3) by developing non-fossil energy sources, such as nuclear, geothermal, and solar energy;

That the President expedite the delivery of weapons already purchased by Israel but not yet delivered and that he report to Congress as soon as possible his assessment of Israel's economic and military aid needs so that these needs can be quickly addressed by the Congress.

In addition, I sent the following telegram to President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger on October 9:

TELEGRAM

OCTOBER 9, 1973.

Israel's supplies of weapons being rapidly depleted by unprovoked Arab attack, which shows signs of continuing for some time. State and Defense Departments cannot or will not give me definite assurance that money Congress appropriated for economic and military aid to Israel has been released as needed. Urge instant availability of all funds heretofore appropriated, and prompt review of Israel's military and economic aid, with view to asking Congress for all additional help required.

CLARENCE D. LONG,

Member of Congress.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting my concurrent resolution and urge the President and Secretary of State to act with all possible speed to aid our ally, Israel.

TRAVEL ADVISORY BOARD SHUTS THE PUBLIC OUT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago I pointed out that the effort by Congress last year to convert the Freedom of Information Act into an open-meeting law for the Federal Government's more than 1,400 citizen advisory committees could fail unless more meetings are opened up and the public takes more interest in them.

In response, Reuben B. Robertson III, of the Aviation Consumer Action project, has written to let me know "what

October 11, 1973

steps some public interest organizations have been taking to effectuate their rights—and what kind of resistance has been encountered."

He tells of his efforts on behalf of ACAP to open a September 25 executive session of the Travel Advisory Board of the Department of Commerce, which was to be closed on grounds that Board members would be discussing internal memoranda relating to proposed revisions of "future programs, objectives, and plans" of the U.S. Travel Service.

Now, the Federal Advisory Committee Act does permit closing a meeting if it is determined that the meeting will be concerned with matters which the Freedom of Information Act exempts from mandatory disclosure, and the FOI Act does exempt certain interagency of in-tractivity memoranda.

However, as Mr. Robertson points out, these internal memoranda could hardly be considered confidential "once their contents are divulged to other members of the public such as the industry representatives on the TAB."

I might add that when the Office of Management and Budget drafted guidelines to implement the advisory committee statute, it could not resist this little bit of bureaucratic embroidery:

While the FOI Act deals with access to existing documents, the present Act encompasses oral discussions which will occur in the future and which may have no direct relation to a document. Accordingly, in applying the provision (of the FOI Act exemptions) to advisory committee meetings, some modification of concepts developed solely with regard to pre-existing documents is appropriate.

OMB then invented a couple of pretexts for closing a meeting where a written internal memorandum is involved or where—by stretching the imagination—an exchange of opinions will occur which, if written, might be deemed an internal memorandum.

However, the Travel Advisory Board did not invoke these pretexts as grounds for closing its executive sessions, so it is clear to me that Mr. Robertson's point prevails: Once the material in question has been disclosed to the members of the public who sit on the TAB, no claim of confidentiality can be supported and the meeting should be open to the public.

To show what public interest organizations must contend with in trying to open advisory committee meetings to public scrutiny. I should like to insert his letter in the RECORD, along with the TAB meeting notice from the Federal Register of September 19:

AVIATION CONSUMER ACTION PROJECT,
Washington, D.C., October 9, 1973.
Hon. DAVID R. OBEY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN OBEY: Knowing of your interest in the operations and activities of federal advisory committees, I would like to bring to your attention certain facts concerning the Travel Advisory Board which is utilized by the U.S. Travel Service and the Department of Commerce.

The TAB is an advisory committee, subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 which was signed into law last October 6. Almost a year later, the USTS and its officials continue to conduct the activities of this committee in flagrant violation

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

of the Act by excluding the public and the press from its meetings.

At a regular Travel Advisory Board meeting last June, without prior notice, the public and press were excluded from a key part of the discussion, which we understand dealt with major changes proposed in USTS' program. At that time, C. Langhorn Washburn, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism who is also ex officio chairman of the TAB, was quoted in the trade press as stating that he would go to the "highest authorities" in order to prevent "emasculating" of the group by having to open the meetings to the public.

More recently, the Federal Register on September 19 carried a notice of a TAB meeting scheduled for September 25—only six days advance notice for the public, although Board members are informed well in advance of the dates and times of the meetings. The notice also decreed that the central part of the meeting would be closed to the public for the purported reasons that the participants were to discuss certain internal memoranda "relating to proposed revisions of USTS' future programs, objectives, and plans," and that "the public interest requires such matters to be withheld from disclosure."

On behalf of the Aviation Consumer Action Project, I immediately contacted the office of Assistant Secretary Washburn, as well as other officials of the Department, to protest this notice and demand that the meeting be held open to the public as required by the Act. I also wrote immediately to demand copies of the memoranda, under the Freedom of Information Act, pointing out that the documents could no longer be considered confidential intra-agency memoranda, and thereby exempt from mandatory public disclosure, once their contents are divulged to other members of the public such as the industry representatives on the TAB. I again demanded that the determination to close the meeting be rescinded. Both of these requests were summarily rejected by the USTS.

I then requested by telephone that the meeting be postponed until a legal determination concerning its closing could be obtained, and this request was likewise dismissed as impossible. Moreover, I requested as a matter of fairness as well as legal requirement under section 11(a) of the Act, that assurance be made that a verbatim transcript would be taken of the closed session so that, if we were ultimately successful in a legal action on the merits, our right to know what transpired at the meeting would not be lost forever. This too was refused, and no transcript was made.

When the meeting was held, as scheduled, a number of interested persons and members of the press were in attendance. Repeated protests and requests for reconsideration of the decision to exclude the public were made, and finally Mr. Washburn commanded everyone to leave for the illegal "executive session", rejecting even our request to poll the members of the committee to see whether there was any objection from them to public attendance.

This conduct is utterly inconsistent with the spirit and the letter of the Federal Advisory Committee Act which was intended to open up these meetings and guarantee the public's right to know. It also flouts the Freedom of Information Act by a transparently absurd interpretation of the internal governmental memorandum exemption. We feel this pattern of conduct should be looked carefully into when congressional oversight hearings are held on compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. It should also serve as a basis for a more careful review of how the USTS is expending its funds and conducting its affairs, with specific reference to the Travel Advisory Board.

The membership of the TAB is made up almost exclusively of those interests which stand to benefit most heavily from the mil-

lions of taxpayers' dollars that are being expended annually by USTS: Pan American, Hilton Hotels, Disneyland, Avis, American Express and the domestic airlines through the Air Transport Association, among others. Why is there no real public representation on this committee? Why is there no legitimate small business representation? Why is not a single consumer organization represented? What kind of influence have these private commercial interests been having in USTS decisions as to where and by what means its funds are expended?

In light of your remarks concerning federal advisory committees in the September 20 Congressional Record, we thought you would be interested in knowing what steps some public interest organizations have been taking to effectuate their rights—and what kind of resistance has been encountered. Because of the refusal of USTS to comply with the law, I filed a complaint on September 27 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia against the Department of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary for Tourism and the individual members of the Travel Advisory Board, seeking an injunction from further violations of the Freedom of Information Act. The plaintiffs in the suit are ACAP (a non-profit organization engaged in consumer-rights advocacy in airline and tourism matters), a reporter who covers these industries, and an individual consumer who had sought to attend the September 25 TAB meeting. One of the problems with litigation of this sort, of course, is the expense, since even if the defendants are found to have violated the law the plaintiffs must bear attorneys fees.

I am enclosing copies of our District Court complaint and the other documents which relate to the Travel Advisory Board and USTS actions described above. If we can be of any assistance or provide any needed information, please let me know.

Sincerely,
REUBEN B. ROBERTSON III.

U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE, TRAVEL ADVISORY BOARD

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Travel Advisory Board of the U.S. Department of Commerce will meet September 25 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 4830 of the Main Commerce Building, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230.

Members advise the Secretary of Commerce and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism on policies and programs designed to accomplish the purposes of the International Travel Act of 1961, as amended.

Agenda items are as follows:

General session

(1) Opening remarks by Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism, C. Langhorne Washburn.

(2) Remarks by Under Secretary of Commerce, John K. Tabor.

(3) Review and discussion of USTS programs and activities.

Executive session

A closed Executive Session will be convened following the general session to discuss internal memoranda which relate to proposed revisions of USTS' future programs, objectives, and plans. Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463, it has been formally determined by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Counsel, that these matters fall within section 552(b)(5) of Title 5 of the United States Code, and the public interest requires such matters to be withheld from disclosure. The specific exemption is the intra-agency communications exemption set forth in subsection (5) of section 552(b) of Title 5. Accordingly, the Executive Session shall be closed to the public and shall be ex-

empt from the provisions of sections 10(a) (1) and 10(a)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, relating to public attendance and participation.

Established in July 1968, the Travel Advisory Board consists of senior representatives of 15 U.S. travel industry segments who are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to serve two year terms.

A limited number of seats—approximately 14—will be available to observers from the public and the press for the General Session. The public will be permitted to file written statements with the Committee before or after the meeting. To the extent time is available after the General Session the presentation of oral statements will be allowed.

Robert Jackson, Director of Information Services of the United States Travel Service, Room 1525, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone 202-987-4987 will respond to public requests for information about the meeting.

C. LANGHORNE WASHBURN,

Assistant Secretary for Tourism
U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 73-19876 Filed 9-18-73; 8:45 am]

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and distinction while under fire. The combined might of the regular Polish Army under Stanislaus and the Russian army, however, proved to be formidable. In 1772, the countries of Prussia and Austria seeking more territory and infuriated by Pulaski's attempt to capture Stanislaus, joined Russia and the combined forces crushed the revolutionaries. Count Joseph Pulaski was captured and later died in captivity. Casimir escaped capture but the Pulaski lands were confiscated and he was driven into exile in Turkey. In that year, 1772, the first partition of Poland was underway.

While exiled in Turkey, Casimir attempted to arouse the Turks into making war on Russia, but failing in his endeavor, he sailed to France in 1775. It was in France that Pulaski first heard that America was fighting for her freedom from England, and while in Paris, Pulaski, sympathizing with America's plight applied to Benjamin Franklin to aid him in securing a commission in the American army. Franklin, impressed by Pulaski's military record and the sincerity of his motives, furnished Pulaski with letters to Gen. George Washington.

Casimir Pulaski arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1777 and went immediately to General Washington. Washington, too, was impressed by Pulaski's credentials and wrote to Congress requesting a commission for him. In the interim, he served as a volunteer officer on Washington's staff.

In his first battle, at Brandywine in 1777, Casimir Pulaski served with distinction and impressed General Washington greatly. As a result of his actions at the Battle of Brandywine, Congress awarded him a commission as brigadier general and gave him command of the American cavalry forces.

At Trenton and later at Flemington, N.J., during the winter of 1777-78, Pulaski again distinguished himself and is credited with helping to keep supply lines to Valley Forge open. In 1778, Congress authorized Pulaski to form a separate command of his own and for most of that year he was stationed at Baltimore, recruiting and training his new troops and did not engage in much action.

