mitting a report on the costs of construction of needed publicly owned waste-water treatment facilities, pursuant to sections 516 (b)(2) and 205(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 510. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary (Rept. No. 93-589). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 10907. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture in emergency situations to control the export of domestic fertilizer and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EVANS of Colorado:

H.R. 10908. A bill to prohibit payment of salaries of heads of departments, agencies, and other organizational units of the executive branch which do not comply with requests of committees of Congress for certain information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 10909. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional annual leave to certain employees for discharge of their duties as elected officials of municipalities, if not in violation of prohibited political activities laws applicable to Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RONCALLO of New York:

H.R. 10910. A bill to return Veterans Day to its traditional date, November 11 of each year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 10911. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from imposing certain seatbelt standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEELMAN (for himself, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. SISK, and Mr. VANIK):

H.R. 10912. A bill to provide that appointments to the offices of Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 10913. A bill to provide for fire accident data collection, analysis, and dissemination, to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of death, personal injury, and property damage from fire, to increase the effectiveness and encourage fire prevention and control at all levels of government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. ZWACH (for himself, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FROEHLICH, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. LITTON, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. QUIE, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. THONE, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WON PAT, and Mr. NELSEN):

H.R. 10914. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to maintain and extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.J. Res. 772. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.J. Res. 773. Joint resolution to set aside regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 206 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. O'BRIEN, and Mr. QUIE):

H. Con. Res. 350. Concurrent resolution that all citizens should reduce the temperatures of the home and place of work by 2 degrees during the approaching cold period in order to conserve energy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MEMORIALS

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

317. By the SPEAKER: a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

318. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to a uniform certificate of title law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

319. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to airline fares; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

320. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the international metric system; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

314. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to restoration of the draft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

315. Also, petition of the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to national security; to the Committee on Armed Services.

316. Also, petition of the Southeastern Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc., relative to the Office of Economic Opportunity and Community Action Agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

317. Also, petition of the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to defense of the national interest; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

318. Also, petition of the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to aid to North Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

319. Also, petition of the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to control of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

320. Also, petition of the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to a balance of power among the three branches of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

321. Also, petition of the city council, Elizabeth, N.J., relative to restoration of the death penalty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, rising food prices are a burden on every American citizen but no group within our society is suffering more than the elderly.

Locked into fixed incomes, the elderly person has no recourse in the currently unstable domestic economy but to eat poorer quality food or not to eat at all. I have been informed, and I do not find it hard to believe, that bread and water diets are not uncommon.

This situation is outrageous in my view. There certainly must be room in any of our supplemental food programs to assure that an elderly person is not only guaranteed ample food but that the diet be balanced nutritionally.

At this time, I am calling my colleagues' attention to a recent survey conducted by the National Enquirer which illustrates quite vividly the seriousness of this situation.

The survey follows:

THE PLIGHT OF AMERICA'S ELDERLY—LIFE ON THE BRINK OF STARVATION

Elderly people across the face of America are being driven to the brink of starvation.

Their plight, due to soaring food prices, has become a national disgrace.

Inflation has left some of them surviving virtually on bread and water . . . or a few crackers . . . or just rice.

Meat has all but disappeared from their diet. These shocking revelations are the result of a nationwide, in-depth Enquirer probe into ways that the shrinking dollar at the food market has handicapped the nonworking elderly. Their fixed incomes have left them far worse off than ordinary working Americans.

In Miami, 64-year-old Charles Crawson, who lives on a $130-a-month government disability pension, told us: "About all I eat is rice. Sometimes I feel I just can't take being poor anymore.

"I've been so in need of good food at times, I've considered trying to steal it. I just couldn't bring myself to do it, although friends of mine shoplift. They say it's the only way they can eat right.

"To think that I fought for this country, that I got my guts shot out for freedom and that I worked all my life—and this is where I am today. And why? Just because I'm getting old and can't get around like I once could. That's my crime. I'm too God-damn old!"

U.S. Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) told The Enquirer: "The situation is now desperate for many of our senior citizens.

"It's the aged who are inflation's hardest-hit victims. Their struggle to make ends meet has taken a dramatic turn for the worse during the past six months."

Elderly Americans, reflecting bitterly on their lives today, told teams of Enquirer reporters:

"We go to the grocery store and walk right on past anything that contains meat . . ."

"People on Social Security, like me, simply forget about meat entirely . . ."

"For the last few days before I get my check, I'm so hungry I feel sick."

Here are some other comments aired by the elderly in interviews from coast to coast:

"There have been days I ate nothing but oatmeal . . . Beef? What's that?—William Grove, 82, Chicago.

"It's a national disgrace. If prices go up any more, I don't know how I'll make it."—Russell Waterman, 62, North Hollywood, Calif.

"Stews and rice—that's mostly what we eat. Society just pushes you to one side, then tosses you a bone occasionally,"—James Taylor, 65, Miami.

"I lived through the Depression and I think it's actually worse now."—Mrs. Rachel Ginsburg, 69, Los Angeles.

"It's very frustrating. We eat a lot of spaghetti."—Mrs. Dorothy Strassberg, 69, Los Angeles.

"We were born in an age of hardship and we are leaving the same way."—Mrs. Stella Lloyd, 76, Taylor Mill, Ky.

Or as Mrs. Betty Zywan, 72, of New York, put it: "For many of us old people, rising prices are beginning to mean the difference between modest comfort and total poverty.

"To cap everything, I know supermarkets that jack up prices every time welfare and Social Security checks arrive.

Al Markowitz, 76, of Miami, says: "Ten years ago, I could afford a piece of steak about once a week. Five years ago I was buying a piece of steak every two weeks. Now it's been over 12 months since I bought anything other than bones or hamburger."

Ina Koski, a 77-year-old spinster, tries to live on $137-a-month Social Security in a one-room apartment in New York City.

Her diet consists mainly of bread, potatoes, milk and cereals. The last time she tasted meat?

"It was on Aug. 10, 1972," she recalled.

"I bought myself a slice of chicken pie . . .

"When you eat as little as I do, even a tiny offering like that will stay sharp in your memory.

"I hear some folks are eating dog food and cat food. But I expect most are like me—they just go without when the money runs out."

DISPOSAL PROCESS FOR DRILLING MUD TO AID FARMERS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the Oilfield Products Division of Dresser Industries has developed a new technique which makes it possible to return land used for oil drilling location to agricultural production. This is a good example of how innovation and technological change can bring new benefits to all of us. I include an article which appeared in the Oil & Gas Journal, August 20, 1973, describing this new development.

The article follows:

DISPOSAL PROCESS FOR DRILLING MUD TO AID FARMERS

A new technique for disposing of surplus drilling mud and cuttings makes it possible to return a drilling location to agricultural production. The process mixes two chemical activators with the drilling fluid—a powder and a liquid—at controlled rates to solidify the mud and cuttings.

After solidification and curing, the material can be mixed with the native soil with no adverse effect.

Developed by the Oilfield Products Division of Dresser Industries, the process was first tested in Illinois on rich agricultural land.

HOW IT WORKS

In the process, crystalline growth builds a "pseudo clay" material during the curing period that has the same moisture content as the underlying soil and the basic composition of a very-low-humus subsoil.

According to the developers, it has no effect on plant growth except when lignosulfonate has been added to the drilling mud.

In this case, the mixture actually enriches the soil.

To treat a batch of surplus mud, it is pumped directly from holding tanks through a mixing chamber where chemical activators are blended at controlled rates.

The activated mixture is then dispersed onto a prepared ground area.

In rich topsoil, ground preparation usually includes scraping back the topsoil and pumping the activated mud mixture onto the subsoil.

Though complete crystalline growth—curing—takes about 30 days, the material is usually designed to harden to the point where a car can be driven over it in 2-3 days. Concentration of the chemical activators determines the length of this hardening period.

After the curing period, topsoil is tilled back into the area and agricutural work can resume.

EQUIPMENT

A skid-mounted unit including a bulk activator tank, a mixing chamber, pump, and controls to process the mud for disposal can be transported on a low-boy trailer. The unit can be kept on location to handle cuttings and surplus mud at any time during drilling.

Equipment is designed for one-man operation.

According to engineers for Dresser's Swaco Operations, suppliers of the service, a 50-bbl batch of surplus mud can be processed in less than 30 min.

Charges for the service are based on the amount of mud processed with a standby charge for the equipment used in the unit.

VARIETY OF MUDS

In addition to common water-based drilling muds, the process will work equally well with fluids containing up to 20% oil. Oil droplets are encapsulated by the crystals of the dried mixture and rendered static.

Heavily weighted muds can also be handled by the process.

Muds weighing up to 17 lb/gal have been solidified during tests with the portable unit.

Temperature range of the process makes it applicable to cold-weather areas, though the crystalline growth period is increased at low temperatures.

LMFBR

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, with electricity in rapidly growing demand, and fuel sources for it in rapidly decreasing supply, looking head on into this tightening vise, many energy leaders are turning to the liquid metal fast breeder reactor as one possible answer.

While I believe there are still many problems to be worked out and questions to be answered before we say for sure this is one help to the problem, the breeder reactor does hold out some hopeful signs.

A recent article in the magazine Rural Electrification tells in good layman language just how a breeder reactor works and why some people are excited about it. I would like to reprint that article at this time in the RECORD.

The article follows:

LIQUID METAL FAST BREEDER REACTOR DEMONSTRATION PLANT

The liquid metal fast breeder reactor (LMFBR) is being hailed as one of today's important hopes for generating tomorrow's energy. But what is the liquid metal fast breeder reactor? It's an oversimplification, but by one definition the LMFBR, "breeds" more new nuclear fuel than it consumes while also producing heat to generate power. What this does is to allow for use, perpetuation and stockpiling of a new energy source—plutonium—while the earth is in "the twilight of the fossil-fuel age."

Construction of the nation's first large-scale LMFBR demonstration plant moved toward reality July 25 with the signing by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and other major participants in the project of basic agreements outlining key responsibilities of each organization.

Rural electric systems have pledged well over an $8-million share in the project to be built on the Clinch River at Oak Ridge, Tenn. These systems are represented by Robert D. Partridge, NRECA executive vice president and general manager, and H. L. Spurlock, manager, East Kentucky RECC, on the board of directors of the Breeder Reactor Corp., the company formed to represent the U.S. utilities—rural electrics, public power, investor-owned and municipal—contributing to the project.

The electric power industries financial support—more than $245-million overall to date—is the largest commitment ever by the industry for a single energy R&D project. But the cooperation goes far beyond just the dollars, and includes cooperation by government and industry in the management of every phase of the project. The ultimate goal is to prove the economic promise and environmental advantages of the fast breeder so that it would be an energy option for commercial application by utilities in the 1980s.

In the next 20 years, more than 1200-million kilowatts of electrical generating capacity will be required over three times what is available today. Most striking is the projected growth of nuclear generating capacity as compared with the fossil-fueled plants and hydroelectric facilities. A major fraction of the increased requirements will be provided by nuclear generation. It's estimated that about 50% of the total electricity in the year 2000 will be provided by nuclear power.

Early in 1958, the single nuclear power station at Shippingport, Pa., was generating all of the nation's commercial electricity from the atom. Nuclear power reached acceptance in just ten years and by the end of 1972 utilities were operating 29 light-water nuclear plants.

The successful demonstration of nuclear power resulted in the start of the light-water reactor industry. Since 1966, nuclear plants have accounted for about half of the new generating capacity order by U.S. utilities. This has caused the Atomic Energy Commission and industry to revise long-range projections of installed nuclear power capacity in the United States to about 132-million kilowatts by 1980 and more than 500-million kilowatts by 1990.

This factor of 20 increase in nuclear electric generating capacity in the next 20 years will mean a tremendous strain on nuclear fuel. Just to supply U.S. needs, about 60,000 tons of uranium oxide will be needed annually by 1985 as compared with about 10,000 tons today. These estimates assume that the plutonium being produced in today's light-water reactors will start being recycled in the systems in the mid-1970s. Otherwise, the uranium requirements would be even greater.

Another major aspect of this potential nuclear fuel crisis which will be generated by a massive increase in nuclear power capacity is the requirement for enrichment of uranium. Present light-water reactors require that the uranium mined must be processed through gaseous diffusion plants to increase the fraction of the isotope uranium-235 from the 0.7% natural abundance to levels of about 3%.

The liquid metal-cooled fast breeder offers a solution to both these major resource needs of uranium ore and enrichment capacity. First, it will use about 60% or more of the potential energy in uranium ore. By comparison, only about 2% of the potential energy available from uranium is used in present reactors, the rest being rejected as waste tailings of depleted uranium at the diffusion plants.

By 1980, tailings produced during the process of supplying enriched fuel for light-water reactors will reach over 250,000 tons of depleted uranium. Once the breeder has been established as an operating entity in the utility industry, the sharp climb in uranium needs will taper off markedly.

In addition to this enormous increase in efficiency in extracting energy from uranium, the LMFBR cycle has two other advantages. A gram of plutonium used as fuel in the fast breeder reactor will provide approximately 50% more BTUs than would the same gram of plutonium if used as fuel in a thermal neutron light-water reactor. The thermal efficiency of conversion of heat to electric power in an LMFBR is also 40% compared with the 33% typical for a light-water reactor. Thus, the breeder system not only uses up to 70 times more of potential energy, but also extracts almost 25% more electrical energy from it.

We have two important by-products from the light-water reactor fuel cycle: The depleted uranium left over from the gaseous-diffusion plant, and the plutonium recovered from the reprocessing of light-water reactor fuel. The breeder uses both of these, and in doing so, creates favorable economics for nuclear power generation. In fact, the breeder represents one of the first recycle projects and is fully in line with current environmental trends on conservation of resources and recycling.

How does the breeder principle work? In the fast breeder core, the heart contains the active fuel elements which are fueled with a mixture of 20% plutonium oxide and 80% uranium oxide (the tailings from the diffusion plants previously referred to).

Some of the fast neutrons produced in the core are absorbed by the U_{238} in the blanket and the core itself to form new plutonium. Overall, one can obtain a breeding ratio of about 1.2 which means that we produce 12 atoms of Pu for each ten consumed. Other terms such as doubling time are used to define the breeding process. These are akin to simple and compound interest. What they mean is that with a reasonable breeding ratio, one produces enough new Pu in the core and blanket for a fresh core in 15–20 years from the start. The breeder of the future will do an even better job doubling every 10 to 12 years.

The real point about the breeder, however, is the increase in utilization of the locked-in energy in uranium and we effectively extend the lifetime of our uranium to centuries instead of years.

The potential of the breeder has been recognized by other industrialized nations of the world. Construction programs are going forward in England, France, Russia, Germany and Japan.

Foreign activity in breeder development is well advanced in terms of hardware. The Soviet Union, which has already built and opened a 350-megawatt plant commercially, is also working toward one of about 600 megawatts. The French 250-megawatt breeder prototype went "critical" this summer, and—in addition to other demonstration projects—France, Germany and Italy plan to begin construction in 1975 of a jointly supported 1,200-megawatt LMFBR.

Directing efforts in this Nation's first demonstration plant is the Project Management Corporation (PMC), a group formed by TVA and Commonwealth Edison, with present headquarters in Chicago. It is appropriate that this new step forward should be based there, following the pioneering developments with the first chain reaction at the University of Chicago and the light-water reactors of Commonwealth Edison. As the project nears the construction stage, PMC will move to Oak Ridge, Tenn.—the site of other historic nuclear advances.

On Nov. 22, 1972, AEC and PMC selected Westinghouse for negotiations as the lead reactor manufacturer for the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor Demonstration Plant, with prime responsibility for designing and furnishing the Nuclear Steam Supply System (NSSS) of the plant.

Work on the NSSS definitive design began in January, 1973. Atomics International and General Electric, who also participated in the Utility-AEC supported LMFBR project definition phase and submitted proposals to PMC, have assigned personnel under Westinghouse direction.

Accordingly, the design of the demonstration plant, which is the key element in the nation's highest priority energy research and development program, will have the benefit of the special talents and experience of these three major U.S. reactor manufacturers which have been involved deeply in LMFBR technology development. Burns & Roe, which in December 1972 was selected as the project architect-engineer by PMC, is also working closely with Westinghouse.

SGT. ALLAN J. KELLOGG

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the honor and privilege of being present at the White House as President Nixon presented Medals of Honor to a group of American servicemen who performed above and beyond the call of duty in combat, in every case placing the welfare of their comrades above their own personal safety.

As much as we all detest and pray that American men will never again have to serve in combat, this does not lessen our gratitude and pride at the performance of the men who have been called upon to serve their country.

I take particular pleasure in calling to your attention one of these men honored today, gunnery Sgt. Allan J. Kellogg, Jr., USMC, a native of Bethel, Conn., in my district. The following citation describes the actions for which Sergeant Kellogg received the Nation's highest honor:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Platoon Sergeant with Company G, Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, First Marine Division, in connection with combat operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam on the night of March 11, 1970. Under the leadership of Gunnery Sergeant (then Staff Sergeant) Kellogg, a small unit from Company G was evacuating a fallen comrade when the unit came under a heavy volume of small arms and automatic weapons fire from a numerically superior enemy force occupying well-concealed emplacements in the surrounding jungle. During the ensuing fierce engagement, an enemy soldier managed to maneuver through the dense foliage to a position near the Marines, and hurled a hand grenade into their midst which glanced off the chest of Gunnery Sergeant Kellogg. Quick to act, he forced the grenade into the mud in which he was standing, threw himself over the lethal weapon, and absorbed the full effects of its detonation with his body, thereby preventing serious injury or possible death to several of his fellow Marines. Although suffering multiple injuries to his chest and his right shoulder and arm, Gunnery Sergeant Kellogg resolutely continued to direct the efforts of his men until all were able to maneuver to the relative safety of the company perimeter. By his heroic and decisive action in risking his own life to save the lives of his comrades, Gunnery Sergeant Kellogg reflected the highest credit upon himself and upheld the finest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

Such selfless behavior indeed merits the gratitude and praise of Sgt. Kellogg's countrymen. As long as we have people like the Sergeant, who place their comrades and their Nation above themselves, we can survive the challenges that face us. I am proud that Sergeant Kellogg is a native of Connecticut and the Fifth District and I was honored to be present as the Nation recognized his contribution today.

SEATBELT REQUIREMENT AN UNNECESSARY NUISANCE

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under a regulation issued by the Department of Transportation, all 1974 model year automobiles sold in the United States must be equipped with a controversial seatbelt ignition interlock system. This is another unwise and unnecessary imposition by the Federal bureaucracy into the daily lives of our citizens. I am today introducing legislation to require the Secretary of Transportation to rescind this unwelcome and possibly unsafe requirement.

As a result of this regulation, all persons and objects of sufficient weight in the front seat of any new car must be strapped in securely with both lap and shoulder belts before the car can be started. If they should release any of the belts after the car is running, flashing lights and buzzers are activated until the belts are refastened.

I favor the safest possible automobile the manufacturers can produce. However, the use of individual seatbelts should remain an individual decision.

This is just another Federal nuisance. Aside from the impractical nature of this weight-initiated system, it may also be unsafe in certain situations. In some types of emergencies, it has been shown that passengers have survived because they were thrown clear of the wreckage. Also, if the lap belt were defective, the effect of only the shoulder belt in a collision could be strangulation.

Any Federal bureaucrat worth his salt could show that, percentagewise, these are isolated instances. But that is not the point. Unlike drinking and driving, seatbelt fastening has no effect on the safety of others.

We are already into this model year, and people are beginning to complain about their overprotective Federal Government. This is but another example of what the Government has done to them lately. Congress must act promptly to force the Department of Transportation to let people take care of themselves.

WELFARE FRAUD EASY IN MICHIGAN

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has been struggling with the problem of welfare reform for some years now. Members of Congress receive irate letters ever day asking that the "chislers" be taken off the roles. To counter this, certain persons bring out so-called statistics purporting to show the number of "chislers" is minuscule. I have never believed this. We all want aid for those truly in need and we would have a lot more money to do this with, if the fake welfare clients were taken off the roles. Just recently the county prosecutor of Oakland County in my congressional district had eight members of his staff fraudulently apply for welfare and receive a total of $1,296 in payments with no questions asked. I strongly feel this problem must be solved and our regulations, both State and Federal tightened up. The story from the Daily Tribune of October 9, 1973, tells why.

The story follows:

TO SHOW FLAWS IN SYSTEM: PATTERSON SECRETARIES COLLECT $1,296 IN FAKE WELFARE CLAIMS

(By William L. Willoughby)

In an attempt to show the ease with which welfare fraud can be perpetrated, eight members of L. Brooks Patterson's secretarial staff filed fake welfare claims and received $1,296.50 in payments last week, the prosecutor said today.

The eight secretaries used stories ranging from desertion by a mate to unwed motherhood, Patterson said.

Patterson, at press conference said the women filed the claims as an experiment for a report that he plans to release next week on flaws in the welfare system.

Patterson said the "experiment illustrates that persons can make fraudulent claims to social service workers without having to substantiate the claims."

He blamed flaws in the welfare system on lax State and Federal regulations are to lax. "This wasn't intended to criticize the county department of social services," Patterson said. "They were just following rules and regulations handed down by the State and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

The report Patterson plans to release next week will outline at least 60 specific problems that allegedly make welfare fraud easy. After the report is released, Patterson said he will lobby for state laws to plug up the loopholes.

"I want to make it clear that while we're attacking the abuses of the system, we have no objection to the legitimate recipient," Patterson said. "But today, in one fell swoop, I feel we have demonstrated the problem."

All eight women received their checks either at the Royal Oak or Pontiac social services offices. They said no one even once asked them to prove their claims of indigency.

"WAS INTERESTING"

Patterson's personal secretary, Felicita Brown, for example, said she told a social worker at the Royal Oak office that her husband had died leaving her with two children.

Mrs. Brown, age 25, of Ferndale also said she was unemployed. In truth, she said, her husband Jeffrey is a deputy with the Oakland County Sheriff's Department, and they have only one child.

"I didn't want to defraud anyone," Mrs. Brown said, "but it was interesting to see what I could get without offering proof." Mrs. Brown said she received a check for $123.50.

Another, Mrs. Delores Harroun, age 36, Waterford Township, a stenographer with the Prosecutor's office, received $206.50 when she told a social services worker that her husband had deserted her.

FEELS CONTRIBUTED

"I lied about the desertion, and I also lied about being unemployed," she said. "Still I felt good because I believe I played a part in exposing fraud.

"People who are able to work, should work," she said. Mrs. Harroun said she was surprised she was able to commit the fraud because a local newspaper had identified her as a member of Patterson's welfare investigation team, a day before she applied for the payments.

"So many of these things could have been checked in one minute," Mrs. Harroun said.

"This is not an act of civil disobedience," Patterson said. "These women had no intent to defraud the system. They voided their checks which will be returned to the social services department."

FEWER RIDERS AND A CLAMOR FOR SUBSIDIES

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times, on October 12, carried an interesting, yet profoundly disturbing, article concerning New York City's continuing decline in transit ridership and the prospect that they will experience skyrocketing transit operating deficits.

This story sheds new light on the recent debate in the House as regards the wisdom of Federal transit operating subsidies. The New York City experience is that their transit costs over the past 5 years have nearly doubled, climbing from $416 million in 1968 to $793 million this year. During the same period ridership has declined 14 percent. Transit authorities now expect ridership this year to decline at least another 2 percent. And nobody knows when the decline will bottom out.

One explanation for this sorry state of affairs is that jobs have been exported to the suburbs and like most traditional fixed rail transit systems, the New York system is ill-equipped to handle anything but trips into and out of the central city. But job migration is not the whole story. As the article points out—

The subways have lost riders at a faster rate than the job decline. Since 1963 the city's work force has remained fairly stable at between 3.6 and 3.8 million jobs. Yet, the subways have lost about 19 percent of total ridership during the 10 years.

This indicates to me that the quality of service is such that it cannot compete with other modes of transportation.

Thus a deadly combination of an inflexible transit system unable to adapt to changing work patterns and unattractive service characteristics have led to a spiraling deficit that appears headed out of sight. The transit authority's deficit of $44 million in 1968 has risen to $250 million this year. But this is only the beginning. Assuming an annual 7-percent increase in operating expenses—recent increases have ranged from 11 to 14 percent—and no further decline in ridership, the expected deficit a decade from now should easily exceed $1 billion annually.

The specter of this kind of escalation in operating deficits dramatizes what some of us have been saying about operating subsidies. The $400 million annual price tag in the current operating subsidies bill is only a small beginning compared to the demands facing us further down the road. Assuming an increase in Federal operating subsidies comparable to the predicted increase in the New York City deficit, the Federal program will have grown to at least $1.6 billion by 1983.

The fundamental question that we should address is not how to keep obsolete systems afloat but rather how best can we encourage the development of competitive public transit systems. It is the new technology which can take account of changing tastes and living patterns, which will generate increasing ridership and therefore minimize the need for operating subsidies. In my judgment this is the direction the Federal Government should take with its transit programs.

A portion of the article follows:

THE SUBWAY PROSPECT: BETTER SERVICE, FEWER RIDERS AND CLAMOR FOR SUBSIDY

(By Robert Lindsey)

Within a decade the New York Transit Authority is likely to clatter past two milestones: The first major new subway lines in more than 40 years will open and the Transit Authority's deficit could approach $1-billion a year.

The subway system is moving into a paradoxical future of better service accompanied, unless recent trends are reversed, by shrinking patronage. The result is expected to be an explosive growth in the system's appetite for public subsidy unless the 35-cent fare is increased significantly.

Despite the subway system's rising deficit, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority is adding 52 miles of new lines to the 237-mile system in a multibillion-dollar construction program. Yesterday, in a ceremony under the Avenue of the Americas, a symbolic linkup was made between the new subway tunnels under construction in Central Park and the present system.

Completion of the construction program is contingent upon voters' approval of the State's $3.5-billion transportation bond issue next month.

But the massive construction project represents, in many ways, a high-stakes gamble by the M.T.A. that it will be able to obtain an ever-growing amount of subsidy from city taxpayers, Albany, and Washington to run the trains.

$300-MILLION SUBSIDY

The bond issue, if approved, would provide $300-million in state subsidy over the next two years. That subsidy, together with an equal amount from city taxpayers, would keep the 35-cent fare through 1975.

Beyond that, state and city officials maintain that Federal transit subsidies are essential.

Last week the House of Representatives approved a bill, previously passed by the Senate, that would provide the nation's first direct Federal subsidies for the day-to-day operating bills of transit lines. New York would get approximately $200-million over two years under the measure.

President Nixon—under whose Administration Federal aid for building and expanding transit systems has increased sharply—has indicated that he will veto the new legislation on the grounds that day-to-day operating losses should be a local responsibility.

NIXON VETO SEEN

A White House official close to the situation said in an interview yesterday it was unlikely that the President would reverse himself during the remaining 39 months of his Administration. The official said one factor in the opposition was a concern that Federal transit grants might be seen as "a bottomless pit" by transit workers negotiating wage increases.

But more fundamentally, the official added, the Administration opposes the subsidy measure because, "it is very hard to justify making the whole nation pay for a categorical grant program to deal with what is essentially a problem in only five large cities."

Big-city transit users, he added, were for the most part not poor people, but relatively affluent. "You would be asking a person in, say, Omaha, or Fargo, N.D. who makes $8,000 to $10,000 a year to subsidize a person in New York who makes maybe $16,000," he said.

Because the measure passed by only a narrow margin in the House, political observers see little chance that a Presidential veto would be overridden. But transit leaders here and elsewhere say they are hopeful that the President will change his mind. And they see the vote by the House—which had long resisted efforts to approve operating subsidies—as an indication that, sooner or later, Federal operating subsidies will be forthcoming.

SOME OFFICIALS WORRIED

At the same time, some New York officials say privately they are beginning to wonder how it would be possible to enact or to sustain, especially if ridership continues to decline, a program that could * * * caught in the grip of devastating * * *

Since 1968, when the Metropolitan Transportation Authority took control of the City Transit Authority, the number of New Yorkers riding the subway has dropped by 14 per cent—to 1.1-billion in the fiscal year that ended June 30. A further drop of at least 2 per cent is forecast during this fiscal year.

Yet during this period the budget of the Transit Authority has almost doubled—from $416-million in 1968 to $793-million during the current fiscal year.

Subways account for approximately 77 per-cent of the authority's operating costs, 73 per cent of its passenger revenues, and 86 per cent of its deficit. Buses account for the balance.

Since 1968 straphangers have seen the transit fare jump by 75 per cent—from 20 cents to 35 cents. But the authority's deficit, the gap between income from riders and operating expenses—picked up by taxpayers—has jumped from $44-million to a projected loss of at least $250-million in the current fiscal year.

A 52-CENT RIDE

Thus, for each person who pays 35 cents for a transit ride, it will cost 52-cents to provide the service. If expenses of the transit police force are included—a valid charge in the eyes of many transportation economists—the cost per ride is almost 58 cents. And if the city's payment of Transit Authority debts, totaling more than $160-million is included, the per-ride cost is close to 70 cents.

M.T.A. officials say efforts are being made to cut costs, and they say they have some hope the decline in subway use may level off.

"I think we may be nearing the end of the period of losing ridership," Dr. William J. Ronan, the M.T.A. chairman, said in an interview with reporters and editors of the New York Times. "But I wouldn't say we've bottomed out yet."

If costs of operating the system increase at an annual rate of 7 per cent—and if there is no appreciable increase in ridership or fares—the deficit would exceed $1-billion yearly a decade from now. This figure might be conservative. During the last six years operating costs have increased at an annual rate of 14 per cent and this fiscal year the projected increase is 11 per cent.

