

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HERITAGE OF HISTORIC AND
FAMED CUMBERLAND COLLEGE
OF TENNESSEE—SERVANT OF THE
NATION

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, more than 130 years ago—in 1842—historic, famed, and beloved Cumberland University was created in Lebanon, Tenn., and since that time thousands of the graduates of this great institution have gone forth to provide spiritual and secular leadership in all walks of life throughout America.

Mr. G. Frank Burns, author and talented journalist of Lebanon, Tenn., where Cumberland College is located, in the district which I am honored to represent in the Congress, has recently prepared a current history of this great institution in which he describes Cumberland College as “truly the servant of the Nation.”

Fourteen thousand students have graduated from Cumberland and some 5,000 graduates are living today. Graduates have included more than 100 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, two Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, a great Secretary of State—Cordell Hull—and a score of Senators, Governors, Federal, district, and State judges, leaders of the bar, education and other professions—in addition to many other State and National leaders.

The ideals and high principles that are a part of the Cumberland heritage have provided this Nation and many of its States with outstanding leadership through the years.

Indeed Cumberland College can properly be called a servant of the Nation because of the vital and important contributions of many of its graduates in the national interest.

Colleagues who were graduated from Cumberland and who are currently serving in the Congress include Representative Wright PATMAN, Democrat of Texas, dean of the Congress and chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency; Representative OMAR BURLESON, Democrat of Texas, former chairman of the Committee on House Administration and member of the Committee on Ways and Means; Representative ABRAHAM KAZEN, Democrat of Texas, a member of two important committees of the House, Foreign Affairs and Interior and Insular Affairs; and myself.

At one time in recent years there were some six chairmen of committees or subcommittees in the Congress who were Cumberland graduates. Mr. Burns points out in his excellent treatise on Cumberland that only Harvard University has had a higher percentage of its graduates in Who's Who in America.

At the turn of the century, in 1906, the

Presbyterian Church became the sponsor of the university—from 1946 to 1951 the Tennessee Baptist Convention sponsored Cumberland.

In the spring of 1951 the operation of Cumberland was restored to its own independent board of trustees. Today Cumberland is nondenominational but strongly Christian in its interests and emphasis.

Since 1962 when the law school was moved to the campus of now Samford University, Birmingham, Ala., Cumberland College at Lebanon, Tenn., has entered a new and most rewarding phase of its development, with interest on liberal arts—and recently Cumberland College reached the highest enrollment figures in its history.

I want to commend Dr. Ernest K. Stockton, president of Cumberland College of Tennessee, for his outstanding work in planning and moving forward with a program of progress—and I want to commend Mr. David K. Wilson, chairman of the board of trustees, and other fellow members of the board of directors of Cumberland College for their fine work and dedication to the growth and progress of this grand old school and Tennessee institution.

Today Cumberland College continues a noble tradition at Lebanon, Tenn., as does the law department under the name Cumberland at Birmingham, Ala.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in leading centers of learning throughout the Nation, I place in the Record herewith the excellent review and history of Cumberland College prepared by Mr. Burns—and I commend his beautifully written article concerning an institution that has served our Nation so well for so many years to the attention of my colleagues, alumni and friends.

Mr. Burns' review and history follow:

THE HERITAGE OF CUMBERLAND COLLEGE,
SERVANT OF THE NATION
(By G. Frank Burns)

In 1842 a college was born in Lebanon, Tennessee. Its name was Cumberland University. Its godfather was the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Its lineage included two earlier schools—Cumberland College of Nashville and Cumberland College of Princeton, Kentucky. Its parents were the people of Lebanon, who gave the money necessary to establish the new institution of higher education. And it was to have children—thousands of children—who, coming to Middle Tennessee from all fifty states of the Union and many foreign countries, have gone out to serve in vocations both public and private.

Over this period of one hundred thirty-one years, some fourteen thousand students have graduated from Cumberland. About five thousand are living today. They are in positions of trust throughout the land, serving in religion, in law, in education, in the armed services, in business, in the halls of the Congress. Here Cumberland has proven itself to be truly the servant of the nation.

The town of Lebanon, founded in 1802 and named for its cedars, had been a cultural, religious, and political center of Middle Tennessee from the beginning. The desirability of education was apparent to the group of

prominent citizens who supported Cumberland University in 1842—to Robert L. Caruthers, lawyer, soldier, jurist, member of Congress, and president of Cumberland's board of trustees for forty years; to James Chamberlain Jones, governor and United States senator; to Jordan Stokes, speaker of the State House of Representatives; and to Josiah Scott McClain, Zachariah Tolliver, Thompson Anderson, Nathan Cartmell, Colonel M. A. Price, Dr. Miles McCorkle, Andrew Allison, William L. Martin, Dr. Benjamin Owen, and Thomas J. Munford.

The first classes were held that fall in a little brick church building, but within its walls the seedling flourished. Only two years later, backed by these men of wealth and culture who made their homes in Lebanon, Cumberland occupied the finest new college building in the South. Within five years, it had started to train young lawyers; within ten, young ministers, in new colleges of the university, professional schools of law, theology, and medicine enlarging the original liberal arts and college preparatory curricula.

The first graduates made their mark on the expanding nation before twenty years had passed. There were Cumberland men in the Congress, in the state houses, on the bench, in pulpits from New York to Oregon before 1861.

The American Civil War slashed across the story of Cumberland like a sabre stroke. From civil life the college's sons went onto the battlefield, some to earn a general's stars, others only a shallow grave. When the war was over, the magnificent building lay in ashes. On a fragment of Corinthian column, after the cannon were quiet, a graduate of Cumberland scrawled in charcoal—“Resurgam.”

“I shall arise,” W. E. Ward wrote, and arise Cumberland did, by sheer determination. The School of Law, re-opening around the nucleus of the Green family, a family whose members made a contribution to jurisprudence spanning the one hundred ten years from 1831 when Nathan Green Sr. was named to the Supreme Court of Tennessee to 1947 when Chief Justice Grafton Green died, developed the hard-as-nails discipline of instruction which paid off for graduates.

The real gift of the Cumberland University School of Law, looking back over the century and a quarter, was not its graduates who have won fame and renown but rather the spirit of faith in the lasting tenets of democracy, passed on, like an unfailing torch to five generations of young men and women.

In 1871, the School of Law reduced its course of study from fifteen months to two semesters. The one-year course, with concentrated study of textbooks, augmented by lectures and moot court practice, was adopted to meet the impoverished economic state of the South and Southwest after the Civil War. The intense study required to complete the prescribed work within the brief period proved precisely the ingredient necessary to produce competent trial lawyers. The number of Cumberland graduates who attained success on the bench, in government, and in business is almost incredible. Only Harvard University has had a higher percentage of its graduates in Who's Who in America.

Dedicated teachers remaining at their posts for a lifetime—Nathan Green Jr. for 63 years, Andrew Bennett Martin for 42, William Richard Chambers for 14, Albert Bramlett Neil for 13, Samuel Burnham Gilreath for 30—produced a rich harvest from their labors in the vineyard.

From these Reconstruction years on, a

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great if poorly paid faculty was teaching a student body in the College of Arts and Sciences, the Theological School, and the School of Law whose members would reach the highest levels of their vocations. The average length of service of a Cumberland teacher in this era was 43 years. From scattered, impoverished buildings in the small town of Lebanon, Cumberland gradually acquired new homes for its classes, survived three great wars, surmounted economic depressions, and focused single-mindedly on its chosen mission—to teach sound principles of life.

Women students were admitted to Cumberland University after 1897. Co-education had been seen as inevitable for several years before; the expedient of a contractual alliance with Lebanon College for Young Ladies had preceded the official acceptance of the new policy.