In February of 1779, Casimir Pulaski and his new command were ordered to South Carolina to join General Lincoln, who was then attempting to capture Savannah. Pulaski's forces arrived in time to do some heavy fighting along the South Carolina coast. In order to alleviate pressure on Savannah, the British had decided to go on the offensive. They managed to stall the American advance by attacking, but a decisive victory was elusive and instead of scattering the American forces as they had planned, they had to be content with just buying a costly few days time.

It was just after the American forces had been stalled by the British attack that Pulaski proposed a major attack against Wappo, a nearby British stronghold, but the proposal was regarded as too daring and was rejected by the American command. Therefore the American forces laid seige to Savannah and made the mistake of giving the British until October to surrender.

On October 9, 1777, an attack on

Savannah was launched. Not knowing British reinforcements had arrived and not knowing an American deserter had betrayed them by giving the British their exact numbers and where the attack was to take place, the American cavalry, led by Casimir Pulaski, led the way.

As soon as they reached the British embankments, Pulaski and his men were hit by a murderous crossfire. Pulaski, at the head of the column, fell, seriously wounded. Almost at once he was removed to the American ship *Wasp*, and the ship pulled anchor and headed for Charleston. The ship surgeons, however, encountered difficulties in treating the general's thigh wound and gangrene set in. Before the *Wasp* reached its destination, Casimir Pulaski had died. The date was October 11, 1779. He was buried at sea with military honors. He was 31 years old.

So it is today, on the 194th anniversary of his death that we honor this great American hero of Polish heritage. Casimir Pulaski never lived to see America in peace, a free America.

He never lived to see Poland in peace, a free Poland. Of America, his adopted country, it can be said in truth that no other country can match its achievements. Of Poland, his native country, it can be said that only once did it exist as a truly free state. It is to be hoped that it will exist that way once more.

NEW AMERICANS

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, one of our country's richest resources has been the diversity of the background of its citizens. Much of our Government and legal system is based on that of England, the country from which we obtained our independence. But the people who administer those laws, who vote for their leaders, and who work in our industries, have heritages which stretch literally into every nation in the world. It is their courage which built the Nation and their spirit which will help it maintain its position as a great democracy and a great power.

Each year, over 100,000 people become U.S. citizens in naturalization ceremonies across the country. One of the most unusual of these ceremonies took place in my district July 31 of this year. Sixty-eight employees of Hickey-Freeman Co., Inc., were sworn in as U.S. citizens in a special court session held in the plant cafeteria.

For 12 weeks, these new citizens studied together after work in a program sponsored by Hickey-Freeman, a Rochester clothing manufacturer. Four teachers, Mrs. Marion Strickland, Mrs. Laura Radcliff, Ms. Germaine Caroselli, and Jerold Stoll, worked to give the students a good knowledge of the English language and an understanding of the democratic process. Through the efforts of Ross Zornow, Monroe County clerk and his deputy Ms. Charlotte King, the students were able to take the preliminary

A TRIBUTE TO CASIMIR PULASKI— ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on this day, October 11, Americans of Polish extraction, indeed all Americans, honor the memory of a great Revolutionary War hero: Casimir Pulaski.

Born in the Province of Podolia in southwest Poland in the year 1747, Casimir Pulaski was to develop many of the traits of his father, the Count Joseph Pulaski, Poland's freedom fighting hero of the 18th century.

Unfortunate Poland, in the latter half of the 18th century, was surrounded by the three most powerful countries in Eastern Europe. Immense Russia lay to the east; and the ever expanding, military minded countries of Prussia and Austria lay to the west.

Upon the death of King Augustus III of Poland in 1763, the Prince Chancellor, a member of the Czartoryski family, requested Catherine the Great of Russia to send in Russian troops to support him and reestablish the Polish monarchy. Catherine's choice to be Poland's new king was Stanislaus Czartoryski and, with Russian troops now occupying Poland, Stanislaus II was crowned King of Poland in 1764.

In 1768, Count Joseph Pulaski and his son Casimir raised sufficient forces to rebel against the foreign domination exercised by the Russians. In the revolution, Pulaski, age 21, fought with the valor and distinction of a veteran. Indeed, the military victories gained by the Pulaskis supporters were sufficient to allow him to establish, in 1768, the Confederation of Bar. The Confederation served to combat the policies of Stanislaus II and his Russian allies.

Throughout the ensuing campaign to make Poland free from tyranny, Casimir Pulaski gained fame for his leadership abilities and was noted for his bravery

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

exam in the firm's offices rather than in the Hall of Justice. Richard Obringer and Frank Dziduch, attorneys for the Immigration and Naturalization Service administered the test. All 68 students who took the test qualified for citizenship—a remarkable record which speaks well for the efforts of the teachers, and for the enthusiasm of their students. Boyd Campbell, chief of adult education at the State University of New York, and David Alexander, also of the State University, who coordinated the program.

Each of these 68 new citizens, who come from such countries as Italy, Greece, Canada, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Cuba, are full-time employees of Hickey-Freeman. Many of these men and women have already risen to positions of substantial responsibility with the firm. To each of those new citizens, whose names are listed below, must go our congratulations and best wishes:

HICKEY-FREEMAN CO., INC.,
Rochester N.Y.

U.S. CITIZENS

Antonio Ciccarelli and daughters, Marisa and Cotonella.
Gabriella Ciccarelli.
Genowefa Piotrowski.
Teresa Di Benedetto.
Antonio Di Benedetto and son Aurizio, daughter Pasqualina.
Natalia Cueto.
Roberto Cueto and son Emilio.
Giuseppina Di Battista.
Luigia Caparella.
Eleanor Renaudo.
Maria Maiola.
Vincenza Caparella.
Orlando Maiola.
Domenico Lanzirotti.
Maria Grazia Panzetta.
Anthony Panzetta.
Mauro Spennacchio.
Francesca Paola Pelligra.
Luigi Barrile and daughter Maria.
Angela Maria Barrile.
Maria Pia Di Iulio.
Nilde DeGregorio and son Nicolas.
Carmela Cottone.
Luigi Aiezza.
Maria Caricchia.
Dorina Di Marco.
Maddalena Della Rocca.
Luba Ognenovska.
Agata Zaffuto (naturalized on September 17th).

Vangel Ognenovski.
Violeta Ognenovska.
Adelina Siconolfi.
Leonardo Zicari.
Salvatore Scarantino.
Raffaele Piria.
Flora Piria.
Filomena Rotoli.
Calogero Scarantino.
Tecla Carla Cucinelli.
Eugenio Kucil.
Settimio Cucinelli.
Giovanni Palmieir.
Emilio Rizza.
Mario Grimaldi.
Amalia Grimaldi.
Giuseppa Scarlata.
Maria Teresi.
Andrew Aftanas.
Olga Cherwinsky.
Irmo Inglesi.
Raffaele Sufra.
Joseph Pavia.
Assunta Pavia.
Antonino Sufra.
Cristofaro DiPane.
Maria DiPane.
Carmela Marseglia.
Maria Antonia Marseglia.
Leonilda D'Alessandro.

Pasqualina Marmo.
Giuseppa Tosto.
Albert Tosto.
Helen Seremetis.
Dimitrios Kostarellis and daughters Maria, Anastasia, son Sotirios.
Zoe Kostarellis.
Corrado Faiazza.
Calogero Giglio.
Youngsoon Lee La.

The officers of Hickey-Freeman, especially Bud Messe, Robert Morthorse, and Werner Suratny, and the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, headed by Abe Chatman, worked long and hard in developing this unique program. I think their efforts have been well rewarded.

It is a great privilege, Mr. Speaker, to be born a citizen of the United States. But it is an even greater privilege for the United States to have so many people from so many backgrounds choose to become U.S. citizens and to put the work and effort into becoming one which is required.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LOU O'ROURKE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, when asked his opinion of the best service that we can perform for both ourselves and our country, the noted American Jurist Oliver Wendell Holmes responded:

To see as far as one may, and to feel the great forces that are behind every detail . . . to hammer out as compact and solid a piece of work as one can, to try to make it first rate, and to leave it unadvertised.

No statement more accurately reflects my opinion of Mrs. Lou O'Rourke—one of the finest servants of the public that I have been honored to know.

After serving her community with dedication and unsurpassed competence for over 25 years, Mrs. O'Rourke retired as a city treasurer of Hawthorne, Calif. on September 14.

While city treasurer, she was also an active member of the community. Mrs. O'Rourke was a member of the Business and Professional Club of Hawthorne, the Hawthorne Women's Club, and a charter member of the California Municipal Treasurers Association.

In addition, she was a charter member of the Quota Club.

The measure of a person's abilities is often best evaluated by fellow workers. And in Mrs. O'Rourke's case her talents and achievements are recognized by those who know her best—the Hawthorne City Council, which presented her with a resolution commending her years of public service and her exceptional management of municipal funds.

Mr. Speaker, she did "first-rate" work; her efforts went beyond those which would have yielded only adequate results, and she left it "unadvertised."

The city of Hawthorne was fortunate to have had her services; indeed, our country is a better place today, because of the faithful, hard-working, and dedicated efforts of public servants who—

like Mrs. Lou O'Rourke—strive for perfection, give attention to detail, and conscientiously and competently administer the public's business.

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRES

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, August 12, 1973, I mailed out the following questionnaire as a postal patron mailing to every household in the First Congressional District of Idaho.

I enclose the results to share with my colleagues. The tabulated results of 12,000-plus questionnaires which my constituents returned and my staff has tabulated:

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRES—ALL AREAS

SECTION 1

Question 1—Congressman Symms favors a Constitutional Amendment like we have in Idaho, requiring the Congress to spend no more money than it receives each year.

His: 93% agree; 7% disagree.

Hers: 96% agree; 4% disagree.

Total: 94% agree; 6% disagree.

Question 2—Symms is opposed to using United States money to rebuild North Vietnam.

His: 96% agree; 4% disagree.

Hers: 97% agree; 3% disagree.

Total: 96% agree; 4% disagree.

Question 3—Symms favors removal of earnings limitations on Social Security recipients.

His: 84% agree; 16% disagree.

Hers: 90% agree; 10% disagree.

Total: 87% agree; 13% disagree.

Question 4—Symms is opposed to any form of gun control.

His: 86% agree; 14% disagree.

Hers: 85% agree; 15% disagree.

Total: 85% agree; 15% disagree.

Question 5—Symms feels occupational safety and health should be a responsibility of the employer and the employee and has introduced a bill to repeal the federal OSHA bureaucracy.

His: 84% agree; 16% disagree.

Hers: 84% agree; 16% disagree.

Total: 84% agree; 16% disagree.

Question 6—Symms believes that agricultural imports should be prohibited if foreign growers have not complied with pesticide and health regulations, etc., applicable to American farmers and processors.

His: 94% agree; 6% disagree.

Hers: 96% agree; 4% disagree.

Total: 95% agree; 5% disagree.

Question 7—Symms has asked the Congress to prohibit inspection of farmers' income tax records by the Department of Agriculture.

His: 72% agree; 28% disagree.

Hers: 72% agree; 28% disagree.

Total: 72% agree; 28% disagree.

SECTION 2

Question 1—Do you favor giving private enterprise an opportunity to compete with the U.S. postal monopoly on delivery of first class mail?

His: 84% agree; 16% disagree.