Late in this decade the first lines in a multi-billion-dollar, M.T.A. subway construction, program, adding 52 miles to the present 237-mile system, are scheduled to open. While transit officials say they hope the new lines will lure additional riders to the system, they say there is little hope of making them pay their own way at fares that are reasonable.

The deficit is expected to climb with each new mile of subway. Estimates of how much extra the new lines will add to the deficit range upward from $175-million a year.

The New York City subway system, which accounts for 80 per cent of all of the nation's subway ridership, and more than 20 per cent of its total mass transit use, has been caught in a vicious pattern of declining patronage and mushrooming costs that is characteristic of most transit systems in the country. But whereas in most places the popularity of the automobile is the chief culprit, it is proportionately less so here.

Most professional observers believe the national trend has been aggravated here by the special problems of New York: A relatively stagnant economy and recently declining work force; changes in the make-up of the work force; the exodus of jobs and many middle-class residents of the suburbs; the development of shopping and cultural attractions in the suburbs; crime and vandalism, and the political clout of municipal unions.

1.1-BILLION RIDERS

The number of persons riding the subways has dropped steadily since 1947 with minor changes in pattern; traffic went up each year between 1959 and 1964, and again in 1968 and 1969. It has declined annually since then, to last fiscal year's total of 1,122,455,852.

Dr. Ronan attributes the most recent slippage mostly to the decline of jobs in the city a theory that seems to be supported by statistics. Between mid-1970 and mid-1973, there was a drop of 300,000 in the average number of persons using the subways each week-day from 4,176,000 to 3,862,000.

This matched fairly closely the decline of jobs in the city in this period. The city lost 238,000 jobs between 1969 and 1972, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The decline has continued this year, but at a slower rate.

Over a longer period, it appears that the subways have lost riders at a faster rate than the job decline. Since 1963 the city's work force has remained fairly stable at between 3.6 million and 3.8 million jobs. Yet, the subways have lost about 19 per cent of total ridership during the 10 years. One factor, officials believe, has been the rising cost of a subway token.

A subway ride cost only 15 cents in 1963. Transit officials say there is little doubt that hiking the fare to 35 cents had scared off some of the defectors, especially those who now walk instead of taking shorter trips.

Despite the trend of recent years New Yorkers remain by far the largest consumers of mass transportation in the nation. The 1970 Census found that 60.4 per cent of the city's residents reported using public transportation to get to work; for Manhattan the figure was 64 per cent. Nationally, fewer than 7 per cent reported using public transit regularly.

GROW INTO HOG CONFINEMENT

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, in the July issue of "The National Live Stock Producer," there appeared an excellent article concerning an outstanding father-son operation in Candler County, Ga., in my congressional district. This remarkable hog-producing business is operated by Fate and Howard "Butch" DeLoach.

It has been my great pleasure to visit the DeLoach farm and study their production methods firsthand. I believe that the abilities of the DeLoach family and their dedication to high standards and hard work are an excellent illustration as to why this Nation enjoys the finest agricultural production system in the world.

I insert the article in the RECORD at this point.

GROW INTO HOG CONFINEMENT

(By Jerry Davis)

Top hog prices and the tandem trend to specialization and confinement production look like a winning profit combination for many pork producers.

But like a lot of other businesses, the bigger you get, the faster the track. Expansion in a hog enterprise will pay off—providing you have the extra management to apply to the business, or if you can bone up on management while you gear up production.

In either case, most experts are convinced you're better off "growing" into confinement and a larger setup—phase into it, instead of going whole hog in one major step.

This way, you can keep on top of things better, hold down your total loans at any given time, and minimize the growing pains.

One outstanding father-son hog operation we've visited recently has followed the step-by-step approach to large-scale confinement hog rearing. They're Fate and Howard "Butch" DeLoach, Candler County, Ga.

It's taken this pair three years to get where they are—but they're now cranking out quality-finished hogs at the rate of 5,000 head a year.

"We started out on dirt a few years back, when we bought 40 sows to keep our help fully employed," recalls Butch. "We moved into the first phase of confinement in 1971. The second phase was completed by December, 1972. And last year, we expanded our confinement farrowing and lagoon system.

LIKED HOG RETURNS

Butch and his father decided to concentrate on this livestock enterprise because they liked the looks of hog returns over the long pull, felt they had a real knack for producing quality pork. They were convinced they could do better profit-wise with hogs, rather than expanding their cropping operations. Besides hogs, they maintain a cow herd of 90 crossbreds and sell the calves as feeders. They also farm a total of almost

1,300 acres, growing peanuts, corn, soybeans, pasture, timber.

"Our goal is to market around 10,000 hogs annually—and we hope to reach that level this year," explains Butch. "In 1971, we farowed and finished 2,500 head. Last year, we marketed more than 5,000 head. Our minimum this year is 7,000."

The DeLoach streamlined confinement facilities include 3 central farrowing houses. Each is all slats and can accommodate 20 farrowing crates apiece.

Fans are installed under the slatted floors in each unit to carry off gasses. "We've found this cut our pig losses considerably," adds Butch.

Overflow farrowings used to be handled by nineteen A-frame, single-sow units—but they were recently phased out.

The DeLoach gestation house handles 470 sows. It has solid flooring. But Butch hopes to install partial slats, plus liquid feeders on the slatted area.

The nursery is a partially-slatted structure, also with liquid feeding and an improved ventilating system. Maximum capacity here is 780 head. Butch and Fate are currently putting up a second nursery.

"Pigs come in here when they're 2 to 3 weeks old—then they're moved out when they reach 7 to 9 weeks," notes Butch.

That next stop is the growing-finishing houses—which are totally-slatted units. These include 12 big pens that take 130 pigs per pen, plus 4 smaller cull and gilt-selection pens.

Other recent projects: Setting aside of a holding pen for hogs coming off medication until they're trucked to market; and throwing their two smaller lagoons into a 3-acre lagoon—which they plan to tap their crop irrigation system into.

A vital link in the DeLoach pork production line, naturally, is their handy feed processing center.

This hub includes storage bins for 40,000 bu. of grain; bulk-tank storage for protein supplement; and a Kelly Duplex mill. "With our new mill, everything comes off scales—so we can figure our feed conversions close," Butch reports.

"BUILD" OWN HOG RATIONS

Butch and Fate build all of their hog rations from the ground up. Homegrown corn takes care of only part of their grain needs—they buy 60% or better of the corn that goes into their rations.

And, they're mighty high on liquid feeding. "We have liquid feeding throughout, except for the farrowing house," reports Butch. "We like the results we're getting with liquid feeding. That, together with slatted floors, gives us the big break on labor."

Butch has stepped up the size of his sow herd to about 450 head and operates on a continuous-farrowing basis. He farrows 80 sows every 21 days, with a 7- to 8-day breather and cleaning up between.

"We started out with a York-Hamp-Duroc crossbreeding program, but in recent years have switched over to Conner Prairie boars. The feed conversions and cutouts we're getting show their production-tested boars have what it takes," states Fate.

Females in the DeLoach breeding herd have to prove up, too, after a strict selection program—or they're off to market. They currently use a prognosticator, to pregnancy test sows at 30 days. Those not with pig are culled. The practice has helped a lot, says Butch, in saving feed, time and labor.

Butch weans pigs at 2 to 3 weeks. "Liquid feeding enables us to get pigs to eating faster, and the sows are in better condition as the result of early weaning," he points out. "There's less stress switching baby pigs from their mom's milk to liquid feed when we wean early, and we can breed back the sow sooner."

As a result of this and other sound practices, he's averaging 9 to 9½ pigs per litter weaned, and coming right close to getting three litters per sow per year.

DeLoach pigs have their tails and teeth clipped and receive their shots at 1 to 2 days of age. Castrating is also done at this time.

Butch and Fate coordinate closely with their consulting veterinarian, Dr. Benny Gaskins, who makes at least one weekly call at the hog operation. Butch gives him credit for helping them improve their management across the board and in steadily upgrading their pork quality.

They say they've also received valuable help from Phil Foster of Sollars Bros., manufacturers of the Gruel-O-Matic feeders—not only in setting up their liquid feeding system, but in other management areas as well.

The DeLoach team sets and follows high sanitation and hog health standards.

"We go with culture and sensitivity tests, because they save us expense and trouble and enable us to speed up diagnosis and treatment," notes Butch. Although essentially confinement, they also zero-in on internal parasites by worming their sows with Atgard 10 days before breeding and just before farrowing.

Before feed prices shot up, Butch and Fate were holding their feed costs around 17c per pound of gain—and they were working at lowering that a cent or two. Currently, their feed costs are running right at 27c per pound.

Butch tops out his pens regularly, selling every week at 215 to 220 lbs.

CALIFORNIA DELEGATION SPURNS CHAMPAGNE CHALLENGE BY NEW YORK DELEGATION

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last our distinguished and popular New York colleague, Mr. WOLFF, made a direct and frontal challenge to the California delegation over the current world series, which pits the New York Mets against the Oakland A's.

In a brilliant burst of generosity—and courage—our colleague has offered to bet a case of New York State champagne on the outcome of the contest.

Now what kind of a bet is that, Mr. Speaker? Sending a case of New York State champagne to a Californian is like sending Slobovian yak cheese to Wisconsin or Arab bagels to Golda Meir. In brief, California wines are so superior to New York's that we Californians would use New York State champagne to wash our cars.

Barter champagne with California? Barter bagels with Israel, apples with Washington, oysters with Maryland; let New York wager her mountain peaks with Colorado or her lakes with Minnesota, but, Mr. Speaker, if the terms of this bet were to be an entire Lake Erie full of the New York product against a single dram of California's sun-kissed amborsial champagne, the terms would be comparable to those that occasioned Omar's famous inquiry:

What, in pure gold be repaid
For what was given dross-allayed?

Such a bet, Mr. Speaker, is worthy of the descendants of those who traded $23 worth of trinkets for Manhattan Island and then, after 100 years of imposing New York's perculiar brand of culture upon it, realized they had been cheated.

But we want Mr. WOLFF to know that we appreciate his offer and will accept the case of New York champagne next week when Oakland has shown the Gotham upstarts how to play baseball. In the unlikely event the Oakland team breaks out in viral pneumonia and loses the series, we will take our lumps and accept a second case of New York State champagne as penance.

BRIGHT STAR ON TELEVISION

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, television viewers in Los Angeles, Calif., have something over us in the fact that they have the opportunity to see and hear Stephanie Edwards.

I consider Ms. Edwards to be one of the most refreshing personalities on television and a fine asset to the Ralph Story "A. M." show in that city. To acquaint my colleagues a bit more with her I am offering a recent article from the Los Angeles Times:

STEPHANIE: A MORNING STAR SHINES BRIGHT

(By Mary Murphy)

A quandary Stephanie Edwards faces daily in the age of such media extremes as the Ding-a-Ling Sisters and Maude is how, as a woman, she can present herself on television without being a turnoff.

Should she be the pneumatic dumb bunny, all coy and fluffy, or the dead-serious humorless intellectual with the equivalent of thick glasses and thicker ankles.

She tries to ignore the alternatives and be herself, which in fact blends the best of both. She can't help playing pretty and she has no need to be dumb. Effervescent, yes; lame brained, no (qualities which 99% of the time are confused).

She snakes in between "each day (on Ralph Story's A.M.) being somewhat hypocritical" and always knowing that "audience and sponsors prefer it when I do the lighter stuff."

In avoiding the extremes, she has become a success. The darling of local daytime television. Beautiful, bright and funny even before the chickens are up, and a perfect foil for Ralph Story's dry, sardonic humor.

There is serious speculation that A.M. will become part of a rotating ABC morning news show to compete in the ratings game with NBC's Today and the CBS Morning News, which would thrust Stephanie in the same prestigious spotlight now shared by Barbara Walters and Sally Quinn.

"Stephanie has more potential than anyone in the business. * * *

Her only drawback is lack of confidence in herself—pure Stephanie.

"She can either be one of the world's greatest actresses, but just one of the greats, or she can be herself, a priceless monumental, unique, talent—Stephanie Edwards."

How she should use this talent is the problem. Ralph thinks Stephanie should remain in television. Stephanie is torn between a career as a film and stage actress or as a TV personality.

"Ralph and I just had a 2½ hour discussion about this because I had been offered some acting roles which are not often forthcoming." She has been seen lately on the Johnny Carson show and the ABC Wide World of Entertainment, but her only two films are "Stand Up and Be Counted," in which she spoke 32 words, and "Maurie." I want to take the work when it comes along, and wanted to know how he felt.

"The conversation ended with Ralph telling me that I need to work harder at something on the air than he does, because he has more experience, and I have a tendency to be too polite, somewhat self-effacing, not aggressive and not a digger.

"It came to the point where Ralph said the basic difference between he and I was that he had a healthy ego and I had an unhealthy ego . . . So how could I tackle more than one assignment?

A HOLDING ACTION

"Our conversation about whose ego is healthy or unhealthy remains a moot point. But we decided that although I would like to take the acting work, this (A.M.) job is very valuable to me and I shouldn't spread myself too thin."

So for now she has made the decision. But it is obvious that it is merely a temporary holding action.

In one breath she says she is giving up any acting that would interfere with A.M., that television is where she will make a go of it. And in another breath she says she would leave it all to go into the theater or be able to make an album with actor screen and songwriter Murray MacLeod, the man she lived with for a year and "the light of my life."

DIRTY DISHES

"I am terribly undisciplined, disorganized and messy, in fact I now have ants crawling all over my dishes because I haven't washed them for two days.

"Often as not I enjoy myself on camera but I am embarrassed about boasting that A.M. has an exclusive this, or discovered that, or that I am one of the 'celebrities' who will be attending such-and-such a function.

"I am repeatedly told that part of my problem is that nobody wants a mealy-mouthed cohost and that if I am taking up people's time I should let them know how important I am.

"Intellectually I agree with this, but my gut finds it tough to deal with.

"I guess," she says, reflecting on her own attitude, "that if I stop apologizing and just take a step, I might do something."

Nobody said it was easy to become a superstar.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, this Wednesday the House will consider H.R. 10397, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People. I am putting in the RECORD, today, information on the need for the Cabinet Committee, some of its accomplishments in the past, and its plans for the future. I hope my colleagues will review this material, because I think it points out the importance of continuing the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.

Today the Nation's 12 million Spanish-speaking stand at the crossroads.

According to recent figures, the median income for Spanish-speaking families was $7,584 in 1971, almost 30 percent less than the $10,285 earned by the general population, and $10,672 by Anglo families.

Less than half of every 10 Spanish-speaking youths complete high school; the rest drop out. As equally discouraging, less than 3 percent of Spanish-speaking high school graduates finish college; and what is even more discouraging, less than 1 percent of Spanish-speaking college graduates are represented in the professions.

Eighty percent of the Spanish-speaking homes in this country are substandard, and in some south Texas counties with predominant Spanish-speaking populations, almost 40 percent of the homes have no indoor plumbing.

Almost 10 percent of the Spanish surnamed are out of work, and in some areas, more than half who hold jobs earn less than the poverty level.

The incidence of tuberculosis and other serious illnesses is higher among the Spanish speaking than any other racial or ethnic group.

The despairing statistics for the Spanish speaking are seemingly endless; and adding to their deep frustration is the sad fact that, except for the 16-point program and the Bilingual Education Act, the Nation's civil rights laws, and executive orders have not worked for the Spanish surnamed. In short, the Spanish speaking did not count; they were an invisible minority.

That is why the Cabinet Committee was established for the Spankish speaking. A vehicle is needed to assure that Federal programs are, in fact, reaching the Spanish surnamed—a unique American people who have proudly retained their own language and culture.

Since its inception, the Cabinet Committee has moved vigorously to help deliver the services to the Spanish-speaking Americans who need and deserve them.

In the crucial area of funding, the Cabinet Committee's Project Alpha resulted in the distribution of $47 million to first-time grantees for programs run by the Spanish speaking for the Spanish speaking. These $47 million were in addition to funds previously approved for delivery of programs and services to the Spanish speaking through the normal channels of the agencies involved.

Two other long-range activities were launched by the Cabinet Committee to open up the vital funding and employment areas for the Spanish speaking. They are Projects Blue and Beta. Project Alpha dealt with opportunities at the local level. Project Blue, in turn, dealt with opportunities at the national level. The Cabinet Committee staff went to member agencies to monitor the status and progress of civil rights efforts. Each agency was asked to establish goals and timetables which would bring out equitable Spanish-speaking participation in employment, program deliveries, procurement, and contract compliance. Project Blue's guidelines called for each member agency to report to the Cabinet Committee Chairman its plan for assuring that the Spanish speaking receive jobs and program funding on the basis of parity. Project Blue brought about the counting of the Spanish speaking as a separate minority. It also sensitized mid-level management, making these individuals aware that they must provide opportunities for the Spanish-speaking people. The process of collecting pertinent data and formulating a national perspective of disparities and benefits is not a short-term undertaking. The committee has and will continue to bring about effective data collection and reporting systems.

Project Beta's principal objective is to improve employment opportunities. The passage of H.R. 1 and the establishment of the new Bureau of Supplemental Security Income provided the Cabinet Committee staff the opportunity of increasing the employment of Spanish-speaking Americans with SSA. The staff developed a coordinated plan with the Civil Service Commission and HEW to assist in the recruiting of Spanish-speaking Americans to fill some of the 35,000 new positions created by H.R. 1. Project Beta was discussed and endorsed by the Chairman and the Acting Commissioner of SSA. Meetings were also held by staffs of member agencies to analyze Project Beta and to work out implementation of this plan.

In the area of employment, the Cabinet Committee has moved to strengthen the President's 16-point program to assure that Federal jobs across the board are reaching the Spanish speaking. As of January 23, 1973, the 16-point program became a part of the Federal personnel manual system. This regulation requires every agency to implement the program and to assign coordinators. There are now 64 full- or part-time 16-point program coordinators in Government agencies to see that the agencies recruit and place Spanish-speaking in jobs within the full General Schedules grade-level.

It is significant that while full-time Government employment has been reduced by almost 60,000 during the last 4 years, Spanish-speaking employment in the Federal service has actually increased. During that time, nearly 4,000 Spanish-speaking persons were added to the Federal workforce, bringing their total number to more than 76,000.

In the better paying General Schedule jobs, full-time employment of the Spanish speaking represented 12.4 percent of the total Federal increase during this same 4-year period. At the top of the job ladder, the Spanish speaking are being placed for the first time in high-level, policymaking jobs to the point where now more than 43 Spanish-surnamed persons hold such positions.

The 16-point program is in fact helping the Spanish speaking to get more jobs across the board, and it is being institutionalized into the Federal structure.

By working closely with the member agencies of the Cabinet Committee, the committee staff has been able to sensitize the agencies to be cognizant of the needs of the Spanish speaking. A notable example is the cooperation between the Cabinet Committee staff and the Small Business Administration. In fiscal year

1972, SBA business loan approvals to Spanish-speaking people increased in number from 2,570 to 3,158, and in dollars from $57.8 million to $74.5 million over the previous year. Under its procurement program, SBA awarded 248 Government contracts to Spanish-speaking firms for nearly $18 million; and under its 406 grant program, which provides management and technical resources, Spanish-speaking firms received $547,000 of the $3 million allotment to the program. These gains are being observed by the Cabinet Committee as beginnings for the Spanish speaking, not as ends. For this reason, the Cabinet Committee intends to build on its record in its 1974 fiscal year projections.

The Cabinet Committee is accelerating its activities to insure that Federal programs reach the Nation's Spanish speaking. The agency's 1974 fiscal year priorities are aimed at increasing the involvement of the Spanish surnamed in economic development, employment, and education.

The committee will seek to establish 10 minority enterprise small business investment corporations—MESBICS—and a number of business development organizations and business resource centers. The staff is also preparing plans to increase the number of 8(a) Spanish-speaking companies and to assist in increasing the number of 8(a) contracts negotiated by these companies from the present level of 19 percent.

The Cabinet Committee will become more involved in economic development in the private sector because the Spanish speaking own less than 1 percent of the Nation's businesses, and the private sector, while doing business with the Federal Government, has an affirmative responsibility, based on their contractual agreements, to provide opportunities for Spanish-speaking businessmen.

In the area of Federal employment, the Cabinet Committee will continue to push for jobs across the board for the Spanish speaking. What it is aiming for is the institutionalizing of the President's 16-point program. The staff will continue to monitor the 16-point program, making sure that all agencies appoint program coordinators. Another employment goal is to increase the number of Spanish-speaking Americans on the Federal Register through recruiting activities at the local level.

One of the major difficulties encountered by the Cabinet Committee in carrying out its work is the lack of comprehensive, beneficiary data to help assess the participation of Spanish speaking in Government programs. The Cabinet Committee staff is seeking to improve data collection procedure by recommending the establishment of an interagency Federal racial ethnic data system and continued coordination with the Bureau of the Census. Armed with this information, the Cabinet Committee can accurately determine whether an agency's services and funds are, in fact, reaching the Spanish speaking. If an agency's services are not accomplishing that goal, the Spanish speaking can advise the agency on how its program can make an impact with the Spanish speaking.

Increasing equal education opportunities is another committee priority. The staff is designing a plan recommending that appropriate member agencies make a complete assessment of the Federal Government's activities in implementing bilingual-bicultural education. The staff has prepared a proposal for a comprehensive national study of the Spanish-speaking school dropout problem. The chairman, in his advisory capacity, is also preparing plans to increase the number of students in cooperative education and summer intern programs.

The Cabinet Committee's chairman and his staff have developed other priorities, some of which are:

Working with the Census Bureau so the agency can improve its methods of counting the Spanish speaking. The Spanish speaking believe that they have always been undercounted. As a result, they have been shortchanged on Government funding because public funds are usually allocated to communities on the basis of census figures.

Adoption of a national policy on seasonal and migrant farmworkers, and the establishment of a national authority at the highest Government levels to coordinate migrant programs.

Push for the construction of at least five major subsidized housing projects, costing $10 million, which would be built by and for the Spanish speaking.

Employ a task force to develop a strategy on manpower programs involving the Spanish speaking.

Hold seminars throughout the country to assist local groups prepare drug abuse proposals for possible Federal funding.

The Cabinet Committee plans also to develop strategies to sensitize the major private foundations to earmark a fair share of their funds for the Spanish speaking, and to encourage the Federal Communications Commission to bring about a Spanish-speaking presence in the media.

The chairman and his staff will also inform the Spanish speaking about all opportunities available to them through the Federal Government. The establishment of these priorities do not mean that the committee will stop assisting groups of Spanish speaking with needs in other areas. The committee staff will continue to aid such groups, as the elderly and the youth, in meeting their problems.

What the Cabinet Committee intends to ultimately accomplish is to institutionalize programs, policies, and mechanisms throughout the entire Federal structure so that the inclusion of the Spanish speaking becomes an automatic function of Government.

ON DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, several bills have been introduced in this Congress to provide that daylight saving time be observed on a year-round basis. There are contrasting viewpoints on this issue. Congressional hearings would provide an excellent forum for the examination of the possible effects of year-round daylight saving time. I urge that such hearings be held by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction in this matter.

With the thought that it would be of interest to my colleagues, I am appending a recent news release issued by the Association for a Better New York, highlighting the remarks of its chairman, Lewis Rudin, who favors the extension of daylight saving time on a year-round basis:

ON DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Pointing out that Daylight Saving Time ends on October 28, the Association for a Better New York urged Congress today to make Daylight Saving a year-round reality that would make New York City a safer and better place in which to live.

Speaking for the group, Lewis Rudin, ABNY chairman, declared that with a single act of Congress, we could:

Demonstrably deter crime in the streets.

Reduce traffic accidents and improve traffic conditions.

Conserve electric power during peak load periods.

Increase employment opportunities, especially for women.

Permit increased use of recreational facilities.

Enable school children to go home in daylight during the winter.

Mr. Rudin said that a Police Department study had established that the addition of an extra hour of daylight would significantly decrease the incidence of crime in the city. The figures show that fewer crimes occur during daylight hours.

"The hours between 5 and 9 P.M.," Mr. Rudin said, "are the hours of the greatest number of reported robberies during the Standard Time months. An hour of additional daylight would deter crime, while the corresponding increase of an hour of darkness in the morning is not expected to result in any significant crime increase, since the time between 5 A.M. to 9 A.M. shows the lowest incidence of reported robberies.

The ABNY chairman said the twilight hours had proved to be the most hazardous time for driving and if Daylight Saving Time were extended for the whole year, there would be only two and a half months of twilight driving during the hours in which workers generally return home. He said this would more than offset any possible accident increase during the extended morning darkness.

Mr. Rudin held that an extra hour of evening daylight would reduce the average one-hour peak electric load by 250 megawatts on a clear day and 175 megawatts on a dark day.

"The reduction would enable Consolidated Edison to supply other utilities with extra power in the winter in exchange for receiving extra power in the summer. In the long run, this means reducing pollution, insuring adequate energy, and bringing about lower electricity bills.

"People would be encouraged to shop after leaving work because of the additional hour of daylight," Mr. Rudin said, "thereby increasing the volume of business. Business would also expand in high-crime areas as employees would leave work during daylight hours and not have to travel home after dark.

"Greater use would be made of recreational and cultural facilities since outdoor activities could be continued for an extra hour."

He added that the loss of an hour of daylight in the early morning would result in almost no loss in business, since very few businesses commence operations before 9 a.m.

"And business expansion would cause a corresponding increase in governmental revenue," he said.

ABNY was formed more than two and a half years ago to assure New York City's position as the nation's financial and business capital.

YESTERDAY'S BRAINSTORM—TOMORROW'S HOPE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, if the energy crisis has made nothing else clear it has shown us we need to take a much harder look at new forms of energy. It has shown us we need to look especially hard at forms of energy which do not rely on the dwindling supplies of the Earth's precious natural resources.

Most of these forms, unfortunately, are still being developed—but some are not as far away from being practical as we think.

We can even look backward as well as to the future to find new energy sources. Before the turn of this century, my own home town of Austin had a large factory which made a lucrative business of forming "fuel bricks" out of garbage.

A recent article in the magazine Rural Electrification gives an excellent and concise update of the status of the prominent new forms of energy now getting an increasing amount of attention.

I would like to reprint that article at this time.

[From the Rural Electrification, October, 1973]

FUTURE ENERGY SOURCES—A LOOK AT THE EXOTIC

(By Graham W. Howe)

"Exotic" energy sources?

With limitations now apparent regarding today's major energy sources such as fossil fuels and hydroelectric power, the attention of scientists, technicians and even government leaders is turning increasingly to sources considered rare, unusual or, up to now, impractical—hence, "exotic."

Many think exotic forms hold the best hope for meeting the burgeoning energy needs of the future.

Converting such sources into usable energy will require vast commitments of money and effort to research and development (R&D), with the possibility ever present of running into dead ends. But advocates point out that most technological advances have come about as a result of willingness to commit the needed resources to the pursuit of what initially appeared to be mere brainstorms or wild dreams.

LMFBR

The liquid metal fast breeder nuclear reactor (LMFBR) is one possibility receiving R&D commitment from the Federal Government and various segments of America's power industry, including rural electric cooperatives. Unlike currently operating nuclear plants, the breeder reactor makes its own fuel, manufacturing one fissionable material while consuming another. (See article on page 24.)

Though it does provide great hope, particularly for the closing decades of this century—causing no air pollution and stretching out the consumption of existing uranium supplies—the fast breeder is not without its drawbacks. Its efficiency of energy conversion is low since standard steam turbines are still being used. Thus nuclear plants still produce thermal pollution, and the fission wastes are difficult to store.

Conventional nuclear plants in the United States as of Sept. 1 numbered 36, with 20,579,400 kilowatts of total capacity, the Atomic Energy Commission has reported. At the same time, 56 more plants to produce 50,623,700 kilowatts were being built, and another 90 for 96,844,000 kilowatts were planned. These 182 plants would bring potential nuclear capacity to 178,047,100 kilowatts.

FUSION

Another nuclear alternative—fusion—is seen by some experts as the long-range solution to the energy problem. A cleaner source than fission, fusion is a process which charged hydrogen atoms undergo in special high-heat, high-pressure situations, producing enormous amounts of energy but very little radioactivity. The type of energy which powers the sun and other stars, fusion is the basic energy source of the universe, scientists say. The hydrogen bomb is an uncontrolled fusion reaction.

Controlled fusion, necessary to have a usable reactor, is very difficult to achieve. At the tremendous temperatures involved, materials assume elusive properties which scientists have termed a fourth state of matter called "plasma." To cause this plasma to "trigger" and begin producing self-sustaining fusion reactions, a combination of requirements must be met: The plasma must be heated to around a hundred million degrees (hotter than the interior of the sun), must be confined so that it cannot touch the walls of the vessel, and must be held at this temperature and at a certain density for a few tenths or even hundredths of a second.

Experiments with fusion have been conducted for years by researchers in at least 14 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, using power magnets, laser, electron beams and other tools. Some look for a breakthrough within five years, but then enormous engineering problems will have to be faced. Experts doubt that fusion can have much impact on our energy supply before the turn of the century.

Once fusion plants become available, however, fuel shortages for generation of electric power are expected to become a thing of the past. And such plants, safely located near or in cities, would generate enough heat not only to warm—or cool—homes and offices but also to distill and purify sea water and sewerage. An in-city fusion plant could operate a fusion torch which would break down garbage and trash into basic vaporized elements for recycling.

Paradoxically, even the expensive engineering requirements for fusion plants may prove economically advantageous, as their location in or near cities would cut the transmission and distribution costs necessary with more remotely located power plants.