In 1906, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America became the sponsor of the university. This relationship continued until 1944. From 1946 until 1951, Cumberland was sponsored by the Tennessee Baptist Convention. In the spring of 1951 the operation of Cumberland was restored to its own independent board of trustees. Today Cumberland is non-denominational but Christian in its emphasis.

Changing conditions in higher education have modified the program of the college. The school deliberately began to concentrate its efforts into a sphere in which it could excel. In September, 1956, after a five-year interim during which only the School of Law was operated, the Cumberland College of Arts and Sciences was reopened as a two-year liberal arts college. It is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Tennessee College Association, and the American Association of Junior Colleges, with full accreditation. Cumberland has been the coordinating institution for the AAJC program with developing institutions in the Central South. Enrollment steadily increased, and by 1970 reached the highest figure in the institution's history.

Cumberland began in 1962, when the School of Law moved to the campus of Howard College (now Samford University) in Birmingham, Alabama, a development program formulated by the board of trustees. Two phases are complete; the completion of Phase III is anticipated. It includes the construction of a new library and fine arts building and a new health and physical education building.

Under the leadership of David K. Wilson, chairman of the board, and President Ernest L. Stockton, Cumberland's mission has been formulated; reasonable and attainable goals have been established. As a teaching institution Cumberland today places emphasis on the individual student, in an atmosphere where the classroom provides the setting and the opportunity for the student and the teacher to know each other, to seek knowledge and truth together, and to share a mutual concern for learning.

Cordell Hull, father of the United Nations and the Good Neighbor Policy, winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace, and Secretary of State for longer than any other man, graduated from Cumberland in 1891. Shortly before his death he said:

"This school was created at a vital stage of our history to meet crying educational needs. Let me here assert with all emphasis, however, that urgent and important as those needs were at that juncture, the necessity for the educational services of Cumberland is immeasurably more important and imperative today."

DIRECT POPULAR ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT: ONE OF MANY ANSWERS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, through election reform legislation which I have sponsored, I hope to see the establishment of a meaningful and responsible method of electing the President and Vice President: The direct popular vote.

I have long endorsed the concept of "one man, one vote" and I believe that the implementation of this system would represent a major improvement in the elective process.

An excellent narrative on this subject has been written by my friend and constituent, Mr. Henry Wolfe, of Reading, Pa. In his paper, Mr. Wolfe raises a number of salient points which I feel merit the consideration of my colleagues.

I am, therefore, pleased to offer these ideas, which follow:

THE DIRECT POPULAR ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

(By Henry Wolfe)

With some philosophic overlay beyond a pragmatic view that an external change, perhaps a scaffold realignment, may be a better way to put it, when, from time to time, it becomes necessary to adjust the calendar clock of our political house to withstand ephemeral-induration, or technical accelerations-within-accelerations, that pressure the Congress to respond—sometimes unwisely, q.v., Eighteenth Amendment.

Moreover, coterminous with misguided moral merchants come the parasitic ideologists, domestic and foreign, to infect the blood stream of our American political process; indeed, as this admixture of phony morality and designed evil spills over into political campaigns, that, by innuendo, directly or indirectly besmirch Presidential candidates, stigmatize honorable Americans, or to fragment the nation into ethnic, religious, or racial vote potentials . . . clearly, this induced internal gut rot invites communistic vultures who salivate, ever alert, to pick clean the bones of America's body politic.

With this background, my remarks are addressed to a method felt to be within Constitutional guidelines with a timeless safeguard that each State and every American may share in the meaningful words: "The President of the United States."

Indeed, the Congress, and the people at large, know this awesome High Office represents much more than a geographic 50-State Union: That the President serves the Congress, the Congress in turn, serves the President and the people via the Senate which guarantees 50-State territorial concern, while the House of Representatives touchstone of the people, serves the Congress. Clearly, both the physical, and the people, blend into a single Congress whose bifurcated root stock pinnacles at full bloom with the Presidency.

Out of this magnificent gesture of representative government, Constitutionally established, the selection of our President by direct popular vote must not violate the fundamental context in which the President serves; indeed, the President (like the Congress), embraces a twofold function con-

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cerned with our 50-State Union, and the people, in whatever State they may reside.

The one man one vote as proposed by Congress to elect our President by direct vote overshadows the more fundamental rights of the people in the several States, notwithstanding, no citizen would be denied the right to cast his ballot as advanced by H. J. Res. 318/681; but, in one State, the representative value of his vote may be attenuated to a negligible voice, while in another, a vote may well add unearned increment to a bloc of States that, by population concentration, create a problem less desirable than the electoral college the direct vote would replace; or if one wills, consider such provisions: "40% of majority lacking, run-off election, selection by Congress from two highest votes, etc.", as a cumbersome, inherent, weakness, which may invite gerrymander abuse on a grand scale.

Political guidelines must change from the old way of selecting, then electing, our President; indeed, a direct popular vote is long overdue—cumulative abuse mandates change—but, to assure every citizen in the nation that his vote will be a fair share product of his desire whether cast in New York, California, Pennsylvania, large population States, or in Alaska, Vermont, Wyoming, small population States, to cite an example.

Logically, if State and Federal Congressional Districts form a base for equal representation, then, without value adjustment a direct vote for President cannot be contained within this premise for a number of reasons, chiefly: Without a percentage adjustment to population, less populated States would be denied a fair voice in choosing their President: A gerrymander concept of an Eastern Seaboard-Northern Tier, or a West Coast-Southern Tier (or any other possible population shift), under a direct popular vote for the President—literally would invite manipulative campaigning.

At any rate, a vote for the President cast in Alaska would have approximately 66 less vote power than a vote cast in California, that is, on a one man one vote base. Therefore, to sharpen a valid point, the largest and the smallest population States show a percentage voter gap between two (of the 50) political subdivisions in a direct popular vote. And, without Congressional action to narrow this disparity gap to an acceptable tolerance, then, every American's vested interest in his President, via the ballot (nationwide) will be self-evident—unrequited or overstated.

The Watergate Hearings produced hindsight, to be sure, but with a measure of foresight the American people, whether they live in Wyoming—332,416, or Pennsylvania—11,793,000, or Vermont—444,330, or New York—18,236,000, or a like comparison in any of the 50 States, can see an imbalance that can, should be, corrected merely by adjusting State whole vote values to national percentages, say, by multiples of quarter vote factors. What could be more fair, an equal voice in choosing our President—with a built-in self-adjustment with every 10-year census count?

Every American worth his salt should be proud to percentage-wise share his President with all fellow Americans, and, to express his faith in the American political process (other than a tie) that a simple majority is enough to elect.

In deference to the Congress, certainly, but it is felt that encumbrances under H.J. Res. 318/681 should be reconsidered.

STALIN'S MACABRE "RELOCATION" PLAN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, evidently, the House leadership has finally decided to permit consideration on the Trade Reform Act of 1973, next Tuesday. I believe it is necessary for all of us to recognize the foreign policy complications as they relate to sections of the bill which apply to the Soviet Union.

Since there is so much misunderstanding over the word "détente" and many may have innocently misconstrued the ideas that may have developed concerning the continuing purpose of the Soviet foreign policy. I insert into the RECORD an article by John Boland, carried in the October 6 issue of Human Events, which is a timely reminder of the policies consistently followed by the Soviet dictatorship:

LAKE BAIKAL EXAMPLE—STALIN'S MACABRE "RELOCATION" PLAN

(By John Boland)

The brutality of Soviet-style communism was dramatically underlined in 1943 when a mass grave containing some 4,143 bodies was discovered in the Russian Katyn Forest. It had been proven beyond a doubt that the bodies were those of Polish military officers being held in one of three Soviet prisoner-of-war camps near Smolensk. Over 10,000 additional prisoners occupying the other two camps have never been accounted for; some believe the Reds packed the men into old barges and scuttled them in the White Sea—a less detectable mode of mass liquidation.