Hers: 81% agree; 19% disagree.

Total: 83% agree; 17% disagree.

Question 2—Do you favor trade with the Soviet Union and Red China?

His: 71% yes; 29% no.

Hers: 63% yes; 37% no.

Total: 67% yes; 33% no.

Question 2A—If yes, do you believe that we should insist that we be paid in cash, gold or real goods, rather than financing credit to these nations with American taxpayers' dollars?

October 11, 1973

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

His: 97% yes; 3% no.
 Hers: 95% yes; 5% no.
 Total: 96% yes; 4% no.
 Question 3—Do you favor tax decreases even though it means a reduction of government services?

His: 85% yes; 15% no.
 Hers: 86% yes; 14% no.
 Total: 86% yes; 14% no.

Question 4—Do you believe the Watergate Affair is not just a characteristic of the Nixon Administration, but has been a characteristic action of most 20th Century Administrations?

His: 78% yes; 22% no.
 Hers: 81% yes; 19% no.
 Total: 79% yes; 21% no.

Question 5—Other than Watergate, do you approve of the way Richard Nixon is handling his job as President?

His: 45% yes; 55% no.
 Hers: 50% yes; 50% no.
 Total: 47% yes; 53% no.

Question 6—Inflation does not result from high prices. It is the cause. Therefore would you favor:

A. An increase in taxes if it meant a decrease in inflation

His: 30% yes; 70% no.
 Hers: 31% yes; 69% no.
 Total: 31% yes; 60% no.

B. A decrease in federal spending in order to balance the budget and to stop inflation

His: 93% yes; 7% no.
 Hers: 93% yes; 7% no.
 Total: 93% yes; 7% no.

Question 7—Is it wise to allow any President to make secret domestic and foreign deals?

His: 14% yes; 86% no.
 Hers: 14% yes; 86% no.
 Total: 14% yes; 86% no.

Question 8—Do you think U.S. domestic activities and world affairs are reported fairly in the news media?

His: 24% yes; 76% no.
 Hers: 21% yes; 79% no.
 Total: 23% yes; 77% no.

Question 9—Do you feel higher education in this country is treating fairly the American free enterprise system?

His: 26% yes; 74% no.
 Hers: 23% yes; 77% no.
 Total: 25% yes; 75% no.

Question 10—Are you satisfied with the job the public school system is doing in educating your children?

His: 33% yes; 67% no.
 Hers: 28% yes; 72% no.
 Total: 31% yes; 69% no.

Question 11—Do you see the two-party political system as offering the voters honestly different alternatives?

His: 35% yes; 65% no.
 Hers: 34% yes; 66% no.
 Total: 35% yes; 65% no.

SECTION 3

Question 1: Of the problems facing the country today, those polled in order of seriousness:

1. Gov't Destruction of Individual Freedom.

2. Inflation.

3. More & More Big Government.

4. Crime and Drug Problems.

5. High Taxes.

6. Energy Shortage.

7. Environmental Quality.

8. Vietnam—U.S. vulnerable to Russia.

9. Predicted Food Shortages.

10. Compulsory wage and price controls.

11. Unemployment.

12. Private Education Disappearance.

Agriculture and rural development

Percent

Spend more... 15
 Same 22
 Less 24
 Keep out 39

Health

Percent

Spend more... 38
 Same 33
 Less 16
 Keep out 13

Defense

Percent

Spend more... 29
 Same 41
 Less 28
 Keep out 2

Management public lands and forests

Percent

Spend more... 22
 Same 46
 Less 18
 Keep out 14

Environment

Percent

Spend more... 30
 Same 30
 Less 23
 Keep out 17

Foreign aid

Percent

Spend more... 1
 Same 5
 Less 62
 Keep out 32

Schools

Percent

Spend more... 27
 Same 32
 Less 16
 Keep out 25

Consumer protection

Percent

Spend more... 30
 Same 33
 Less 18
 Keep out 19

Housing

Percent

Spend more... 13
 Same 30
 Less 27
 Keep out 30

Welfare and social services

Percent

Spend more... 11
 Same 22
 Less 53
 Keep out 14

Urban renewal

Percent

Spend more... 10
 Same 19
 Less 29
 Keep out 42

Space program

Percent

Spend more... 10
 Same 32
 Less 46
 Keep out 12

United Nations

Percent

Spend more... 3
 Same 18
 Less 41
 Keep out 38

OPERA IN THE BRONX? YES, THONX

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, though skeptics would deny it, the Bronx offers its citizens multifarious cultural activi-

ties: the world-famous Bronx Zoological Park, the unexcelled Bronx Botanical Garden, the Bronx Opera Co., to name but a few. As the article below makes clear, those who think culture is limited to Lincoln Center could not be more wrong. It is to aid similar community endeavors that I urge support for H.R. 10596, the Museum Services Act. The article appearing in the New York Times on October 7 follows:

OPERA IN THE BRONX? YES, THONX
 (By Harvey E. Phillips)

No one can argue: there are masses of music lovers who believe that the curtain on professional opera in New York rises and falls at Lincoln Center. But how wrong they are! According to the Central Opera Service, New York is home for 37 opera companies, ranging from the Metropolitan Opera with its dollar-devouring spectacles to obscure groups surviving on a shoestring—or less. In between, however, several troupes offer modest but often stunningly resourceful performances that serve many purposes: they entertain those adventurous enough to seek them out, they don't make one very much poorer for having done so, they often explore unusual repertory, and they provide needed experience for young performing talent.

Three of these groups seem particularly worth of attention. They are, in order of seniority, the Bronx Opera Company, the Bel Canto Opera, and the Eastern Opera Theatre of New York. Though similar in youth, enthusiasm and steadfastness of purpose, each has a character of its own, a philosophy and goals that keep it from duplicating the others' functions.

Michael Spierman, the 30-year-old founder-impresario of the Bronx Opera, loses no time in making one aware of what his and his company's guiding dictum is. He wants to dispel the notion that the arts are for the few. This he is doing not only with his opera company but also with the Bronx Symphony, of which he is the maestro, and with his teaching at Hunter College—for him every bit as important as any podium appearances.

Spierman also believes in the community, his community. He was born and educated in The Bronx, his speech is colorfully Grand Concourse—which, indeed, is where he lives, his apartment serving as company headquarters. He hates—Ogden Nash for once having versified, “The Bronx/No thonx.” Thonx, nevertheless, have come to him for a recent “Don Giovanni,” which after having played its home theater, the auditorium of the Bronx High School of Science, visited Manhattan's Hunter College Playhouse. Reviewing it at Hunter, The Times praised its “many pleasurable moments.”

The company has garnered notices like these since 1967, its first year. At the time a group of Spierman's musician friends, holding a bull session, lamented the sorry state of small-scale professional opera in New York, not so much for what it was not doing for singers but for what it was doing—the immortal wrongs,” as Spierman puts it—to opera itself.

They decided to act. Their approach to schools and community centers was simplicity itself: “We have a whole opera. How would you like to buy it for \$150 a performance?” The ploy worked. The company was noticed by the Bronx Council on the Arts and eventually by the Clinton-Walton Youth and Adult Center of the Adult Education Division of the New York City Board of Education. “We could not survive without them,” says Spierman. “They provide our rehearsal and performing facilities. Their commitment is fundamental.”

Other sources have on occasion kicked in contributions—the New York State Council on the Arts, a few corporations (Exxon, Chase) and on foundation (William Matheus

October 11, 1973

Sullivan)—but the budget for the coming season is a minuscule \$18,000 ("\$14,000 from the community, and we scrape up the rest"), and this has to cover a total of six performances of two works with perhaps additional appearances in other parts of the city and suburbs.

How is this possible? Well, the pay scale with the Bronx Opera would not add a single pelt to a Birgit Nilsson mink coat; singers (two casts per production) and orchestra players (as many as 40 if the opera requires it) each receive \$50, and that fee takes care of all rehearsals (as many as ten weeks of juggled weekends and evenings) and performances. "Let's face it," Spierman remarks, "if a guy has to go through a toll booth to get to where we're working, he's contributing his services."

To save on costs, Spierman and his wife, Helene, attend to all office chores with some assists from wily volunteers who know how to turn their lunch hours on their office jobs into frantic Xerox sessions.

All these sacrifices are made without much regret on anyone's part. As many as 150 singers, when auditions are announced, will besiege Spierman for an opportunity to shine under those High School of Science lights. "New York acts like a magnet to talent from all over the country," he observes. "The kids come here and there are no opportunities. Many of them have never been on stage. Why, one girl whom I cast in 'Giovanni' didn't even know what a recitative was. But at least she didn't have to go to Germany to find out."

Spierman rather hopes that those he discovers will soon move on. Already a few—Clamma Dale, Sandra Walker, Roslyn Jhunever, Diana Sims and Lenus Carlson—have begun to be noticed in other, more prestigious surroundings. "There's an inexhaustible supply of singers. They are transient," Spierman notes. "Although it is much maligned, our orchestra is really the heart of the company." Drawn from the Bronx Symphony, a community ensemble in which anyone can play along if he wants to (auditions are necessary for the opera orchestra, however), the pit accompanists can claim a certain proficiency as long as their number does not have to be expanded to meet the scoring demands of something hovering in the neighborhood of German music drama. Benjamin Britten's "Albert Herring," in proportion almost a chamber composition and the Bronx Opera's offering for January, will most likely successfully skirt the usual mass sound problems, and Spierman's great love of Mozart will possibly provide that extra ingredient to get them over the hurdles of "The Magic Flute," scheduled for April.

The company has had least success with its stage directors, designers and costumes. Spierman feels suggestive settings do not read in the large spaces of the Bronx High School of Science auditorium, and when drops and props are schlepped to other sites, they usually don't fit. The volunteer stage crew never seems to get enough time to conquer the technical features of these foreign plants. Costumes, generally rented, sometimes look like casual, if not downright inappropriate, leftovers.

The Bronx repertory will always be a mixture of the standard and the only somewhat more esoteric. "That means no 'Dialogues of the Carmelites' for us or opera in any language other than English," Spierman says. "Our constituency is not ready. Besides, singers need experience in roles that are in the international repertory."

The choice of "Albert Herring" would seem to contradict this point of view. "Well," says the maestro, smiling, "we also will keep on doing operas that are very good. I did think, what if no one shows up, but I'd be embarrassed to run scared. We'd be finished if we just kept doing 'Madam Butterfly.' We'd be prostitutes."

A distance from The Bronx and in an-

other musical dimension is Bel Canto Opera, the lyric child of Theodore Sieh, a gentleman who trained as a theologian at Princeton Seminary and as a tenor with Tito Schipa. Unable to choose between the two vocations, he compromised by becoming a church choir director. It was while serving with the Chinese Christian Assembly that he arrived at an arrangement with the Madison Avenue Baptist Church at 31st Street, where his congregation met, to begin a small operatic venture.

That was in the fall of 1969, and since then the unlikely elements of a Chinese heritage and a Baptist setting have led Sieh to mount no fewer than 22 works. On this list one finds mostly rarities: "Thaïs," "L'Amico Fritz," "Medea," "Mignon," "The Damnation of Faust," "The Pearl Fishers," "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi," "Katya Kabanova," "Jenůfa," "La Favorita," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Ann Bolena" and yes, "Dialogues of the Carmelites."