A multimillion-dollar research program on controlled nuclear fusion has been launched by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), although its research emphasis is on near and intermediate-term technology. EPRI is an organization supported by all segments of the electric industry, including cooperatives. In addition to such industry efforts, however, experts say that even greater investment of Federal funds is needed in fusion research and development.

SOLAR ENERGY

Another energy source which some authorities think holds the most promise for the future is solar power. The sun itself is, of course, the greatest energy source of all, pouring onto the earth 100,000 times as much energy as the world's present electric-power capacity. The challenge is to find practical means of converting this tremendous resource to man's use.

To a limited extent, solar energy is already being tapped. It is heating a few homes and other buildings in various locations and is providing limited quantities of electricity, especially in the space program. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has been using solar energy cells to power scientific experiments aboard U.S. satellites in space. And electrical power from solar cells promises to keep Russia's moon vehicle lumbering across the lunar surface indefinitely.

The world's largest solar furnace, located near Odeillo in the French Pryenees, uses pivoted mirrors, operated to reflect the sun's rays into a huge parabolic mirror which focuses the light onto a solar furnace in a small building. The resulting radiation, which reaches temperatures of 6,300° F., can melt a footwide hole through a ⅜-inch steel plate in 60 seconds.

Numerous scientists have been working for years on finding ways to tap the sun's limitless reservoir of power. Literally, a dream one night in 1965 prompted Dr. Charles G. Abbott of Hyattsville, Md., retired secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to invent a solar boiler, in which mirrors would concentrate sun rays upon a series of air chambers, heating and circulating the air to be harnessed to generate electricity. Dr. Abbott, still active at 101, believes his apparatus could revolutionize power generation.

Dr. Aden B. Meinel of the University of Arizona and his wife Marjorie have proposed a "solar farm" to trap the sun's heat in glass-encased steel pipes spread out in panels above the desert floor. Nitrogen circulating through the pipes would transport the heat to tanks of molten salts capable of storing it for use as needed to power turbines capable of producing some 1,000 megawatts of electricity. The Meinels estimate eight square miles of cloud-free land could produce a million kilowatts of pollution-free power.

Under serious consideration by NASA and others is a solar satellite power station as proposed by Dr. Peter E. Glaser of a Cambridge, Mass., research firm, Arthur D. Little, Inc. Glaser envisages huge collecting panels, each with an area as large as 25 square miles, covered with the same kind of solar cells now used in spacecraft to convert sunlight to electric power. Microwaves, though presently relatively inefficient conductors, would beam the energy to receiving grids on earth. This plan would depend on development of a reliable space-shuttle system to put the solar panels into orbit and on much cheaper solar cells than now available.

Although generally in agreement that solar energy would have little adverse effect on the environment, experts differ as to the best method of conversion and its economic feasibility. A present disadvantage is the vast land areas required for enough solar farms to meet a significant portion of the Nation's power needs. Some authorities doubt the practical use of solar energy until well into the 21st century, while others forsee fairly extensive use in the 1980s, particularly for heating of homes.

"No scientific breakthroughs are necessary," a House subcommittee was told in September by Dr. Van W. Bearlingar, whose company, Honeywell, has received a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant along with University of Minnesota scientists to devise a baseline system for a central power station which would develop solar energy. Bearlingar called on the Federal Government to take the lead in making the necessary facilities economically feasible.

Suggesting changes in the present socio-economic structure "by incorporating into energy prices the severe social costs of environmental pollution" and by rewarding energy conservation, Wilson Clark of the Environmental Policy Center said a result would be "the widespread adoption of solar energy and the conservation of energy through other natural approaches and technologies."

MHD

Promise of clean, efficient power, posed by advocates of magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), a process by which an electric current is created by passing a stream of hot, ionized gas (plasma) at supersonic speed through a powerful magnetic field. Converting heat energy directly into electricity instead of taking three steps as now required (fuel to heat, water to steam, steam to rotary motion of conductors in a field), MHD operates at an efficiency level of 60% to 70%, compared with the 30% to 40% of existing plants.

Since funds have been lacking in the United States for MHD research and development, estimates are unavailable as to when its use may become practical. Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz of the Avco Everett Research Laboratory, an early builder of a small MHD device, has noted that the Russians poured money and effort into MHD work after having seen "one of our early models in 1964." The Soviets estimate it will eventually fill 10% of their electrical needs.

Geothermal Energy

Geothermal power—heat from the interior of the earth—is seen as "the largest practical new energy source available to society today" by Dr. Robert W. Rex of the University of California at Riverside.

Underground reservoirs of steam and water have long been tapped in such countries as Italy, New Zealand, Iceland and Japan, but the only significant geothermal enterprise in the United States is The Geysers field in California. There, natural steam from inside the earth drives turbo-generators which are expected to produce half a million kilowatts of electricity by 1975.

Although natural steam in this country is limited, particularly to portions of the West and Southwest, there are places where hot water reportedly can be tapped and used to exaporate freon to drive turbines. With hot water, however, problems of corrosion and pollution arise which pose additional technological and economical challenges.

Another challenge being tackled by some scientists is that of finding ways to make use of the hot rock in deep areas of the earth's interior relatively devoid of subterranean water. One proposal would harness this heat by sinking a well, pumping cold water down to fracture the rock, then extracting steam from a second shaft drilled nearby through which water heated by the rock to 350° F. would rise to the surface. After providing energy to drive turbines, the water would go back into the earth to be reheated.

Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative at Malta, Idaho, has proposed that the Atomic Energy Commission build two pilot plants for geothermal research, using the hot water found under 90,000 acres of desert and rangeland leased by the co-op. The 300° water bubbling up from the ground presently is used to heat a greenhouse. The proposal received almost unanimous support at a Senate subcommittee hearing.

Urging Government investment of $684.7 million in geothermal research and development over the next ten years, former Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel in an NSF report estimated that geothermal power capacity by the year 2000 could amount to more than today's total U.S. electrical output.

OTHER SOURCES

Still other sources of energy have their advocates. Some seem particularly "far out" at this time; others amount to adaptations or conversions of certain more traditional forms.

Coal gasification

A different use of the vast resources of coal—our most plentiful fossil-fuel—is suggested through coal gasification, whereby coal is brought into contract with steam. Hydrogen atoms in the vapor combine with the coal's carbon to produce a hydrocarbon similar to natural gas. Many authorities believe this method offers an important prospect for meeting energy needs in the immediate future.

A present disadvantage to this process is its cost, since expensive above-ground plants are required. A less expensive alternative proposed by some scientists would force oxygen and water into fractures created by explosives in coal seams, thus hopefully creating methane gas. The potentials of this process are still uncertain. Meanwhile, the Interior Department and American Gas Association are undertaking development of a process to produce hydrogen gas from coal char waste.

Fuel cells

Suggested for possible use to provide power in homes and for peaking purposes at substations are battery-like fuel cells, like those used in spacecraft to convert hyrdogen and oxygen into electricity. Such a power-generating system reportedly would produce little pollution and little noise.

A different kind of cell, being tested by Rutgers University professor Bogdan C. Maglich, would in effect be a home nuclear power plant. Such a plant, known as a "migma cell," would generate its own nuclear fuel, would be nonpolluting and could be mass-produced, according to Maglich. He said a stack of ten migma cells, about as large as a window air-conditioner, would generate enough electric energy to serve the average household.

Burning trash

Noting that India burns about 100 million tons of cow dung a year for cooking and heat, Dr. Meyer Steinberg of Brookhaven National Laboratory has proposed turning our waste into fuel. He said the 2½ billion tons of waste produced in the U.S. each year, if burned in power plants, "would produce more than half the electricity we are now generating."

St. Louis, Mo., is one city burning shredded trash with pulverized coal to make electricity. Each day one-fifth of the city's refuse is converted into 300 tons of odorless, clean-burning fuel. Connecticut in August announced a recycling plan setting up 45 centers where garbage will be collected and shipped to recovery plants. There reusable metal and glass will be separated from combustible refuse, which will be mixed with oil in a conventional boiler and burned to produce electric power.

Wind power

Although the windmill has practically disappeared from the American rural scene, it is again being seen in some quarters as a useful power source. Pointing to its successful use in other countries—and even in Vermont during World War II—to produce electricity, Professor William E. Heronemus of the University of Massachusetts has proposed floating large windmill generators with rotors of glass-reinforced plastic on the open Atlantic or the Great Lakes. He said they would catch the strong prevailing winds but be invisible from land if located 20 miles from shore.

Since winds are irregular and therefore undependable, the need to store their power poses a problem, and such windmills are quite susceptible to storm damage.

Tidal power

Considering the potential harnessing of the rhythmic energy of the ocean tides, the United States and Canada have been studying the possibilities of power plants in the Bay of Fundy, where surging tides reach more than 50 feet. Promising tidal sites, however, are far distant from potential users of electricity in large population centers, posing an expensive transmission problem. High costs also are present at the world's first large-scale tidal power plant in Brittany, where submarine-like turbine generators with reversible propellers churn out 240 kilowatts of electricity.

The seas also offer other energy possibilities. A marine scientist has proposed placing a prototype underwater turbine in the Gulfstream to harness the currents which reportedly flow at 50 times the rate of all the world's fresh water rivers. Various suggestions have been made for floating ocean energy plants. And seawater itself, containing an isotope of hydrogen suitable as fusion fuel, constitutes an almost unlimited source of that type of energy.

Which, if any, of these exotic sources—or others as yet unexplored—will provide our energy of the future? The answer will be found only through intensive programs of research and development, requiring full commitment of technological and economic resources. The results will be worth the cost.

DRUG ABUSE IN THE SCHOOLS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in its report to Congress in June of this year, the Select Committee on Crime has recommended that the Federal Government provide funds for drug education programs, force manufacturers to cut back their production of harmful drugs, and monitor the effectiveness of the radio and television industry's regulation of drug advertisements.

Mr. Speaker, I have written principals and superintendents of schools in my State of California about their views of the committee's recommendations. Their letters relate, as well, the independent efforts they are making to fight the drug abuse problem. Their evaluation and experiences should be of great interest to all Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, selections from these letters follow:

LETTER FROM LOUIS POLUZZI, PRINCIPAL, LEMON GROVE, CALIF.

I discussed your letter with my staff and some of their comments were as follows:

1. A copy of the Congressional Record of Monday, July 30, 1973, should be sent to all parents.

2. There should be more student and parent involvement and the holding of parents to more responsibility.

3. Mandatory involvement of parents of users in a rehabilitation program.

4. Tighten control in dispensing of drugs as well as manufacturing controls.

I would appreciate a copy of the report by the Silent Committee on Crime.

LETTER FROM DON F. HENTHORN, PUPIL PERSONNEL CONSULTANT, LAKEPORT, CALIF.

The committee's recommendations appear to be directed more at dealing with symptoms than with causes and suggest nothing which hasn't already been tried. Money and professionally trained people are not going to solve the problem. This is one lesson our great government never seems to learn, no matter how many failures it experiences.

Because the real causes are rooted in a

dehumanized, technologically affluent self-indulgent society governed by legislators who are basically oriented toward the continuance and further development of such a society, the likelihood of effectively dealing with the causes is exceedingly remote.

The only proposals which stand any chance of success are so drastic that one would be considered a complete fool to even express them.

You have my sympathy, but I suspect that we will have to continue to be satisfied with extinguishing little brush fires here and there rather than catching the fox whose burning tail is igniting them all as he runs in panic over the hills.

LETTER FROM TYSON WILLSON, JR., PRINCIPAL, CARPINTERIA, CALIF.

Before answering your questions, I must preface my remarks to the fact that I am most skeptical about all of these types of programs since I have seen many of them in operation during my years as an administrator and am unable to relate the value gained to the cost involved. I have personally been involved with some of these federally funded drug abuse programs and even in those situations am greatly discouraged by the way the money is handled, and the children are affected. Our county is in the process of receiving another $98,000.00 federal grant this year for Drug Abuse and by the time salaries, fringe benefits, travel expenses, and conference fees are taken off the top, the student will probably receive little or no benefit from this program.

Most of these programs are set up, specialists hired and offices established to provide for the control of drug use, and small districts like ours, are often forgotten or ignored. Our school district is approximately 2500 students and our drug problem is similar to that of most districts. Our concerns may even be greater than these concerns of other districts, however, the only help we get are through county projects. It is my suggestion that if the Federal Government sincerely wants to get involved with drug abuse, they first eliminate all these middle men in offices scattered across the country and provide the monies directly to the schools, and they in turn can work directly with the children and not through "outside consultants".

LETTER FROM ALEXANDER W. WINCHESTER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, LAFAYETTE, CALIF.

In some of our schools, we have started programs of instruction for our staff and you might be interested in the approach. We, first, sought to have teachers recognize, not only drugs and their characteristics, but also the symptoms that young people might display who had been using them. We next followed with a program at one of the schools of instruction in what we called Crisis Intervention for students who, while under our direction, really got themselves into trouble under the influence of drugs. The teachers responded well to these kinds of sessions and recognized their need to be more aware.

However, a further step in this drug education for staff seemed to be really needed, and that was the preventative aspects and how a staff member could work to help students make wise decisions in dealing with the problem, themselves. The real choice of whether or not to use drugs really comes down to an individual decision and we felt that if we could provide a program for staff to help students in this process, we would be going a long way toward helping the problem; probably further than just learning how to hope with it after we had it. One of our schools this year is having a workshop in "Values Clarification". The purpose of this is to equip teachers with strategies in helping youngsters establish their own values and make them, hopefully, able to make decisions. There will be follow-up workshops to evaluate progress of the program. One hundred percent of the staff expressed a desire to be involved. A lot of our problems with young people seem so related—drugs, dropping out, leaving family, etc.

LETTER FROM EARL W. DENTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, LA PUENTE, CALIF.

Public school programs will have limited effect so long as we remain a drug oriented society. However, the incidence of apparent drug abuse on the school grounds has reduced during the past few years. Incident reports from our junior and senior high schools are infrequent. At the same time, the use of alcohol and of marijuana appears to be constantly on the rise among young people, and we have certainly not discovered satisfactory instructional strategies to influence reducing the use of these substances. Moreover, I would seriously question the effectiveness of drug counseling in the school since our observation is that students with serious drug involvement usually understand perfectly well the potential consequences of their actions. The individual who succumbs to serious drug involvement has underlying problems which require far more assistance than is usually provided in public schools.

LETTER FROM CHARLES H. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF.

I am writing to you as an intermediate school principal, in response to your letter asking for suggestions regarding the work being done by the Silent Committee on Crime, dealing with the drug abuse problem among young people.

The recommendations of the committee to control drug production and surveillance of radio and television advertising will hopefully help alleviate some of the problems. I would like to recommend that these approaches to the problem continue to be pursued vigoriously.

My personal opinion, and that of teachers connected with the drug program we have used in this school, which parallels those in many schools, is that it is ineffective for three reasons:

1. It deals mainly with pharmacology and the students are often more sophisticated in current drug terminology and usage than the teachers. There is also the problem of credibility and the generation gap to overcome.

2. From our point of view many drug programs do not curtail students from using drugs. Programs may, if students are not knowledgeable before entering them, peak their curiosity and interest in experimenting with drugs.

3. It has been demonstrated that people are not motivated to stop using substrances detrimental to their health by being informed that it is detrimental to their health. Examples are the educational programs regarding tobacco and alcohol.

I believe that so called drug programs for schools are not the logical, practical or effective means to innoculate youth against drug use. I think more practical approaches to combating the problem would include:

1. Improving teacher competency in assisting young people develop positive self images.

2. The inclusion of value clarification exercises in the present curriculum.

3. Instruction in good decision making processes in school.

4. Instruction in alternatives to using drugs.

It is my opinion that schools need training for educators, to help them develop better techniques to assist youngsters develop healthy self concepts and help them establish sound values.

LETTER FROM ROBERT PETERSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

From the Federal point of view we would like to make one specific recommendation. Up to and including the present fiscal year almost 95% of every dollar appropriated by the Congress for attacking the drug problem has been used in rehabilitation and therapy programs or law enforcement. Less than 5% has been appropriated for *prevention*—that is—for attacking the problem at its source, *before* the young person becomes a statistic needing rehabilitation and therapy. This can be done very successfully as the materials and evaluations of the Orange County program clearly indicate, but it requires (among other things) funds to finance broad pre and post service training for parents, teachers, school administrators and agency heads as well as community leaders. Such funds used in a prevention approach will result directly in the eventual decrease in funds needed for rehabilitation and therapy. Failure to recognize this can only mean an ever increasing need for new funds, personnel and facilities to take care of more and more persons who will be involved in the abuse of drugs. Through H.E.W. working directly through State and County Departments of Education the drug problem can be solved, given funds, trained personnel and time to implement an effective approach.

LETTER FROM CLAUDE A. OFFENBACHER, PRINCIPAL, MILL VALLEY, CALIF.

You asked for additional proposals to deal with the problem of drug abuse. To my knowledge, the most successful programs of drug abuse education have been offered by former addicts. It suggested to me the possibility of a federally-funded Drug Abuse Corps, composed largely of persons who have both had certifiable drug abuse histories and have successfully dealt with this problem to lead socially acceptable lives. This Corps would be asked to serve for a school year at a minimal salary as resource persons in schools requesting their services. Where they were currently under employment, cooperation might be secured from their employer to make up the difference between the Corps member's salary during this period and the amount he would be paid under normal employment. A brief inservice program for Corps members would be required.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing along with cosponsors a bill designed to improve mail delivery in our rural areas.

This legislation is written to provide rural mail delivery to all people, without regard to the number of families residing in a specified area.

I have introduced similar legislation in past sessions, the most recent being H.R. 8044 which I introduced on May 22, 1973.

According to present regulations, rural mail deliveries are made only where the population density is at least one family per seven-tenths of a mile of road, including any retrace.

Because of larger farms, families have become more widely separated and many of them are losing their mail delivery qualification.

I believe our mail delivery system should change to conform to changed living conditions, and that the one famlly per seven-tenths mile criteria is no longer valid.

I insist that rural mail delivery be equally provided for all of our rural residents who reside on or near any road which is in and maintained in a good condition.

On Friday, October 12, I received a letter from Congressman JAMES M. HANLEY, chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. According to Congressman HANLEY, his subcommittee has been holding an extensive series of oversight hearings since March and they are due to continue through October. Congressman HANLEY is hopeful that early next year when a package of amendments to the Postal Reorganization Act is considered before his subcommittee that the subject of rural mail delivery can be considered at that time.

When I introduced H.R. 8044 back in May, Congressman THADDEUS J. DULSKI, chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, asked the Postal Service for their opinion of the bill. The Postal Service Corporaion is willing to dismiss this leigslation as too costly, indicating that this legislation would increase by 38 percent the costs of our rural delivery service program while extending service to only 2 percent more families.

All this comes in light of a proposed increase in first-class postage rates from 8 cents to 10 cents. I am hopeful that the Cost of Living Council will deny this request.

In addition, the Postmaster General's office is reputed to have a $5,280 pantry, $4,602 remote-controlled, handwoven African drapes, and $6,000 worth of furnishings. The penthouse, which will be used exclusively for monthly meetings of the Board of Governors, boasts a $3-500 hand-carved door, a $3,718 chandelier, and a $50,000 kitchen.

It seems to me that the moneys involved could be better used to extend faster, more efficient delivery out in the field, especially in rural areas.

I am hopeful that the subcommittee will be able to hold hearings soon in order to bring out all the facts involving the possibility of improving rural mail delivery throughout this country. After all good mail delivery service should be provided everywhere, not just where it can be provided at a cheaper cost.

NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENT

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 13, 1973

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, may I join in offering warm congratulations to the President for his wise nomination of Representative GERALD FORD of Michigan as Vice President. During his 25 years in the House of Representatives GERALD FORD has won the confidence and respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. During his 4½ terms as the Republican leader in the House, he has represented his party and his country admirably.

The public reaction in my own State of Oregon has been extremely favorable to Representative FORD's nomination. I join in that general approval and must say that I also take pride in the fact that this eminently qualified nominee comes from the House of Representatives. He knows and loves this branch of the Government. I believe as Vice President he can do much to initiate a new era of cooperation and understanding between the executive and legislative branches of Government.

May I also, very briefly, note that it has been a very trying time for the country. We have witnessed both personal and national tragedy. Let us hope that the unity and support which accompanies this nomination signifies a new beginning in which we as a nation will join together in a spirit of good will and mutual love for our country as we search for solutions to the crises which challenge us all.

To GERALD FORD go my very best wishes. May he bring hope and strength not only to the President he serves but also to the people of these United States.

TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS AND THE HANDICAPPED

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, one of the cruelest problems faced by handicapped Americans, is the limit placed on their mobility by architectural barriers in both public buildings and public transportation systems.

Indeed, as the United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., recently stated in a policy statement on transportation for the handicapped:

> In our mobile society, the achievement of human rights is heavily dependent upon transportation . . . The availability and accessibility of transportation suitable for use by the handicapped is essential to this pursuit.

The associations have therefore, Mr. Speaker, urged that public transportation systems be constructed so as to be accessible to all handicapped Americans, including those in wheelchairs.

Mr. Speaker, so that my colleagues may understand the importance of our continued attention to the needs of the handicapped in the design of transportation systems, I include the policy statement of the United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., at this point in the RECORD:

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATIONS, INC., ON TRANSPORTATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

In our mobile society, the achievement of human rights is heavily dependent upon transportation. It is the aim of United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., to assure that all persons with cerebral palsy and other handicaps have the opportunity to enjoy life as normally and as fully as possible. The availability and accessibility of transportation suitable for use by the handicapped is essential to this pursuit.

Therefore we urge that:

Existing transportation systems be modified to meet the needs of persons with limited mobility.

Future public transportation systems be designed, constructed and operated to be accessible to, and to accommodate handicapped persons, including those who use wheelchairs.

Special transportation services be made available to persons whose disabilities are so severe that they cannot use any public transportation system or who live or work in localities where there is no public transportation or where appropriate modifications to accommodate the handicapped have not been made. The principle of subsidization which obtains for public transportation must also apply to those special services.

Handicapped drivers and drivers for the handicapped be given due consideration in such matters as parking privileges, driver education programs, licensing, insurance regulations, safety standards for adaptive equipment and highway rest areas.

All public and private agencies providing and/or funding programs for the handicapped, including United Cerebral Palsy affiliates, include appropriate transportation as a generic component of the implementation of such services.

BLACK DIRECTORSHIPS EXPAND: 11 OF THE 72 ARE FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, the September 1973 issue of Black Enterprise published an article by Lester Carson concerning black directors on major corporate boards. The article describes the roles of the black men and women who sit on the boards of major U.S. corporations. The existence of these black directors shows evidence of a slow but steady increase in excellent directorship opportunities for blacks throughout America. Ten years ago there were no black directors—now there are 72, throughout the United States.

Eleven of these directors, I am proud to say, are from my own district of Washington, D.C., and I believe that these upstanding men and women are worthy of mention in this House. They are as follows: Tyrone Brown, director, Post-Newsweek Stations, Inc.; Clifford Alexander, Jr., director, Dreyfus Third Century Fund, Octagon Industries Inc., Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.; James E. Cheek, director, First National Bank of Washington; Charles T. Duncan, director, National Bank of Washington; Cleveland L. Dennard, director, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; Theodore R. Hagans, Jr., director, Potomac Electric Power Co.; William S. Harps, director, National Bank of Washington, Perpetual Building Savings & Loan Association; Patricia R. Harris, director, Chase Manhatten Bank, International Business Machines Corp., National Bank of Washington, Scott Paper Co.; Belford Lawson Jr., director, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; William Lucy, director, National Bank of Washington and; Hobart Taylor, Jr., director, Aetna

Life & Casualty, Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Standard Oil Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The article by Lester Carson describes the influence of these people, along with the other 61 black directors in America. It illustrates their influence on their respective boards as well as how they represent the black community. The reasons for the emergence of black directors vary. Their own sharply contrasting views of why they were chosen and what is expected of them as directors show evidence of this. There are some who consider themselves black directors and others who say they are directors who just happen to be black. All of these people, however, serve as spokesmen for the black community, whether they realize it or not. Company policy, as it affects black people, can now be represented in the executive office where action can take place to alleviate problems affecting black labor. The sophistication of their position does not excuse the black director from the role of representative in the front office and this is fully realized and accepted by most black directors.

It is important to note, that these black directors are chosen for the skills which they offer to the company, and not simply because they are black. Their role as representative of the black people never exceeds their role as director but neither is it suppressed. These directors have beneficial suggestions which they offer to their boards which often benefit the black people. The article above mentioned gives a very good illustration of this. Carson writes:

In New York City, home mortgages in slum areas traditionally have been difficult to obtain. In recent years, though, the First National City Bank has stopped "redlining" slum areas, and in addition has helped Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. establish a $64 million home mortgage pool. Restoration president Franklin A. Thomas, a director of Citibank, says his presence conceivably hastened the change in bank policy. "It's clear to me," he says, "that the bank's sensitivity to areas like Bedford-Stuyvesant and Harlem is increased by the presence of someone who is of, from, and associated with these areas and knows a little something about how banks can help or hurt development processes in these areas. Maybe it would have happened anyway," Thomas concedes, "but one measure of your success as a director is that the things of concern to you as a black person become of concern to the board and the company.

I sincerely hope that the number of black directors on the major coorporate boards continues to increase, thereby, improving the black community's representation in management and opening new doors to better opportunities for promising black executives and businessmen.

THE THREAT TO JEWS IN CHILE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, an alarming new aspect of the military takeover in Chile has just been brought to my attention by a former constituent.

Those whose names "indicate Jewish extraction" are being singled out for "a day of final reckoning"—according to one of the three newspapers still allowed to publish in Chile. This has an ominous, reminiscent ring. I intend to pursue the matter through every possible channel, and have so assured my correspondent, whose letter and enclosure I would like to insert in the RECORD:

AUSTIN, TEX.,
October 6, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ABZUG: The latest reports from Chile inform us that once more a fascist regime found its scapegoats among the Jewish. The proof is given by the editorials of the two or three newspapers which are still allowed to operate in Chile, and apparently they reflect the attitudes of the junta.

Unfortunately, I have seen very little reaction from either Jewish organizations or the American press. On the other hand, we rightly speak out in support of Jews in Communist countries.

I wonder whether there are Jews and Jews, and whether the ones in Chile are less our brothers and sisters than those in Russia. Unless our only purpose is to harass governments with different socio-political beliefs than our own, then it is time to take action in behalf of the Jews and others who are suffering under the yoke of the military junta in Chile.

Enclosed is an editorial from the Daily Texan, the student publication of the University of Texas.

As a New Yorker who has only been in Texas one month, I am aware of your activism and hope you recognize the situation in Chile as deserving of your attention.

I have also written to the United Jewish Appeal in an effort to gain their support.

Sincerely yours,

LAURIE OSTERWEIS STANGOS.

ANTISEMITISM IN CHILE

Shortly after the military coup in Chile, El Mercurio prominently published a letter to the editor calling for the "hanging of Jews." In the weeks since the coup additional information has filtered through an information blockade imposed by the military junta, charging a concerted campaign of anti-semitism has unfolded. The right-wing Santiago daily, El Mercurio, it turns out, is not the only Chilean newspaper still allowed to publish which has taken up that cause.

The military junta has taken great pains to portray the left in Chile as a "product of foreign conspiracy." A few weeks prior to the coup La Prensa, the semiofficial organ of the Christian Democratic Party, published an editorial entitled "Chile: Jewish Communism; Russia: AntiJewish Communism" which portrayed the Chilean left as a conspiracy imposed from without by Jews alien to Chile.

The editorial began by noting the history of racial tolerance in Chile but said that this had allowed "one sect, the son of Jewish and Communist extraction to come to lord it over Chile in the infamous alliance of the misnamed Popular Unity (UP) government."

The La Prensa editorial continued that "this Jewish-Communist sect, since the very beginning of the UP government has had their eye on key posts in our economy, whether in monetary, mining or manufacturing fields." The editorial ended by calling on Chileans to keep "well in the mind for the day of final reckoning names with endings indicating Jewish extractions."

"There will be a gnashing of teeth," the editorial threatened, "as we have read in the Bible." La Prensa is one of the three newspapers which the military junta has allowed to continue to publish since the general press shutdown.

Refugees are claiming that military helicopters periodically drop leaflets throughout residential neighborhoods urging Chileans to turn in not only foreigners in their areas, but anyone whose name indicates that they might be Jewish.

WAR ON DRUGS

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, the dramatic Federal war on drug abuse, launched 2 years ago with considerable fanfare, commenced under the presumption that, if sufficient Federal Government attention and funding were devoted, there would result a dramatic victory over the vicious social affliction of drug abuse. That clear-cut victory has yet to come, and I am afraid that in too many cases the initial enthusiasm which was once evident among those who participated in the Federal war on drugs has waned and even atrophied into bureaucratic routine.

The billion-plus Federal dollars which have already been spent for treatment and rehabilitation of drug offenders and the apprehension of suppliers has unquestionably contributed to the present downturn in numbers of hard core drug addicts, yet no one can point with confidence to a direct explanation for the apparent decrease in addicts. The social, economic, and demographic factors which contributed to the "drug epidemic" are still imperfectly understood, and it is always possible that these factors will recombine to transform the drug epidemic into another serious aberration.

Rather than a clear-cut victory, or even a tactical success, the war on drugs has had to settle for a trend; and those who remain committed to reducing drug abuse have had to dig in for the long haul, realizing that they now face a sustained and fatiguing effort to eradicate pockets of drug abuse wherever they occur, and in whatever form they appear.