Now there is evidence that thousands of Soviet Jews were similarly "eliminated" on orders from Stalin. The exact number cannot be ascertained, however, because the victims were allegedly loaded in boxcars and rolled over a cliff into Russia's huge Siberian freshwater lake—Lake Baikal—currently attracting the attention of world ecologists and even the White House's Council on Environmental Quality director, Russell E. Train.

Last September, Train traveled to the USSR to personally inspect Lake Baikal, which the ecologists say is becoming increasingly polluted by Soviet factories dumping raw waste, alkalines and other matter into it. No one is apparently concerned about possible past use of the lake as a Stalinist graveyard of the thousands of frightened, helpless human beings packed like sardines in wooden crates and drowned like so many unwanted kittens.

With the spirit of détente in the air, official Washington would probably think it impolite, if not in bad taste, to bring the matter up with the Soviets at all. While it's perfectly "relevant" to speak of past injustices of our government to, say, the original Indian victims of Wounded Knee, the same critical yardstick cannot be held up to crimes committed by the current Kremlin leadership's predecessors.

The ghastly story of Lake Baikal was related last February to members of a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate's Committee on the Judiciary. It was included in the official record and subsequently released by the Superintendent of Documents under the title "USSR Labor Camps." Yet neither the New York Times nor the Washington Post—the two most powerful and most read newspapers around the Capital—gave it a nod. The national television networks were likewise

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silent about the revelation, absorbed as they were with the latest anti-war proclamations and the antics of Daniel Ellsberg, the Brothers Berrigan and such.

Testifying before the Senate subcommittee was Avraham Shifrin, a Russian-born former legal adviser to the Soviet Defense Ministry who, after spending 10 years in various Russian slave labor camps, defected to the West. Political prisoners in the Soviet Union, Shifrin testified, are kept constantly on the move, rarely remaining in any one camp for more than six months or a year. The reason for this, he said, is strategic: to prevent the formation of an *esprit de corps* and reduce the possibility of organized opposition, revolt and escape.

It was in one of these prison complexes in Tayshet that Shifrin said he first heard of a bizarre story about Stalin's plan to liquidate Soviet Jews. From other prisoners who had been there, he learned that in 1952—a time which coincides with the peak of the Stalinist anti-Jewish terror—they had been sent to the Lake Baikal area to help construct a railroad spur running from the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad for a distance of two or three kilometers to the shore of the lake. Actually, the line ended on the edge of a vertical cliff several hundred feet high that overlooked Baikal.

The prisoners worked overtime every day, seven days a week, on the project. As a bonus for their special efforts they were given 10 days' credit for each day's work, meaning that in three months each prisoner was given credit for 30 months off their sentence.

Some of the men were curious, however, wondering what possible use a railroad that ended at the edge of a cliff would have. The officers in charge explained to them that Stalin wanted the railroad completed in a hurry because he planned to announce the forcible deportation of all Soviet Jews to the "Jewish Soviet Republic" of Birobidjan.

Under Stalin's plan, the Jews would never get as far as Birobidjan, Shifrin said. Loaded in boxcars, they would be switched off the Trans-Siberian line to the newly constructed spur that ended at the edge of the cliff overlooking Lake Baikal. The railway spur to the cliff was clearly being constructed so that the Jews could be liquidated without the trouble of building crematoria as Hitler did in Germany to solve his "Jewish problem."

Shifrin told the Senate subcommittee that he was skeptical about the story he had heard at Tayshet prison. But, in the course of his travels around the Soviet Union in 1966-67 after being released from prison, he made a point of visiting the Lake Baikal area to search for the railroad tracks. To his surprise—just as his fellow prisoners had said—he found the tracks terminating on the top of a cliff several hundred feet high. Everything was as had been described, except that the roadbed was overgrown with weeds and the rails badly rusted.

He peered over the cliff. Below was the deepest lake in the world; containing more water than in all the U.S. Great Lakes. Who knows how many innocent victims gasped their last breath in the darkness of the now-polluted Soviet Lake Baikal?

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce my necessary absence from the House on Tuesday, November 6, due to elections held on that day in my home district in Louisville, Ky.

If I had been present, I would have voted "yes" on roll No. 558; "yes" on roll No. 559; "yes" on roll No. 560; and "yes" on No. 561.

THIS IS NO TIME TO DECREASE OIL EXPLORATION INCENTIVES

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, there is pending before the two Houses of Congress a proposed tax provision that would sharply increase the minimum tax for tax preferences by raising the rate from 10 percent to one-half the regular income tax rate and by denying the taxpayer any credit for regular income taxes paid. Moreover, the House version of the proposal would reduce the \$30,000 exclusion to \$10,000 and the Senate version would repeal the exclusion outright. These proposals are H.R. 11155 and S. 2520.

Under the proposals, the statutory depletion rate for the energy industries would, in effect, be cut in half. This proposed tax increase would have a major negative impact on this Nation's efforts to become self-sufficient in energy in order to eliminate its rapidly increasing political and economic subservience to the oil-producing nations. I should like us to think together for a few moments on just how serious our problem of oil import dependency has become.

Recently, just over 15 percent of our normal oil supply has been coming from Eastern Hemisphere countries, either directly as crude oil or indirectly as refined products processed in refineries in the Caribbean, Canada, and Europe. Of the 15 percent, about 10 percent originates in Arab countries. Western Hemisphere imports account for about another 20 percent of total supply—making us 35-percent dependent on imports from all sources.

With 15 percent Eastern Hemisphere imports, we have already exceeded the peril point specified in 1970 by the President's Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control, which stated that imports from the Eastern Hemisphere should not exceed "an absolute maximum" of 10 percent of domestic demand. Venezuela is producing at capacity; Canada has imposed a ceiling on its exports to the United States; and U.S. production is declining.

Consequently, virtually all of the increase in our oil supply required to meet growing demand must come from the Eastern Hemisphere. Even with much more careful use of energy by our people, oil demand could easily increase by 15 percent in 3 or 4 years—it was up half that much in 1972 alone. That means a total of more than 30 percent in Eastern Hemisphere imports in several years—15 percent now plus a 15-percent growth in demand, plus whatever is needed to offset declining U.S. production; and 30 percent is far above the Cabinet Task Force peril point. If the Alaskan pipeline is

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finally opened, there will be more domestic oil, but enough for only 2 year's growth in consumption.

In view of the demonstrated unreliability of imports from many Eastern Hemisphere countries, the Cabinet Task Force 10 percent peril point was certainly well taken. Testimony presented by petroleum industry spokesmen at hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means last March listed 11 interruptions of the flow of world oil supplies during the past quarter century. Today, I should like to include that list of interruptions in the RECORD at this point and then resume my remarks to bring the list up to date. The list from the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee is as follows:

There have been, since World War II, 11 interruptions of international petroleum movements.

1. At the start of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, Iraq shut down a pipeline to the Mediterranean at considerable financial loss to itself. It also prohibited the completion of other lines (which are still unfinished).

2. In 1951 Iran seized the properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company; and production was shut down for three years.

3. During the 1956-57 Arab-Israeli War, the Suez Canal was closed. The pipeline from Iraq to the Mediterranean was sabotaged.

4. In 1961, Iraq seized a giant undeveloped oil field. Iraq proceeded to develop and produce the field with Russian help.

5. In 1966, Syria—seeking higher transit fees—shut down the Iraq Petroleum Company pipelines which cross Syrian territory. This was a case where a country's vital need for its oil production revenues did not prevent an interdiction. It was Iraqi oil that was shut in, not Syrian.

6. Nigerian oil production was sharply reduced during much of the 1967-1970 civil war.

7. At the start of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, production was temporarily stopped by Arab producers. The Trans Arabian Pipe Line was shut down; shipments were embargoed to three countries; and the Suez Canal was closed and remains closed.