What Sieh has set out to do has been achieved with little help other than that of the Church, which not only rents its auditorium to the group at a low fee but has also hired Sieh for its own office staff. No foundation except the State Council on the Arts has supplied a penny; Bel Canto's orchestra is a baby grand piano, its stage is Lilliputian, its auditorium seats only 150. Somehow this has all come out to the troupe's advantage; the pianist's fingers are usually more accurate than the playing of a pick-up collection of freelancers, the acting space lends itself to illusionistic devices, and even if only the most interested folk come to see and hear, the place will be respectfully filled.

Like Spierman, Sieh is swamped by applications from singers. He auditions daily, either during his nine-to-five office hours or in the six- or seven-hour strictly operatic period that follows. Bel Canto gives the impression of being constantly at work on something new. In addition to "Lakme," which opened the season, they are preparing "La Rondine," to be sung next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Prokofiev's "La Duenna," "Le Comte Ory," "The Saint of Bleecker Street" and possibly Saint Saens's "Henri VIII" and/or "La Juive."

Sieh is determined to expose as many singers as possible to his startling repertory. He says that, presented with the choice, he will take the inexperienced artist over the veteran. The policy pays off, for several Bel Canto protégés have gone on to the New York City Opera or have latched on to contracts in Brussels, Hamburg and Munich.

Unlike Spierman, Sieh has usually fared well with directors and designers. Perhaps it is his policy of allowing these people to run with their conceptions, funds permitting, that has given Bel Canto positive results. Sieh's vision for himself and Bel Canto is of finding a slightly larger hall and perhaps experimenting with a small orchestra. Even as it is, Bel Canto has come to figure as one of the more important showcases in town.

The newest local opera company—it is just now entering its second season—is the Eastern Opera Theatre of New York, the group that operates out of Pace University's Schimmel Theater. This is the organization that New York magazine's Alan Rich has taken under his critical wing and so consistently praised that people refer to it in his presence as "your company."

What Rich admires has to do with the concept developed by 28-year-old Donald Westwood, Pace graduate and Eastern's managing director. "We want our audience to be in the presence of ideas and imagination. Today in opera there is a need for entertainment, not just for another company." And entertain they do. Last year's "Don Pasquale," "Cosi fan Tutte" and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," admittedly all in the buffa vein, bubbled with good spirits allied to inventiveness. It would seem that in John Haber, East-

ern's stage director and designer, Westwood has snared a major talent to carry out his basic concept of opera as theater.

Young Haber, who was briefly with the Metropolitan as a production assistant ("I worked an adding machine"), believes in opera in the original language, not so much out of any regard for the sacredness of the libretto the composer set but because it forces the performer to communicate through other than purely verbal means. "People tend not to act if they're singing in English," he asserts. "I get a much more gratifying ensemble effect when we're using the Italian text." The company's emphasis on acting leads it to selecting singers who have had television, stock, even soap opera experience rather than just a conservatory background. "We don't want stand-up and clutch performances," Westwood summarizes.

For next month's "La Bohème," to be done without chorus, Haber has immersed himself in the Murger novel and has already made some decisions that will certainly individualize the production: Acts One and Two performed without a break, a pointing up of the intimate details of the events at the Cafe Momus, and a clear projection of just what Mimi's nonsewing profession might be. This "Bohème" will also mark the introduction, thanks to the Sullivan Foundation, of a 20-piece orchestra replacing Miguel Pinto and his all-purpose piano. Pinto, who has joined Juilliard's American Opera Center, is succeeded as Eastern's artistic director by Thomas Booth, a former assistant conductor with City Opera.

Eastern's repertory ideas are obviously closer to Bronx Opera's than to Bel Canto's. "We feel," says Westwood, "that younger artists are best off performing standard works. They are valuable for them in terms of their careers. We cannot try anything too grandiose in our intimate theater." Just the same, plans are afoot to stage a contemporary opera in February, a chancy venture considering that the troupe is pledged to an audience development program involving the new, middle-income residential area that has grown up around Pace "campus" close by City Hall.

Even more significant than the community link of course, is the link to the University itself which Westwood approached at the propitious moment when Pace, then only a college, was expanding to include lay and medicine faculties. A resident professional opera company coincided with the institution's notion of overall growth. There was, too, seed money from private sources and the use of the subterranean Schimmel Theater. This is a steeply raked, comfortable hall that seats 668 but has a disproportionately wide proscenium, seven feet greater than the Met's.

Westwood is proud that Eastern derives one-third of its income from ticket sales. "We average two to three hundred paid admissions per performance. One 'Cosi' even sold out. In any case, we make sure all our bills are taken care of before we begin rehearsing." As an AGMA company, Eastern awards higher fees than Bronx or Bel Canto, singers receiving \$90 per performance.

In the coming years, Westwood hopes Eastern will grow to five or six productions a season at Pace and a fully operative touring program (Columbia Artists is now prepared to send "Don Pasquale" on the road). One senses in Westwood a rare organizational talent. But whether his multi-faceted plans work out, or whether Michael Spierman finds that The Bronx can develop a taste for "Albert Herring" or Theodore Sieh locates a larger auditorium for Bel Canto, enough is happening right now to reassure the budding prima donna or *tenore robusto* that curtains will continue to rise to reveal what she or he can do before a Rudel or a Chapin decides to show them the dotted line. In the meantime the rest of us can, with a minimum of ingenuity, enjoy the music.

MINIMUM WAGE: INSULT AND INJURY

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, during recent debates on the minimum wage bill and in the President's veto message, our proposal has been labeled as "inflationary" and a contributor to youth unemployment. In his recent article in the Chicago Tribune, aptly entitled "Minimum Wage: Insult and Injury," Mike LaVelle focuses on the underlying motivations for these fallacious arguments and reminds us of the low-wage workers who are suffering the most from congressional inaction and the administration's ill-guided economic policies. I hope my colleagues will take a moment to read the article which I include at this point: [From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 27, 1973]

MINIMUM WAGE: INSULT AND INJURY

(By Mike LaVelle)

"Young man, I'm sorry I can't hire you."
"Why not?"
"I can't afford to pay you the minimum wage of \$2 an hour."
"Why not?"

"Well, such schemes as a bigger minimum wage are a harboring of Socialism and it's my patriotic duty to defend the American way of life. If I were to hire you at such inflationary wages I would sap your initiative."
"What about your inflationary prices?"

"What are you? One of them smartpants college kids?"

"No, sir. I just got out of high school."

"Young man, let me tell you this. I did not build this business by giving money away."

"What about the \$200,000 you gave to the Nixon campaign?"

And so it goes. The imaginary dialog is standard procedure whenever a minimum wage bill is up before Congress. The refrain of the profit-happy and the penny-pinchers is always the same: "We can't afford it. It'll put us out of business." But somehow they always do afford it and they always stay in business.

The fallacy of that argument is apparent when one looks at the rise of day labor agencies. There are 26 in the Uptown area alone. I can remember there were one-third that number 10 years ago. The number of hamburger stands also has steadily increased while minimum wage has risen twice.

Day labor agencies and hamburger stands [particularly McDonalds] are the businesses most affected by a minimum wage boost.

One can add to that domestic help, and sweat-shop, nonunion small businesses. [There's one on the North West Side where I worked for three days. The owner paid a minimum wage to his mostly black women employees and hired the same employees as weekend maids. "Fine people. Salt of the earth. Never caused no trouble."]

Since 1968, food prices have gone up 38 percent, yet President Nixon can veto a minimum wage bill which would have gone up about 25 per cent. That's not even breaking even.

The poverty level as determined by the Office of Management and Budget is \$4,200 a year. At the current minimum wage of \$1.65 an hour the President's veto of a \$2.00 minimum wage—the law provides for a raise to \$2.25 within a year—is asking minimum wage earners to exist on \$3,328 a year, \$878 below the poverty level.

That is pure insanity and any relation to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

that reasoning and the fiscal conservatives' stated beliefs makes a yahoo night-rider look like a flaming liberal. What incentive can there possibly be for someone to get off welfare if the choice is to be a working pauper rather than a nonworking one? Common sense has to tell that there has to be a difference.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has called Nixon's minimum wage veto a "callous, cruel blow to the worst paid workers in America." I. W. Abel, president of the Steel Workers has called it "the most cold-hearted, cold-blooded legislative action taken by the President since he assumed office in 1969."

That language isn't strong enough for me and my own comments would be unprintable.

The buck [or its equivalent in loose change] seems not to stop anywhere anymore. President Nixon's own policies have created a runaway inflation which have penalized the working poor and by some logic I'm unaware of they are to be penalized further by being denied even a partial solution to a problem not of their own creation. A \$2 minimum wage would still put the working poor at \$4,160 a year, still below the poverty level.

The insult to that particular injury is: "Pick yourself up by your own bootstraps. If you're barefoot I don't want to hear about it."

SIMPSON TIMBER CO. CONTRIBUTES TO PACIFIC NORTHWEST ENERGY SUPPLY

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the energy crisis is uppermost in everyone's mind, one of the industries in my district of the Northwest on October 5 announced its contribution to the energy source situation and I quote from their statement:

Generation of one million kilowatt hours monthly from wood wastes to supplement the critical Pacific Northwest energy supply was announced today by Simpson Timber Company.

Northwest operations manager said a new program for pooling the area's wood wastes, which also are in short supply, has enabled Simpson to reactivate steam generators which were mothballed here a year ago.

We have assured the Bonneville Power Administration we can generate a minimum of 1,000,000 kilowatt hours each month surplus to our own power needs in Shelton and McCleary mills. We will be hauling wood wastes into the Simpson power plant here from smaller operations in Mason, Thurston and Grays Harbor counties until the emergency passes.

Advanced lumber, plywood, softboard and door milling techniques in the Shelton Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit have so reduced local wood wastes that Simpson closed its steam electric generating plant in 1972 and went fully on the BPA power system.

The additional input of 1,000,000 kilowatt hours is the equivalent of supplying full power needs to 1,000 homes monthly. Simpson plants are conserving power wherever possible through reduction in lighting and by machine shutdowns during recess periods.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT TO KEEP ST. ALBANS NAVAL HOSPITAL OPEN

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing effort to keep my colleagues informed about community support to keep St. Albans Naval Hospital open for use by the veterans of Queens, I would like to insert communications I have received from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the St. Albans Congregational Church, and the Queens Federation of Churches, Inc. As the Veterans of Foreign Wars point out in their resolution, there are 300,000 veterans in Queens, and another 250,000 live in Nassau County. These veterans, many of whom are disabled, would be well served by keeping the hospital open. As the St. Albans Congregational Church and the Queens Federation of Churches argue in their letters, to turn the hospital into an animal quarantine center and ignore the needs of human beings would be a disgrace. As one who has long been active in trying to have the Veterans' Administration take over the hospital, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD the following resolution and letters from these important community groups:

THE ST. ALBANS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

St. Albans, N.Y., September 25, 1973.

Representative LESTER L. WOLFF,
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WOLFF: In addition to sending to you a copy of the letter we are sending today to President Nixon, we wish to write to you directly as well.