Much of this work will continue to rely on the dedication of local drug treatment and education programs, which have grown up in surburban and rural communities. These efforts usually rely on a high level of volunteer participation, and those programs which have maintained their effectiveness have usually done so as a result of successful adaption to particular local circumstances. In other words, the success of the national drug abuse prevention effort has, in considerable degree, relied on the talents and capabilities within the local community to seek solutions for that community.

In successful instances, these programs have also demonstrated that the concept often referred to as "social services"—as provided by a long-standing community agency, or group of them—needs redefinition in light of contemporary social problems. I am suggesting that the various drug guidance centers, treatment centers, "rap centers"—as they are referred to in individual communities—have a capability to explain some of these newly apparent social service needs, because these organizations are in such immediate and continuous contact with many groups in the community.

I recently received one excellent example of how this function can be performed by a local drug abuse program, and I would like to share it with my colleagues. The memorandum I will insert below is from Mr. Ronald Gaetano, director of the Broome County Narcotics Guidance Council. It suggests that drug abuse can occur in every age group, and that we are not paying sufficient attention to elderly citizens who, as an age group, are most susceptible to "drug" abuse. These citizens must often rely on a variety of drugs to treat or relieve the many afflictions of old age, yet there has been little or no effort to educate elderly citizens to the hazards and addicting qualities of some of the drugs they must take.

The memorandum speaks for itself, in its explanation of the problem and its suggestion for response, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

The text of the memorandum is followed by "Program on Ethical Drugs":

Memorandum to: Mr. Howard Robison.
From: Ronald Gaetano.
Subject: Drug hazards with senior citizens.

As always when we come up with new ideas that seem to tie in with the thinking of Congress, we try to share these thoughts with you. The past session of Congress passed legislation giving a good deal of funding to programs for the aging. We in drug prevention programs are also interested in the problems of the senior citizens for another reason.

Now that we have seen some success with reducing the problems of heroin, barbiturates, and amphetamines (please note that I am not including marijuana), we can increase our scope to focus on some others facets of drug abuse problems.

The largest group of citizens taking drugs in our country are those over the age of 55. They are doing this with very little education on their diseases and the side effects of the drugs they are using to control such diseases. These people are not aware of the fact that they have to change certain behavior and nutritional patterns when they are on some types of drugs. As a result many times when this happens, it is because of little co-ordination between the medical profession and the patient. Certain drugs are prescribed to treat symptoms that could be alleviated simply by reducing the first drug or by changing the patient's habits. An example of this would be an individual in his sixties who has been put on a tranquilizer and continues to drink a six pack of beer every night. If he does this while on the tranquilizer, he slurs his words faster and gets into a drunken state. His family then thinks that he is drinking more than he has before; when in effect it is the combination of alcohol and the drug.

We feel that we have an exciting and necessary program for the elderly that could be labeled preventive education. We have contacted several representatives from various ethical drug manufacturing companies and have designed a series of programs to be presented to the senior citizens relating to drugs and diseases. I have included an agenda for one of these programs that we are presenting in Broome County.

This should and must be done because if the government should get into a Health Insurance Plan, it will be necessary to show people ways of staying out of the hospital and how to try to prevent illness. Otherwise, it will cost the taxpayer an insufferable amount of money. I could write many pages on the objectives of a program such as this, but I would rather answer any specific questions that you might wish to ask.

In summary, as I have mentioned before, I intend to increase our scope in the drug abuse field. Many of us have outgrown the sensational and controversial aspects in which our work began and have rapidly become a steady, permanent community function. The purpose of this function will be to help free the community of the abuse of chemicals and substances which may do harm to the individual and prevent him from being a useful member of our society.

PROGRAMS ON ETHICAL DRUGS

Objective: To create through education better knowledge of the most commonly prescribed drugs for the elderly patients on a variety of illnesses.

1st week—Subject will be the Making of Medicine (film) and drugs used to treat G.I. diseases.

2nd week—Subject will be the making of Insulin (film) and drugs used to treat diabetes.

3rd week—Subject will be Hypertension and drugs used to treat the disease.

4th week—Subject to be covered will be Pulmonary Diseases and the drugs used to treat the illness.

5th week—Subject to be covered will be Coronary Artery Disease and Urinary Tract Infection and drugs used in treatment.

6th week—Subject to be covered will be Emotional and Emotional Illness and drugs used in treatment of the illness.

BRANDT AND THE WEST GERMAN SUPREME COURT

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, much interest in the United States currently focuses upon the rule of law and particularly the role of the Supreme Court as an arbiter of disputes within the coordinate branches of our Government. Thus, Americans should be following with especial interest the reaction to a recent decision made by the Supreme Court of Western Germany which placed limits on the manner in which the settlement between East and West Germany can be implemented. Reflecting their failure to understand Western constitutional procedures, both the Soviet Union and the Communist regime in East Germany have vociferously protested the action. More significantly, the Western German publication, Neues Deutschland took a position which largely reiterated the stand taken by the Communists. Dr. Eduard Ackermann, speaking on behalf of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party, has issued a statement evaluating this reaction and urging "the Federal Government to identify publicly with the interpretation of the basic treaty made binding by the Federal constitutional court."

In order for Americans to obtain a better understanding of this matter, I request that the statement by Dr. Ackermann be placed in the RECORD as an elaboration of the remarks I previously placed in the RECORD on October 1, 1973:

CDU/CSU PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

The spokesman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party, Dr. Eduard Ackermann, submits the following statement in behalf of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party on the rebuke of the verdict of Karlsruhe on the Basic Treaty by the press organ "Neues Deutschland":

The Federal Constitutional Court by virtue of its constitutional competence as guardian of the constitution, did not rule the Basic Treaty constitutional under all circumstances in its verdict of July 31, 1973, but only within the framework of the interpretation contained in the reasons for the decision.

All constitutional organs are legally obligated to abide by this interpretation in the implementation of the basic treaty and to represent it without qualification within and without—especially towards the other party to the treaty and its interpretation which is diametrically opposite. No other state, above all not the direct party to the treaty, may accuse this interpretation of being in contrast with the treaty. For the GDR ratified this treaty in full knowledge of the fact that it could only be implemented by our side on the basis of an interpretation which is in keeping with the basic law and which has been confirmed and declared binding by the Federal Constitutional Court.

After Radio Moscow had sounded the keynote for communist rebuke of the verdict by the Federal Constitutional Court on August 9, 1973, the SED central organ "Neues Deutschland" yesterday published its first criticism of the contents of the decision which is in essence identical with the Moscow comment and in part even verbally identical with it.

The comment by "Neues Deutschland" referred to the communique of the summit meeting by the party chiefs of the Warsaw Pact states which took place on the Krim island on July 30 and 31, 1973, and which spoke of forces that "resist international détente in the spirit of the 'Cold War'."

On this statement whose demi-official nature for the GDR and for all states of the Warsaw Pact cannot be ignored, the Federal Government can and must not react with silence. It is committed to the duties of the constitution as well as to the verdict of the Federal Constitutional Court.

The Federal Government must not be silent in the fact of—

East Berlin and Moscow not only discarding the verdict of the Federal Constitutional Court as judicial nonsense, but defaming it even as "revengist interpretation of the basic treaty" which should be "thrown on the junkyard as trash which has no meaning for history."

East Berlin and Moscow speaking of the end of the German Reich and the emergence of two new states totally independent of each other under international law.

East Berlin and Moscow trying to qualify recognition of the inviolability of the inner-German border as the final division of Germany dictated by international law.

East Berlin and Moscow trying to sever the Land of Berlin from its basic ties with the Federal Republic of Germany.

East Berlin and Moscow attacking as "remnants of revengism" the Federal Republic of Germany's duty to watch over the rights of all Germans and for Germany as a whole—a duty which is dictated by the basic law and which has been reconfirmed by the Federal Constitutional Court.

The CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party calls upon the Federal Government to identify publicly with the interpretation of the basic treaty made binding by the Federal Constitutional Court in view of these impermissable as well as aggressive communist pronouncements.

The Federal Government must finally come to speak with one voice. It must stop presenting an interpretation of the basic treaty in keeping with the basic law only within—i.i. towards Parliament, the Federal Constitutional Court and the German public—while accepting without contradiction the diametrically opposed interpretation of the other party to the treaty.

The Government is incurring the danger

of being identified with those forces which, like the "Vorwärts"—after all the SPD party organ—which was quoted in the "Neues Deutschland", accuse the Federal Constitutional Court of "judicial narrow-mindedness", "day-dreaming", and "self-deception and hallucinations".

The CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party further calls upon the Government to transmit to all states and to the organisations of the United Nations the verdict of the Federal Constitutional Court as the binding interpretation of the basic treaty by the Federal Republic of Germany.

TRIBUTE TO S. FRANK RAFTERY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding American, a man who has achieved a position of recognition and respect among his peers in the ranks of organized labor.

I am confident that my fellow Members of the House and Senate could readily cite records of men and women who have devoted their energies to keeping America strong. Nevertheless, I would like to take this opportunity to ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to the record of a man who I feel, personifies love of country and devotion to service: The president of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, AFL–CIO, S. Frank "Bud" Raftery.

"Bud" Raftery, listed in Who's Who and the International Blue Book, has demonstrated his concern for the people of America in areas beyond his duties and responsibilities. He has served on numerous committees to further many humanitarian projects. He has served on the fund-raising committee for St. Ann's Infant Home and as a member of the board of directors for the Arthritis and Rheumatism Association. He was a member o fthe Citizens' Advisory Council of the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

He is a member of the National Labor Council, the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps, the National Advisory Committee for Jobs for Veterans, a member of the board of directors of the African-American Labor Center, on the board of the Asian-American Labor Council and vice chairman of the Histadrut, the National Committee for Labor Israel.

In 1968, he was the recipient of the Humanities Award from the Hebrew Academy of Miami, Fla. There a scholarship in the department of humanities. was established in his name.

He has been the recipient of many awards, including a special award from the Job Corps honoring his activity in the Job Corps program. Under his supervision, his union trained and found jobs for hundreds of young men. Many of these men had been welfare recipients. Now, they are working, tax-paying citizens. He is the recipient of a national award from the National Safety Council for his outstanding contributions toward safety glass legislation, implemented in 28 States, covering 85 percent of the population.

In addition, he inaugurated, without Federal funding, his organization's successful L.Y.F.E. program. The initials represent labor, youth, fitness, and education. Members of his staff, local unions and district councils search out the youth of America. Local programs are then established to direct the chosen young men toward responsible citizenship.

Here is a man who looked at his own union and saw workers hurt and consumers being jeopardized. He decided to do something about it with a multipronged attack, seeking better safety devices and consumer protection.

Here is a man who looked at conditions in the underprivileged world—no jobs, no medical care and little hope—and he did something about it.

Here is a man who put together unique cooperation between business and labor, young and old, liberal and conservative and he put it together in a way that matters.

His present positions in the labor movement are far too numerous to mention. However, when one reviews the committees and councils he serves on, it becomes clearly evident that "Bud" Raftery epitomizes a responsible labor leader.

Through his good works, Mr. Raftery has shown deep sensitivity, seriousness of purpose, thoroughness and fairness. I am honored and pleased to state in this historic Journal of the Congress that Mr. Raftery has demonstrated, to the American public, the highest standards of leadership.

PROSTHETIC ADVANCES ON MEDICAL FRONT

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in Newsweek magazine points up the excellent advances being made at the University of Michigan in the treatment of persons disfigured by injuries, congenital defects, or the ravages of cancer. But as the October 15 article makes clear, too few persons, including doctors, are aware of the availability of these new prosthetic organs.

The technique was developed by Denis Lee, a 34-year-old associate professor of art at the University of Michigan who also serves as director of medical illustration at the university's medical center. According to Dr. Reed O. Dingman, chief of plastic surgery at the university, many of those suffering from disfigurements do not seek help because they are unaware of Mr. Lee's prostheses.

I hope the following article will give incentive to those who have known the trauma of a disfiguring accident or disease to seek help from the dedicated experts at the University of Michigan:

THE FINE ART OF SAVING FACES

When Phil Blough, an Ann Arbor, Mich., barber, lost the little finger on his left hand in a farm accident 25 years ago, he didn't feel particularly handicapped—except when it came to square dancing. "When we formed two lines and met in the middle," he recalled last week, "the women wouldn't even want to touch my hand because they were afraid they'd hurt it." But the ladies don't flinch at taking Blough's hand now because it is equipped with an artificial finger that can hardly be distinguished from the real thing in both texture and color.

Blough's new finger is the creation of Denis Lee, 34, associate professor of art at the University of Michigan and director of medical illustration at the university's medical center. During the past two years, Lee has fashioned ears, noses, fingers and even entire faces for more than 200 men and women disfigured by injuries, congenital defects or the ravages of cancer. While the use of prosthetic organs isn't new, Lee is one of a half dozen craftsmen who apply artistic skill to make their prostheses suit the individual features of the patient.

There are limitations on how well plastic surgeons can reconstruct body parts out of living flesh, bone and cartilage, particularly in the case of the human ear. Many of the artificial parts available until now don't fit exactly with the patient's features and, even worse, have a telltale waxy appearance that can be repellent. "The artistic touch," says Dr. Reed O. Dingman, chief of plastic surgery at Michigan, "that is what has been missing." At Dingman's urging, Lee set out to develop artful prostheses in a home workshop three years ago and now turns them out with a skill that Rodin would admire.

In his most recent case, Lee was called upon to fashion an ear for an 18-year-old youth whose face had been badly mangled in an auto accident. Once the surgeons had done what they could to reconstruct the patient's face, Lee made an impression of both sides of the head, using the same gel-like substance dentists use to get impressions of teeth. He then poured plaster into these impressions, making a model of the wound site and of the good ear on the other side. Working from the two models, Lee carefully sculpted a clay ear, complete down to the pores of the skin.

After the finishing touches were applied, a plaster mold was made around the clay sculpture into which a mixture of silicone rubber was poured and allowed to harden. The silicone prosthesis was then fitted into place on the youths head, trimmed to merge with the line of the skull and fixed with a strong adhesive. Working like a portrait artist, Lee next applied a combination of red, yellow and blue paints containing silicone. When he had perfectly matched the patient's natural flesh tones, he applied special sprays to bond the paint to the silicone and to dull the natural sheen of the prosthetic material. After eighteen hours, the job was done.

MASKS

Many of Lee's patients are elderly persons whose ears and noses were obliterated by cancer. Besides ears, noses and fingers, Lee also makes "eye assemblies," including sockets to hold a conventional glass eye, and lids and lashes made from the patient's own hair. His most difficult cases have been persons who have tried to kill themselves with guns, shattering their faces instead. Working from photographs, Lee fashioned assemblies of noses, eyes, ears and mouth into an entire face mask. "It's not the best result," Lee admits. "It's hard to match and the masks are hard to keep in place. But it really makes a difference."

To give his work a lifelike quality, Lee often paints on blemishes and freckles to conform to the patient's complexion. He has also developed a sun-tan lotion that a patient can apply to match his prosthesis up with his own tan. The prostheses are removed each night and replaced in the morning with a heavy adhesive that permits them to be worn even while swimming. Unlike most prostheses, which break down and must be replaced once or twice a year, Lee's creations last two or more years unless they become bleached out from chlorine in swimming pools or discolored by heavy exposure to sun or smoke.

Given the hard-wearing qualities of Lee's prostheses, the cost doesn't seem exorbitant. The university charges $400 for a nose or ear, $100 to $200 for fingers and $600 for an eye assembly. But unfortunately, notes Dingman, few persons, including doctors, know that such devices are available. "I wonder," Lee adds, "how many little old ladies are sitting at home now, afraid to go downtown or to church because they have lost an ear or a nose. We could help them."

CONCERNED MINISTERS FOR BUSING SPEAK OUT

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, on previous occasions, I have addressed the Congress about the controversy embroiling my district over the subject of court-ordered busing to achieve racial balance in the public school system. I have mentioned the thousands of petitions I have received, along with other Congressmen from central Indiana, expressing opposition to busing. This matter is very emotional, and people feel very strongly one way or the other on it. Not wanting to give the erroneous impression that everyone in my district is against busing, and wanting to be sure that the proponents of busing also receive an airing of their views before the Congress, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the following newspaper article printed in the Indianapolis Recorder on October 13, 1973.

The article follows:

SEEK 100,000 SIGNATURES ON PETITIONS

Moving to combat destructive fear-mongering tactics utilized by anti-busing leaders, an interracial group of clergymen announced this week plans for a massive campaign geared to rally support for court-ordered local school desegreation.

The ministers, clearly disturbed by efforts to impeach Federal Judge S. Hugh Dillin, also revealed intentions to secure 100,000 signatures on a petition supporting him. Dillin has been the target of an intense, brow-beating impeachment conspiracy since ordering busing of over 9,000 students for integration purposes.

Terming themselves The Concerned Ministers for Busing, the group was activated recently as the public was blitzed by busing foes with wide-spread terrifying rhetoric.

In their opinion, it is time to move against those who "are attempting by hatred, bigotry and racism to undermine the Public School System and to divide, wreck and bring down this great nation of ours."

Their strategy unfurled partially during a spirited public meeting Sunday night at St. John Missionary Baptist Church during which they issued a plea for those "who adhere to the principles of our founding fathers to rise up, stand firm, and support compliance with Constitutional law."

In future days, the interdenominational alliance intends to conduct a series of open meetings and distribute brochures explaining its support of court-ordered busing. Brochures will be passed out at the gates of the city's industrial plants and "every shopping center in the city," the ministers declared.

Spokesmen openly accused leaders of the anti-busing movements of exploiting the genuine concerns of a number of parents for selfish political gain. Their aim, spokesmen say, is to destroy the myths concerning busing.

"Whites have organized and we must," one highly-regarded black minister asserted. "Too long have we been the victims of mind poisoning political leaders whose thoughts are only of the next election and not our children."

A statement released by the ministers said:

"We, the Concerned Ministers for Busing of Indianapolis and vicinity, hereby issue a call to the citizens of this community to stand firm against those who are attempting, by hatred, by bigotry, and racism, to undermine the Public School System and to divide, wreck and bring down this great nation of ours.

"We call for all people of goodwill to support that bedrock of our democratic society, the Public School System;

"We call for all who adhere to the principles of our founding fathers to rise up, stand firm, and support compliance with Constitutional law;

"We call for the Congress to give solid support to our federal courts and their decisions calling for busing of public school children as a means of implementing equality in education.

"We are unequivocally committed to the principle of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man and the democratic concepts embedded in our Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Federal Constitution. We are clearly aware of the sinister motives of those who are using the school transportation program to stir up racial division, bigotry, and hatred. We are well aware of such expressions as 'It's not the distance, it's the niggers' and It's not the busing, it's the niggers.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights—the right to equality in education is one of them.

Ad hoc chairmen, the Reverends Melvin Girton and Arthur Johnson, urged interested citizens to attend mass meetings scheduled for Saturday morning, 10 a.m., at St. John Missionary Baptist Church, 17th and Martindale, and Sunday night, 8 p.m., at Friendship Baptist Church, 761 N. Sheffield.

Already actively engaged in the campaign are The Reverends William A. Dennis, Urias Beverly, Oscar Hill, Thomas Petty, C. V. Jetter, J. E. King, N. E. Vincent, W. B. Minor, J. W. Short, A. J. Brown, T. Garrott Benjamin, Arthur Johnson, James Hawkins, Willie D. Copeland and Father John LaBauve.

In conclusion, may I observe, as I have before, that I feel the Judiciary Committee owes it to the American people to hold hearings on the issue of busing, in order that the different points of view may be expressed, and the Congress given an opportunity, if the committee moves legislation to the floor, to vote it up or down. How can we say that we are fulfilling our role as a Congress in a free democracy, if we do not debate, and do not give the people a chance to speak through their elected representatives? It seems to me it is our duty to provide a national forum for a national discussion of this issue, and I urge the Judiciary Committee to do so as soon as possible.

CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 13, 1973

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the selection of Congressman GERALD R. FORD as Vice-President-designate has been applauded unanimously by all those who have come in contact with the distinguished and accomplished minority leader. As a personal friend and fellow Michigan native, I have known JERRY FORD as a forthright and honest man who has dedicated his life to his country and his party. The House of Representatives will be diminished by his departure.

We, of the Michigan congressional delegation and the State of Michigan, are rightly proud that one of our own should be called upon at this most crucial time in our history. Having worked side by side with him, having profited from his leadership and wisdom, we need not be reminded of the strong character and integrity which this man brings to the Vice-Presidency.

Congressman FORD showed signs of his future success long before he entered public life. Four decades ago, on the gridiron of the University of Michigan he was a 3-year letterman. A member of two undefeated national championship teams, he capped his career in 1934 by being named the most valuable player of the team.

He went to Yale Law School and graduated in 1941. Four years of active service in the Navy during World War II preceded his return to Michigan and private law practice.

Proving that all good things come in threes, in 1948 JERRY was honored by the Grand Rapids Jaycees as outstanding young man of the year, married his wife Elizabeth, and was elected to Congress.

In the House, the Vice-President-designate served first on the Public Works Committee and later the Appropriations Committee. In 1957, he was appointed to the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration and helped to shape the policies and programs that were later to usher America into the space age.

It was not long before his Republican colleagues recognized his special talents and in 1963 his peers tapped him for the chairmanship of the House Republican Conference. In the following Congress he became minority leader, a post he has held with distinction for the last 9 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is all but impossible to list all of his achievements or for that matter adequately convey the esteem and respect in which one holds him. Perhaps, it is enough to say that JERRY FORD has been a good friend and dedicated public servant who is eminently qualified to bring to the Vice-Presidency the strength and confidence that our country needs today.

I commend the President for his selection and hope that Congress will give the nomination its approval without unreasonable delay.

VFW BACKS H.R. 10851, BRAILLE MARKINGS ON U.S. CURRENCY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to learn today that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States support H.R. 10851, a bill which Congressman CHARLES THONE and I recently introduced to "provide for paper money of the United States to carry a designation in braille indicating the denomination."

I include a copy of the letter I received from the director of the National Legislative Service of the VFW and resolution No. 314, as adopted by the National Convention of the VFW, along with a copy of my bill to be inserted in the RECORD:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
Washington, D.C., October 12, 1973.
Hon. JOHN R. RARICK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. RARICK: It was with extreme gratification we noted your introduction of H.R. 10851 which would provide for paper money of the United States to carry a designation in braille indicating the denomination.

The more than 14,000 voting delegates to the last National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. gave us a mandate in the form of Resolution No. 314, a copy of which is enclosed, to seek legislation in the Congress of the United States to identify by braille markings on paper currency through the $20 denomination.

In view of the foregoing, and since your Bill fulfills our national mandate, rest assured you have the full support of the 1.8 million members of V.F.W. and the more than 500,000 members of our Ladies Auxiliary in this legislation and we will be working closely with the Committee on Banking and Currency for early consideration and passage thereof.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS W. STOVER,
Director, National Legislative Service.

RESOLUTION NO. 314

IDENTIFICATION OF PAPER MONEY FOR THE BLIND

Whereas, blind people have difficulty in identifying paper money and now rely on the honesty of others; and

Whereas, a special money identification for the blind would help them to properly handle business transactions and aid in their employment; and

Whereas, such identification would make blind people feel more confident and take part in community activities; and

Whereas, identification of paper money by braille markings in the corners of bills is now in use in Sweden and working successfully; now, therefore be it

Resolved, by the 74th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that petition the proper Government office and/or propose a bill before Congress to make this a part of our U.S. currency system for denominations identified by braille markings on one dollar bills, fives, tens and twenties and if proven successful then further identification of larger paper money denominations.

Adopted at the 74th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 17 through 24, 1973.

H.R. 10851

A bill to provide for paper money of the United States to carry a designation in braille indicating the denomination

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there shall appear on the face of all paper money of the United States which is printed after January 1, 1975, a designation in braille indicating the denomination thereof.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall carry out the provisions of this Act, and for such purpose he may establish such rules and regulations as he determines appropriate.

PUERTO RICAN VETERANS FIND VIETNAM ERA VETERANS BENEFITS INADEQUATE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago Angel Almedina, a young Vietnam combat veteran, testified before the Subcommittee on Education and Training of the House Veterans Affairs Committee on behalf of the National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights, the National Puerto Rican Forum, and the National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans. Mr. Almedina, while recognizing certain progress in the beginning of the first Federal programs for Spanish-speaking veterans, charged that the Federal Government was not equipped to meet the problem of the Spanish-speaking Vietnam era veteran because it has no data on the number of Spanish-speaking Vietnam veterans.

Like we blacks, who for most of American history existed as "invisible men," the Puerto Rican, Chicano, and other Latinos today find themselves lost between the classifications of "white" and "other" on Federal Government data books. The result has been a neglect of the special problems of the Spanish-speaking Vietnam era veteran.

The Spanish-speaking Vietnam veteran, like his black brother, entered the service of his country younger, poorer, and less equipped to return to civilian life. In this time of inflation and a job market which demands ever greater skills, he is squeezed between rising costs of education, and the stable level of veterans benefits which make it difficult for him to afford the training he needs to catch up.

In his eloquent testimony before the subcommittee, Mr. Almedina described the special problems encountered by Spanish-speaking Vietnam era veterans such as himself and presented recommendations for a new Vietnam era GI bill that will provide a greater opportunity for Spanish speaking and other Vietnam era veterans to become productive members of our society. I will read Mr. Almedina's testimony into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

A STATEMENT ON VIETNAM ERA VETERANS BENEFITS

I am Angel Almedina, Washington representative for the National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights, and Chairman of its Veterans Affairs Committee. I am also a member of the National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans, and am the Director of the National Puerto Rican Forum's Veterans Opportunity Center for the Maryland/Virginia and District of Columbia area. I am, in addition, a member of the National Association of Concerned Veterans, which has previously testified before your Subcommittee, and whose goals and efforts we support.

I have a prepared statement which I wish to read. It may be the only opportunity for a young Puerto Rican Vietnam Veteran to testify before you. I hope you will bear with me.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, we are honored to be here today, to testify on behalf of the National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights, the National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans, and the National Puerto Rican Forum, which constitute three of the largest organizations in the Puerto Rican communities of the Nation. We want to thank you and your committee for your many past and present efforts on behalf of veterans in general, and Vietnam era veterans, in particular.

Our community's primary concern here today is for the younger generation of veterans who served in Vietnam or during the Vietnam war period. In particular, we wish to reflect some of the concerns of the many young Puerto Ricans who served during this period. We do, however, wish to note, that many Puerto Ricans who served this Nation during previous eras, continue to face many and serious problems in making a decent living, in finding good jobs, housing, health care, and other needed assistance and services. Most of us Puerto Ricans are poor, or live on the thresholds of poverty. Many of our young men, perhaps the overwhelming majority, are the sons of veterans from previous eras. Most of the older generation of Puerto Rican veterans did not, or were not able to, avail themselves of the World War II G.I. Bill of Rights—for reasons not unlike those facing the younger generation of veterans. Just as the older generation, who loyally served this Nation in time of war, but were neglected in their readjustment, in terms of services and benefits, so also the danger exists that history will repeat itself, and that the new generation of veterans will be equally neglected. Earlier this year, the Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Patrick E. Carr stated that "it is a historical fact that the contribution made by those who wore the uniform in time of war are soon forgotten in the aftermath." It is also a fact that the veterans from the lower-income backgrounds, who most often served in the infantry and combat-type units, are the quickest to be forgotten by the society and the government whom they served.

To be sure, the Federal Government has instituted a number of programs and services for veterans. In the case of the Spanish-speaking veterans, the Federal Government, for the first time, funded service programs, one for the Chicanos through the G.I. Forum, and one for Puerto Ricans through the Puerto Rican Forum and the New Jersey Congress of Puerto Ricans. These two thrusts came very late in the battle for readjustment, however, and were funded late last year. It is, nevertheless, a step in the right direction. Fortunately, the Department of Labor, which has provided us with the funds, has been cooperating, and through their encouragement and the encouragement of Vietnam veterans the projects are well underway. The Puerto Rican Forum is now providing services to veterans in ten cities in the Northeast, and the New Jersey Congress is working at several sites in its State. These programs constitute the Nation's first effort to reach out to the veterans of the Nation's second largest minority group. Although there is much debate on the actual number of Hispanic Americans, there are more than 11 million of us in the country.

Because of the absence of adequate racial-ethnic data, which would adequately reflect the number of veterans or Vietnam era veterans who are Puerto Rican, we have, of course, no meaningful way of determining how many of us served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Until recently, the Puerto Rican was classified under the *three* categories: white, black, and "other." Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and other Latinos simply did not "exist." Neither the Veterans Administration, nor any other Federal agency have the kind of data system that could assist in facilitating regular contact with veterans from the various backgrounds, and thereby assist in the planning or development of service programs. For example, the Washington Area Veterans Opportunity Center of the Puerto Rican Forum has received a list of "current" Vietnam veteran addresses.

Subsequent to sending out several thousand letters to individuals with Spanish-surnames taken from the list, the majority of the letters were returned with the "addresses unknown" type stamp. As an important sidelight to this matter, the list did provide us with an indication of the number of service-connected disabilities. This is very important to us, in view of the high rate of infantrymen among the Spanish-speaking. We hope that in the near future we will be able to make some sound estimates in the area. We do want to note, however, that many Puerto Ricans are not "Spanish-surnamed"—many of us have French and English names, as well as Dutch names. The term "Spanish-surname" does not necessarily reflect either Hispanic-Americans or Spanish-speaking Americans.