8. On several occasions during 1969, the Trans Arabian Pipe Line was sabotaged by Arab guerrillas. The economic cost to the guerrillas was nil, since it was Saudi Arabian oil which was shut in. The guerrilla organization was reported to have called this action the beginning of a confrontation with American interests in the area.

9. The Trans Arabian Pipe Line was shut down in the spring of 1970 because—despite the protests of Saudi Arabia—the government of Syria refused to permit repairs of an accidental break in the line. Early in 1971, a new government in Syria negotiated a re-opening of the line. Acts of sabotage occurred again in September, 1971.

10. In mid-1970, the government of Libya ordered oil production cut back substantially and interdicted shipments of liquefied natural gas. Some restrictions on oil production are still in effect. After imposing these restrictions, and with the Suez Canal and the Trans Arabian Pipe Line closed, Libya was able to force the companies to increase their tax payments by about 15 percent.

11. Late in 1971, Libya seized the Libyan properties of British Petroleum because of the British Government's failure to prevent Iran from occupying strategic islands in the Persian Gulf (2000 miles from Libya) one day before the British were scheduled to withdraw from the Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to bring that list of 11 supply interruptions up to date as follows:

12. In 1972, Kuwait placed a ceiling on its production and exports in order to conserve its oil for future sale.

13. In the spring of 1973, Canada placed a ceiling on its rapidly growing exports to the United States in order to make sure that it could provide for its own internal requirements in the future. There have also been repeated references by Canadian officials to the possible movement of Western Canadian crude to Eastern Canada, that would divert some of the oil now coming to the United States.

14. In the fall of 1973, Libya nationalized 51 percent of the properties of the larger oil companies operating there, thereby diverting some of the Libyan exports to East Bloc countries.

15. In the fall of 1973, the latest Arab-Israeli war led to the following series of events in the Middle East:

(a) The pipelines from Iraq and Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean were virtually shut off as the result of military action (one terminal was attacked and tanker insurance rates rose sharply).

(b) Iraq nationalized the American and Dutch holdings in the one foreign-owned company still operating in that country; the rationale was American and Dutch support of Israel.

(c) All Arab exporting countries agreed to cut production by at least 5 percent initially and 5 percent per month thereafter until Israel withdraws its forces to its pre-1967 boundaries and "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are restored."

(d) All Arab exporting countries totally embargoed petroleum shipments to the United States because of this country's support of Israel. Several also embargoed shipments to other countries, e.g., the Netherlands. The combined result of the cutbacks and U.S. embargo in Saudi Arabia, the largest exporting country, is a 29 percent reduction in exports below the planned November level. Exports from all Arab countries are reportedly down by about 20 percent.

16. Late in 1973, a number of European countries embargoed refined product exports to the United States, which needed the heating oil for the coming winter. Italy embargoed before the Arab-Israeli conflict, Britain and others after.

Mr. Speaker, this somber series of events demonstrates beyond question the dangers of undue reliance on imported oil—even oil imported from friendly countries. How can we validly criticize the Canadians for making sure that they can satisfy their own requirements? Would that this country had pursued energy policies which would have us, today, in a position where we need not worry about the security of our oil supplies if our foreign policy is not acceptable to a particular group of other nations.

Imported oil is not only subject to interruption. It is also no longer the bargain it once was. Middle East governments have more than tripled taxes and royalties in the space of 3 years; the latest increase was 70 percent. Venezuela has increased its tax take on 10 different occasions in 1973; with Arab production cut back, the latest increase was 56 percent. North African governments have raised the price of government-owned oil sharply; Algeria was seeking \$7 per barrel, exclusive of freight charges, before the Arab-Israeli war, and Libya doubled its tax take after the war began. Canada levied an export tax of 40 cents per barrel before the Arab-Israeli war. That tax is now \$1.90 per barrel. And so it goes

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around the world—except in the United States, where the price of oil from existing fields is frozen at an average of about \$4 per barrel.

Thus, the United States is now spending some \$10 billion annually for imported oil of doubtful reliability, with the bill rising continually. More correctly, the country would be spending \$10 billion if its supplies from Arab countries were not shut off. And dependence on imports continues to increase.

These conditions cannot be tolerated. We must begin at once to take significant steps to increase domestic production of all energy sources. This is going to take time because of the long leadtimes needed to develop new productive facilities. Consequently, we must have an immediate crash national effort to develop offshore oil, shale oil, coal—to be burned directly, gasified, and liquefied—and nuclear power.

But, Mr. Speaker, even as we find the country in the midst of an acute oil supply crisis, the advocates of this so-called minimum tax proposal would increase taxes on the domestic energy industries by cutting in half the statutory percentage depletion allowances for the minerals industries—including all of the key energy sources: oil, gas, coal, uranium, and shale. I can think of no more counterproductive and dangerous action against the national interest. Approval of this proposal to increase the minimum tax on energy fuels would be a national disaster. To even propose it is irresponsible because of its discouraging psychological effect on potential investors in oil and gas exploration ventures.

NATIONAL VETERANS DAY CEREMONIES AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY A RESOUNDING SUCCESS

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I can inform the Congress that National Veterans Day Ceremonies held this year at Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, October 22, were a resounding success in all respects. Crowds of people took advantage of the Monday holiday, and the beautiful fall day in Washington, D.C., to pack the Arlington National Cemetery Amphitheater, to listen to the speeches, band music, and to take part in this inspiring and patriotic exercise.

Hosts for the National celebrations were the Disabled American Veterans. Support troops were provided by 1st battalion—REINF—3rd Infantry—The Old Guard—of the Army, commanded by Col. H. H. Perritt, Jr., USA. Music was supplied by the U.S. Marine Band conducted by Maj. Jack Kline.

The President's Veterans Day National Committee coordinated ceremonies at Arlington and elsewhere in the Nation. Chaired by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—the group has an executive committee which includes representatives

of the 10 national veterans organizations chartered by Congress. The Governor of each State appoints a Veterans Day chairman who works in cooperation with the national committee in planning and projecting suitable ceremonies within his State. Regional ceremony sites, and hosts were as follows: Alameda County—San Leandro—Calif., Military Order of the Purple Heart; Albany, Oreg., Congressional Medal of Honor Society; Birmingham, Ala., Veterans of Foreign Wars; Indianapolis, Ind., the American Legion; and Milwaukee, Wis., the American Veterans of World War II.

At 11 o'clock, the Honorable Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as personal representative of the President of the United States, placed the Presidential wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A combined color guard representing all military services, presented arms at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, while a bugler sounded "taps." The remainder of the ceremony, which included a brief address by Mr. Johnson, took place in the amphitheater.

At the Arlington ceremonies, an ex-marine, Mike Johnson, 25, of Provo, Utah, who is the outstanding Disabled American Veteran of the Year, led the 2,500 persons who filled the amphitheater in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance. In 1968, while serving in Vietnam, about 20 miles southeast of Danang, Mike stepped on a land mine. He lost both of his legs and most of his fingers. Now married and the father of a 17-month-old child, Mike gets about in a wheelchair. He said that he averages 30 points a game in wheelchair basketball. He is employed as an engineering draftsman.

In his introductory remarks, VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson elaborated upon the theme of the 1973 celebrations, "Peace With Honor," which was enunciated by the Greek historian Polybius more than 2,000 years ago when he wrote:

For peace, with justice and honor, is the fairest and most profitable of possessions.

The National Committee, in selecting this theme, noted that:

Every war that we have ever participated in was fought with the highest ideals and terminated with an honorable peace. This theme will serve as a reminder of part of our history.

Administrator Johnson noted that:

Veterans Day, distinguished from Memorial Day, is a national observance in which we honor the living veteran. But, certainly, it is fitting that we do so in the memory of those who gave their lives.

Originally Veterans Day was called Armistice Day, and was celebrated on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month to commemorate the end of World War I. Later, the name of this national holiday was changed to Veterans Day in honor of the veterans of all wars. In the 90th Congress, the national observance of Veterans Day was changed to the fourth Monday in October, as a part of the comprehensive Monday holiday legislation. However, each State has jurisdiction over the holidays which it wishes to observe.