We appreciate your continued use of all the power of your office to assure that St. Albans Naval Hospital continue in use as a health facility to serve the needs of sick and disabled human beings. It should be unthinkable that this splendidly located and equipped hospital might be demolished. To convert it into an animal quarantine center would be a disgrace.

Yours truly,

JAMES L. CURTIS, M.D.,
Social Action Committee.

ROBERT ROSS JOHNSON, Minister.

RESOLUTION NO. 672—OPPOSE CLOSING OF ST. ALBANS NAVAL HOSPITAL

Whereas, Queens County has a veteran population of more than 300,000 veterans; and

Whereas, the Vietnam conflict has increased the number of disabled veterans in Queens County; and

Whereas, the need for a Veterans Administration hospital was acknowledged in the past by the Veterans' Administration as steps were initiated on two occasions to build a VA hospital in Queens County; and

Whereas, the Department of Defense will close St. Albans Naval hospital in June 1974; now, therefore

Be it resolved, by the 74th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that the Veterans' Administration be petitioned to acquire St. Albans Naval hospital from the Department of Defense, as a VA hospital and nursing home; and

Be it further resolved, that Donald Johnson, VA Administrator, President Nixon and leaders of Congress be petitioned to prevent

St. Albans hospital from closing until the VA takes action.

QUEENS FEDERATION OF CHURCHES, INC.,
Richmond Hill, N.Y.

The Board of Directors of the Queens Federation of Churches views with alarm the suggested proposal to convert the St. Albans Naval Hospital into an Animal Quarantine Center and in turn support enthusiastically those community groups who are protesting this affront to a community who are a people with pride.

We strongly urge that the facility be made available for a Medical Center providing necessary community services.

We urge all Queens congressional representatives to be apprised of our stand and request them to take all steps necessary to prevent this high handed approach to a community from becoming a reality and that a copy of this statement be given at the forthcoming Congressional Hearing and also to the community groups under the leadership of Mr. Archie Spigner.

DUANE SIBILLY: A HEROIC DEED

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

MR. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to honor a young man who has demonstrated exceptional ability in a situation where most other teenagers would not have been able to cope. He is Duane "Freddy" Sibilly, from St. John, V.I., and through his level-headed, responsible, and timely reaction to the cries of two young children who had fallen into a swimming pool, he avoided the tragic deaths of the two youngsters.

Freddy dove into the pool to help bring the children to safety, and then proceeded to administer mouth to mouth resuscitation to one of them until the child's normal breathing was restored.

I share the pride felt by all St. Johnians, who know that Freddy is an exceptionally responsible young man, and who have never doubted his strength and courage.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read to my colleagues, two letters about Duane Sibilly's heroic performance; the first was written to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons, of St. John, by Mr. Pedro Negron, president of the Antilles Military Academy where the accident occurred, telling of Freddy's life-saving effort; and the second is to Freddy himself, notifying him of a scholarship award for his deed.

The letters follow:

ANTILLES MILITARY ACADEMY,
September 11, 1973.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE R. SIMMONS,
Cruz Bay,
St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands.

DEAR MR. AND MRS. SIMMONS: This is the kind of letter that I am most happy to write, because I am taking this means to tell you that the timely and heroic action of your son, Duane, Sunday afternoon, saved two young children from death by drowning in one of the academy pools. Duane assisted the life guard in removing a little girl and boy from the deep end of the pool and then administered mouth to mouth resuscitation until normal breathing was restored.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

It is very gratifying to me to have a cadet like Duane in the Corps of Cadets at the Antilles Military Academy. I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your confidence in trusting your son to our care and guidance. I am confident that you are making an investment in Duane's future that will pay him dividends throughout his life time.

With warm personal regards, I remain,
Very sincerely yours,

PEDRO L. NEGRON,
President.

SAM P. WALLACE & CO.,
OF PUERTO RICO, INC.,
September 13, 1973.

Cadet 2d. Lt. DUANE SIBILLY,
Antilles Military Academy,
Trujillo Alto, Puerto Rico.

DEAR CADET SECOND LIEUTENANT SIBILLY: It is with great pleasure that the Wallace Corporate Family Scholarship Committee takes in advising that you are the recipient of our 1973-74 scholarship.

The scholarship was established for the sons and daughters of the employees of the Wallace Corporate Family. However, in view of the outstanding life saving efforts you demonstrated at the Sam P. Wallace picnic outing, Sunday, September 9, 1973, with the revival of Javier Orraca and JoAnne Herrero, we would like to reward you for this. You were the mainstay in saving the lives of the two Wallace Corporate Family children. The children are now recovering in a manner beyond expectations and expect they will have a full life ahead of them.

Through your relentless efforts of mouth to mouth resuscitation and the calm manner in which you performed this, a drowning tragedy was averted. You should be proud of your actions.

The scholarship will consist of \$1,000.00 (One Thousand Dollars) and should be applied to tuition for the scholastic year. The presentation of this scholarship will be made at the next parade to be held at the Academy.

On behalf of the Wallace Corporate Family and its over 1,000 employees, we are proud of you and are happy that we can contribute to furthering your education.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT L. ELBRECHT,
Chairman, Scholarship Committee.

VICA WEEK

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

MR. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to introduce today a resolution to designate February 10 to 16, 1974, as "National Vocational Education, and National Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA) Week."

The Vocational Industrial Clubs of America are organized to help promote high standards in trade ethics, workmanship, scholarship, and safety, and aid in developing the ability of students to plan together and to organize projects through the use of the democratic processes.

In the State of North Carolina there are over 10,000 students who are members of these clubs, and one who has witnessed the work of these students realizes the value of their effort in promoting vocational, industrial, and educational pursuits. It is therefore appropriate that the U.S. Congress recognize their valuable contribution to career education.

October 11, 1973

A LOOK AT NO-FAULT DIVORCE

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the effect of no-fault divorce on the payment of alimony is the subject of Vera Glaser's second article of a series carried in the Miami Herald. Noting the trend away from alimony and the failure of the laws to take into consideration the specific contribution of the homemaker spouse, it calls attention to the responsibility of every young girl to prepare herself with the education and skills necessary to earn a living in the working world. The article follows:

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 19, 1973]
TREND IS GETTING AWAY FROM ALIMONY PAYMENTS
(By Vera Glaser)

WASHINGTON.—Divorce is one of life's costliest experiences—in terms of both emotional pain and cold cash.

"No-fault" divorce eases some of the heartbreak by removing the necessity to blame one partner for the failure of the marriage. But, despite its comfortable sound, "no-fault" doesn't ease the financial pains. In some cases, it makes them worse for one partner.

"No-fault" has been hailed by psychiatrists and marriage counselors because it helps ex-husbands and ex-wives remain friends, and spares children the screaming courtroom scenes which can leave lifelong psychological scars.

"Having a long-standing, intimate relationship with another human being is one of the hardest jobs in the world," says marriage counselor Elma Wolf of Washington, D.C. "It shouldn't be dissolved on a fault basis. If it hasn't worked, hopefully the attitude should be that another relationship might."

Psychiatrist Kevin Donohue shuns the word "guilt," noting that, "both people generally contribute to the demise of a relationship."

Based on these insights, "no-fault" can be regarded as a forward step.

In financial terms, however, it solves little and underscores what lawyers have been telling resentful clients for years:

There is no way an income which supported one household can be made to support two in the same style. Divorce cuts into the living standard of both partners.

Wealthy Irv S. is one of the exceptions. Now in his mid-70s and happily married to his second wife, Irv S. still pays alimony to wife No. One, from whom he parted a half century ago after three incompatible years and no children.

He shells out good-naturedly. Irv S. is well-to-do now and it's simpler not to reheat old coals.

Lifetime "reparations" to a healthy, non-working, childless wife are on the way out, no matter what the ex-husband's economic status.

At the other extreme is the case of Pat D., a 30-year-old mother of three small children, recently divorced from the son of a prominent political family.

Her ex-husband walked out four years ago, stopped working, and sent no money. Pat, a college graduate, is making long-range plans to carry the load alone.

"I did not ask for nor did I receive alimony or child support. I got the house, largely because I had made all the payments," she said. "I am going to law school, by the grace and favor of my family. They're helping with tuition and some living expenses."

Pat has hired a housekeeper, changed her job from full to part-time, and settled down for a three-year grind, from which she hopes to emerge with a solid career potential.

As for the alimony Pat scorned, it is awarded only in about one out of 10 cases, according to a recent Hastings Law Review article on "Women as Litigants," by Stuart Nagel and Lenore J. Weitzman.

Under "no-fault," Dr. Weitzman estimates, "It's more like one out of 20."

In most states the trend is away from alimony to temporary support of the wife while she "rehabilitates" herself, trains, job-hunts, and prepares to become self-supporting.

Wives almost always receive child support if they retain custody of the children, as most still do. The length of the marriage determines the amount of support the court awards her.

With the aim of getting her back into the job market quickly, some injustices result.

In Washington, D.C. a respected divorce lawyer said, "A high judgment for a wife and three or four kids is about 40 per cent of the husband's income. He gets 60 per cent for himself. That's not fair to the lady, but those are the facts of life."

"Florida women have been shafted financially under 'no-fault.' That goes for California and Texas women, too," said Michael Wheeler, author of a forthcoming book on "No-Fault Divorce."

In Florida, a woman with one kidney and a long list of serious ailments reportedly found herself without military medical benefits via her husband's "no-fault" divorce.

A woman suffering from varicose veins and phlebitis, after a marriage of more than 20 years, was awarded only enough money to rear her teenage son and instructed to find a job allowing her to stay off her feet.

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

Tax laws make alimony economically more advantageous to the ex-husband than child support. He may deduct alimony, and his ex-wife must report it as taxable income.

He may not deduct child support, and she need not report it as taxable.

San Francisco attorney Anne Diamond reports that judges award support to the wife "if the marriage is long, and if the husband is affluent."

"The only job with no security," she added, "is that of housewife. To a large extent 'no-fault' has taken away what security there was."

Law Professor Herma Hill Kay writes, "The wife's work in the home continues to be seen as a service she owes her husband, rather than as a job deserving the dignity of economic return."

Most women do not realize that a trip to the altar hamstrings them legally.

A single woman enjoys equal legal treatment with men in regard to property and contracts, but in almost every state she loses some of it when she marries.

In only eight states—known as "community property" states—do husbands and wives jointly own what they acquire during the marriage.

In the early years of a marriage a couple's "community property" often is the husband's career, which both work to build. If the marriage breaks up, the husband takes the "community property" with him and the wife's contribution is rarely recognized.

NOT LIFE CONTRACT

"I believe it will take almost a generation," Mrs. Diamond said, "to get the idea across to women that the nice girl-good housekeeper-good mother role doesn't give her a contract for life."

"If she's wise, she'll prepare herself for possible termination of the marriage. That means she won't be able to go 'all-out' as wife and mother without protection of some sort, like education and training during the marriage."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Professor Kay suggests that a husband whose wife supported him through graduate school should be required, upon divorce, to finance similar education for her.

As a practical matter, if the court finds he can't afford it at the time of divorce, the wife is not likely to get it.