Most young Puerto Ricans, like Chicanos and Black people, come from the lower-income backgrounds. Most young people from the poor or lower middle-income backgrounds were subject to the draft. They did not have the money to be in college, or they did not have the deferment-type jobs. The fact that the average age of Puerto Ricans is less than twenty, would indicate that a larger number of our young entered the Armed Forces of the United States. There is good reason to believe that most draft-eligible Puerto Ricans of the past ten years did in fact serve this country.

We would like to note emphatically, that most of our young served honorably and did their work efficiently—in spite of many discouraging and often humiliating conditions imposed on us as members of a small minority group. Only a small number were discharged under other than honorable condition, and even fewer are dishonorable discharges. Many of the latter were undoubtedly caught in the tragic net of a discriminatory environment and the other circumstances that makes life so often unbearable to a young man who comes from a racial minority group, has different aspirations and hopes, and grew up in a different lifestyle and culture. It is our hope that sometime in the near future, Congress will have the compassion to thoroughly review this issue, and initiate the appropriate and necessary redress for these veterans, whatever their background. Most of the "other than honorables" have done nothing more than commit a misdemeanor-type offense, which should not be subject to life-long penalties in terms of getting a job.

Many of our young veterans returned to civilian life with high hopes and great expectations. Their experiences in the military provided them with a new perspective of the "home front." Many of them had for the first time been outside of the "barrio". Military life, in spite of all its connotations, gave many of our young men a taste and a hope for the "better life." The conditions at home, however, had gone for the worse. Prices—always high in barrios—have skyrocketed in the past few years, especially food and rent prices. Jobs are scarce, and have been so for several years. Good jobs are few. Training and educational programs have been cut back considerably. Institutional training and educational programs cost dearly. Supplementary services for the Spanish-speaking are very limited. A number of job areas are virtually closed to us. In many cases, the only thing that our young veterans get is the minimum wage—which is woefully inadequate for most urban areas.

In short, the economic squeeze of the past few years have hit Puerto Ricans very hard. Unemployment among Puerto Ricans is considerably higher than that of the Nation. Puerto Rican communities, who are by tradition most susceptible to labor market fluctuations, have been hit very hard. Our veterans came home at a very unfortunate economic juncture. They are too old to participate in many of the existing education and manpower programs, sponsored by Federal and State agencies. And they acquired no skills that are readily transferable into civilian-type skills. Where are they? Many are on the streets, some are addicts, others are alcoholics, still others are alienated, disappointed, frustrated. They were not reached by the Veterans Administration, nor by any other agency. Many aspirations and hopes were destroyed. The unpopularity of the war in Vietnam did not help them. Only very recently has there begun an attitudinal change towards the Vietnam era veteran. This change is long overdue. In short, and leaving aside many of the incredible events of the past years, the Vietnam veterans have had a harsh and difficult time. The Puerto Rican veterans have had to face these and other problems besetting them as veterans and as Puerto Ricans. There is a massive problem.

The question that we all wish to address ourselves to is this: How can we assist in both capturing and capitalizing upon the talents of our veterans, especially our young men? The Nation's answer to veterans' needs has been the G.I. Bill. The latter was created to facilitate readjustment and open opportunities. A review of the condition of Spanish-speaking veterans, however, or of Vietnam veterans in general, indicates that the G.I. Bill has been less effective than the World War II G.I. Bill. Fewer veterans are availing themselves of the benefits offered, the level of participation in college education is extremely low, when compared to the rate of participation by non-veteran high-school graduates. And it is low when we compare it to the premium placed on education, higher education, to get a good job.

There are, no doubt, some who would say that "apparently these veterans are satisfied with the jobs they have." There are others who might claim that "these young men simply can't qualify." And then there are some who believe that "those vets are getting too much." We can only say that few are satisfied with the prospects of a permanent minimum wage-type situation; that everyone should have the opportunity to gain a post-secondary education; and that the Vietnam veteran is being offered even less than the World War II veteran. The issue is primarily one of economics. Most of our veterans do not have the money to make it on the G.I. Bill. The G.I. Bill, as it is presently constituted, is not an incentive for most of our veterans. It is not enough for covering the costs of living and education. It is not enough for an adult to live on. How can we expect a veteran to get an education and live on the G.I. Bill when the benefits offered are substantively less than the poverty levels, than the national standards of poverty. The only thing that a veteran can do with the present G.I. Bill is to get a job and forget about an education. If he takes a part-time job, then he may sacrifice his academic standing.

The Vietnam War G.I. Bill is not doing its job. It aids only those veterans who can get money from elsewhere. It helps those veterans who are from the better income backgrounds. But it is not an incentive. It is an investment in a person who already has some money. Any other veterans who seek to make it on the G.I. Bill, have too eke out a living, run into debts, are constantly worried about making ends meet. Such prospects, if anything, will drive many a young man away from a college education.

It is our sincere hope that the committee will come to grips with the needs of our veterans. Such needs should not be arbitrarily defined or set aside because of the present economic condition of the Nation. Surely, if we can give consideration to many new billions of dollars to state and local governments—under general revenue sharing—to transportation, water pollution control, and other items, then this Nation can also begin to look at new initiatives for investing more money in our young veterans? After all, if we can think in terms of billions of dollars for a subway in Washington, D.C. and for sewage waste disposal, we can also think about giving the majority of Vietnam era veterans a better chance to get an education. This kind of capital improvement program will lead to better employment, more taxes in the future, and other social benefits. At least some good will come of it. Unlike with the subways, there will be no cost-overrun. As for sewage disposal, we all know that our ghettos and barrios will still have their garbage removed later than in other communities.

We hope you understand that we are not trying to be provocative in the ordinary sense. We just very firmly hold that increased investment in human resources plays a very vital role in building our society. Investment in Puerto Rican veterans will be of enormous value to our communities, who need skilled and educated men and women. An investment in veterans will greatly assist in our communities' development. The present level of benefits under the G.I. Bill is nothing less than an impoundment of opportunities for our veterans, and for our communities.

What kind of specific actions do we three national Puerto Rican organizations suggest to Congress, as a way of remedying the present disadvantages of the G.I. Bill of Rights? Our primary concern at this stage is in the area of education. Our recommendations do not significantly differ from those of the established veterans organizations and educational associations who have already testified before this subcommittee. We do wish to briefly note some of our thoughts on this matter.

(1) Educational Costs—The direct payment of tuition to schools was a provision under the original G.I. Bill. During the 1940's, this meant that the offered $500 covered the cost of education at most public and private institutions of higher education. Because of racial and other related circumstances, as well as limited secondary education opportunities for the Spanish-speaking, most Puerto Ricans could not avail themselves of the "opportunity." Our young veterans are in a better position with regard to the above circumstances—although there are still major and significant problems. Today, however, the tuition payment system is absent, although educational costs have gone up higher than many other costs since the late 1940's. Last year, the Association of American Colleges, represented by Mr. Howard Holcomb, testified to the House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committees that the average increase was above 300% since the post-World War II period. A tuition payment system is needed, and consideration needs to be given to offering up to $1,500 to the veteran for covering educational costs. This may sound much, yet it would be equitable. Further, in the majority of instances, the amount needed for educational costs would be considerably less per year.

(2) Cost-of-Living—The present level of subsistence benefits are clearly inadequate

if they are meant to cover both living and the educational costs. Supplemented by a tuition payment system, the G.I. Bill would be a good basis. We did, however, note that the present level is below the various national standards of poverty. We thus hold that there should be a fair increase in the monthly subsistence allowance in line with such levels. Making available to the veteran $75 a week, or $300 a month, would cover basic living expenses. $300 should be the base level for a single veteran. Again, considering the fact that an individual may pay $125 to $175 a month for rent alone, the increase is not an extraordinary one. It would leave him with $125 to $175 for food, transportation, and other basics. The subsistence allowance should be annually upgraded, to keep in line with the rise in food and other costs. An automatic cost-of-living increase, based on the consumer price index, for example, should be instituted annually, prior to the beginning of the academic year.

(3) Extension of Time Limitation—The present G.I. Bill contains provisions that limit eligibility to within eight years of release from active duty. Many of our veterans from the early period of the Vietnam War will no longer be eligible for any educational benefits. These veterans were, of course, the very people who received no counselling, advice, or other readjustment assistance. Moreover, until very recent years, the G.I. Bill level of benefits was extremely low—initially it was $100 and in 1970 it was $175—simply too low to get into an institution for most of our veterans. In the original meaning of the term, there was no "readjustment program" in the early and mid-sixties. Our veterans were not even contacted or counselled by the Veterans Administration. Many of our veterans can only pursue their educational program on a less than half-time basis—mostly because of family considerations; others will need to get a GED or other educational refresher program, before they will be able to enter college or a technical institution. It is for such reasons that the delimiting period to complete education or training should be extended by several years—by six to eight years—from the date of separation or discharge from active duty.

(4) Extension of Entitlement—The present G.I. Bill limits the months of entitlement to a maximum of 36 months. For various reasons, an extension of this entitlement would be of value. Many of our veterans enter a program of education, only to find that there are no career opportunities in that field, and that they need to change their major. Others transfer from the community colleges and in the process find that they need to pick up additional courses before they can get their degree. Still others find that they are in a field of specialty where they need additional courses in order to enter a desired career. In each of these cases, a semester may be needed to carry out a desirable goal. In some cases an individual may need to take two semesters. Others have pointed out that with the increased emphasis on graduate education, a person interested in acquiring a decent career, for example in education or counselling, or some technical field will need additional time. Reduced funds for graduate education compounds the problems of many veterans. It is for such reasons that we suggest serious consideration be given to adding twelve months to the present entitlement.

(5) Disabled Veterans and Vocational Rehabilitation—The World War II and Korean War GI Bills provided for vocational rehabilitation benefits to veterans who had a disability as a result of, or whose disability was significantly aggravated by military service. The criteria then was one based on need for vocational rehabilitation to overcome a handicap in order to acquire a decent job. There appears to be a difference between what disabled Vietnam era veterans receive under vocational rehabilitation and what the Korean and World War II era veterans receive. Vietnam veterans receive less. We sincerely hope that the committee will review this matter and take appropriate corrective action, to insure that disabled Vietnam veterans receive the same consideration as the disabled veterans of the previous wars had received.

(6) On-the-Job Training—The OJT allowance presently offered to a veteran is geared to act as an incentive to the individual veteran to undertake training by supplementing his income during the period of training. The income derived from such training programs, such as the apprenticeship programs, are very often below that which a person might get for a regular job, even though that job might last not as long and have no upward mobility opportunities. The OJT program could also act as an incentive to employers to hire veterans. The Veterans Administration and others strongly supported an increase in the OJT allowance last year, and has sought to contact employers for more than 100,000 positions in this area. We suggest that serious consideration be given to increasing the level of the OJT allowance by a substantial amount. We also hope that the committee will support or encourage efforts to create bilingual education programs to accompany the OJT thrust in areas with communities of limited English-speaking ability. The mere existence of OJT opportunities will be of little help to the Spanish-speaking veteran if he is not fully conversant in English, or has limited English-writing skills.

The above recommendations or suggestions constitute some of our concerns. As we noted before, they do not diverge greatly from those of other organizations that have addressed this committee before us. The only exception perhaps is the last recommendation dealing with OJT. Our basic philosophy is that the Vietnam era veteran should be offered the widest range of opportunities—real opportunities and not half-way measures. The World War II veterans were offered more—the Vietnam veteran should be offered even more than the older generation. The sons of the older generation, especially in our poorer communities, should have something better to look toward then is presently the case. We ask: Is this too much to ask for the Vietnam era veteran, the veteran of the most unpopular war in the history of the United States?

We thank you for receiving the views of the three national Puerto Rican organizations.

INCOME TAX DISCLOSURE

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the unprecedented assignment facing this House in confirmation of a new Vice President affords us a unique opportunity to assure that the highest officeholders in the land are not party to any conflict of interest.

I believe it is an absolute necessity that the nominee submitted to us be required to reveal all of his tax records for those years he has held either elective or appointive office. I am making this proposal to Chairman RODINO, and my other colleagues on the Judiciary Committee as a necessary first step in our confirmation hearings.

This week I plan to introduce legislation which would broaden earlier bills that I have proposed to this House and make income tax disclosure a requirement for both the President and Vice President.

The confidence in Government has never been lower than this period of dishonor and disgrace in the country's second highest office. We should all understand by now that there is no requirement of higher priority than full assurance that the nominee is untainted by even the remotest contact with scandal.

I consider disclosure an absolute necessity and urge that the necessary steps be taken to provide these documents early in the hearing process.

WORLD'S BIGGEST NATIONS, U.S. STATES, AND CORPORATIONS

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, if New York and California were independent countries instead of States of the Union, they would be the ninth and 10th largest nations on earth, exceeded in gross national product only by the United States itself, the U.S.S.R., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada.

These are the conclusions of Representative CRAIG HOSMER, of California, who has compiled a 132-item inventory of the gross national products of the world's 42 largest countries, 50 U.S. States and the District of Columbia, and the 39 most sizable multinational corporate giants.

The world's biggest business is U.S.-owned General Motors Corp. It is No. 27 on HOSMER's list. Just ahead of General Motors in annual gross product are Belgium and the State of New Jersey. Just behind it are Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Rumania.

The world spanning British-Dutch-owned Royal Dutch Shell Corp., 54th on the list, is the chief non-U.S. business.

The People's Republic of China is handicapped economically by overpopulation and lacks a large industrial base, according to HOSMER, but nevertheless comes in immediately behind California as the globe's 11th largest economic force.

Due to a concentration of governmental activities, gross product in the District of Columbia is the world's 89th largest. It exceeds that of 17 States, one country, and 25 corporations on the Hosmer list. The gross product of the Nation's Capital slightly exceeds Israel's GNP and is just under that of Standard Oil Co. of California.

A complete listing of GNP's is set out on the accompanying table. Attention is directed to the explanatory note and credits:

*Gross national product (GNP) figures for major nations, gross corporate product (GCP) for multinational corporations, and gross State product (GSP) for the 50 States of the United States**

[In billions of dollars per year]

1. United States	1,152.0
2. Soviet Union	588.0
3. Japan	279.5
4. West Germany	242.5
5. France	186.0
6. Britain	151.6
7. Italy	111.5
8. Canada	98.0
9. New York (U.S. State)	97.4
10. California (U.S. State)	84.0
11. China (People's Republic)	82.5
12. India	59.0
13. Poland	52.0
14. Texas (U.S. State)	49.5
15. Illinois (U.S. State)	45.9
16. Brazil	45.5
17. Pennsylvania (U.S. State)	44.4
18. East Germany	43.3
19. Spain	42.2
20. Netherlands	40.8
21. Australia	40.5
22. Ohio (U.S. State)	39.7
23. Czechoslovakia	35.2
24. Michigan (U.S. State)	33.5
25. Belgium	33.0
26. New Jersey (U.S. State)	31.9
27. General Motors (U.S.)	30.4
28. Standard Oil (N.J.) (U.S.)	30.3
29. Romania	28.8
30. Argentina	28.2
31. Switzerland	27.5
32. Florida (U.S. State)	26.4
33. Massachusetts (U.S. State)	22.8
34. Yugoslavia	22.0
35. Ford Motor (U.S.)	20.2
36. Indiana (U.S. State)	19.5
37. Denmark	19.0
38. Austria	18.8
39. South Africa	18.2
40. Virginia (U.S. State)	18.0
41. Wisconsin (U.S. State)	17.3
42. Hungary	17.2
43. Missouri (U.S. State)	17.2
44. Georgia (U.S. State)	16.6
45. Maryland (U.S. State)	16.5
46. Washington (U.S. State)	16.2
47. Louisiana (U.S. State)	16.1
48. Iran	14.4
49. Minnesota (U.S. State)	14.1
50. Norway	14.1
51. Turkey	14.0
52. North Carolina (U.S. State)	13.9
53. Tennessee (U.S. State)	13.4
54. Royal Dutch/Shell (Brit/Dutch)	12.8
55. Connecticut (U.S. State)	12.3
56. Finland	12.0
57. Alabama (U.S. State)	11.6
58. Venezuela	11.6
59. Greece	11.6
60. Kentucky (U.S. State)	11.2
61. General Electric (U.S)	10.2
62. Colorado (U.S. State)	10.1
63. Iowa (U.S. State)	10.0
64. Chrysler (U.S.)	9.6
65. South Korea	9.5
66. IBM (U.S.)	9.5
67. Oklahoma (U.S. State)	9.3
68. Mobil Oil (U.S.)	9.1
69. Kansas (U.S. State)	8.7
70. Texaco (U.S.)	8.7
71. ITT (U.S.)	8.6
72. Unilever (Brit/Dutch)	8.3
73. Oregon (U.S. State)	8.1
74. South Carolina (U.S. State)	8.2
75. Portugal	7.8
76. Chile	7.69
77. Colombia	7.36
78. Thailand	7.26
79. Egypt	7.25
80. Peru	7.11
81. Taiwan	6.92
82. Westinghouse Electric (U.S.)	6.55
83. Westinghouse Electric (U.S.)	6.55
84. Mississippi (U.S. State)	6.47
85. Gulf Oil (U.S.)	6.2
86. Arizona (U.S. State)	6.13
87. Arkansas (U.S. State)	6.12
88. Israel	6.08
89. District of Columbia (U.S.)	5.9
90. Standard Oil (Calif.) (U.S.)	5.83
91. U.S. Steel (U.S.)	5.4
92. Nippon Steel (Japan)	5.39
93. British Petroleum (British)	5.36
94. West Virginia (U.S. State)	5.15
95. Volkswagenwerk (W. Ger.)	5.03
96. Nebraska (U.S. State)	4.8
97. Malaysia	4.54
98. Standard Oil (Ind.) (U.S.)	4.5
99. Dupont (U.S.)	4.37
100. Philips Electric (Dutch)	4.14
101. Shell Oil (U.S. Subsidiary)	4.08
102. Goodyear Tire (U.S.)	4.07
103. New Mexico (U.S. State)	4.0
104. Utah (U.S. State)	4.0
105. Imperial Chemical (Brit.)	3.98
106. RCA (U.S.)	3.84
107. Siemens (W. Ger.)	3.76
108. BASF (W. Ger.)	3.68
109. Proctor & Gamble (U.S.)	3.51
110. Ling-Temco-Vought (U.S.)	3.51
111. Daimler-Benz (W. Ger.)	3.4
112. Maine (U.S State)	3.4
113. Rhode Island (U.S. State)	3.39
114. British Steel (Brit.)	3.37
115. Hawaii (U.S. State)	3.33
116. Hitachi (Japan)	3.27
117. Union Carbide (U.S.)	3.26
118. Swift (U.S.)	3.24
119. Bethlehem Steel (U.S.)	3.11
120. Montana (U.S. State)	3.1
121. August Thyssen-Hutte (W. Ger.)	3.05
122. Nevada (U.S. State)	2.91
123. New Hampshire (U.S. State)	2.81
124. North Dakota (U.S. State)	2.73
125. Farbwerke Hoechst (W. Ger.)	2.69
126. Delaware (U.S. State)	2.66
127. Idaho (U.S. State)	2.49
128. Boeing (U.S.)	2.37
129. South Dakota (U.S. State)	2.15
130. Alaska (U.S. State)	1.7
131. Vermont (U.S. State)	1.7
132. Wyoming (U.S. State)	1.6

*Nations and corporation GNP and GCP figures are shown in 1971 constant prices. Official 1971 end-of-year exchange rates were used to convert gross product from local currency into dollars. GSP's for the 50 states were computed in 1958 constant dollars. The figure for China is for 1970, the latest date available. The 1972 GSP figures for the 50 states were extrapolated from 1970 exact and 1980 projected GSP data provided by Ray Scheppach in his book, *State Projections on Gross National Products* (Lexington Books, 1972). Edward Knight of the Economic Division, Library of Congress, helped us prepare the 1972 estimates from the raw data provided by Mr. Scheppach. Ben Crain also of the Library of Congress helped to obtain economic statistics for various foreign countries and multinational corporations.

GEN. CASIMIR PULASKI

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, it was my honor to participate in the Pulaski Day parade and ceremonies sponsored by the Connecticut District of the Polish American Congress in Hartford on Sunday, October 14.

Thousands of Connecticut residents turned out on a beautifully clear, crisp autumn day to attend and participate in this important event held to commemorate and pay tribute to the Polish patriot and American Revolutionary War hero Gen. Casimir Pulaski and the outstanding contributions to American and world civilization made by the Poles and Polish-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following resolution adopted by the Connecticut District of the Polish American Congress in commemoration of this proud day.

RESOLUTION

Honoring today the memory of General Pulaski, the great Polish patriot and the hero of the American War of Independence, we also pay tribute to all those brave men who fought on numerous battlefields and gave their lives in defense of freedom and liberty.

We pay our tribute this year at the quincentennial anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Copernicus, a man of the Renaissance, great scientist, astronomer and physician.

The Polish American Congress expresses its full support for the United States and Western European proposals calling for free exchange of people, ideas and information as a "way towards establishing an interim European political system", leading to eventual freedom and independence of the East Central European Nations. This remains our unalterable objective which must be resoultely pursued toward forthcoming negotiations and never abandoned.

The new ways of securing world peace and understanding have to be accomplished without appeasement, without weakening America's moral, economic and military strength at the same time not deserting her allies.

ARMY LEASING CARS IN EUROPE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the U.S. Army in Germany is spending at least $816,000 this year to lease foreign-made cars—many of them at a higher price than it would cost to buy them outright. The cars, Volkswagens and Opels, are being used as sedans for officer transportation.

Of the total $645,000 is for a contract under which the Army is leasing 150 Volkswagens. The annual cost for these Volkswagens is $4,300 per vehicle. I should point out that the price for a 1973 Volkswagen on the German market retails from about $2,200 for a beetle to $2,900 for the station wagon model.

This is an inexcusable mismanagement of tax money. It does not take a financial genius to see that something is screwy when we lease a car for more than it costs to buy it. This year our Government paid only $2,678 for fully equipped compact model sedans from Detroit.

The Army says that it is necessary to lease the cars because there is a shortage of sedans in Europe. First of all, I doubt that such a shortage really exists or that it is quite as pressing as the Army claims. The motor pools in Europe are full of jeeps and small trucks that can take people from one place to another, if that is truly the problem. But if there is a shortage of sedans, when and how did it arise?

Other questions present themselves. If in fact there is a shortage of sedans, is this the most cost-effective way of meeting it? Also, is this the only program involving leased vehicles by our military in Europe? I have asked the General Accounting Office to look into these and other questions.

SS "ROBERT E. LEE"

HON. LINDY BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, recently the launching of the SS *Robert E. Lee* at Avondale shipyards took place in my district. Mr. G. Russell Moir, chairman and president of United States Freight Co., and owner of Waterman Steamship Co., and operator of the *Robert E. Lee,* delivered an address at that launching which I feel cogently advocates the necessity of maintaining a strong American-flag merchant marine fleet, and emphasizes the role of the LASH ship in that fleet. I would like to insert that address in the RECORD to share it with my colleagues:

Today is a historic moment for both Waterman Steamship Corporation and United States Freight Company. For Waterman, the launching of the *Robert E. Lee* is a courageous, exhilarating giant step into the future of ocean transportation. For United States Freight, it is a reaffirmation of our traditional commitment, in fact as well as theory, to the principles of intermodal transportation. As pioneers of truck-rail coordination and in the development and growth of piggyback, we view LASH as a natural extension of these basic operating techniques.

Together, therefore, both Waterman and U.S. Freight are embarking upon a new era of international cargo service. We are fortified by the knowledge that our technology is among the finest in the world, that it is being produced by a labor force of unsurpassed skills, and that the Maritime Administration's LASH program has received . . . and is continuing to receive . . . the total backing of the United States Government, both in words and in financial support.

The development of LASH, from concept to construction, is a significant milepost in U.S. maritime history. Hopefully, it also will be a regenerative force for our merchant marine industry, a key segment of the nation's transportation resources whose problems over the years have been well documented. It is in the interests of the American international trading community to assure the success of LASH by providing the cargos that will make it economically feasible.

Without such support, even the finest technology, the most masterful applications of labors' skills, and the assistance of government, will be useless.

For the past 150 years, our maritime industry has compiled a record of historic "firsts" unequalled by any other nation. It was American ingenuity that created the famous sailing packets of the early 19th Century, the first vessels designed primarily for the high-speed transportation of cargo in the transatlantic trades. And it was American designers who first conceived and built the Clipper ships of the mid-19th Century, those tall-masted greyhounds of the sea which opened faster avenues of trade between our East and West Coasts and between American and Asian markets. And we hardly need to be reminded of the magnificent 20th Century technology that produced roll-on/roll-off vessels, container ships, Seabees, LASH and much more.

Viewed in the light of a history such as this, it is unbelievable that the American merchant fleet should be handling an ever-decreasing share of the world's seaborne commerce. Unfortunately, it is all too true.

According to figures published by the Maritime Administration, total world volume in 1971 was 456.9 million tons of which American ships carried 24.3 million tons, or 5.3 per cent. Yet in 1962, only ten years before, world volume amounted to 296.8 million tons of which 29.6 million tons, or *ten* per cent, was carried in American bottoms. Obviously, the flow of world trade is *away* from U.S.-flag vessels, creating a situation that is dangerous to both our national interests and to our maritime industry. When we recall the many, many millions of dollars that have been spent in the past 10 to 15 years on the vast array of shoreside and floating material necessary to move waterborne commerce, we cannot help but be appalled. We have created and built the "better mousetraps" but, seemingly, to little avail.

So, while we gather here today to salute the ingenuity of this vessel's designers, the skills of the workers who have labored long and hard to reach this point, and the dedication and vision of our governmental administrators, let us not forget that the efforts of all may well be fruitless unless American exporters and importers support us with the cargo they control. And by "us", I mean the entire American-flag cargo fleet.

Obviously, the complete burden should not fall on our foreign trade community; transport management and union leadership are also responsible and, quite frankly, it will take an extraordinary amount of good will, common sense and sublimation or individual interests on the part of all three elements to produce a common accord. The Government already is doing its share, and more. Now it is up to us, working together, to utilize and exploit this latest product of American technology to the end that it revitalizes and strengthens our nation and the maritime industry. It could well be our last opportunity to restore the health and prestige of American-flag shipping. I believe it can, and must, be done.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the First Annual District of Columbia College Republican Congressional reception to be held in the Cannon House caucus room this Wednesday, October 17, from 4 to 6:30 p.m.

The District of Columbia College Republicans represent one of the most active State federations in the Nation. Their chairman, Christina M. Kielich, is a native of Erie County, N.Y., which I have the privilege of representing. Christina has revitalized the District of Columbia College Republicans since her election last February. Through her leadership, the District of Columbia College Republican Federation has grown 25 percent in the past 3 months. New chapters have been started, including a chapter at Gallaudet College, making Gallaudet the first college Republican club for deaf students in the United States.

In addition to working for the Virginia and New Jersey gubernatorial campaigns, the District of Columbia College Republicans have in the works a great number of activities to help build a strong, forward-looking Republican Party in the District of Columbia and the surrounding area.

I would like to encourage all of my Republican colleagues to attend the District of Columbia College Republican congressional reception on Wednesday, October 17, from 4 to 6:30 p.m.

A MESSAGE TO THOSE WHO CRITICIZE AMERICA

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, one characteristic of Americans that has gained worldwide acceptance is a notorious sympathy for the underdog—any underdog. Another characteristic, not as well known, but nevertheless entirely apt is the tendency to want to help those less fortunate in almost any walk of life.

Americans through their government, the United States of America, are doing and have done this day in and day out, month in and month out, year in and year out, over the pages of history ever since the establishment of the Republic. In this connection the following article by A1c. Vernon King is of singular significance.

GUILTY?

(By Airman 1st Class Vernon King)

In this new day and age, Americans have been inoculated with a false feeling of guilt.

There are those who believe we have failed our dream.

We are called capitalist pigs, meddlesome, greedy . . . Is America guilty?

Our ambassadors are murdered . . . Here at home dissenters defy our laws and cause limitations to be placed on our freedom . . . In foreign lands Americans are scoffed at.

We are degraded and slandered.

Some hold their heads in shame and guilt.

Inhumane we are called.

But when disaster strikes anywhere in the world—who are the first to offer aid? Not just sympathy, but medicine, food, clothing, money . . .

Selfish we are called.

Each year millions are contributed to charity—from the average American citizens.

But what other nation fights wars, some not ours, and then taxes itself to restore the wartorn lands of the enemy?

Is America guilty?

Our New World ways are jeered.

But in less than 200 years we have carved a mighty nation from a wilderness, become a sanctuary of freedom, and majestic to the world.

Cynics say we are unethical to professional standards of moral conduct.

But in 200 short years we have built a nation of 200,000 churches, 80,000 hospitals, 180,000 schools, 2,500 colleges and universities, 100,000 libraries.

Two hundred years ago children toiled in the factories . . . Criminals were tortured

. . . citizens were chained in dungeons with no hope of a fair trial . . . Debtors were stripped of their freedom . . . No man's home was his castle.

These things are no more . . . Thanks to our American dream.

Is America guilty?

Prejudiced we are called.

But men of other faiths and other colors sit in our Senate and Congress, and rule from the highest judicial court in the land.

Is America guilty?

There are 200 million Americans who have never owned a black slave, or any slave. They stem from a million ancestors who have never owned a black slave, or any slave.

There are 200 million Americans who have never started a war, or envied another man's land . . . They have never ransacked a nation, looted a stranger's home, or forced any man to bow to a loser's yoke.