The main speaker for the national ceremonies this year was Mr. John T.

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Soave, national commander, Disabled American Veterans, who in his moving talk pointed out that, "despite sincere efforts by this administration, the disabled Vietnam veteran is having a harder time fitting himself back into our civilian culture than any veteran generation that preceded him," and that veteran organizations find this to be a very disconcerting situation. He said:

Slowly these men are being assimilated back into our society, but for them, "Peace with Honor" will not truly be here until they are fully contributing members of the civilian world around them. We must all pledge ourselves to see that this day comes soon.

Mr. Speaker, based upon what I have heard and what my staff has reported to me, the observances this year were successful beyond earlier expectations. The fact that all Federal employees and many other persons were enjoying a weekend holiday resulted in far greater participation than would have been possible if the celebrations were conducted in accordance with the earlier practice of observing the World War I armistice with relatively brief and solemn ceremonies at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.

Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat ironic that those who have clamored for a return of Veterans Day to the calendar date of November 11, will not, indeed, observe that date this year. Instead, since November 11 falls on a Sunday, they will observe their own Monday holiday on Monday, November 12.

There are many reasons for retaining Veterans Day as the fourth Monday of October, and I am hoping that an increasing number of veterans, on deep reflection and without undue emotion, will decide to retain the many advantages inherent in the Monday holiday concept. By observing Veterans Day as a Monday holiday, many Americans are able to visit historic shrines which we associate with the sacrifice of our veterans; more important is the realization that hospitalized veterans are better able to be with family and friends when Veterans Day falls on Monday. Indeed, they are the special beneficiaries of this legislation.

EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize before my colleagues two fine young men from Knox County in Tennessee who recently achieved the rank of Eagle Scout. In reaching the highest goal of the scouting program, these young people displayed the courage and leadership which will prepare them to take on the responsibility of guiding our great Nation in the future. My own sons were in scouting, and I personally know of the great value of this organization to young men. I have listed their names below.

Charles Julian Siler, Knoxville, Tenn.
John Chapman Duffy, Knoxville, Tenn.

HOW RESPONSIVE IS PUBLIC TELEVISION TO MINORITIES?

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the Advisory Panel on Minorities and Public Television recently issued its findings as to how effective noncommercial broadcasting has been to minority groups.

The Ford Foundation which has been a major supporter of public television reviews those programs to which it has given assistance. The Foundation's Office of Public Broadcasting, therefore, asked Mr. Robert C. Maynard, associate editor and ombudsman of the Washington Post, to carry out a review and analysis of the portrayal of minorities on public television. Mr. Maynard suggested the setting up of an independent panel to implement a study.

The panel concentrated its attention on the programs broadcast on the public channels of New York, Boston, Washington, and Los Angeles—and specifically those programs involving and addressing themselves to blacks. In its findings the panel found criticism with the present form and content of noncommercial television which it stated "must be re-evaluated and restructured, if it is to realize its potential."

Their findings, conclusions, and recommendations should be of interest to all Members of Congress and hopefully the panel's suggestions will be used as a basis for improving those areas of public television which have to date been ineffective.

"Minorities and Public Television: An Appraisal by the Advisory Panel on Minorities and Public Television" follows:

MINORITIES AND PUBLIC TELEVISION: AN APPRAISAL

(By the Advisory Panel on Minorities and Public Television, October 1973)

PANEL MEMBERS

Dr. Andrew Billingsley—Vice President for Academic Affairs, Howard University.

Emma Bowen—Executive Secretary, New York City Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services.

Dr. Robert Butler—Research Psychiatrist and Gerontologist, George Washington School of Psychiatry.

Dr. Phyllis A. Harrison—Pediatrician and Child Psychiatrist, Director of Community Mental Health Center, Metropolitan Hospital.

Roger Holguin—Free-lance television producer, Assistant to President, East Los Angeles College.

Robert C. Maynard—Associate Editor and Ombudsman, The Washington Post.

Kellis E. Parker—Associate Professor, Marquitta J. Pool—Producer, "Like It Is," WABC-TV News.

Eugenia Ramos—former school teacher, mother and wife.

Jack E. White, Jr.—Contributing Editor, Time Magazine.

(Organizational affiliations are listed here for purposes of identification only.)

INTRODUCTION

We begin with the general proposition that the role of television has become critical to intergroup relations in the United States. How Americans determine their attitudes about each other is deeply affected by the images portrayed by television.

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Because public television relies for its resources on contributions from institutions and individuals in all sectors of our society, the panel believes it is imperative that this medium accurately reflects the variety of the American experience.

During the fall of 1972, the members of this panel carefully observed the programs broadcast on the public channels of New York, Boston, Washington, and Los Angeles. Our intention was to learn how extensively, and by what means, the interests and images of minority groups were being portrayed on the screen.

In doing so, we concentrated on programs involving or addressing themselves to blacks, since this group has at least a discernible place on public television. Other groups in our society were served too irregularly and rarely to provide material for productive observation. However, we are acutely aware of these wider needs. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the definition of minority is meant to include those groups this panel found to be in the minority on public television. Under this broadened definition, we include ethnic minorities, women, the elderly, adolescents, and the physically handicapped and mentally retarded. These are important elements in American society whose interests depend on a public system of presentation to achieve an understanding of their particular problems.

I. PROGRAM OBSERVATIONS

The following are a number of observations of public television programs made by the panel from October 8 through October 30, 1972. They serve to illustrate unevenness in the quality of minority images to be found on public television. Some programs earned commendation from the panel; others were found wanting.

"Behind the Lines" is as guilty as any other program of ignoring the opportunity to use black spokesmen, even when they are the most effective advocates of a particular position. For example, it was found that during a program on the accuracy and propriety of political polls, not one question was asked regarding the polls' notorious inaccuracy in black and other minority communities. In addition, no questions were asked as to whether special efforts were made to include representative minority group members in polls taken in crime-ridden ghetto areas, where interviewers are often reluctant to venture and residents tend to be afraid to open their doors.

"Behind the Lines" provided an example of a phenomenon we found throughout public broadcasting. It confines the use of minority group members to subjects that are of special concern only to minorities, and ignores minority group members, despite their expertise, at times when the subject does not directly affect them, even when their contributions might well be significant. On one evening when the panel was observing public television, "Behind the Lines" had as its subject the problem of confidential sources of reporters. All the participants on both sides of the discussion were white. Yet, one of the principal cases decided on this issue by the Supreme Court involved Earl Caldwell, a black correspondent of *The New York Times*. None of the many black journalists who have spoken eloquently on this subject in other settings appeared on the program. We found it to be generally true that if the issue under discussion concerns "civil rights" or poverty, the minority presence is deemed obligatory. In discussions of any number of other subjects of general interest, the tube tends to be all white. It is important that public television, especially, assist in the destruction of the stereotyped notion that blacks and other minorities—disadvantaged women and the elderly included—know of nothing else but those things that uniquely concern them.

"The 51st State" has provided some excellent local coverage, such as the dispute over a public housing project in Forest Hills, N.Y., and the integration of 31 public housing children in the Canarsie schools. On the whole, "The 51st State" did the best job of including the viewpoints and concerns of minority groups of any show observed. Moreover, it did not create its own issues; its stories seemed to derive from the actual fabric of the news, and thus did not have as patronizing an effect as do some other PBS programs.

"Soul!" and "Black Journal" are the only two nationally televised programs on public television which are cast in the role of providing a forum solely for blacks to display their talent and their expertise on matters of interest to the black community. Each has a responsibility and a task rendered more difficult by the fact that together they total only an hour and a half a week. The merits of the two programs aside, "Soul!" and "Black Journal" cannot realistically be expected to do the entire job of presenting the black perspective. Attempting to make them the sole voice of the black minority distorts the real world.