A model "no-fault" divorce law, written by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, contains a section instructing the judge, in working out the divorce settlement, to consider the contribution of the homemaker spouse.

To avoid inequities in settlements, family law specialists recommend a national set of guidelines for judges. The aim would be to provide a roughly equal standard of living for the divorced partners.

Thursday: The deadbeat daddies.

TRYING TO SAVE THE ROCKAWAYS BEACHES

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, the quality of life in urban areas is a subject dear to the hearts of planners and other concerned people. Rarely, however, do these people get involved in seeing for themselves what the consequences are when a vital portion of what makes life livable in a city is endangered or partially taken away. Such a situation now prevails in a part of my congressional district.

I have reference to the problem of erosion and erosion control in the beaches of the Rockaways, one of the most popular summer resort areas in the Northeast, used and loved by millions of people.

Beach erosion in the Rockaways has become endemic and is threatening this lovely area's future as a recreation center for the largest metropolitan area in the Nation. At high tide, surrounding roadbeds, power lines, sewer facilities, and the famous boardwalk are threatened. At low tide, in many spots, there is an 8- to 10-foot drop between the last step of the boardwalk and the beach. The situation is so severe that at least 25 blocks of the beach were closed to the public this summer by the city of New York.

There is a solution, in the form of a multipurpose rivers and harbors project, known as East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay. It provides for hurricane-flood protection and beach erosion control. Unfortunately, the entire project has been bogged down due to planning difficulties in its hurricane-flood protection portion.

As a result, 29 members of the New York congressional delegation banded together in order to introduce and push through to approval a piece of legislation which would permit work to commence on the erosion control part of the project independently of the hurricane-flood portion. The titles of the two measures involved are H.R. 9016 and H.R. 9017.

Regrettably, the President's fiscal year 1974 budget contains no funding request at all for the Rockaway project, probably because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which would run the en-

deavor, had not anticipated being able to commence work on any aspect of the project this year. The corps' New York district has given assurance that planning for the beach erosion control work at the Rockaways will be completed by the spring of next year.

The legislation separating beach erosion from hurricane control has gotten appropriate approval by the House Public Works Committee, which incorporated it into the Water Resources Development Act of 1973, H.R. 10023, soon to come to the House floor. Now that an authorization exists, the question is funding, which of course comes under the purview of the House Appropriation Committee.

Several of those sponsoring the measure have indeed sought out the chairman of the appropriate subcommittee, asking his aid in obtaining the total \$2.5 million in Federal funds, without which the project cannot get off the ground. New York City and New York State will make available the matching \$2.5 million, should the Federal contribution be forthcoming.

I am hopeful that this approval will in fact be forthcoming, and that we will be able to see this work undertaken as of this spring. Constantly we read and hear of major endeavors being gotten underway involving this number of billions or that number of hundreds of millions. Yet, here is a basic piece of work that must be gotten underway or the entire nature of life in the vibrant part of this urban area will change swiftly and for the worse.

This is the kind of project that makes or breaks a city and the people in it. When recreation areas are nonexistent, the people begin to leave, the tax base erodes and life as we know it becomes a very difficult thing for all the people left behind.

A strategic investment, often minimal in size, can and does make the difference. For this reason, the Federal Government should make that investment in the life and future of the Rockaway area.

SOLAR ENERGY: ANSWERS FOR TODAY AND POTENTIALS FOR TOMORROW—PART I

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, as the heating oil shortages spread through our country this winter, we will constantly be reminded of the perils which can grow from shortsighted planning of our energy resources. Certainly, solar energy will not be the answer to the shortages we will suffer this winter and next summer. But solar energy can provide significant contributions to our future economy and energy supplies.

It is clear that we will not long be able to continue feeding our economic growth on crude oil and natural gas. New technologies will have to be developed. But

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 11, 1973

there is a danger here. The United States Court of Appeals in its decision of June 12, 1973, requiring the Atomic Energy Commission to file an environmental impact statement on the liquid metal fast breeder reactor program, wrote:

The manner in which we divide our limited research and development dollars today among various promising technologies in effect determines which technologies will be available, and what type and amount of environmental effects will have to be endured, in the future when we must apply some new technology to meet projected energy demand.

Unlike many of the alternative fuel sources now being discussed—oil shale, coal gasification, liquefaction, atomic power, and geothermal energy—solar energy will not require a vast commitment of our natural wealth to bring technology to the point of commercial application. And solar research involves no risk. Solar energy is pollution-free, and many of its terrestrial applications have already been proven feasible.

A major obstacle to our increased reliance on solar energy is, quite simply, our own ignorance. Up to now, harnessing the Sun's energy for practical purposes has been a Buck Rogers fantasy. Many fine articles and reports have appeared recently which explore, in depth, the potential of solar energy. The House Science and Astronautics Committee deserves to be commended for bringing out the facts in this vital area.

I bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article which appeared in the June 1973 edition of "Environment" magazine. This article, written by Arthur Tamplin, provides a good survey of the potential way by which solar energy can ease our energy plight.

The article follows:

HOW SHALL WE USE THE SUNLIGHT? LET US COUNT THE WAYS

(By Arthur R. Tamplin)

This report discusses various schemes that have been proposed for the utilization of solar energy. The first section will discuss physical systems and the second section will treat biological systems. The major focus of the report will be to present a means of comparison; consequently the technical description will be somewhat brief. More detailed technical discussions can be found in the cited references.

In his June 4, 1971, energy message the President stated, "The sun offers an almost unlimited supply of energy if we can learn to use it economically." This statement reflects the increased interest in solar energy technology that has developed in response to the evolving energy crisis in the U.S.

Testifying before the Senate Interior Committee on June 27, 1972, Dr. Eggers of the National Science Foundation (NSF) stated: "Solar energy is an essentially inexhaustible source potentially capable of meeting a significant portion of the nation's future energy needs with a minimum of adverse environmental consequences. . . . The indications are that solar energy is the most promising of the unconventional energy sources, and the foundation plans a substantial increase in fiscal 1973 funding of solar research to a total of 4 million dollars."¹

As an illustration of the potential of solar energy, consider that some 2 trillion kilowatt-hours (kwh) of electrical energy were consumed in the U.S. in 1970. Incident solar energy in U.S. deserts averages some 2,000

kwh per year per square meter or 2 billion calories per year per square meter. (A calorie is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade.) In other words, our electrical energy consumption was equivalent to solar radiation falling on only some 400 square miles of desert. If this solar energy could be tapped with only 5 percent efficiency, just 8,000 square miles of desert would be required (a 90-mile square). This is less than 10 percent of our deserts.

The three nonbiological classes of solar energy utilization are terrestrial, space, and marine. Terrestrial and space systems would use incident solar energy while marine systems would use both incident energy and solar energy stored in sea thermal gradients.

Essentially, two schemes have been proposed for terrestrial systems. One involves the use of solar cells and the direct conversion of solar energy into electrical energy. The other involves the absorption of solar energy as heat which is either used directly or converted into some other form.

SOLAR CELLS

This technology received a substantial impetus from the space program and today, using silicon crystals, conversion efficiencies of 10 percent are routinely obtained. Systems using silicon solar cells have been proposed for electrical power generation.² At 10 percent efficiency, it would require only 4,000 square miles of collector surface in the desert to generate the present electrical power consumed in the U.S.

This is essentially an on-the-shelf system. The major barrier to its use and, hence, the major area for research and development is in the fabrication of the cells. The cost of fabricating the silicon crystals is such that the overall system costs are prohibitive. Present costs for a nuclear plant are about \$250 per kilowatt (kw) of installed capacity. (The \$250 per kw costs are those estimated by the nuclear power industry, but probably are too low. At the same time, cost estimates made by proponents of solar power systems probably are also too low. As a result, the comparative basis for the relative costs of the two approaches may be adequate.) A silicon cell system would cost in the range of \$100,000 per kw. Approaches for reducing this cost are discussed in the references above. It is suggested that it might be possible to bring the cost down to a competitive level.³

In addition to reducing the cost of fabricating the silicon cells, a savings could be achieved by using lenses to concentrate the sunlight and thus reduce the number of cells required. Moreover, the 10 percent efficiency is a factor of two to three below the theoretical efficiency of such cells. Costs could be reduced by improved conversion efficiency.⁴ Finally, it may be possible to fabricate (at an economic cost) sandwiched cells which are able to utilize a greater fraction of the solar energy spectrum. One such cell could achieve an efficiency of 60 percent.⁵

Another possibility for reducing the cost of this system is the use of another type of solar cell.⁶ Considerable effort is now being expended on the cadmium sulfide cell.⁷ The advantage of this material is that it functions as a thin polycrystalline film and hence does not require growth of large single crystals. As a result, the fabrication costs are expected to be at least 100-fold less than silicon cells. It is anticipated that these cells may become practical for individual homes.⁸

Since these systems will produce electricity only when the sun is shining, they would either have to be augmented by other systems or would have to include an energy storage system. One storage system would involve the electrolysis of water and storage of hydrogen.

In summary, while solar cells represent an existing technology that has been used extensively in the space program, the high cost of cell fabrication is prohibitive for commer-

cial power production. The cost of the cells would have to be reduced at least 100-fold. There are reasons to believe that this could be accomplished.

SOLAR HEAT SYSTEMS

These systems absorb solar energy as heat. The heat can be stored in high heat capacity materials in insulated containers and then subsequently used as heat or converted to electrical energy. Systems of this type fall into two classes: small systems for individual dwellings (solar home systems) and large commercial systems.

SOLAR HOMES

These systems simply absorb the solar energy as heat and store it in insulated bins as heated water or rocks. Such systems have been in use for some time for home water heating and even for space heating in homes.⁹ They can also be used for air conditioning through the application of absorptive refrigeration.¹⁰ Space heating and air conditioning represent some 15 percent of our present energy consumption, electrical and otherwise.¹¹ This is a substantial amount of energy; it is larger than our total electrical power generated today.

In some areas, these systems are already competitive with conventional systems.¹² As the cost of energy continues to increase and as solar technology is improved, these systems can be expected to come into wider use.¹³ It has also been suggested that a solar heat system could be coupled with a solar cell array and thereby supply a home with all of its power requirements.¹⁴

COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS

A large commercial solar heat system has been proposed by the Drs. Meinel of the University of Arizona.¹⁵ The system incorporates an advancement in solar absorption technology called "selective" surfaces. These surfaces have high absorptive properties but low emittances. Hence, they would retard infrared re-emission as the temperature rises and thus produce a "super greenhouse" effect. Theoretically, such surfaces could be made to approach temperatures of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, but the present state-of-the-art falls below this, and some means of concentrating sunlight by a factor of two to four is needed. It is estimated that 90 percent of the incident solar radiation could thus be used. The energy would be stored in liquid sodium at a temperature of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat would then be used to generate electricity through a steam turbine cycle. The Meinel's estimate an overall efficiency of 30 percent for this system. An early estimate of the cost of this system was some \$300 per kw of installed power as compared to \$250 per kw for nuclear power.¹⁶ Their estimate was based on using selective absorbers without concentrating lenses or mirrors. Nevertheless, they continue to propose that this scheme could produce competitive power when using lenses or mirrors.¹⁷

The Meinel's also present a plan for a million-megawatt average power (3.4 million megawatt peak power) national solar power system. This is equivalent to the projected electrical power production in the year 2000 at which time electricity is projected to supply 50 percent of our total energy requirements.¹⁸ At a hoped-for 30 percent efficiency, this system would require some 14,000 square miles (10 percent of our deserts). About one-third of this area would be occupied by the collectors. They also suggest that, as a by-product, enough freshwater would be produced to supply 120 million people.