There are some 200 million Americans who have never scoffed at another man's God . . . or defiled his temples.

There are thousands of American soldiers buried in foreign soil—they died fighting so others could be free, including the deserter and draft-dodger, who cry "America is unjust!"

They cry "America is finished—the dream is gone."

They lie.

Millions of Americans still live with their neighbors in peace and harmony. Millions of Americans still live with the spirit of charity, with compassion in their hearts.

Millions of Americans still pray, pay taxes, obey the law and govern themselves.

Cynics, scoffers, critics . . . say what you will . . .

America pleads NOT GUILTY!

DIFFERENCES IN COST ESTIMATES OF F-15 FIGHTER

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, internal Pentagon estimates of the cost of the new F-15 fighter range between $7.8 billion and $9.7 billion, according to a General Accounting Office—GAO—report which I am publicly releasing today. Last March, the Washington-Star News revealed that according to an internal Pentagon cost estimate, the pricetag of the F-15 would be 21 percent higher than the Air Force program office estimated. According to the GAO there is now a $1.9 billion difference between the Air Force's F-15 program office estimate and an independent estimate done by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. There has been an effort to update the estimates so that a single-dollar figure can be assigned to the cost of the F-15 program, but no final reconciliation has occurred. It is high time for the Pentagon to determine exactly what the cost of the F-15 will be. While I welcome independent estimates of the cost of the new weapon system, at a certain point the Pentagon must decide on an exact estimate for congressional scrutiny.

I frankly, Mr. Speaker, am very suspicious that the Air Force is trying to keep the cost of the F-15 consciously nebulous until after Congress has agreed to buy the first 77 aircraft. Congress simply cannot make a valid evaluation of the F-15 program until we know how much it is really going to cost.

This $1.9 billion difference is so enormous it is impossible to evaluate the usefulness of the program.

The GAO study which I am publicly releasing today cites three separate estimates by different agencies for the F-15 program. The Air Force office which actually manages the project believes the cost will be $7.8 billion, independent Air Force evaluation places the pricetag at approximately $8 billion, and a determination by the Office of the Secretary of Defense indicates that the plane will cost $9.7 billion.

Both the independent Air Force estimate and the Defense Department estimates are so-called parametric studies which attempt to estimate the cost of weapons systems based on historical data. The GAO does not endorse any particular estimate but does criticize the Air Force F-15 program office estimate.

It appears that "the engine estimate may be understated" the GAO reports.

The GAO also urges the Air Force project office in charge of the F-15 to "reevaluate the estimates of engines, initial spare engines, and modular requirements."

Apparently the current Air Force estimate is too low, but neither Congress nor for that matter the Secretary of Defense has any idea what the total cost of the F-15 really will be. This is an absurd situation which must be resolved immediately.

OVER LEGISLATED

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, hardly a week goes by without another report that the Nation is experiencing or can expect a shortage of a particular agricultural commodity, natural resources, or industrial goods. In the article which follows, Mr. T. E. Larimer, Sr., publisher of the Table Rock Gazette of Kimberling City, Mo., offers his opinion on the basic cause of these shortages which are now threatening to disrupt our economy and the livelihood of our people.

Article from the Table Rock Gazette of September 27, 1973, follows:

OVER LEGISLATED

(By T. E. Larimer, Senior)

Each day the total cost of government increases, and it takes another bite out of the takehome pay and the personal independence of the American people. When the actions and growth of government no longer benefit the people and instead begin to disrupt and dislocate the affairs of the nation and the lives of the people, it is time to change directions.

There seems little question that we have come to a turning point in history. Up to now, we have been a nation of surpluses. We have had the most productive, vital economy in the history of nations. Our strength was so great that we could afford waste and errors and inconsistencies in government's administration of its own affairs and in its management of matters affecting the basic economics controlling the production of such essential things as food and energy supplies. We could almost afford excessive expansion in public welfare programs in an effort to deliver, at taxpayer expense, the good life to all our pepole. We could tolerate massive federal deficits that would have sunk most countries and have brought a gradually accelerating rate of inflation to our own. But now people of many nations have become more affluent and are competing for the good life. In a shrinking world, there is international competition for natural resources. The U.S. must bid for these.

Suddenly, we are no longer self-sufficient in the vital matter of supplying ourselves with essential petroleum products. We must import massive and increasing quantities. We can no longer control the cost of our energy supply and hold that cost at a low level. Other nations are willing to pay more, and we must bid against them. We must export goods to pay for the oil which we buy abroad. Among our most important exports are agricultural commodities, for which there is a growing world demand. We must reverse a 40-year policy of limiting our farm production to hold up prices. We must encourage the planting of new acres and the production of farm commodities for sale in the international markets. Higher demand for food supplies will mean higher prices for groceries at the local supermarket. Like our energy supply, our food supply is going to cost more. Regardless of political pressures, there is nothing that government can do to maintain the tradition of cheap energy and cheap food. Record-high world demand for grain and rising grain prices inevitably mean higher prices for bread. Overall, it is expected that the end of 1973 will see food costs rising from 18 to 22 per cent over a year ago, and food prices cannot be frozen or set too low by price controls without drying up supply. We have seen this happen in the case of meat.

Government policies must change to encourage American business, industry and agriculture to produce more, not less, and those policies must change quickly. There are many examples. It makes little sense to maintain stiff price controls on gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products at a time when there is a severe shortage of these essential fuels. This is certainly not the way to encourage crude oil production in the U.S. or the construction of new refineries which are critically needed in this country. At a time when there is worldwide competition for all natural resources and for markets in which to sell products, it makes little sense to propose federal legislation which would cripple U.S. companies operating manufacturing and marketing facilities overseas. These companies strengthen markets for American goods and bolster our sinking balance of payments. Yet such legislation is proposed. It makes little sense to cripple with regulations the innovative capacity of U.S. pharmaceutical companies which once led the world in research, development and introduction of new drug products and which now are falling behind pharmaceutical companies of other nations. It makes little sense to regulate the competitive free market out of existence—the free market which has always been the consumer's finest guarantee of the greatest volume and highest quality goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

When there are so many pressing matters, it makes little sense for the machinery of the federal government to be stalled endlessly in investigation of wrongdoing by those in government who thought the end justified the means used to reelect a President Congress could better spend its time creating constructive, consistent policies that would encourage the great engine of competitive private enterprise to get on with the job of producing the things essential to the quality of human life and the progress of modern civilization. Justice surely does not require a three-ring circus to be carried on for a year or more. The lawmakers' time would be better spent in devising some means to control their own spending habits, long so profligate as to threaten the financial security of every American. And so the story goes.

These are just highlights of some of the dislocations in our national life in which government policies, often shaped more by political thinking than reality, have played a central role. Perhaps it would be too much in this day and age to suggest that the best government is still the one which governs least. But, in the light of all that is happening, it seems eminently reasonable to state that for the U.S. a better government would be one which governed at less cost and with more regard for the realities of the world today and for the conditions necessary to the successful functioning of the economic system upon which every person in the United States depends for his livelihood and his future.

THE GREAT PROTEIN ROBBERY: NO. 8

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the member nations of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries—ICNAF—sat by and watched while haddock was overfished to the extent that it can no longer be used as a significant source of inexpensive protein to feed hungry people. Now many other fish stocks in the waters off New England are in serious jeopardy of the same kind of depletion.

Today, October 15, a special meeting of ICNAF will convene in Ottawa, Canada to consider the proposal of the United States to significantly reduce the increasingly high foreign fishing effort which is the major cause of this depletion of fish stocks. I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the text of a letter Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY and I have sent to Secretary of State Kissinger emphasizing the gravity of this situation:

OCTOBER 5, 1973.

Hon. HENRY A. KISSINGER,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We would like to express to you our strong concern over the need to conserve the marine resources in the Northwest Atlantic. The fist which inhabit the waters off the New England Coast are an extremely valuable natural resource to all the people of the world. Fisheries products are an excellent and important source of protein, and we must protect this resource from depletion.

The increasingly high level of commercial fishing effort by other countries in the waters off New England is endangering not only the current population of fish stocks, but also their ability to regenerate to previous levels. We believe steps must be taken quickly to reduce total fishing effort in the Northwest Atlantic before irreparable harm is done to the fish stocks. The marine resources off our shores must be properly conserved and managed in order to guarantee for the people of the world a continuous supply of protein for years to come.

We are hopeful that the upcoming Special Meeting in Ottawa of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) will deal successfully with this problem. If the meeting fails to result in an agreement to reduce fishing effort to a level consistent with the maintenance and regeneration of the fish stocks, then we believe it will be necessary for the United States independently to take other steps to preserve this important food source. Even a successful outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference, for which we fervently hope, would come too late to save these important resources.

We would appreciate your informing the other member nations of ICNAF of our position as stated in this letter.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
U.S. Senator.
GERRY E. STUDDS,
Member of Congress.

AFTER 15 YEARS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Pat Houtz, news correspondent for The Birmingham News, in the September 16, 1973 edition of that newspaper reviews the achievements of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Because of the outstanding contributions of the Marshall Space Flight Center to our national space program, I am including this significant article in the RECORD:

AFTER 15 YEARS—MSFC REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS ON OCCASION OF NASA BIRTHDAY

(By Pat Houtz)

HUNTSVILLE.—When the National Aeronautics and Space Administration celebrates its 15th birthday on Oct. 1 the United States will have orbiting the earth every 90 minutes a 100-ton space station, Skylab.

Skylab is the baby of the sprawling Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville. Marshall covers 1,800 acres on Redstone Arsenal and has been the birthplace of the ingenuity and genius that has put men on the moon and laboratories in space.

Our own space program was jolted into existence by Russia in 1957. An astounded world that year was informed that the U.S.S.R. had launched Sputnik I—had put 184 pounds of scientific instruments into orbit and seriously challenged the U.S. reputation for technological superiority.

A month later they launched another Sputnik—six times bigger and carrying a dog.

Under the leadership of then senator Lyndon Johnson, a bill was pushed through the U.S. Senate creating what was to become NASA.

A frantic public demanded that the U.S. react as quickly as possible to Russia's accomplishments, so NASA's first job was to look around the country and find out what brains and resources were already on the job in the rocket business.

The acknowledged leader in the space and rocket field was at Huntsville—Dr. Wernher von Braun—with his team of German scientists. NASA was quick to invite Dr. von Braun and his team aboard.

The team was working for the Army at Redstone Arsenal—for the Army Ballistic Missile Agency—and the Army was not anxious to let them go.

In 1959, NASA made another attempt to get von Braun and his men, and this time they were successful.

With Dwight D. Eisenhower in the White House, Dr. von Braun and his 4,000-man team transferred to NASA. He was the first director of the Space Center at Huntsville.

More than 5,000 civil service employes now work at the center. This is down about 2,000 from the peak years of employment in 1966-67.

This year the center's annual payroll will be $100 million. There are also 2,000 contractor workers employed at the center. The total value of the Marshall plant at Huntsville is estimated to be $400 million. The entire budget for Marshall this year will be about $700 million.

Marshall has always been the biggest installation of NASA and has always employed more people than any other NASA facility.

When Dr. von Braun and his men joined NASA officially in 1960, they already had helped regain this country's space and technological prestige. On January 31, 1958 they had launched Explorer I. It was hoisted by the Redstone Rocket which had been designed as a military weapon.

When the team moved to NASA the emphasis was to build rockets that were primarily for space exploration instead of for military use.

Time was of the essence, however, and Dr. von Braun came up with the idea of clustering eight Jupiter rockets together to make one giant Saturn rocket.

The center's main work since its inception has been the development of the Saturn family of heavy space rockets. The largest ever developed at Huntsville was the Saturn V, used to launch men to the moon.

The first six years of the center's existence were devoted almost totally to the development of the Saturn.

Other space efforts, for example the Gemini and the Mercury flights, were not a part of Marshall's work.

The Gemini was hoisted by Air Force Atlas and Titan rockets, but these proved to be too small for the ultimate goal which was to build a rocket that would be heavy enough to launch a man to the moon.

The credit for the command module that is lifted by the Saturns goes to the Houston Manned Flight Center.

By 1966 Marshall had completed most of the work of developing the Saturns that would be used in the Apollo (moon) program. Several other jobs were then assigned to the center.

Marshall was given the task of developing most of the hardware for the Skylab program, most importantly the orbital workshop now circling the earth.

They were given the responsibility to develop the manned sun observatory known as the Apollo Telescope Mount, the airlock module and the multiple docking adapter which permits all of the payload elements to be joined together as a single unit in earth orbit.

A very small percentage of Marshall scientists are now working on Saturn programs. Much work time at Marshall now is devoted to the Skylab program and the space shuttle.

Marshall is responsible for developing several elements of the new reusable launch vehicle system that will be called the "shuttle." The center has charge of the booster stage, the main engines for the orbiter stage and the orbiter stage's expendable propellant tank.

Some of the scientists at Marshall have been working on study and preliminary planning associated with a range of proposed future space program elements including highly sophisticated laboratories and telescopes.

In Huntsville, work is also being done on HEAO. This is a series of High Energy Astronomy Observations, the first of which is to be launched at the end of this decade.

Though the space effort began as a "race" with the Russians, a whole new outlook on space cooperation is now evident. Marshall is providing a Saturn 1B launch vehicle to launch American astronauts to join Russian cosmonauts in space. The Russians have already visited Marshall and discussed plans for the rendezvous.

The joint venture will be known as Apollo-Soyuz Test Project and is scheduled to occur in 1975 or 1976.

Another project now underway at the center is the space tug. A new space tug task team was formed at Marshall in February 1973 to direct all planning and preliminary design for the tug, which will become in effect, a third stage of the space shuttle.

While the accomplishments of the scientists at Marshall are easy to list and catalog, it is hard to assess exactly how much the program has meant to the city of Huntsville and to the state of Alabama.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent here. A scientific and cosmopolitan society has emerged and dominated Huntsville, turning it into one of the most progressive cities in the nation.

Astronauts walk the streets of Huntsville and are known to many by their first names.

Presidents, kings and leaders from every part of the world have come to Huntsville to see the magnificent test stands and have heard the roar of the mighty rockets.

Huntsvillians have had their homes shook to the foundations with the effect of a small earthquake as the Saturn rockets were being tested.

In what was once a sleepy, cotton town, an international population exploded into a sophisticated city.

Huntsville calls itself the Rocket City, The Space Capital of the Universe, The City Where Space Began and many other titles that indicate the pride the citizens take in the efforts that have been made at Marshall.

There have been many hair-raising and nervous moments during these years of spectacular accomplishments, but there is one great source of justifiable pride.

A Saturn has never failed. Every Saturn venture has been a mind-boggling, dazzling success.

Marshall's baby has been perfect.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 9681

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when the House takes up consideration of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act tomorrow, I intend to offer an amendment to insure adequate fuel supplies to those States with a very high annual growth rate, such as my home State of Florida.

Basically, H.R. 9681, the Emergency Allocation Act, intends all petroleum products to be allocated at 100 percent of 1972 purchases. However, any product allocation program grounded on a single base purchase year does not take into consideration the growth of population, industry, and automobiles. Therefore, it would benefit nongrowth or static States, but be detrimental to growth States such as Florida.

Florida's population is growing at the rate of 6,000 new families a week, or 4.26 percent a year. According to the 1970 census, Florida was the second-fastest growing State, with a 10-year growth of 37.1 percent. During the past 5 years, gasoline consumption in Florida has gone up 9.5 percent a year, diesel oil consumption has grown an average 17 percent a year, and consumption of No. 2 heating oil has been increasing at the rate of about 5 percent a year.

In addition to the strong economic and population growth being experienced within the State, Florida plays host to some 25 million tourists each year, and much of the State's economy is directed to serving these visitors. The Florida Department of Commerce is expecting even more tourists than usual this winter because of the impending fuel shortage and the colder weather in the North.

Mr. Speaker, the last two winters in Florida have been much warmer than normal, and thus an allocation of 100 percent of 1972 purchases would not be sufficient if we only had a normal winter, much less a colder than normal winter. With the large growth of Florida and the warm winters of the past 2 years, a 100 percent allocation of heating oil and gasoline at 1972 levels will not nearly suffice to serve Florida's needs.

Therefore, I am offering an amendment to those provisions of H.R. 9681 which outline the criteria for adjusting the allocation system. My amendment will insure that States which are experiencing strong population and industrial growth will receive adequate supplies of refined petroleum products to maintain their growth level. My amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 9681, AS REPORTED, OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Page 14, line 22, strike out "and" and insert the following: "or (iii) and population or industrial growth, and".

WHITE HOUSE RELIGIOUS SERVICES

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday my wife and I had the opportunity and were pleased to attend worship services at the White House. The speaker was our colleague, Congressman WILLIAM HUDNUT of Indiana.

The sermon was exceptionally fine. It was relevant, thought-provoking, and challenging. It contained an excellent coverage of key elements of President Lincoln's faith and made a most meaningful contribution to the congregation's worship of God.

President Nixon deserves to be commended for making such worship services possible and Congressman HUDNUT deserves to be commended for his outstanding sermon, the text of which I take the liberty of inserting herein so that my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may share its message.

The message follows:

LINCOLN'S RELIGION

First let me express my appreciation to the President and Mrs. Nixon for inviting me to worship with you this morning and lead our thought and prayer.

When I came to Congress last January as a freshman, one of the more senior Members introduced himself to me and asked what I used to do "in real life". I replied that I was a Presbyterian clergyman. Whereupon he clapped his hand to his head and exclaimed, "Good night—you preachers are really taking over this place." To which I replied, "Yea, that's right. There are five of us and only 289 of you lawyers."

Well, even though I am a Congressman, I am still a minister. As a matter of fact, I once had to remind the President of this. Back in March, when my wife and I were here for a worship service and were going through the receiving line afterwards, the President introduced me to the presiding clergyman with the remark, "You know, this man used to be a minister." Somewhat taken aback, I responded, "Well, Sir, I still am!" Somewhat taken aback himself, the President replied, "You are?" To which I rejoined: "Yes, Sir. Just because I beat a Democrat doesn't mean I was defrocked!"

When a group of Congressmen were here about a month ago, I noticed that the famous Lincoln portrait that had been positioned over the fireplace in the State Dining Room was missing. I assumed it had been taken down to be cleaned, but upon inquiry, discovered that it had been moved over here to the East Room where more people could see it. Knowing that it would be here this morning, and realizing that this would be the first worship service in this room since the portrait was hung here, I decided to talk about the religion of Abraham Lincoln. Would it not be appropriate, I asked myself, to deal with such a subject for would it not present us with an opportunity to explore the moral foundations of democracy and find some common ground on which we could all stand this morning, regardless of denominational affiliation or political party?

Lincoln's religion was rooted in an extensive knowledge of the Bible and an intensive life of prayer.

He once said of the Bible: "It is the best gift God has given to man," and he knew it through and through. Not only were his speeches steeped in biblical phraseology, but his whole way of thinking was profoundly biblical.

He also consistently sought God's guidance through prayer whenever he wanted to pass through the ebb and flow of political tidewaters to stand on bedrock. He appreciated God as "our refuge and our strength, a very present help in time of trouble." The popular image of Lincoln in the White House as a man of prayer had solid basis in fact. "I have been driven many times upon my knees" he said to his newspaper friend, Noah Brooks, "by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go."

Lincoln has been called "a Christian without a creed" because he expressed the fruits of Christian living with rare integrity and charm even though he never belonged to the institutional church. Consider some examples:

There was his humor, which he used to reduce the self-assertion of the ego, whether it was his or others. "Why don't you laugh?" he once asked his Cabinet when, after reading them a selection from a contemporary humorist, he looked up to see a circle of unsmiling faces. "If I didn't laugh under the strain that is upon me day and night, I should go mad. And you need that medicine as well as I."

There was his humility. He did not take himself too seriously. Much of his spiritual greatness lay in the way he could hold to strong moral positions without the usual accompanying self-righteousness or smugness. He often mentioned his desire to serve as "a humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty."

There was his gratitude, his capacity to say thanks and count his blessings. He knew how to say thanks to God—"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven," he once reminded the American people; and he knew how to say thanks to men: "Thanks to all," he said after a great victory made possible by the heroic sacrifice of brave soldiers in the field, "Thanks to all. For the great Republic, for the principle it lives by and keeps alive, for man's vast future, thanks to all."

Again, there was his compassion. He was a very loving man. There was nothing mean about him.

He had a magnanimity, a greatness of spirit, that truly exemplified the love of God. See it in his First Inaugural: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection." And see it in his Second Inaugural: "With malice toward none, with charity for all. . . ." He possessed qualities of forbearance, forgivingness, kindness, patience and charitableness that evoked a universally loving and trusting response from the American people, and enabled Tolstoi to call him "a Christ in miniature."

And another fruit of his religion that we might note was his courage. His faith freed him from fear. A high and unshakable resolve, an invincible hope, an indomitable spirit, characterized him. When times were tough, he did not give up. As he said to the special session of Congress in July 1861, after the disaster at Bull Run: "Let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear." There was an heroic quality about him that was contagious, and that helped carry the nation through a tragic time.

But if Lincoln's religion was rooted in things like his knowledge of the Bible and his practice of prayer, and if it expressed itself in visible characteristics like humor, humility, gratitude, compassion and courage, it centered on certain key concepts—and I'd like to mention three.

First, there was his concept of "this nation under God", the sublime phrase he coined while speaking at Gettysburg. Lincoln was rescued from fanaticism by his perception that all men, rulers and ruled alike, occupy a position subordinate to their Creator. He never fell into the trap of idolatry. He never made a god out of the nation or himself or a particular point of view.

Lincoln did not deify himself because he held an important position. Undoubtedly, he would have appreciated the story about the 16th Century English bishop, reformer and martyr, Hugh Latimer, who was invited to preach before King Henry VIII. Latimer kept marveling to himself, "Isn't it wonderful I'm going to preach before the King of England?" But then he heard a still small voice within saying, "Latimer, Latimer, remember—you're going to preach before the King of Kings." Such an awareness of the transcendent sovereignty of God, before whose throne the nations rise and pass away, is necessary if we are going to avoid moral decay, both personal and national.

Every time I sit in the House chamber and see the words engraved above the Speaker's chair, "In God We Trust", I am reminded that an indispensable part of our heritage is that we believe our nation must rely on God. Said Lincoln:

". . . it is the duty of nations as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon; and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord."

The value of the concept, "this nation under God", is that it supplies a corrective to the tendency to idolize the nation by equating God with America, or the American way of life, or American foreign policy. Lincoln was always conscious, as every truly religious person is, that his own country must stand before the Almighty's bar of judgment. I have heard religion prized because it provides an underpinning for "our way of life". I have heard democracy equated with Christianity and God's cause with America's. People who make this equation do not appreciate that there is a great difference between worshipping God and domesticating Him. There is a great difference between looking upon Him as the Lord of all nations, and regarding Him as the ally of one. There is a great difference between affirming, "My country for God", and boasting, "God for my country". There is a great difference between making ours a nation "under God" and making a god of our nation. There is a great difference between humbly praying, as Lincoln did, that we may be on God's side, and self-righteously asserting that He is on ours.

Such humility can help save us from the tyranny that inevitably results when the State or a ruling oligarchy within it is deified. We need the concept "this nation under God" to keep us from becoming a government of men instead of a government of laws, and in the long run, from becoming a divine right of kings type of autocracy. As Professor John Hallowell observed in his fine book on "The Moral Foundation of Democracy":

". . . this is the issue which sharply separates the totalitarian states in the modern world from the democracies. The totalitarian state is made possible only by the denial of a higher allegiance, and its totalitarian character arises from a refusal to acknowledge the existence of a sphere of human life over which no political control may legitimately be exercised. Democracies recognize that there are aspects of human life which the State may not legitimately control; and that recognition has its roots, when it is recognized, in the teachings of the Christian religion. Above the authority of the State, there is the authority of God, and this is precisely what the totalitarian states refuse to acknowledge."

A second important concept of Lincoln's religion, besides "this nation under God", is the immortal sentence from his Second Inaugural: "With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in." His emphasis invariably fell on doing what was right as God gave him to see it. The country boy who once walked miles from his New Salem store in order to reimburse a customer, the youth who came to be known as "Honest Abe" because he went to great pains to clear a debt that a partner had contracted, at the pinnacle of his power kept reminding the American people that government was the public's business, that political pragmatism must yield to political morality, and that doing the right as God gave him to see the right should never be abandoned for the sake of political expediency. "With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right . . ."

What Lincoln was suggesting, it seems to me, is that we should never fence off government as an unmoral field but rather, in the words of former Senator Paul Douglas, "treat the whole area of government as a vital part of ethical life which we should try to conduct on the highest possible level." Lincoln held to a deep set of moral values so that in the rough and tumble world of public life where success was all too often identified with wealth, power and fame, such things as honesty, integrity, fidelity and compassion could become the constituent elements of our national self. "America is great because America is good," DeTocqueville is reputed to have written in his astute study of American democracy more than a century ago, "and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great." The faults people see in their government are frequently the reflection of their own moral failures, and what we always need, if the regenerative powers of democracy and of the human spirit are to win great victories in the continual moral struggle that is going on within each of us and within society, is that commitment of which Lincoln spoke to doing the right as God gives us to see it.

The third phrase of Lincoln's that we can use as a touchstone for our thinking is taken from an address he delivered to the New Jersey Senate at Trenton in 1861 where he spoke of America as God's "almost chosen people." Lincoln profoundly believed that God works in history in general, and was at work in American history in particular. He called God the "Great disposer of events."

He believed in a sovereign God who cared enough about his creation to become involved in it—who wanted to work through his children to build more justice and more peace and more love into a needy world. For Lincoln, God was not remote, but very near at hand, very much an influence in the affairs of men. This was his bedrock faith. "That the Almighty does make use of human agencies and directly intervenes in human affairs," he said, "is one of the plainest statements in the Bible. I have had so many evidences of His direction, so many instances when I have been controlled by some other power than my own will, that I cannot doubt that this power comes from above."

Like the prophets of old, Lincoln understood history, not as a series of unconnected events, but as the working out of God's will. He often said, "the will of God prevails." He had a prophetic view of history, and he saw the entire American panorama in terms of God's judgments and mercies. "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether," he said, quoting Scripture.

Lincoln believed that American history and democratic government were intertwined with the will of God. He spoke of America as "this favored land", and of the founding of our country as "a great promise to all the people of the world to all time." He referred to democracy as "the last best hope of earth." He believed that America was an elect nation destined to further God's plan for mankind. We are "God's almost chosen people"—the word almost being necessary to save us from the fanatical nationalism we have already touched upon, the word chosen being useful to indicate our special role in history, our special calling in the world.

Lincoln expressed the American dream of "a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." His vision represented a later flowering of the 17th Century conception of New England as God's new land of promise. Lincoln updated this feeling of manifest destiny. He understood the Civil War as a testing of the ancient Puritan faith, and the new nation in which it had issued, a testing in which he himself was involved. And he believed that the nation under God would emerge from its agonizing trial with a "new birth of freedom." God's purpose would work itself out, even in the midst of crisis, and America would move forward into history proving that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

This was Lincoln's hope. He did not live to see his dream fulfilled. Perhaps it never was, and never will be. But it was a great vision he had, a great cause he espoused, a great faith he held. And if we, a century later, can learn from him and keep that faith of his intact, then we will, I feel confident, with all the problems and challenges we face, become better human beings and build a better nation.

Let us bow in prayer: O God, we want to live out our days under Thee and make ours truly a nation "under God". Save us from the idolatry of making a god of our particular country or creed or party or race or way of life or point of view. Keep us ever mindful of Thy transcendent sovereignty and Thy beneficent providence. And grant, O most merciful Father, that in our day and generation we may achieve something worthy of Thee, so that when we pass Thy banner on to our children, they will receive it with pride, and we will be able to rest from our labors secure in the knowledge that we have built constructively and served faithfully. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMAS AT PRESENTATION OF PROFILES IN COURAGE AWARD OF JOHN F. KENNEDY LODGE, B'NAI B'RITH TO THE REVEREND THEODORE M. HESBURGH

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting at this point in the RECORD the text of my own remarks on the occasion of the Ninth Annual Presentation of the Profiles in Courage Award of the John F. Kennedy Lodge, B'nai B'rith, Washington, D.C., to the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame.

The award was presented in Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1973, by the Honorable Mortimer M. Caplin, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States.

Also participating in the awards ceremonies were Daniel H. Shear, President of the John F. Kennedy Lodge, and Mace Broide, immediate past president of the John F. Kennedy Lodge.

My remarks follow:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMAS (D-Ind.), NINTH ANNUAL PRESENTATION, PROFILES IN COURAGE AWARD OF JOHN F. KENNEDY LODGE, B'NAI B'RITH, TO REV. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C., PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, SEPTEMBER 13, 1973, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I rise to address you tonight I can't help thinking of the story, which some of you may know, about the advertisement run in a local newspaper by a small bank in Tel Aviv. It went like this, "We may not be as big as Chase Manhattan, but with us you have 'mishpocheh'!"

And that's really just how I feel here tonight, among members of the John F. Kennedy Lodge of B'nai B'rith, among "mishpocheh".

For all of us who are present for this occasion share some warm memory of President Kennedy and feel an abiding respect for this extraordinary leader in the life of our country.

And we share, too, a common conviction of the enduring significance for America of the high standards represented by the persons described in President Kennedy's famous book, *Profiles in Courage*.

It is, I think, uncommonly fitting and proper that we should be gathered at this time for the presentation of the "Profiles in Courage Award".