"Black Journal," the lone Public Broadcasting Service vehicle for reporting on public affairs in the black community, should be improved in several important areas. There must be increased use of timely filmed reports. A broad spectrum of viewpoints should be presented by involving a variety of voices in the production, presentation, and selection of program materials. A substantial increase in high quality investigative reporting should replace some of the studio-bound discussions that now are the program's mainstay. These changes are not likely to be achieved in the context of the program's present 30-minute, once-a-week format. At the very least, the time allotted to "Black Journal" should be doubled.

"Soul!" does not give equal time to all of the performing arts. The most frequent guests on the show are rhythm and blues singers, jazz musicians, and poets. This kind of program has wide audience appeal because many persons like to see performers promoting their latest hit records. Occasionally the program does adopt a public affairs orientation. In these instances, it attempts to comment upon issues that affect the black community through the art forms it presents. The range of this program is limited, but successful as far as it goes.

One interpretation of black culture cannot be expected to satisfy an entire community of black people with diverse interests and backgrounds. However, because programs like "Masterpiece Theatre" and "International Performance" do not present the works of black playwrights and black performing artists as part of their regular programming, one becomes dependent upon "Soul!" to do so. This places a responsibility on "Soul!" that other cultural programs should share.

It is unfair to expect "Soul!" to be all things to all black art forms, and it is unfair to judge its effectiveness by standards that do not apply to all other cultural programs on public television. However, a greater variety of artists should be scheduled to appear on "Soul!"

"Book Beat" is a very good and appropriate format for the discussion of books by and about minority groups. However, like other PBS programs, it misses a number of opportunities to consistently portray minorities in an accurate light. One exception was the discussion of Senator Edward Kennedy's book on health care, a topic which is relevant to non-white people, who are likely to be ill more often, die younger and suffer more serious economic deprivation as a result of sickness than other Americans.

II. FINDINGS

The panel found:

That public television has taken a leader-

ship role in communications and has innovated in areas heretofore alien to the television industry. Its emphasis on local issues has resulted in an increased interest on the part of minorities, the elderly, the poor, children, etc. And the increased appetite on the part of these views has certainly been whetted by public television's programming policies. Nevertheless, the present form and content of non-commercial television must be reevaluated and restructured, if it is to realize its potential.

Beyond the internal problems that public television must surmount—funding and a variety of political and group pressures, among others—the medium must address itself to a fundamental issue in communications in America: to enrich the *quality* of minority involvement. This issue deserves particularly high priority on the agenda of a publicly supported medium.

That the act of determining what and who is going to be on television gives some values a higher priority in the minds of the viewing audience. In as diverse a society as ours, program content can only be planned fairly by establishing multi-ethnic group panels to make such judgments.

That public television is a public service institution, supported principally by government funds; therefore, its obligations are similar to those of such other public institutions as universities and public schools. The obligation of public television is to help extend equal educational opportunities to all segments of the public. Indeed, the profound impact of television gives this medium a greater opportunity to bring education and intellectual stimulation to segments of the population that have long suffered from educational neglect.

That insensitive programming has the potential of subtly reinforcing negative attitudes that are all too frequently found in this society. Furthermore, it could force whole segments of minority populations to turn off—to become non-viewers—by failing to respond to their interests.

That public television fails to provide adolescents with the sort of information that is most important to their immediate personal concerns.

III. CONCLUSIONS

We hope this report will serve as a healthy first step toward a full appraisal of the public television system's performance as a medium that should reflect the realities and the aspirations of the entire American community. We recognize that as a difficult challenge to the public system, one that cannot be achieved instantly. We also recognize this report as one of many enterprises aimed at assisting the public system in pursuit of this goal of excellence and comprehensiveness.

This is not intended to be the last word on the problems of minorities and the public system. It is, instead, the collective observations of one group of concerned citizens who believe in the principle of a public system, and who believe the system is obligated to strive to reflect the diversity of American life and culture.

More should be done to examine other aspects of the problem. We confined ourselves to our assigned task of reporting on what we saw on the screen. We have made no attempt to go behind it, to examine the employment practices of the various outlets or to raise with the various funding sources the question of what criteria they have set in granting funds to stations and programs.

We trust others, with a broader mandate and greater resources, will follow us in examining some of the issues raised by this study. The panel is convinced that the system, to judge from what it has accomplished to date, will need much encouragement if it is to achieve the goals implicit in these findings.

The panel concluded:

That while public television provides more consistent attention to minority concerns

than does its commercial counterpart, it leaves much to be desired in the quality and quantity of material provided.

Furthermore, the panel has concluded that public television only partially fulfills its obligation to important groups in America.

That programs attempting to embrace the experience of the nonwhite, the young, the old, and women, frequently suffered from the infirmity of estrangement from their subjects, or were vastly underfunded by comparison to those programs dealing with more conventional subjects.

Naturally, we noticed exceptions to this general observation but they were sufficiently rare to lead us to the conclusion that public television, nationally and locally, must correct these imbalances if it is to reflect America.

That public television has a moral obligation to correct these imbalances. A necessary first step is the inclusion of more minority group members representative of women, young people, the elderly, and residents from outside the Northeast in public television decision-making at the national and local levels. This broadening of the membership of the policy-making bodies of public television should occur within the existing organizational framework. If it is necessary to expand the number of persons serving on policy-making bodies if only to make certain that an adequate proportion of them are from those elements of the society which are now excluded, then we urge such expansion.

That the shape of the programming can only reflect the images and interests of these groups if they are regular participants in all phases of the process by which public television is produced. With this in mind, we believe that public television must expand the horizons of its program content by encompassing a coherent presentation of issues which are of concern to those who are not in America's dominant groupings.

That the public medium is the natural place for providing people with information on how to survive and advance in the American mainstream. We recognize that just as blacks have concerns that stem from their heritage and their current political and social status, so the aged have a special set of concerns that relate to poverty, health, and death.

To this end, we believe public television should be performing two fundamental functions, which we found largely lacking:

First, public television should provide information of basic interest to those outside the American mainstream, including regular programming on issues of health, finance, politics, the law and human rights. It should, in that respect, fulfill the function of a university without walls.

Second, to do this job it should make use of people belonging to those groups who need these services most: the non-white, women, adolescents, the elderly, and the handicapped. By involving such persons in programming, the public medium would also provide a forum where the images of these groups before a mass audience become more natural and realistic than is the case in much of present-day television, which presents America to itself in a fragmented or distorted form.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The panel believes that on the basis of the foregoing observations, findings and conclusions, a series of initiatives should be taken in both policy and programming of public television, and submits the following recommendations:

A. Policy

That the interests of cultural minority groups, women, elderly people, adolescents and the handicapped should be represented on all boards of directors and policy-making bodies which have fiscal and/or programming responsibilities at both the station and

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network levels. Persons who represent these minority interests should be afforded the full status and authority given to other members of these bodies. They should have clear substantive responsibilities and should not be placed in auxiliary positions. If necessary, the size of the existing bodies should be enlarged to include these individuals.

That an interim committee of minority group members should be appointed to assure that the interests of minority groups are adequately represented during the period in which more permanent arrangements for their participation are being formalized. The responsibilities of this group should cover the whole range of policy and programming issues which form the body of this report. In addition, the responsibility for identifying candidates who could serve on public policy making boards should be lodged in the interim committee.

That the interests of minority groups should be an integral part of each station's general programming. A comprehensive program approach will go a long way toward introducing people to the ethnic variety and particular concerns of minority groups, and could well provide a basis for a growing understanding of ethnic diversity.

That older people should be more involved in all aspects of public television programming. Not only do older people represent a sizable proportion of public television's viewing audience, but they can make significant contributions to program content and orientation. Adolescents should be directly involved in all aspects of those programs which directly address their interests and problems.