Another large-scale solar heat system has been proposed by Drs. Ford and Kane of the University of Massachusetts.¹⁹ The authors emphasize that this is only a proposal and thus uncertain. They suggest that sunlight could be concentrated by using inexpensive Fresnel lenses made of plastic. This concentrated energy could then be used to heat water to some 1,500 degrees centigrade (2,732 degrees Fahrenheit), at which temperature

Footnotes at end of article.

a small fraction of water will dissociate into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen would be absorbed into some chemical compound from which it could later be released. This system then would produce hydrogen as a fuel. They suggest that hydrogen could be marketed at an equivalent price with natural gas on a heat per pound basis. In this case they assume a 10 percent efficiency in the overall process.

To summarize, terrestrial solar heat systems offer the prospect of supplying, economically, a significant portion of this nation's and the world's energy supply. The 30 percent efficiency suggested by the Meinel's would certainly greatly improve the prospects. At the same time, some combination of the Meinel and Ford-Kane proposals, vis-a-vis concentration by inexpensive Fresnel lenses, may lead to efficiencies greater than 10 percent and to a viable system. The ultimate economy of these systems would seem to depend upon developing the technology for producing economically competitive absorptive surfaces.

SPACE SOLAR CELL SYSTEM

A space solar cell system has been proposed by Dr. Glaser of Arthur D. Little, Incorporated.¹⁹ This system would employ a number of satellites in synchronous orbits about the earth's equator. Solar cells would collect the solar energy and convert it to electricity. This energy would then be transmitted as microwave beams to collecting antenna arrays on earth. The receiving antennae would convert the microwave beams to direct-current electricity for transmission. This system would be a spinoff from the development of a space shuttle system with reusable boosters. With an existing space shuttle capability, it is estimated that this system would cost \$500 to \$1,000 per kw of installed capacity. This cost estimate also depends on improvements in solar cell technology leading to higher efficiency and substantially lower fabrication costs.

MARINE THERMAL SYSTEMS

Two types of marine thermal systems have been proposed. One would utilize sea thermal gradients and extract the solar energy that is stored in the surface layer of the ocean. The other would use the oceans to support a floating platform and a system of concentrating mirrors to focus the incident solar energy on a boiler.

SEA THERMAL GRADIENTS

A number of individuals have proposed the use of sea thermal gradients for the production of electrical energy.²⁰ Most of these proposals parallel that of Anderson and Anderson²¹ which would use the temperature difference between the surface waters (about 79 degrees Fahrenheit) and water at a depth of 2,000 feet (about 43 degrees Fahrenheit) in the Gulf Stream of Florida. The theoretical efficiency of a perfect Carnot cycle operating between this temperature difference is only 6 percent. Yet, as the authors state, since the primary concern is with economic efficiency and since there are no fuel costs, the system could be competitive. They estimate that such plants could be constructed for less than \$200 per kw compared to \$250 per kw for a nuclear plant.

This scheme envisages a nearly submerged platform floating in the Gulf Stream. The surface water is used to boil propane at high pressure. The propane gas is then used to power a turbine and generate electricity. The propane is subsequently cooled by the deep ocean water and returned to the boiler.

The use of ocean platforms would now appear to be a readily accepted concept. In addition to offshore drilling rigs and subsequent offshore oil field development, the establishment of ocean-based nuclear power plants is now a serious consideration. These sea thermal plants, therefore, are based upon extant technology for the most part. It would appear that only their precise eco-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

nomics are in doubt, but, even here, a doubling of the cost would not place them out of contention. Moreover, there are other potential features of these plants, which will be discussed subsequently, that add to their overall prospects.

SEA SOLAR HEAT PLANT

The system proposed by W. J. D. Escher is composed of a large free-floating ocean platform.²² Concentrating mirrors focus incident solar energy on a boiler system. This heat would then be used to drive a working fluid (water-steam) through a turbine generator. Again the cold water from the lower ocean layers would be used as a coolant. In other words, this is an ocean platform version of a terrestrial solar heat system.

The proposed output of this system would not be electricity. Rather, the electricity generated would be used to produce hydrogen by the electrolysis of water. The hydrogen would then be transported to use centers in cryogenic tankers. A rough cost estimate for this system is some \$1,500 per kw of installed capacity.²³

The electrolysis of water to produce hydrogen as a fuel was also suggested as a possibility for the sea thermal gradient system.²⁴ Hydrogen has the possibility of being distributed via pipelines at substantially lower cost than the transmission of electrical power. Moreover, it offers versatility as a fuel. It is ideal for fuel cell applications and in direct heat application; its only combustion product is environmentally pleasing water. Interest in hydrogen as a fuel is rapidly increasing.²⁵

Another feature of these ocean-based plants that adds to their potential value is the possibility of producing fresh-water and of extracting minerals from the sea. Finally, it is suggested that these plants, by using deep waters for cooling, will produce an area of artificial upwelling of the nutrient-rich water. This, it is proposed, will enhance the productivity of marine life in the area. While it is possible that this will be beneficial, it is not guaranteed. Serious study of this potential ecological impact would certainly be necessary.

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

There seems to be little doubt that the physical systems discussed above could provide a significant fraction of the world's energy needs in the future. Using a fraction of the desert areas in the Middle East, these oil-exporting nations could use solar energy to produce electricity and then electrolyze water. As a result they could export more BTU in the form of hydrogen than they are presently shipping as oil.

The sea thermal gradient system is essentially at the engineering design and construction phase. The other systems require some research and development. The fabrication costs of solar cell arrays have to be substantially reduced to make them economically competitive. The commercial solar heat systems require the development of inexpensive selective surface collectors and lens or mirror concentrating mechanisms. None of this seems far beyond today's state-of-the-art, and the research and development cost would be minimal compared to most of today's programs. Most of these are already receiving funding from the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Defense, and state agencies. This funding involves improved solar cells,²⁶ solar heat systems²⁷ and the sea thermal gradient system.¹

FOOTNOTES

¹ Eggers, A., testimony before Senate Interior Committee, June 7, 1972, as recorded in memo of Senator Gravel, June 12, 1972.

² Glaser, P. E., "The Environmental Crisis in Power Generation and Possible Future Directions," presented at 39th National Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America,

Dallas, Texas, May 7, 1971, Congressional Record-Senate, 117:S10657-S10660, 1971. Ralph, E. L., "Large Scale Solar Electric Power Generation," presented at Solar Energy Society Conference, Greenbelt, Md., May 10, 1971, Congressional Record-Senate, 117:S10660-S10662, 1971. Cherry, W. R., The Generation of Pollution-Free Electric Power from Solar Energy, Goddard Space Flight Center, Report X-760-71-135, 1971. "Solar Cells, Outlook for Improved Efficiency," ad hoc panel on Solar Cell Efficiency, NAS-NRC, National Academy of Sciences, Space Science Board, Washington, D.C., 1972.

³ Glaser, loc. cit. Ralph, loc. cit. Arnold, W. F., Electronics, 45:67, 1972.

⁴ Ralph, loc. cit. "Solar Cells, Outlook for Improved Efficiency," loc. cit.

⁵ Rappaport, P., R.C.A. Review, 20:373, 1959. An Inventory of Energy Research, Vol. 1, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tenn., Report ORNL-EIS-72-18V-1, 1972.

⁶ "Solar Cells, Outlook for Improved Efficiency," loc. cit.

⁷ See various abstracts in An Inventory of Energy Research, Vol. 1, op. cit., pp. 323-336, 555-575. "NFS to Fund Cadmium Sulfide Project in Search for 'Cheap' Solar Cells," Energy Digest, 11:110, 1972.

⁸ "NFS to Fund Cadmium Sulfide Project . . .," loc. cit.

⁹ "Solar House Heating—A Panel," in Proc. World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 1-5, 1955, Johnson Reprint Corp., New York, pp. 103-158, 1956. Tybout, R. and G. Löf, Natural Resources Journal, 10:268, 1970.

¹⁰ Löf, G., "Cooling with Solar Energy," in Proc. on Applied Solar Energy, Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 1-5, 1955, op. cit., pp. 171-190.

¹¹ Eggers, loc. cit. Tybout and Löf, loc. cit.

¹² Tybout and Löf, loc. cit.

¹³ Eggers, Loc. Citz. "Solar House Heating—Panel," loc. cit. Tybout and Löf, loc. cit.

¹⁴ Meinel, A. B., and M. D. Meinel, Physics Today, 25:44, 1972. Meinel, A. B., A Proposal for a Joint Industry-University-Utility Task Group on Thermal Conversion of Solar Energy for Electrical Power Production, presentation to Arizona Power Authority, Phoenix, Ariz., Apr. 27, 1971, reprinted in the Congressional Record-Senate, 117(105):S10655-S10657, Jul. 8, 1971.

¹⁵ Meinel, A, A Proposal for a Joint Industry-University-Utility . . ., loc. cit.

¹⁶ Meinel, Physics Today, loc. cit.

¹⁷ "Civilian Nuclear Power—A Report to the President—1962," with appendices, prepared by USAEC, reprinted in Nuclear Power and Related Energy Problems—1968 through 1970. Report of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Dec. 1971, pp. 239-294 (see p. 288).

¹⁸ Ford, N. C., and J. W. Kane, Bull. Atomic Scientists, 27:27, 1971.

¹⁹ Glaser, loc. cit. Glaser, P. E., Science, 162:857, 1968.

²⁰ Eggers, loc. cit. Anderson, J. H., "The Sea Plant—A Source of Power, Water and Food Without Pollution," International Solar Energy Society Conference at the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., May 12, 1971, Congressional Record-Senate, 117:S16888-S16890, 1971. Heronemus, W. E., "The U.S. Energy Crisis: Some Proposed Gentle Solutions," Joint Meeting of A.S.M.E. and I.E.E. West Springfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1972, Congressional Record-Senate, 118:E1043-1049, 1972.

²¹ Anderson, J. H., loc. cit. Anderson, H. J., and J. H. Anderson, Mechanical Engineering, 88:41, 1966.

²² Escher, W. J. D., "Helios-Poseidon: A Macro System for the Production of Storable, Transportable Energy and Foodstuffs from the Sun and the Sea," Amer. Chem. Soc. National Meeting, Apr. 9, 1972, Boston, Mass., Congressional Record-Senate, 117:S17386-S17388, 1971.

²³ "Floating Station Collects Sunlight," Industrial Research, 14:32, 1972.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 11, 1973

²⁴ Heronemous, loc. cit.

²⁵ Jones, L. W., Science, 174:367, 1971. "A Three Part Series on Hydrogen as a Fuel," Chem. and Eng. News, 50(26):14-17, June 26, 1972; 50(27):18-19, Jul. 3, 1972; 50(28):27-30, Jul. 10, 1972.