For the events of recent months and weeks and even days have produced examples for all the world to see both of the heights of personal courage and nobility and the depths of personal corruption and irresponsibility.

For what must touch the hearts and minds of all peoples everywhere who believe in human freedom has been the extraordinary series of events going on in the Soviet Union these last weeks and in particular the public statements of Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Sakharov.

Who knows now what will happen to these brave spokesmen for human dignity? Yet whatever may happen, so long as we know the meaning of the courage which it is the purpose of our gathering this evening to recognize, we shall praise the names of Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn.

But contrast if you will, the words and actions of these men with the spectacle of shame the United States has witnessed over the last several months. For we have been learning of something brand new in American political history, something never before seen: a calculated attempt, involving the White House itself, to undermine the legitimate processes of our Constitutional system of government.

Men sworn to uphold the Constitution and the laws resorted to spies and the apparatus of espionage in a campaign for the highest office of the land, violated the law in handling millions of dollars of campaign money, and engaged in a deliberate effort to use the apparatus of the Federal government to suppress dissent to their policies. Critics became enemies.

Whatever Watergate means, it is surely no profile in courage.

And it ought, I think, to surprise no one that for the people who became involved in Watergate, the sole purpose of politics was to obtain and retain power. They are people with no sense whatever that there is a moral purpose to politics—the purpose of justice.

And here my mind turns back to that first, booming chapter of the Prophet Isaiah, who warned in tones written as if for today:

"Hear the word of the Lord, ye rulers of Sodom; give ear unto the law of our God, ye people of Gomorrah.

"To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? Saith the Lord: I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he-goats.

"When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand, to tread my courts?

"Bring no more vain oblations, incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.

"Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth; they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them.

"And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you: yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood.

"Wash you, make you clean: put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil.

"Learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow."

The man to whom we do honor tonight is, in my view, very much like the Old Testament prophet whose voice we so much need to hear in our land today.

For I know no American who, by both word and deed, has more fully and vigorously committed himself to the search for justice in our country than Father Theodore Hesburgh of Notre Dame.

I have known Father Hesburgh for many years now, as both a constituent and friend.

His career, as you must know, has been extraordinary.

As president of the University of Notre Dame for over 21 years, he has come to be recognized as the dean of major American university presidents, and, through his imagination and diligence, has helped create in the plains of northern Indiana, an institution of higher learning of excellence.

Moreover, the list of activities in which Father Hesburgh has been and is engaged in public service, as distinguished from his responsibilities at Notre Dame, is really extraordinary.

He has been the Vatican representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency, a member of the National Science Board and of the President's Advisory Committee on Foreign Aid, president of the International Federation of Catholic Universities and president of the Association of American Colleges as well as a member of the Policy Advisory Board of the Argonne National Laboratory.

Even today, he serves on the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education, the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the United Negro College Fund.

He is Chairman of the Overseas Development Council and Chairman of the Academic Council of the Ecumenical Institute for Advanced Theological Studies in Jerusalem.

And he's a member of the Board of Directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank, too.

But I suppose what many of us are most familiar with is the magnificent service that Father Hesburgh gave this country as a member, for fifteen years—since its inception in 1957—of the United States Commission on Civil Rights and as Chairman of that Commission for 1969 to 1972.

He served, I may say, on the Commission by appointment of four Presidents—Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

He has been awarded honorary degrees by 44 colleges and universities, the latest of which, I am proud to add, was my own, Harvard University, earlier this summer.

The list of the awards that he has received for the public service he has rendered is nearly as lengthy, and I here note ony one, the highest civilian honor in the United States, the Medal of Freedom, which he received from President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. Said President Johnson in presenting the medal to Father Hesburgh, "His strong moral resolve, his deep sense of justice and his faith in what our country can be have made his contribution an outstanding one. He has influenced others to join him by his example of love and compassion."

As all of you know, Father Hesburgh has not feared to take courageous positions on controversial issues, which, if I may say so, is the reason that he is no longer Chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

He is an educator, a priest, a Roman Catholic, a Christian, a human being. I am proud to be his friend and his Congressman and I am grateful to all of you of the John F. Kennedy Lodge of B'nai B'rith for allowing me to share this evening with you and with him.

CALIFORNIA HERE WE COME

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the opportunity to congratulate the New York Mets for winning the National League's Eastern Division title. Today I would like to congratulate manager Yogi Berra, his coaches, and the players for performing their second miracle in a week—winning the National League pennant.

While the baseball seers predicted the Mets' imminent destruction at the hands of Cincinnati's "Big Red Machine," we knew all along that those predictions would be erroneous because we believe The "amazin" Mets' superb pitching and explosive hitting quickly depreciated the value of the Big Red Machine.

It is now on to Oakland and the World Series. Soon, the A's, too, will be joining the Reds on the list of victims of the Mets' onslaught to the world championship.

Let's go Mets.

THE PROBLEMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the problems of discrimination against women seeking credit have been amply documented in recent months by hearings on all levels of government. I would like to submit into the RECORD my testimony before the New York State Assembly Committee on Banking, chaired by Hon. Lucio F. Russo, on October 11, 1973. I also wish to submit two recent newspaper articles similarly describing the problems women encounter in trying to obtain credit, one from the October 13 Washington Post and the other from the October 12 New York Times:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN BELLA S. ABZUG AT NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY HEARING ON PROBLEMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN SEEKING CREDIT, OCTOBER 11, 1973

I would like to congratulate Chairman Lucio F. Russo of the Committee on Banks for scheduling these very important hearings on the problems of discrimination against women seeking credit from banks and other financial institutions. There is increasing public recognition of the scandalous fact that under the present state of the law in many states, women have no credit rights at all.

Women in this country are treated as if they are totally dependent and unreliable when they apply for loans, consumer credit or mortgages. In reality, nearly 40% of all wage earners today are women, and close to one-third of adult women are fulltime members of the labor force.

In most states, women who are married or have ever been married, find that credit, like domicile, follows the husband. A married woman thus receives credit only through her husband as his ward and not as an individual. She is a non-person for credit purposes. Credit cards and accounts are virtually always issued in the name of the husband and not the wife, regardless of whether the woman is the applicant and regardless of whether she is a better credit risk.

Women after they are divorced suddenly find that they have no credit rating and cannot get credit since all accounts during marriage were in the husband's name. The husband takes the credit rating with him, unaffected by the change in marital status. Women who had businesses and good credit ratings prior to marriage are amazed to find that they suddenly have no credit rating, even though they are in the same business and just as credit-worthy as before.

Discrimination also occurs in many cases when women apply for mortgages or other kinds of loans. For example:

A survey of six New York City banks, taken by a representative of the National Organization for Women, revealed that none would extend credit to a divorced woman and that 95% would exclude married women also.

A survey of 23 banks in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area by the Minnesota Department of Human Rights last year turned up evidence that more than half the banks would refuse to lend a woman with a $12,000 a year income $600 to buy a used car without her husband's signature or "some other special exception."

Last year, also, the U.S. Savings and Loan League surveyed 421 member institutions and found that 72% would ignore all or part of a wife's income in making a loan decision.

Even the Federal Housing Administration had been guilty of applying a double standard with regard to sex. Prior to October 1965, the income of a young wife was not counted in evaluating eligibility for an FHA loan.

The income of the husband alone had to support the mortgage. The explanation given for the policy was that many working wives gave up their jobs after having their first child and also that not too many employees provided maternity leave with job retention rights.

Fortunately, in recognition of the changing status of working women, the FHA reversed that policy and since 1965 the income of a majority of all working wives has been counted in support of the mortgage.

With the renascence of an organized women's movement in this country, more attention has been focused on the problem of discrimination in all phases of credit.

In May 1972 the national dimensions of this problem were exposed at hearings held in Washington by the National Commission on Consumer Finance. On the same day that I testified before the Commission I had the pleasure of introducing three bills that would prohibit credit discrimination because of sex or marital status. These bills were the first of their kind to be offered in either the House or the Senate.

With the support of many of the national women's organizations such as NOW and the National Women's Political Caucus, as well as many local groups and individuals, we were able to generate great interest in these measures.

In the 93rd Congress I consolidated these measures into one bill, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (HR 9110) and reintroduced it with broad bipartisan support. The bill has 75 cosponsors and is pending before a subcommittee of the House Banking & Currency Committee. A similar measure introduced by Senators Harrison Williams and Bill Brock, was approved by the Senate on July 23rd of this year as part of the Truth-in-Lending Amendments of 1973.

The purpose of my bill, which is proposed as an amendment to the Consumer Credit Protection Act, is to "require that financial institutions engaged in the extension of credit make that credit available to all creditworthy customers without regard to sex or marital status."

It makes it unlawful for any creditor, card issuer, or other person to discriminate against any person on account of sex or marital status in connection with the approval or denial of any extension of credit, or with respect to the issuance, renewal, denial, or terms of any credit card.

Each creditor and card issuer is required to disclose clearly and conspicuously the criteria upon which judgments of creditworthiness are made. It provides that any creditor or card issuer must provide in writing to any person whose application for a credit card or other extension of credit is denied the specific basis for such denial.

The bill also includes a civil liability section, ranging from $100 to $1,000 in individual actions, and up to $100,000 in class actions. It also provides for punitive damages and reimbursement for attorney's fees.

I am aware, of course, that the New York state legislature recently expanded the public accommodation section of the state human rights law to outlaw discrimination in the extension of credit.

I believe this section would be of much greater value to the millions of women in New York State if it had teeth, including provisions for civil liability, punitive damages and attorney's fees coverage.

The New York state legislature was one of the first state bodies to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. I hope that it will follow this up by taking forthright and unequivocal legislative action to ban discrimination in the extension, terms, or renewal of any loan, credit card, mortgage, or retail credit with necessary enforcement provisions.

It is certainly time that women be allowed to exercise their right to take part in all aspects of American economic life. There is no rational reason to have any sort of obstacle to women who want to exercise their economic rights. I urge you to recommend adoption of legislation that will end the discriminatory practices which have for too long prevailed in the area of finance and credit.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 13, 1973]

LENDERS' BIAS HITS WOMEN

(By William H. Jones)

More than a fourth of the mortgage lenders in Washington who replied to a survey by the D.C. Commission on the Status of Women said that they discriminate against female applicants. But the commission, in assessing the statistics, said it is possible that the results reflect a more liberal trend than actually exists.

While the survey was not comprehensive because almost half of the banks, savings and loan associations and mortgage bankers did not respond, the results were found by the commission to be broad enough to demonstrate that reforms are necessary.

The study, conducted in conjunction with the Women's Legal Defense Fund, a local organization of lawyers and other interested professionals, began with a questionnaire sent last November to 42 commercial banks, 24 savings and loans and 41 mortgage bankers. Responses were received from 50 institutions, of which only 40 process single-family residential mortgages.

"Some lenders who failed to respond may have been reluctant to publicly acknowledge outdated or discriminatory elements of their policies," the commission concluded. The women's commission, appointed by Mayor Walter E. Washington, is headed by economist Mary Dublin Keyserling.

(In a companion survey, the D.C. commission also found that department stores still discriminate against women in their charge account policies.)

In an analysis of replies from the 40 lending institutions, the commission found:

Policies relating to sex and marital status vary, but they frequently determine whether or not a mortgage loan is granted. Most institutions will make loans to married couples and single or divorced men and women. Least favored loan applicants are married persons as sole applicants. While some institutions will make loans to separated individuals, separated men are less favored than separated women.

While 22 of 40 institutions consider projected earning valid income sources for men and women equally, in evaluating mortgage applications, only 27 of the 40 institutions fully count the salary of a working wife who is a professional, in determining a married couple's eligibility for a loan.

Nonprofessional women's salaries are not counted fully by about three-quarters of the 40 institutions in considering a couple's loan application.

Alimony and child support are often discounted, regardless of their reliability. About half the institutions count alimony and child support for women applicants but only one-third accept such allowances when determining income sources for men. However, far more women than men rely on such sources of income, the commission noted.

Policies of the Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration are so vague that they are commonly misunderstood by lenders, "inviting arbitrary interpretation and abuse," including discounting a woman's salary. The agencies have since notified field offices that the full salaries of both spouses are to be counted.

The commission noted that results of the D.C. survey conflict with reports from the National Organization for Women and Women's Legal Defense Fund, which indicated that separated women find it virtually impossible to obtain residential mortgage loans.

As for not counting alimony and child support payments, the commission declared that credit applicants—not mortgage loan departments—are the best judges of the reliability and permanence of their own sources of income.

The commission castigated institutions for making distinctions between professional and nonprofessional jobs of women. The assumption that a professional person is more motivated to work and is a more consistent part of the labor force is "ill-founded," the commission said.

Men are given a presumption of continued employment, said the commission, while women are given a presumption of unreliability, a distinction based on sex that is "discriminatory, unfair, and without rational justification."

The commission said it will use such findings as the basis for negotiations with creditors for reform of their credit policies, as an immediate goal. The findings also will be utilized in support of proposed federal legislation.

The Women's Legal Defense Fund said it will make available upon request, the individual responses of creditors to interested women trying to establish a credit rating, or those seeking a sympathetic mortgage lender. Such persons were asked to contact Carolyn Eldred of the fund at telephone number 638-3034.

Among the institutions that responded to the D.C. commission's survey were some of the major financial business enterprises in Washington, including Riggs National Bank, the city's largest; Perpetual Building Association and National Permanent Federal Savings & Loan Association, the area's two largest S&Ls; Maryland National Bank, the largest in the Free State; and Bank of Virginia and First & Merchants National Bank, two of Virginia's four largest banking firms.

Large mortgage bankers such as Advance Mortgage Corp., Berens Associated of Washington, Walker & Dunlop and Weaver Brothers, also replied.

But a number of prominent institutions did not respond to the commission's request, including America Security & Trust Co., the city's second largest bank, and its mortgage affiliate, American Security Corp.; the city's two minority-owned banks, Industrial and United National; several S&Ls including Home Building Association, Jefferson Federal, Northwestern Federal and Prudential Building and the mortgage banking firms of Associated Mortgage Companies, Inc., Floyd E. Davis Mortgage Corp., James W. Rouse & Co., and Carey Winston Co.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 12, 1973]

A BANKER DENIES SEX BIAS IS POLICY—BUT HE ADMITS TO STATE UNIT WOMEN HAVE LOAN TROUBLE

(By Max H. Seigel)

The president of the New York State Bankers Association, Howard Cross, conceded yesterday that banks might discriminate against women in making loans, but he said that the men at the top were not responsible.

"There is no conscious policy of discrimination," Mr. Cross told the Assembly's standing Committee on Banks at a public hearing in the World Trade Center. "It's just that bank officers are operating the way they did 20 years ago."

Assemblyman Thomas Culhane of the Bronx, a Democratic member of the committee, called the statement "incomprehensible."

"The boss doesn't see every loan that's made," replied Mr. Cross, vice chairman of the Franklin National Bank.

"I know what our bank policy is, but I don't know whether it's carried out."

Asked whether the State Bankers Association had issued a statement on discrimination to its members, Mr. Cross said that it had not but that this was a good idea. He then assured the committee such a statement would be issued.

POLICYMAKING AT ISSUE

Mr. McRae had cited some high positions in the department occupied by women, but Councilman Greitzer emphasized that these were not policy-making positions.

Another witness—Carol DeSaram, an official of NOW, the National Organization of Women—cited the case of a married woman who was told her income would be counted in a loan application only if she could prove she had undergone a hysterectomy or took birth-control pills regularly.

When the woman sought instead to offer proof that her husband had undergone a vasectomy that would keep her from becoming pregnant, she was told this was unsatisfactory since she could become pregnant through another male.

"This was not only embarrassing but an attack on her virtue," Miss DeSaram testified.

The committee will hold a second and final hearing on discrimination against women by banking institutions in Albany next Wednesday.

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, much is being said these days about the Middle East war and the roles being played by the United States and the Soviet Union. Seldom mentioned are the European countries who stand to lose as much as the combatants of the war countries.

Early reports from Europe indicated that the French referred to the Middle East conflict as just another round in the fighting; in Britain, the story took second page to the new inflation legislation; while from Germany, the war was labeled as a blow to the prestige of the new U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

Indications are that European attention to the war will heighten as the populace there starts to notice the energy crunch resulting from less fuel being delivered from Middle East oil fields for their factories, homes, and motorists of the European countries.

So, our friends of the European political community can continue to play a nonchalant role of neutrality on the Middle East crisis, awaiting the promised détente by the so-called superpowers. But, among the superpowers supplying the arms for the conflict, we find that Mr. Nixon and company continue to assure the Soviet Union power structure that we are going to give them most-favored-nation trade status. The Europeans should realize that the United States and Soviet munitions manufacturers are more interested in profit than they are in worrying about the oil supplies for Europeans and even for the American people.

It is now the middle of October, and if the war continues, Europeans will be getting pretty cold in another month or 6 weeks. It certainly will be unprecedented for the Europeans political leaders to have to take a firm stand to protect their own people in what may be against the war-testing programs of their great friends in the United States and the Soviet Union.

I insert related news clippings as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 14, 1973]

EUROPEAN OIL SUPPLIES SAID DWINDLING AS RESULT OF WAR

LONDON.—Oil company sources said yesterday that Europe is beginning to feel the pinch on fuel supplies because of the Middle East war.

They said the closure of the Iraq oil pipeline terminal at Banias, Syria, and a reduction to half capacity in the Aramco Tapline from Saudi Arabia to the Lebanese port of Sidon were affecting oil deliveries to southern Europe.

Austria has imposed rationing on the sale of gasoline, Italy and Spain have banned the export of petroleum products. A number of European countries were said to have prepared ration cards for use if Arab supplies cut off the flow of oil.

Amin Noureddin, an officer of the confederation of Arab Oil Workers said in Cairo that the workers "will not permit allies and friends of Israel to benefit from one drop of Arab oil and will not hesitate to use all possible means to achieve this objective."

This morning's Pravda, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, quoted the Spanish newspaper Ya to the effect that 150 pilots, all Vietnam veterans, spent a night in Spain under the guise of tourists en route to Israel.

Pravda's senior commentator, Yur Zhukov, told a * * * been news agency stories about American volunteers traveling to Israel through London to work at civilian jobs, freeing Israelis to go to the front.

[From the Washington Star-News, Oct. 10, 1973]

EUROPE TAKING NEW WAR IN STRIDE

LONDON.—The new Middle East war is dominating European newspapers and news broadcasts. But except for the pro-Arab Communist press, most papers are not taking sides.

Public interest in the Watergate scandal, at its zenith earlier this year, was but a shadow of that shown by editors in the latest Arab-Israeli conflict.

Man-in-the-street reaction was muted. There have been few demonstrations, and many people appeared weary of the long conflict in the Middle East.

"Just another round in the fighting," said one Parisian.

"It will probably settle nothing."

Banner headlines yesterday reflected the variety of reports from the fronts.

"To know who is winning on either front remains impossible," London's liberal Guardian said.

In Britain, developments in the Middle East lost some front pages yesterday to

Prime Minister Edward Heath's latest economic measures against inflation.

Frankfurt's Allgemeine Zeitung said the war was a considerable blow to the prestige of the new U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who "was relieved of the burden of the Indochina War and wanted to step forth as a problem solver in the Near East. Now America is forced to see that the Arabs do not respect it either as a power for peace or as a power for war "

[From the Washington Star-News, Oct 1, 1973]

SOVIETS ASSURED ON U.S. TRADE PLAN

Moscow.—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said yesterday that the Nixon administration will keep on fighting for most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status for the Soviet Union despite opposition in Congress.

Shultz, who flew to Moscow for talks with Soviet trade officials, told newsmen at Sheremetievo Airport that legislative opposition "certainly is a problem, and we will do what we can to solve it.

"Our position is that we are in favor of MFN," Shultz said. "President Nixon has promised (Communist party) General Secretary (Leonid) Brezhnev that it will be granted, and that's what we intend to do."

Shultz, who came for the third round of trade talks arranged during last year's summit talks in Moscow, said he expected congressional opposition to MFN to figure high on the agenda of his discussions.

He said, however, that this visit—his second before last Wednesday's vote in the House to Moscow in six months—was arranged long Ways and Means Committee to reject MFN status until the Soviet Union allows freer emigration of its citizens.

U.S. officials said Shultz would most likely meet with Brezhnev toward the end of his visit. The two spent more than three hours together in March.

The MFN provision, which would cut tariffs on Russian exports to the United States, was the keystone of the American-Soviet trade deal tentatively signed last October.

The Russians have said repeatedly that their trade relationship with the United States, including payment of a negotiated $722 million in World War II debts, hinges on getting MFN.

The Soviet Union was hopeful—with the help of MFN status—to increase Russia's low level of exports to America to pay for imports of U.S. technology.

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

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the range of potential applications of solar energy is exciting to contemplate. Using the sun's radiation, we cannot only heat our homes and office buildings, but we can also produce electricity and clean fuels such as methane.

Earlier this week, I included in the RECORD portions of an article by Arthur Tamplin on solar energy, which appeared in the June 1973 issue of Environment magazine. In the continuation of this excellent survey of solar energy potential which I would like to enter in the RECORD at this point, Mr. Tamplin discusses biological systems. Included in this section of the article is an enlightening discussion of the possibilities of applying solar energy to the burgeoning problem of solid waste management. Briefly, Mr. Tamplin suggests that there are practical means of converting solid waste into valuable fuel resources. Presently, the disposal of such waste through incineration or burial in a landfill creates a net loss to our energy budget.

Mr. Tamplin's comments follow:

BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Not only our life, but also our way of life depends almost entirely upon the photosynthetic processes of plants. Plants, of course, have supplied us with food and an oxygen-rich atmosphere.

Moreover, our present stage of industrial development derives the great bulk of its energy from fossil fuels whose origin stems from the photosynthetic activity of previous ages. It is, therefore, not strikingly novel to look toward plants as a possible source of energy in the future.

However, whether or not this age old friend of man will be given a share of our future energy markets will depend (and this seems somewhat profane) upon its economic viability in competition with the prosaic physical systems devised by man. In the preceding section, cost estimates per kilowatt of installed capacity were given for several of the physical systems for comparison with the costs of a nuclear plant. Note that these estimates excluded external or environmental cost wherein solar systems have a sizeable advantage. It is on the environmental cost side of the ledger that biological systems offer the most promise as energy sources.

ALGAL SYSTEMS

The efficiency with which plants convert solar energy into stored chemical energy will be discussed in a subsequent section where it will be shown that they are not competitive with the physical systems. However, a succeeding section will show that biological systems offer the greatest promise when deriving energy through waste management.

Photosynthetic Conversion Efficiency. At the outset, it is useful to consider the photosynthetic efficiency of plants. Although the conversion efficiency is not an all-determining factor, it does relate to the size of the power system and hence to land use and capital cost. The physical solar systems are projected to have efficiencies in excess of 10 percent.

A simplified formula for the conversion of solar energy into stored chemical energy is $CO_2+H_2O=CH_2O+O(\Delta F^\circ=+114\ \text{kcal})$.

When the caloric value of harvested crops is divided by the calories in the incident solar energy (about 1 billion calories per year per square meter) a conversion efficiency of only a few tenths of 1 percent is obtained from the normal practice of intensive agriculture.[27] Sugar cane is an exception and it has been produced with a conversion efficiency of a few percent. In fact, sugar cane wastes produce most of the electrical energy for the Philippine Islands.[28] These efficiencies are, of course, influenced by the length of the growing season and by the growth, maturation, and death of the plant. At the peak of the growing season, considerably larger efficiencies are experienced.[29]

* * * * *

Efficiency of algal systems

A considerable amount of experimental effort has been applied to the culturing of single-celled plants such as chlorella. The nutrient requirements for these algae are supplied by quite simple inorganic materials such as metal salts, phosphate carbon dioxide, and ammonia as a source of nitrogen. In indoor laboratory cultures using artificial light, conversion efficiencies of 15 to 25 percent are routinely achieved.[32] The efficiencies measured in outdoor ponds vary from 2 to 10 percent for 400 to 700 millimicrons incident energy or 1 to 5 percent for total solar energy.[33] The lower efficiency of the outdoor ponds is mainly the result of variations in light intensity. In controlled experiments, the conversion efficiency increases with light intensity up to maximum and then declines.[34] The optimum conditions for conversion efficiency occur for only limited periods in outdoor ponds and hence, the conversion efficiency is lower.

Thus, algal systems are restricted to conversion efficiencies below 10 percent, probably closer to 5 percent. On the other hand, it is possible that as a result of future research, cell-free extracts can be prepared and stabilized which will carry out that portion of the photosynthetic cycle that results in the photolysis (chemical decomposition due to the action of light) of water. In this case, higher efficiencies may be obtained by the production of hydrogen as a fuel gas.[1] It is also possible to develop solar cells using such enzymes.[35] Research in this area is being sponsored by the National Science Foundation-Research Applied to National Needs (NSF-RANN) and other federal agencies.[36]

WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

In the fuel-starved countries of Europe, urban waste incinerators have been integrated into steam plants for electricity generation. In the U.S., however, such wastes have, for the most part, been considered a disposal problem, and their energy has been dissipated through simple incineration or by burial in landfill disposal sites. Environmental problems associated with incinerators or dumping and landfill sites and the diminishing availability of such sales is now resulting in a growing interest in these wastes as an energy resource.

In the U.S. today there are some 3 billion tons of waste accumulated each year. The bulk of this waste is agricultural waste which represents some 2.5 billion tons. Of this, some 2 billion tons is animal manure.[37] Of the some 400 million tons of urban waste, 200 million tons is represented by solid wastes collected in garbage trucks. At present we are spending some $3 billion a year to dispose of this material.[38] In addition, there are the human organic wastes present in municipal sewage systems.

For the most part these wastes are organic material which is primarily cellulose. In other words, it is solar energy stored in organic compounds produced by photosynthesis. On a dry weight basis these wastes would represent some 1 billion tons of cellulose and upon oxidation would yield some 15 quadrillion BTU. This is roughly 25 percent of our present energy consumption. It also represents 50 percent of our anticipated oil imports in 1990.[39] Thus, rather than posing an ever increasing disposal problem, these wastes could supply a significant quantity of energy.

With our trend toward urbanization, urban wastes are becoming more concentrated, hence transportation costs for utilizing these wastes are being reduced. A similar trend is occurring with animals. Cattle are being fed in feedlots where from 1,000 to 100,000 cattle are concentrated. It is this high concentration of cattle in feedlots that has exacerbated the animal waste disposal problem. The waste from 100,000 cattle is equivalent to the waste from 200,000 people.

Three approaches have been suggested for converting these wastes into useful energy. One is direct combustion of the material. The second is converting the waste to a fuel by physical processes. The third is conversion of fuel by biological processes.

Footnotes at end of article.

WASTE AS FUEL

This technology is well developed in Europe, is in use to a small extent in the U.S., and research is being funded by the EPA and the Bureau of Mines.[40] One benefit of this approach is that incineration greatly reduces the bulk of the waste and thus can extend the life of landfill systems several fold.

In addition to the fuel value of the trash, there is the possibility of recycling the noncombustible materials that comprise some 20 to 30 percent of the wastes. These materials can be reclaimed from the incinerator or separated beforeland. The market value of this material plus that of the electricity would probably make this approach competitive with present landfill operations that represent the cheapest disposal method.[40] In this respect, note that the economics of solid waste management is determined primarily by the collection system, which involves about 80 percent of the overall cost. Hence, a doubling of the "disposal" cost would be a small perturbation on the overall costs. Moreover, the environmental savings inherent in recycling operations must be factored into the economic equation. Utilizing the heat from trash is a form of recycling and also conserves natural resources by displacing an amount of fossil fuels.

However, both from an economic and environmental standpoint, the burning of wastepaper may not be the best approach for this material.[41] Wastepaper represents some 50 percent of the solid trash, and it can be recycled to produce new paper products. The wastepaper is more valuable as a raw material than as a fuel. To use this approach municipal wastes must be sorted. This technology is well developed and is being funded by private industry, the EPA, the Bureau of Mines, and the Forestry service.[40]

WASTES TO FUEL BY PHYSICAL PROCESS

Two processes have been proposed and tested that convert nonmetallic wastes to usable fuels. One method involves pyrolysis (destructive distillation in the absence of oxygen)[42] and the other involves the catalytic reduction of organic material with carbon monoxide.[43] Both processes produce low-sulfur fuels with high heating values. In excess of 80 percent of the heating value of the wastes can be realized in the fuels.

While these processes can be used for urban waste, they also offer great promise in converting the much larger agricultural waste to useful fuel. Another virtue of these processes over direct incineration is that the fuels can be more easily transported to some other use center.

Pyrolysis. The Bureau of Mines still has in operation a research pyrolysis until built in 1929. Recently, considerable industrial research and development has occurred in this area, and the EPA is also funding such activity.[44] The fuels from this process are a tar-like residue, an oil, and a gas. By a variation of the process, using a catalytic cracking process, up to 70 percent of energy in solid wastes can be obtained as a gas.[45]

The present cost for municipal solid waste disposal is one to three dollars per ton in landfill operations and five to ten dollars per ton for incineration. The higher figure for incineration would be expected to be the rule as air pollution control is added to existing facilities. Without recovery of fuel, it is estimated that the pyrolysis process would cost some eight dollars per ton.[46] The Bureau of Mines estimates that, after sale of the fuel, the costs would be six dollars per ton for a 500 ton-per-day plant (to supply 200,000 people) and two dollars per ton or less for the 2,500 ton-per-day plant.[46] Other estimates fall within the same range.[45] These costs could be reduced by sale of the metals in the solid wastes. Since fuel costs are rising, this approach appears to be economically viable even relative to landfill operations. Again, the costs do not include environmental costs nor the value of the conservation of other fuels.