That the cultural variety in the makeup of the American population should be reflected in its entirety.

Cultural programming, rotating its attention from minority group to minority group, regularly portraying each group's historical, social and cultural contributions through discussion, drama, and film reports on artistic activities, should be one approach to this wide range of ethnic diversity.

B. Programming

The panel recommends:

That an adaptation to a series format of stories that would portray minority families (blacks, Chicanos, Indians, some under-represented ethnic groups) in realistic terms should be attempted as part of the programming of family structures. Members of these communities, of all ages and backgrounds, would benefit from a program that portrayed health and weakness, beauty and frailty, times of happiness and times of sadness, living and dying, in the content of the dynamics of the minority family.

That a minority-oriented national public affairs program should be created. Such a program should have a budget that would make possible the use of film and the complete coverage of stories at the level of production available to those programs that come under the National Public Affairs Center for Television's budget.

That a program discussing food preparation and nutrition should be created to meet the needs of households with a limited food budget. It should reflect the cultural and economic diversity of the public television viewing audience. It should also provide tasteful and nutritional ideas for preparing foods common to minority group cultures, and should make use of the staples regularly available to the poor. This program ought to provide information about the nutritional value of specific foods and should stress the need for good dietary habits.

That another program should address common health problems. It should stress the need for preventive medical care for the entire family and should provide information on public facilities available for health care and of public assistance programs that finance medical care.

That clear and explicit information on

birth control, venereal disease, and abortion should be incorporated into a program for public television. Such a program should also address itself to defusing all sexual stereotypes.

That the various dimensions of mental health as they relate to both children and adults, should be explored. This program could explain the types of mental illness and the facilities and methods which are currently available for treatment. It should also discuss the forms of public assistance that are available to finance medical care for the mentally ill.

That programs addressing themselves to the specific concerns of the physically and mentally handicapped should be created. They should cover various approaches to problems of education, employment, housing, and recreation for such persons. They should also provide information as to possible sources of financial, medical, and social aid for handicapped individuals. The aim of these programs should be to assist the handicapped to become active, functioning members of society.

That all types of public assistance, from welfare to social security and veterans benefits, should be treated in a specific program format. Such a program could be of particular interest to elderly people, disabled veterans, and others who might not be aware of the benefits they should be receiving.

In addition, such a program could discuss private insurance programs and union health plans, in order to give a more complete view of the types of assistance available to the public.

That there should be a specific program focusing on the particular health concerns of older people.

That a distinguished lecture series, which features lectures by retired or elderly persons who are recognized as scholars and/or experts in particular fields, should be instituted. Such a series could range from lectures on the arts, politics and education to the social sciences and international affairs and provide a rare opportunity to view outstanding authorities.

That several programs should be created to deal with the special problems of adolescents: education, health concerns, social and family problems, employment impediments, and the like.

That the Spanish-speaking community should be surveyed to determine exactly what their needs and interests are, and the results of the poll should be used to determine what types of programming would be most beneficial and most popularly received by the Spanish-speaking community. A cooking and nutrition program for Spanish-speaking people should be created. Such a program should emphasize Spanish and Latin American cuisine. Special programs for bilingual and Spanish-speaking children that are of the scope and caliber of "Sesame Street" should be created. In addition, Spanish-speaking children should be regularly represented on all educational programs for children, such as "Zoom" and "Sesame Street."

THE CREATIVE WORDING OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE RULES

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, in drafting proposed rules to cover the operation of its advisory committees, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service appears to have rewritten both the Freedom of Information Act and the Federal

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Advisory Committee Act in creating a brand new exempt-from-public-disclosure category of information to be known as the "intracommittee" memorandum.

The proposed rules FMCS published in the Federal Register November 3 contain the following innovative section:

It is the intention of the Federal Advisory Committee Act that advisory committees be treated essentially as agencies, for the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and that they be permitted to withhold from the public the same types of information that an agency may withhold. It is necessary, therefore, to read the specific language of the Freedom of Information Act in light of these purposes. For example, the exemption for "intra-agency" memoranda in 5 U.S.C. 552(b) shall be read, under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, to mean "intra-committee" memoranda.

With this bit of FMCS wizardry as a preface, it is interesting to re-read the memorandum issued by U.S. District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., on October 10 when he ordered the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services to open its doors to the public. Judge Robinson wrote in part:

The Court has several difficulties with Defendants' position. First of all, the question arises whether exemption 5 of the Freedom of Information Act is available for matters discussed by or before an advisory committee. The exemption applies only to *inter-agency* or *intra-agency* letters or memoranda. Essential to Defendants' case, then, is a finding either that the Advisory Committee is itself an "agency" or that it is within an "agency" of the Defense Department for purposes of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and the Freedom of Information Act. The Court cannot make such a finding, indeed, its present conclusion is to the contrary.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act utilizes the definition of agency contained in the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1), which is applicable also to the Freedom of Information Act. It is significant that the Federal Advisory Committee Act contains a separate and distinct definition of an "advisory committee", thus supporting the proposition that an advisory committee is not an "agency". Further support for this proposition is found in *Soucie v. David*, 448 F. 2d 1067, 1073 (D.C. Cir. 1971), a Freedom of Information Act case wherein the Court of Appeals said:

"(T)he Administrative Procedure Act apparently confers agency status on any administrative unit with substantial independent authority in the exercise of specific functions."

It is clear on the present record that the role of DACOWITS in the Department of Defense is advisory only and that it possesses no "substantial independent authority." The Court concludes that DACOWITS is not an "agency" and that matters before it are, therefore, not "inter-agency" affairs within the meaning of the applicable statutes.

The FMCS proposed rules can be changed. It invites interested persons to submit comments, data or arguments until November 23, and I propose to do so.

In the meantime, the form of the FMCS proposal shows how an agency can defeat a law simply by rewriting it.

THE ARAB OIL BOYCOTT AND AMERICA'S REACTION

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, announcement of the Arab oil boycott of the United States sent some political and financial circles into a tizzy, particularly oil companies, who lose profits extracted from the domestic market for cheap Arab oil. Arabists used it to orchestrate a home front symphony designed to make consumers believe that no Persian Gulf crude means frozen families, chilly homes, and an end to Sunday drives. A few political figures deftly slid the boycott in between arguments on behalf of the morality of the plight of Palestinian refugees. A few newspaper columnists, ever eager to portray Israel as a liability, painted lurid pictures of an America crippled for lack of Arab oil. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Total U.S. imports from Arab lands are now running about 1.6 million barrels daily in direct shipments of crude oil and indirect shipments of petroleum products refined from Arab oil in third countries. This is about one-fourth of our total import of 6.3 million barrels per day, but only one-tenth of our total consumption of 17 million barrels daily. Total loss of such supplies would simply return our imports and consumption potential to last year's level. Even if the boycott is immediately 100-percent effective, we would be deprived of only a small percentage of our needs. Nevertheless, loss of supply on the eve of winter is significant.

Some harm will come from cutoffs emanating from European nations, which define Arab oil and ship finished products to the United States. Because Europe receives some 70 percent of its oil from the Mideast, it is most vulnerable to Arab oil blackmail. As a result, temporary shortages of emergency shipments of finished products to the U.S. east coast may cause inconvenience.

For the United States, however, the Arab oil boycott will turn out to be a blessing in disguise. Had this situation arisen 5 years hence, it would have had devastating effects. While the United States is not now dependent in significant measure on Arab oil, our levels of imports from these nations had been taking quantum jumps in recent years. At such rates of growth, our dependency shortly would have been ominously high.

Such boycotts in the past have not been effective. There is widespread doubt as to how long present unity among Arab oil producers will last. A number of the more conservative nations, especially Saudi Arabia, were extremely reluctant to take the step, and are hoping somehow they can extricate themselves from the corner they now occupy.