²⁶ See various abstracts in An Inventory of Energy Research, Vol. 1, op. cit., pp. 323-336, 555-575.

GEN. CASIMIR PULASKI

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the tragic but gallant death of one of this Nation's foremost Revolutionary War heroes, Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

Gen. Casimir Pulaski was born into the luxury and privilege of nobility. Yet he gave up his birthright to battle first for the independence of the Thirteen American Colonies. He was a man who risked everything, yet asked no reward save the accomplishment of his goal: liberty for all those enshained by oppression and injustice. He was a man who wrote in 1772:

My destiny was clear, when at the age of 21, far from yielding to the amusements of youth, I regarded every moment as lost which was not employed in repelling the enemies of my country.... I have endeavored to mark my course by an invincible fortitude. Neither the blood of one of my brothers, which was shed by the enemy before my eyes, nor the cruel servitude of another, nor the sad fate of so many of my relations and compatriots has shaken my patriotism.

Then, in his last message to the Continental Congress, he declared:

I could not submit to stoop before the sovereigns of Europe, so I came to hazard all for the freedom of America.

Most of all, however, Gen. Casimir Pulaski was a man of Polish birth whose bravery and conviction earned him the trust of his fellow freedom fighters—men like George Washington and Benjamin Franklin—and whose contributions to the American cause make him an honored hero today.

Mr. Speaker, General Pulaski lost his life fighting for a country which was not his own. His death, tragically, came before he saw the full flowering of the victories for liberty he had won. But, despite these things, General Pulaski stands as a symbol—a symbol of the courageous men of the world who will always fight tyranny, and of the tradition of service and selflessness established by Polish-Americans. Indeed, succeeding generations of Poles coming to America, as Pulaski, in search of freedom have made great contributions to the development of our country. Their dedication to hard work, their perseverance, diligence, and love for their new homeland are characteristics by which they have added to the greatness of America.

On October 11, the day of General Pulaski's death, while his adopted country, the United States, is free and still savoring the fruits of his sacrifice, his native land, Poland, is not yet liberated from its "cruel servitude." This circum-

stance can only make us, as Americans, appreciate our own blessings with a keener feeling, and continue to hope that one day soon Poland, too, will be the unchained country Pulaski envisioned.

To Gen. Casimir Pulaski, a hero in the noblest sense of the word, go our deepest respect and highest tribute.

MURDER BY HANDGUN: THE CASE FOR GUN CONTROL—NO. 32

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, in a gun control series, Nathan Cobb of the Boston Globe listed some frightening facts about handguns. To me, Mr. Speaker, the tragic as well as frightening fact is that over 10,000 of the guns produced in this country are used to kill a fellow human being. Many are murders without rhyme or reason, such as the murder of David Wood. The reason for his killing is not yet known, nor has the killer been found. But, if and when these facts are known, they will do nothing to bring the victim back to life.

At this time, I would like to include the October 8 article from the Washington Post and the June 3 Boston Globe article by Nathan Cobb:

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

CALLER AT DOOR KILLS MARYLAND MAN

A 26-year-old Silver Spring auto mechanic was shot and killed Saturday night when he answered his front door, Silver Spring police said yesterday.

David Wood was shot twice in the chest by a small caliber handgun, police said, after he opened the door of his apartment at 3303 Dove St. They said his wife heard him say "Oh, no," before he died shortly after the 9 p.m. shooting.

Police said they had no suspects in the slaying of Wood.

[From the Boston Globe, June 3, 1973]

THE FRIGHTENING FACTS

(By Nathan Cobb)

These are the frightening facts about handguns in America:

Handguns are used in more than half the murders in the United States;

Handguns are used in three-quarters of all the murders of policemen;

In the vast majority of handgun murders, the victim is either the husband, wife, relative, friend or neighbor of the killer; and

The firearm murder rate is highest in the Southern United States and lowest in the Northeast, where gun ownership is respectively highest and lowest.

How many handguns are pouring off American assembly lines?

The handgun industry would like that to remain its best kept secret.

Most manufacturers interviewed by The Globe cited "competition" as the reason they would not reveal specific production figures. One handgun maker even suggested that keeping such information secret is in "the national military interest."

But one executive had another story. He is Robert L. Green, executive vice president of Charter Arms Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., the firm which manufactured the gun with which Arthur A. Bremmer shot Gov. George C. Wallace. Here is the substance of his conversation with The Globe.

Q—We're talking with New England hand-

gun manufacturers to find out if we can get production figures. Can we get yours?

A—No, and I don't think any manufacturer ought to give them to you. We never do because of the fact that some of our legislators are going to take them and do what they do with the figures.

Q—What do you mean, 'do what they do'?

A—The gun control people will take any statistics and use for their own purpose and emphasize that every gun is going to kill somebody. So we just don't give them any more information. They do enough harm to us with the figures they already have.

Q—So the figures aren't kept secret to prevent a competitor from knowing what you're doing?

A—Gosh, no. Every one of us knows what the other one's doing.

Q—So you're saying that the entire industry keeps figures secret to prevent them from falling into the hands of, as you say, 'legislators'?

A—I'm saying that everything we say is used against us. Companies like Colt, Smith & Wesson and Sturm Ruger are public corporations, and while their financial statements might tell you dollars, you notice they won't give you production figures.

Q—Does anyone have the figures?

A—Well, last year the government came out with a new form requiring all gun manufacturers to report units, but that information is supposed to be ultra-ultra confidential.

Q—Is it your understanding that such figures are unavailable even for the industry as a whole?

A—They're not supposed to be available. They're supposed to be strictly confidential for the Treasury Department, but I wouldn't bet on it. I'm sure somebody's going to get their hands on them somehow.

(Postscript)—The Globe has acquired the new figures, and it is not difficult to see why the handgun industry would prefer they not be made public. They show that for the final six months of 1972, American manufacturers turned out 902,701 handguns, a 50 percent increase over the rate for 1968. The figures also show that the country is manufacturing handguns four times faster than 10 years ago.)

THE CADET CODE OF HONOR

HON. JOEL T. BROTHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Mr. BROTHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my friend and constituent, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, has written a brief article which appears in the October edition of the New Age magazine, the official publication of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction, United States of America.

As I believe his discussion of the cadet code of honor at the U.S. Military Academy, and its indirect contribution to the high ethics of our career military officers, will be of interest to many of our colleagues, I insert the article at this point in the RECORD.

The article follows:

THE CADET CODE OF HONOR

(By Gen. Bruce C. Clarke)

"A Cadet does not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do."

This Code of Honor, expressed in simple cadet language, has stood the test of time in guiding the education and development of

over 150 classes at West Point. The young men so educated and developed have carried the United States Military Academy's motto, "Duty, Honor, Country," into the United States Armed Services and into America, as well as into the military forces of many of our allies.

Only about 9 percent of the Officer Corps of the Army are West Point graduates. Still this small group, over a period of a great many years, has instilled these ethics into our One Army team.

There have been breaches of The Code at West Point and in the Army but, just as the Honor Code at West Point is guarded and enforced by the cadets themselves, so has the Army moved swiftly to take care of each such situation. Our country cannot afford to

do less. In so doing it demonstrates its strength.

The Cadet Code of Honor will stand up under analysis. It has two parts: First, "A cadet does not lie, cheat or steal," and, second, he does not "tolerate those who do." It is through the second part that the Cadet Honor Code gains its strength and effectiveness. Without it the honor system at West Point would have disappeared long ago.

Masons can detect a general similarity between the Code of Honor of West Point and the code of ethics of our Fraternity. The first is lived with and developed day by day over a period of four years while one is a cadet. The code of ethics of a Mason is developed in a sublime manner, starting with the teachings of an Entered Apprentice and progressing step by step as one moves on through

the varied degrees, which can take many years.

The aim is the same: Try to make man more perfect as he progresses through life, charged with greater and greater responsibilities year by year. The similarities between the Cadet Code of Honor and the teachings on the ethics of Masonry are striking to me as one who has been privileged to have progressed through both schools of development.

Those of us who have had the advantage of these teachings should not only be confident that morals and ethics will triumph but, further, we must assist in the effort to search out and help remove the causes of the situations that lead to breaches of the code.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, October 12, 1973

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

Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.—Psalms 51: 10.

O God and Father of us all, who hast taught us that in quietness and confidence shall be our strength, by the might of Thy spirit lift us into Thy presence where we may be still and know that Thou art God.

We come to Thee with hearts saddened by the resignation of our Vice President. We pray for him and for his family—that Thy loving presence may live in their hearts. Thy gracious spirit may lead them in the way they should go and Thy forgiving grace may strengthen them for every noble endeavor.

Grant unto our President wisdom as he proceeds to nominate another Vice President and lead the Members of Congress to make a wise and worthy decision in response to the nomination to be made.

In this crucial hour save us from the maddening maze of mistaken moods and give to us all insight and inspiration to apply our hearts unto wisdom and to bring our actions up to the higher level of our Nation's greater good.

With the spirit of Him who is the way, the truth, and the life—we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3799. An act to liberalize eligibility for cost-of-living increases in civil service retirement annuities.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is

requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3180. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to clarify the proper use of the franking privilege by Members of Congress, and for other purposes.

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

S. 1864. An act to designate the Eagles Nest Wilderness, Arapaho, and White River National Forests, in the State of Colorado;

S. 2300. An act to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to provide for Federal regulation of the travel agency industry;

S. 2491. An act to repeal the provisions of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 which provide for payments to farmers in the event of crop failures with respect to crops planted in lieu of wheat or feed grains;

S.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution to set aside regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 206 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; and

S. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution expressing the appreciation of Congress to Vietnam veterans on Veterans Day 1973.

NEW YORK DELEGATION OFFERS CHALLENGE TO CALIFORNIA DELEGATION

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

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, in these times of heavy responsibility of the House of Representatives and Congress generally, sometimes a light touch is in order.

Those of us in the New York delegation who are supporting our winning baseball team, the Mets, would like to throw down the gauntlet to the California delegation and their Oakland team offering them a challenge, backing it up with some New York State champagne.

The "Amazin's" have done it again, thanks to people like Tug McGraw, Tom Seaver, and, of course, two long-time greats, Yogi Berra and Willie Mays. It is perfectly clear that the Mets are going to again vanquish their enemies, this time some people from way out West, the way they did 4 glorious years ago.

We knew all the time this was going to happen—you just gotta bee-lieve!

My sympathies are with the California delegation, because they are going to be mighty disappointed once this series is over.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 9286, MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION, 1974

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services have until midnight Saturday, October 13, to file a conference report on H.R. 9286, to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1974 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the military training student loads, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

THE CASE OF VLADIMIR SLEPAK

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

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Soviet Union are not free to emigrate even though they are not welcome in their present homeland and the country they wish to go to wants them very badly.

Vladimir Slepak, of Moscow, is a first-rate radio and television engineer. He was in charge of television research at the scientific institute, but was fired from his post in March 1970, after he applied for an emigration visa.

In February 1972, with eight visa denials on his record, Slepak was ordered to work at a concrete factory or face trial as a parasite.

Slepak suffers from chronic thrombo-phlebitis, and was unfit for the assigned work. However, the factory manager insisted that Slepak refused to work. Slepak was spared being tried as a para-