Current practices for the disposal of animal waste include burial in pits, spreading as fertilizer, and treatment in holding lagoons much like municipal wastes. These approaches have drawbacks in terms of ground and surface water pollution and crop damage from overfertilization. Considerable research is being sponsored in this area by various federal agencies to mitigate these effects.[47]

Pyrolysis is also an effective approach for treating animal and agricultural waste. In areas where pollution control is impossible by the above disposal methods, this approach could be an effective solution.

* * * * *

One area where the environmental problems are beginning to emerge is the Panhandle area of Texas.[50] Feedlots there have a capacity of 2 million head of cattle. Some 3.6 million were fed there in 1970. The cattle density is close to 500 per square mile, and such a region might well find pyrolysis useful.

Catalytic reduction

This is another process developed by the Bureau of Mines and is applicable to both urban and agricultural wastes.[37] By this process the wastes are mixed with carbon monoxide at a pressure of 4,000 pounds per square inch gauge and at temperatures of 350 to 400 degrees centigrade (662 to 752 degrees Fahrenheit) wherein they are converted to a fuel oil. The sulfur content, and the oil has a heating value of 15,000 BTU per pound. Carbon monoxide is a reactive catalyst that can be regenerated in the process under proper conditions. Some 80 percent of the carbon in cellulose material can be converted to oil by this process.

The virtue of this process when compared to pyrolysis is that it produces a single product, oil, whereas pyrolysis produces solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels. At the same time, the requirements for carbon monoxide and high pressure reaction equipment would probably make this a more costly process.

BIOLOGICAL PROCESS

Bacteria are unparalleled to chemical processors. Some can utilize simple inorganic molecules and produce exotic organic compounds. Others utilize organic compounds to produce other organic materials, simple inorganic molecules, or both. Groups of different bacteria live in symbiosis with each other.

* * * * *

METHANE PRODUCTION

The production and use of methane from sewage sludge and animal wastes has been a common practice in Europe since 1930.[53] The methane is used for all common purposes and, in addition, as fuel for motor vehicles and small motors on farms. The process simply involves the anaerobic decomposition of cellulose materials by bacteria. Both human and animal waste contain the appropriate bacteria for the process.

* * * * *

Algae-Methane-Algae Systems

A preferred but somewhat more expensive treatment of sewage is aerobic digestion. By this process the sewage is more completely decomposed to carbon dioxide and water by oxygen-requiring bacteria. When these bacteria are coupled with photosynthetic algae, the algae use the carbon dioxide and other nutrients to grow and produce the oxygen required by the bacteria.

Oswald and Golueke have proposed that this process could be used to produce algae.[53] The algae would then be decomposed by the anaerobic process to methane that would then be used to generate electrical power. The residue from the anaerobic digestion would then be used as nutrient for more algae production. The growth chambers could be enriched with carbon dioxide from the stack of the power plant. In other words, they are proposing an energy farm. They estimate that the cost per kilowatt hour would be three to four times the present costs.

A somewhat similar proposal was submitted by Fredrickson et al. of the University of Minnesota.[56] This proposal suggested the possibility of burning the algae directly in a closed-cycle system. It left open the possibility of using an open system, with some of the nutrients being supplied by sewage. They suggested that an overall efficiency of 4 percent may be obtained, and hence only 160 square miles (0.1 percent of Minnesota) would supply the electrical energy needs of the state. They made no cost estimates.

A detailed study sponsored by the NSF–RANN project is underway at the University of Pennsylvania.[55] As part of this study the researchers are investigating the possibility of methane production from plants. They suggest that fermentation of seaweeds coupled with the extraction of iodine and potash may be economically competitive. In addition they are considering cultivation of water hyacinth and floating algae. The latter is interesting because floating algae are easy to harvest. The Russians have also expressed interest in such algae.[57]

SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

A probable limit to the efficiency for conversion of sunlight to chemical energy by plants is some 10 percent. Even then the conversion is to chemical energy stored in algae or other plants and when electrical power is considered, the overall efficiency will drop to less than 4 percent. This is to be compared with the 10 percent or more efficiency possible with physical systems. The economics of the physical systems (some present, some potential) would also appear to be better than the biological algae systems. However, these are only estimates

At the same time there would appear to be no technological barrier to the development of any of these biological systems and the economic equation, when environmental costs are included, will most likely favor the production of fuel from urban and agricultural wastes by one or more of the processes discussed above. In other words, the value of plants lies in their ability to convert solar energy into food and fiber, and their utility as an energy source lies primarily in the disposal of the resultant cellulose wastes.

The promise of the biological system as a direct energy source will reside in the use of biological reactions and molecules in physical systems. However, it is estimated that such systems lie 20 to 30 years in the future.[55]

CONCLUSIONS

Today, with increasing discussion of the impending energy crisis, more attention is being directed toward the "promise and prospect of solar energy." Much of this interest derives from the consideration that solar energy represents a pollution-free and non-resource-depleting source of energy. It would appear that in the near future, with an adequate program only modestly expensive when compared to today's standards, this source of energy could be utilized in economically competitive fashion. Moreover, it could be utilized without the need for the highly sophisticated technology required for fission or fusion energy application and, hence, be more adaptable to the underdeveloped nations of the world.

However, an energy crisis is not the only problem confronting mankind. Even today, we do not produce sufficient food for the teeming billions who inhabit the earth. Regardless of population control measures, this problem will become more acute in the future. Our primary source of food is the sun.

It is entirely reasonable to suggest that

Footnotes at end of article.

mankind need not diverge from our present day solar economy. The technology is here today, and improvements will require only modestly funded research programs. Solar energy could meet both the food and energy requirements of our present and future population. The state-of-the-art suggests that biological processes should be utilized for their traditional role of food and fiber production and that their contribution to energy or fuels would derive from the management of cellulose wastes. Physical processes should be used to meet energy or fuel needs. The exception to this in the future may be the incorporation of biological molecules into physical systems for direct energy conversion or fuel production.

FOOTNOTES

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

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[27] Meyer, B. S., and D. B. Anderson, Plant Physiology, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N.J., 1952, pp. 328–330. Kleiber, M., The Fire of Life, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1961, pp. 228–341. Gaffron, H., Chap. 4, Part VII, Plant Physiology (F. C. Steward, ed.), Academic Press, New York, 1960, 16:114–136.

[28] "NFS Head Views Solar Energy as Most Promising Alternative," Energy Digest, 11:1, 1972.

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WOMEN IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Ms. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it has always been presumed that even if nowhere else in our society at least in public education, there was opportunity for women for advancement and for high administrative responsibility.

Now we find that of 16,000 principals in senior high schools only 222 or 1.4 percent are women.

I believe that this development is proof of how far away we have yet to go to achieve an attitude of equality. Now that more and more men are moving into public schools because of higher salaries, women are being shunted aside and kept in their place in the classroom.

You will agree with me if you read the following Washington Post article which reports on the findings of the National Council of Administrative Women in education:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 22, 1973]

WOMEN LOSE POWER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(By Andrew Barnes)

Women are vanishing from the administrative leadership of American public schools. Scarcely more than one high school principal in a hundred is a woman. Even in elementary schools where 85 per cent of teachers are women, 80 per cent of the principals are men.

Education has traditionally been a women's field. As recently as the early 1950s, women were in charge of most grade schools, and their numbers were substantial among the administrators of high schools and junior highs.

Explanations of why men are coming to dominate the schools start with the higher teaching salaries that have attracted more and more men into the profession over the last 20 years.

Men rise quickly to the top, concludes a successful woman administrator, as "a matter of attitude."

Another top official, a man, calls it "typical, unthinking chauvinism."

Whatever its cause, the pattern of unequal advancement is clear from the figures.

Of nearly 16,000 senior high school principals in America, only 222, or 1.4 per cent, are women. Two years ago it was three per cent. In 1950 it was six per cent.

In 1950, 56 per cent of elementary principals were women. Only 19.6 per cent are women today.

It does not appear that women are becoming less qualified. During this same period, women earning advanced degrees, one of the main qualifications for advancement, multiplied sixfold.

The change to male leadership has come somewhat more slowly to the Washington area, where women still hold 51 per cent of the elementary principalships. In the city, 70 per cent of grade school principals are women.

In the Washington suburbs, however, only one of 70 high school principals is a woman, and only five of 100 junior high principals.

Across the country, the last 25 years have seen the elimination of nearly 60,000 schools, mostly small and rural and headed by women, which is one reason the number of women administrators has shrunk.

Perhaps the most dramatic trend has been the number of men entering teaching. In 1940, 22 per cent of teachers in the U.S. were men. By 1968, the proportion had grown to 31 per cent.

Men are concentrated at the high school level, where they have been the majority since 1957–58, according to the National Education Association. Men now are 54 per cent of high school teachers. Women still make up 85 per cent of the elementary teaching force.

The National Council of Administrative Women in Education, having studied these figures, concludes:

"The patterns of discrimination are pervasive and many women fall under their influence. They, too, become convinced that a job with real growth potential would be too demanding."

In a report entitled "Where are the women superintendents?" the council describes "unwritten policies" excluding women in the belief that men are the "natural leaders" because men have families to support, women are too emotional, and boys need father figures.

Discrimination is seldom recognized or acknowledged, the report finds, because men run school systems, "and successful men, as well as unsuccessful men, have difficulty in underlanding the intricacies of sex discrimination."

As sex discrimination comes to be more widely discussed, uncritical acceptance of it will diminish, and protests by local women's rights groups have begun to raise the issue around the country.

Barbara Sizemore, Washington's newly appointed school superintendent and the highest ranking woman local school official in the country, fears the situation may get worse because school enrollments are falling and teaching jobs are hard to get.

"Whenever there's a scarcity of jobs, women are out," says Mrs. Sizemore.

Local school personnel officials say they are seeking women to promote. "We get very few women applying for principalships at the secondary levels," says Carl McMillan of Prince Georges. The capable women exist but do not apply, says John Schreck of Fairfax.

Discrimination that keeps women from promotion is explicitly illegal, and has been since 1972. The regulations and forms spelling out what the government intends to do have not yet been published, however.

Until that happens, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will not have a comprehensive view of the situation.

"It may be that there is rampant sex discrimination," says Peter Holmes of the Office for Civil Rights at HEW, but there will have to be proven cases for his office to act.

Legal proof will be made more complicated by the fact that, unlike the case of racially segregated school systems in the South, there have been no laws or rules stating a policy of preference for men.

It may take as much as 10 years for the legal ban on sex discrimination to lead to the "understanding, awareness and moral obligation" that can bring real change, Holmes estimates.

Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), a prime mover in amending anti-discrimination legislation so it would cover school employees, says it is her belief the main qualification for promotion in schools is to "wear trousers and coach athletics."

In the long run advancement for women may open up, but meanwhile more jobs in other fields are opening to women and the schools may "end up worse than before," Mrs. Green said.

Sex discrimination, she says, "is one of the reasons we're in all the trouble we're in. The best women leave, because they know there's no chance for promotion."

WOMEN PRINCIPALS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA

Locality	High school	Junior high	Elementary
District of Columbia	2 of 16	7 of 31	78 of 112
Montgomery	0 of 24	4 of 31	58 of 144
Prince Georges	0 of 17	1 of 41	88 of 160
Arlington	0 of 4	0 of 7	6 of 27
Alexandria	0 of 3	0 of 3	9 of 14
Fairfax	1 of 22	0 of 18	58 of 126
Total	3 of 86	12 of 131	297 of 583
Average (percent)	3.5	10	51

PORNOGRAPHY

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, the growth and spread of pornography represents a breakdown in our national morals, one of the most serious long-range problems facing our country today. Society has the inherent right to restrain the circulation of obscenity, especially where it is exposed to minors and those most susceptible to its harmful influences. The Supreme Court has made clear that obscenity is not protected by the first amendment. In the case of Roth against Alberts they stated:

> Such utterances are no essential part of any exposition of ideas, and are of such slight social value as a step to truth that any benefit that may be derived from them is clearly outweighed by the social interest in order, and morality.

This does not, however, mean a license to prevent or impede the dissemination of ideas; nothing is obscene because of its ideas per se, but rather from the manner in which they are expressed.

It has long been recognized that good literature can have an uplifting effect upon readers, yet there are still those who persist in refusing to recognize that bad literature may well have the reverse effect. Ideas do have consequences. If they have no consequences, then they are without redeeming social value.

A healthy society must retain certain shared moral values; not everything can be tolerated which appeals only toward the basest instincts of members of that society. No society can do entirely without a sense of moral indignation and disgust. Such approbation is the force behind the moral law. Paraphrasing Plato, there is a need for proportion if a civilized society is going to remain civilized. There is a need inherent in any community for cohesion, unity, and the preservation of common values.

For these reasons I support recent legislation making it a Federal crime to send sexually explicit materials to persons who have indicated to their postmasters that they do not wish to receive them. I also support the recent Supreme Court decision establishing the principle that local standards, not national standards, are to be used in determining obscenity.

In the future, I pledge also to introduce and fight for appropriate legislation to curb the spread of pornography, and to make whatever efforts may be necessary to further clean up this moral pollution. This includes investing power in local authorities to license, regulate, and zone to keep these businesses out of their communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE IN THE SCHOOLS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have written principals and superintendents of schools in my State of California about their views and evaluations of the Select Committee on Crime's recommendations for fighting drug abuse in our schools.

Many of the replies I have received indicate that local officials do not have access to the information and experience of others who have worked in the drug abuse field. The Federal Government should be able to provide such a "clearinghouse" service as well as provide money the Select Committee on Crime has recommended for the development of drug counseling programs.

Mr. Speaker, these letters from principals and superintendents of schools in California should be of great interest to all Members of Congress who are concerned about this problem.

Selections from these letters follow:

LETTER FROM CLIFFORD W. JORDAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, CORONADO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

The drug abuse program in this school district and, for that matter, in many school districts in the State of California and in other states in the nation, is referred to as the Coronado Plan. As Superintendent, seven years ago, I became very concerned about the drug abuse problem in this community and, after experiencing dismal failure with a program giving pupils scientific information about the dangers of drugs, I launched research thru federal funding to determine the cause of drug abuse and to establish an educational program that would get at the root of the matter. Our Coronado Plan operates K–12, and its major thrust is (1) making the children aware of the values that control their behavior, (2) making children and youth aware of peer pressures and its relationship to one's values, (3) the effects of pharmaceutical advertising with particular reference to the drug culture, (4) the consequences of drug abuse.

Our program has been remarkably successful, here in Coronado as well as elsewhere, and the State Department of Education's framework for all California school drug education programs is directly derived from the Coronado Plan. I am enclosing with this letter our curriculum guides for the elementary and secondary program as well as the curriculum guide in advertising.

LETTER FROM THOMAS L. GOODMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The heart of this program has been the development of a new professional in the school, the DANE teacher/counselor. An overview of this program is enclosed for your information. Evaluation of the program has revealed the following facts:

1. The use of drugs is still a problem for the City of San Diego.

2. Our program seems to work best at *preventing* youth from starting on drugs rather than *changing* existing drug-taking habits.

3. We have had excellent staff support for the DANE program. Questionnaires to on-site personnel indicate their support for the DANE staff, their intervention, and a need for more in-service training on drugs for regular teachers.

LETTER FROM JOEL H. HINRICHS, PRINCIPAL, FRESNO, CALIF.

I submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. Local boards of education should provide classes dealing with drugs on the school grounds. Instruction should include information on types of drugs, availability, cost and symptoms of users.

2. At least one faculty member at each school should be trained for the counseling of students who are users, prospective users or prospective pushers.

3. No ex-drug user should be a part of an anti-drug use program. All too often this only glorifies that person and the total impact is negative to the intended outcome.

4. Many youngsters "raid" medicine chests at home for both amphetamines and barbiturates. I feel it would be proper to hold parents accountable as contributing to the delinquency of a minor in such cases.

LETTER FROM MYRL C. RUPEL, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, PERRIS, CALIF.

The overproduction, even by legitimate pharmaceutical industries, is probably the first place to start!

Our drug programs have not been effective, but schools cannot be blamed for doing the best they are able. Money for drug programs, State and nationwide, was not forthcoming at a time when it was needed. Most educated persons who work with children would agree that students turn to drugs more often because of problems and pressures they have than for drugs per se. If other outlets were readily available to adolescents with concerns, they might just as easily turn someplace else for relief.

We in education would appreciate the support of the Federal government to help us run an interesting, exciting, and relevant school program which meets the needs of adolescent students both emotionally and intellectually.

This cannot be done with the piecemeal support we have been getting from the Federal government with categorical aid in which the paperwork outweighs the greenbacks. Asking schools to solve each new social problem which arises is flattering, but it would help if they were also given the money with which to start new programs. We are not always able to take on new jobs without new tools.

LETTER FROM DONALD D. CURLEY, PRINCIPAL, PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.

I believe the problem can best be combatted by providing enough local, state and federal funds to improve teacher competency. Teachers willing to work with students and desiring that they learn the many, many subjects available is a top priority.

Incompetent teachers in our schools contribute to turned-off students who need to be changed by learning, sharing and feeling, not by withdrawing to barbiturates, tranquilizers, amphetamines and other drugs.

Several years ago, E.S.E.A. funds were made available to schools so they could purchase equipment and materials for their curriculum. I don't recall any money being provided to improve teacher competency. Teachers need inservice training, travel experience and time to evaluate where they have been and where they are going.

Presently, many teachers leave in June and return in September without ever taking time to improve their teaching ability. Yes, some teachers do attend classes in the summer until they reach the necessary credits for salary advancements but they certainly are reluctant to do any more after this is accomplished. Incentive plans need to be made which encourage teachers to keep abreast with the times and curriculum needs of youth.

LETTER FROM E. ARNOLD MILLER, PRINCIPAL, VENICE HIGH SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The one most important program to a senior high school is the adequate training of qualified, experienced teachers as counselors and sufficient, permanent funding to sustain their employment. Two per high school should be enough.

Thank you for writing me. I had the privilege of appearing before the Select Committee last year when it convened in Los Angeles. I was impressed with the wealth of information the members had accumulated and their perception of the drug problem.

LETTER FROM PAUL NIELSEN, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The federal government might aid school boards by funding the following:

1. Increased educational focus on the fact that the great majority of drug abusers in this country are adults. The drugs most often abused are alcohol and legally purchased prescription medicines.

2. Increased numbers of informal, nonmedical centers for individuals attempting to correct drug-abuse patterns, and who are not so severely addicted as to require expensive medical or penal institutionalization.

LETTER FROM ETHEL S. CROCKETT, CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARIAN, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Thank you for your September 10th letter concerning your work on the Select Committee on Crime. One specific recommendation which I would make is directing HEW to embark on a serious publication program on drug information, issuing both major documents and giveaway leaflets. Most depository libraries would be happy to cooperate with the Committee in distributing these materials. Since depositories are in both public and academic libraries, such information could reach a good section of your target public.

LETTER FROM JACK HOUSEN, PRINCIPAL, POMONA, CALIF.

My suggestion would be, once the school identifies a person with a drug problem, all efforts to effect rehabilitation or cure be removed from the school. I don't believe a Drug Counselor at a given school would be that effective. If school districts could contract the services of skilled medical and mental personnel and then refer the offender to these people, results might be more in evidence. Parents should attend these sessions with the offender unless there is objection from the staff working with the problem. Schools are effective only in presenting information. This information should be presented very early in the student's school experience. Once the student becomes an offender, the answer lies in an agency outside the school.

LETTER FROM LORENZO DALL'ARMI, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

I was certainly pleased to receive your letter of September 10, 1973 in which you advised me of your concern regarding the drug problem. I am sure that you will agree that we do not have a drug problem, per se, but a people problem, one that concerns all segments of our society. Therefore, here in Santa Barbara County, we have concentrated our efforts on those dynamic elements which alienate youth from their homes, their schools, and other adults in general.

To assist us in our efforts we requested federal funds and are now in our third year of funding from the U.S. Office of Education. We have moved on various fronts such as parent education, teacher education and training, student counseling services, assisting youth-serving agencies to become aware of student problems, and other significant activities. Our most important contribution to the drug education effort at this time is the ILP Model (*Interactive Learning Process*) which is being demonstrated as an alternative drug education teaching strategy.

It is my feeling that the federal government has made it possible for this office to develop a viable teaching strategy, the ILP Model. Through the close articulation with the California State Department of Education, this office has had significant training and consultant input from that level. It is on the basis of the foregoing, and the work which we have done these past three years, in addition to our drug abuse intervention activities presently in progress, that I strongly recommend that the intermediate unit, the county schools office, be considered a significant coordinative agency for any federal funding which is made available to school districts in response to your committee's specific recommendations. We have the professional and technical resources and experience necessary to provide a comprehensive county-wide program. We can also guarantee that there will be little or no duplication or effort in the process.

In closing, I should like to say that it is extremely difficult to communicate the feelings, attitudes, and commitment which we have developed on the part of students, parents, school staffs and Advisory Board members as a result of our project activities. Therefore, I urge you and/or other members of your committee to take the time to visit us and accompany the Director on a tour of some of the drop-in centers and special activities which we have implemented during the course of our project involvement.

LETTER FROM LINDA GEARY, OAKLAND, CALIF.

I am glad you are taking time and consideration of the serious drug problem we have. Even though alcohol is legalized it is also a major problem in the United States. And people don't understand the bad effects it has on you. Since drugs aren't legalized people set it into a lawful category but they don't set alcohol in that kind of category.

I think people should get more involved and have knowledge of the drug problem we have and so set up different clinics that help the addict and also inform other people.

LETTER FROM JULIE MOORE, EL CERRITO, CALIF.

I am from Holy Names High School in Oakland. I am in the ninth grade. I am writing to you in my Health Science class and we are concerned about drugs in the Bay Area.

I really don't know too much about drugs such as aspirin, alcohol, pot, etc. . . . but from what I have learned they are most dangerous by the way they make people act. We would like to know more about drugs and the effects it has on people, that is why we are writing to you.

PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE FUTURE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, this morning Anthony Lewis in the New York Times wrote an interesting and perceptive column about the current political, legal, and constitutional problems confronting us, as Members of Congress, and the American people. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

IT WILL NOT DOWN

(By Anthony Lewis)

BOSTON, October 4.—For more than a year now, from the first smell of the Watergate cover-up through the decline and fall of Spiro Agnew, a question has haunted the politics of this country: Is there any way to restore the faith of Americans, their belief in their leaders and themselves, while Richard Nixon remains President?

It is in the nature of politics and politicians to avoid fundamental questions, to compromise, to forget, to move on. Washington has seen many efforts to do just that about the Nixon question, and not only on the part of the President himself. A curious recent example was Senator Howard Baker's fatuous assurance that Watergate was behind us. Another is the evident desire of some to treat the whole Agnew affair as a minor unpleasantness, a ripple.

Avoidance and forgetfulness are necessary political devices; we do not want a state of continuous battle. But there are some questions that will not go away, and this is one.

If Mr. Nixon had shaken the constitutional assumptions of the American system by only a single act or a limited course of conduct, it might indeed be possible to overlook that as a sport—or to live with disagreement in that area. But the whole point of his Presidency is that there have been no discernible limits to his contempt for established principle, and for law.

This President has proclaimed his right to use the military forces of the United States in secret, without consulting Congress or the public. He has said that he has the power to carry on a war in the face of explicit disapproval by a majority of both houses of Congress. He has asserted an inherent power to wiretap, spy and commit burglaries in the name of national security. He has claimed personal exemption from the rule of law.

Again, there would be a strong argument for accommodation if Mr. Nixon had shown a willingness to learn from the trauma he has inflicted on the country—if he had any reserves of the humility that is the hallmark of strength. But he has learned nothing. He knows no course other than insisting that all's for the best, that we have peace with honor, that the country grows richer by the hour.

Anyone who still hoped to find some residual dignity or sensitivity in the man should have been disabused by the charade as he announced his choice of Gerald Ford for Vice President. That scene in the East Room of the White House was the most repellent American public ceremony in memory.

The very idea of a televised tease over the name was contemptible. If it was to be a public occasion, it should have been a solemn one before Congress. The man who gave us Agnew—and Mitchell, Stans, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Colson, Liddy, Hunt, Krogh, Dean, Magruder and Chapin—grinned as he unveiled his next choice. There was not the slightest sense of responsibility for what had passed, not the least reference to the grisly reason for this occasion.

The vulgarity of the scene would not ordinarily be worth noticing. But in this case form and content were uncomfortably mixed. For the viewer inevitably found himself asking: Why should so many leading members of Congress have come to lend themselves to such a performance? (Mike Mansfield did have the sense to stay away.) Can Americans in general respond to such stuff? Is that our country? The answer has to be no: Richard Nixon's values are not America's. Either that or all of us give up our vision of this country. We really have to stop pretending that Mr. Nixon is somehow going to change, going to conform to the old American dream of an enlightened society governed by law. It is a question of character, and he has made clear that his cannot change.

Slowly, inexorably, the country is perceiving that it cannot avoid the fundamental question of Richard Nixon's leadership. Even Congress, that most reluctant body of heroes, is coming to face the difficult truth. And the process cannot be stopped. If Mr. Agnew is condemned for tax evasion, if Mr. Ford understands that he must open his tax and financial records, will Congress let the President continue to shelter his questioned dealings? That is not possible.

It is in the light of the Nixon question that Gerald Ford has to be judged. He is a man who would hardly have been considered for President on his own merits; a dim figure whose most imaginative declaration was that "an impeachable offense is whatever a majority of the House of Representatives considers it to be at a given moment in history." (That statement, in 1970, was aimed at Justice William O. Douglas.)

But on all the evidence so far, Mr. Ford is honorable. He is a viable alternative to Mr. Nixon, in fact a better one than we have had before now. Most important, he has his own political roots, and he cannot therefore be what Mr. Nixon would wish—an absolute assurance of his own survival.

People are still reluctant to think of forcing a President from office, but they are beginning to understand that it may be unavoidable. For as long as Mr. Nixon is there, it will be as Edgar said in "King Lear":

The worst is not
So long as we can say, "This is the worst."

SENATE—*Tuesday, October 16, 1973*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose word has taught us to pray without ceasing, help us to pray mindful of who Thou art and who we are. Thou art holy and we are unholy. Thou art infinite and we are finite. May we pray not alone in times of trouble or to ask a special blessing but help us to pray because we love Thee and seek to do Thy will. Lord, teach us to pray.

Teach us to pray in the morning, noon, and night; in spring and summer and winter.

Teach us to pray while we worship, while we work, and while we play.

Teach us to pray the prayer of confession and cleansing the prayer that relieves the burden of guilt and sin.

Teach us to pray the prayer of brotherhood and unity.

Teach us to pray the prayer that brings peace and power.

As this Nation was born in the spirit of prayer, so may our National Day of Prayer refine and renew the soul of America for Thy glory and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 907. An act to authorize the appropriation of $150,000 to assist in financing the arctic winter games to be held in the State of Alaska in 1974;

S. 2282. An act to change the name of the New Hope Dam and Lake, N.C., to the B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake;

S. 2486. An act to provide that the project referred to as the Trotters Shoals Dam and Lake on the Savannah River, Ga., and S.C., shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake"; and

S.J. Res. 164. Joint resolution to permit the Secretary of the Senate to use his franked mail privilege for a limited period to send certain matters on behalf of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7446) to establish the American Revolution Bicentenial Administration, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. MANN, and Mr. BUTLER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 655. An act to provide for the naming of the lake to be created by the Buchanan Dam, Chowchilla River, Calif.;

H.R. 974. An act designating the Texarkana Dam and Reservoir on the Sulphur River as the "Wright Patman Dam and Lake";

H.R. 1920. An act to designate the portion of the project for flood control protection on Chartiers Creek that is within Allegheny County, Pa., as the "James G. Fulton Flood Protection Project";

H.R. 7582. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to entitle the Delegates in Congress from Guam and the Virgin Islands to make appointments to the service academies;

H.R. 7599. An act to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 and title 35 of the United States Code to change the name of the Patent Office to the "Patent and Trademark Office";

H.R. 8187. An act to amend section 2031 (b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to remove the requirement that a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps unit at any institution must have a minimum number of physically fit male students;

H.R. 8981. An act to amend the Trademark Act to extend the time for filing oppositions, to eliminate the requirement for filing reasons of appeal in the Patent Office, and to provide for awarding attorney fees;

H.R. 9800. An act to amend sections 2733 and 2734 of title 10, United States Code, and section 715 of title 32, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of a claim against the United States that may be paid administratively under those sections and to allow increased delegation of authority to settle and pay certain of those claims;

H.R. 10203. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10511. An act to amend section 164 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 relating to financial assistance agreements.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 655. An act to provide for the naming of the lake to be created by the Buchanan Dam, Chowchilla River, Calif.;

H.R. 974. An act designating the Texarkana Dam and Reservoir on the Sulphur River as the "Wright Patman Dam and Lake";

H.R. 1920. An act to designate the portion of the project for flood control protection on Chartiers Creek that is within Allegheny County, Pa., as the "James G. Fulton Flood Protection Project";

H.R. 10203. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10511. An act to amend section 164 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 relating to financial assistance agreements. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs;

H.R. 7582. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to entitle the Delegates in Congress from Guam and the Virgin Islands to make appointments to the service academies;

H.R. 8187. An act to amend section 2031 (b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to remove the requirement that a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps unit at any institution must have a minimum number of physically