A number of nations have been quietly preparing for just such a boycott. Storage levels for oil are fairly high in a number

of consuming nations. Western Europe has 75 days' consumption in inventory, while Japan's stocks are at the 50-day level. According to the most recent State Department data available, American inventories now stand at 1 billion barrels, or about a 2-month supply, even at today's high consumption rates. Combining this with shipments of oil already en route, as testimony before the Senate Interior Committee on October 24 indicated, there is no reason to expect immediate damaging impact on our economy from the OAPEC boycott.

Another result of the premature Arab move will have profound effects on the United States in the long run. Unilaterally, Arab oil states, taking cynical advantage of the war, have raised the price of their oil. The new average free-on-board price of \$3.65, arbitrarily and preemptorily laid down by Persian Gulf producers, hikes prices of oil most world consumers depend on. Developing nations, for example, dependent upon such oil supplies, and with minimal budgets, will be seriously harmed. A number of them are nations which have recently unilaterally broken diplomatic relations with Israel.

Here in America, the oil price rise will add \$3 billion to our current oil import bill of \$6 billion annually. Repatriated company profits will help diminish the overall balance of payments effect of increased import bills, but the public will not directly benefit. Herein, however, lies the key for the United States and friends of Israel in terms of the Arab oil equation.

The U.S. response will have to be on two levels: alternate sources of extra energy and a national energy policy involving controlled growth of energy use and conservation measures of a meaningful, acceptable type. In the process, Americans will have to part company with patterns of energy waste which have done so much to make us vulnerable, even minimally, to Arab oil blackmail.

America, according to Government and private source figures, has a 500-year supply of coal, even at present consumption rates. Ninety percent of that coal is capable of being exploited by deep mining. Ten percent of it is strippable. We are in the process of mounting an over due "Manhattan Project For Energy."

Under Senator JACKSON's prodding, President Nixon has begun to pour research and development money into this alternative, and while results will not be immediate, possibilities are promising. While there will undoubtedly be a carefully orchestrated outcry by oil companies, who own all major coal companies, for immediate relaxation of all pressures to curb strip mining, this will only be a ploy on their part to obtain maximum easy profits from artificially induced hysteria. Ads will no doubt soon appear threatening us with all manner of discomforts if we do not immediately allow unlimited strip mining and relaxation of all antipollution standards.

Major resources of both oil and gas lie on the Outer Continental Shelf, many portions of which are already under Gov-

ernment lease to large oil companies. These organizations have deliberately held back production to profit from artificially induced shortages. Where a lease block could support 100 wells, only 2 or 3 are producing or have even been drilled. Heavy pressure will have to be put on oil companies holding such Government leases to produce according to the Nation's needs.

Alaska alone is now known to be at least a minor Persian Gulf, and perhaps the equal of that area in terms of oil reserves. Geological structures exist there which would make the United States self-sufficient in oil. Naval Oil Reserve No. 4, on the North Slope and the size of Indiana, is at a minimum estimated to hold some 40 billion barrels of oil. It has not yet even been fully explored. In hearings held in late October before the House Armed Services Committee, it was noted that Alaska is perhaps our richest oil resource, far larger than has been reported.

The Arabs have made a crucial mistake in allowing greed to take precedence while the latest war raged. As Mideast crude oil skyrockets in price, alternate oil sources, previously uneconomical, have become viable and even necessary alternatives. These include Rocky Mountain oil shales and Athabasca oil sands in western Canada. Already, massive plans are underway for their development.

In terms of conservation, the path of the U.S. consumer is clear and not difficult. Neon signs and electric toothbrushes are not necessities of life. Nor are automobiles with nearly 400 horsepower, delivering only 8 to 10 miles per gallon of high test gasoline.

Smaller cars delivering better mileage are a vital necessity. Reduction in speed limits to 50 miles per hour is a sensible reform. So is an end to massive highway building in metropolitan areas. Instead, a major switch will, or should, be made to already long overdue and desperately needed urban mass transit.

Other nations have done this with success. We are the only developed nation lagging behind. An end to all advertising urging greater consumption of energy is in order. A national building code requiring minimum amounts of heat-conserving insulation is inevitable. The day of the single commuter driving to work in a large car alone is visibly over. Load factors, scheduling of trips and their frequency is imminent and already in the works in regard to trucks and aircraft. The day of the half-full flight 15 times daily between cities will be over before January. The same will be true of empty trucks on long return trips. In other words, all obvious steps will be taken across the board to halt totally wasteful energy practices which have played an essential role in hiking consumption. We shall be forced to make the transition from energy gluttons to energy conservers.

One final possibility is worth considering: retaliation. Arab nations are often dependent for food, usually grain, on foreign sources. The United States is one such source. At this time, little has been said about halting these sales. But the

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sound of research behind the scenes in Washington is audible.

The administration, paralyzed by Watergate and hoping for Israeli compromise on a peace treaty, stumbles grudgingly along JACKSON's path. Oil companies, obsessed with profit at all costs, feverishly raise prices in an orgy of greed, while a helpless Cost of Living Council does nothing but rubberstamp their latest depredations.

Conclusions? Over the short haul, we shall manage with minimal dislocations because it will be profitable for oil companies to keep the Nation warm, mobile, and reasonably content. The boycott will peter out, as silently, one by one, Arab oil states decide revenues are more important than ideology. The United States will not yield, although it will seek to squeeze out of Israel as many territorial concessions as possible. The real answer lies in how vigorously Senator JACKSON can and will be able to drive an administration so dominated by oil industry thinking and power down the path to energy conservation, development of alternatives and restructuring of energy use.

ONE MAN'S CONSCIENCE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, in this world which increasingly grows more complex and more impersonal, it is important for us to note that one man can make a difference.

A man who has made a difference is Peter Davies, who has waged a persistent, lonely battle to make America look beyond the attempt of government to de-personalize and dehumanize death at Kent State and Jackson State Universities. Along with the families of the slain students at Kent, Davies has worked to awaken the conscience of the Nation to the fact that unarmed young people were mercilessly gunned down by men in uniform—the agents of the people, because they were exercising their right to protest injustice.

James Wechsler wrote a column on Davies' work and accomplishment in the October 3, 1973, edition of the New York Post that deserves our attention.

The article follows:

ONE MAN'S CONSCIENCE

(By James A. Wechsler)

To the cynical and the cold-blooded, Peter Davies must have appeared a man fatally obsessed during much of the last three and a half years. Almost from the moment when he read and heard about the National Guard killings of four students on the Kent State campus on May 4, 1970, this slightly-built, 40-year-old British-born insurance salesman began dedicating countless hours to a lonely, ceaseless quest for truth and justice. Time and again he was told that he was squandering his energies in a doomed cause. But he refused to desist.

Now he can glimpse at least the portents of vindication. The new Justice Dept. regime has reopened the case that John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst had buried so long. A

book by Davies called "The Truth About Kent State: A Challenge to the American Conscience" (Farrar Straus Giroux) has received widely favorable recognition, a first printing of 15,000 has been quickly sold and a new one issued.

Then, the other day, Davies elatedly noted a Harris poll showing a dramatic transformation in the public view of the Kent State tragedy.

Back in 1970 a survey had showed that the public condoned the Kent State deaths as "necessary and justified"; the vote was 40 to 39 percent, with the remainder undecided. Now the same pollsters report that Americans, by a margin of 55 to 31 percent, feel the shooting were "unjustified and repressive."

Peter Davies, working tirelessly with Arthur Krause, father of one of the slain students, Rev. John Adams of the United Methodist Church, and a handful of others, was a decisive if long unheralded figure in achieving that revolution of attitude.

What makes Davies' role so distinctive is that he seemed so unlikely to be the man to play it. He was not an agitator or pamphleteer by profession or temperament. He had no previous relationship with the victims or their families. He was emphatically free of any leftist biases; quite the reverse. He and his wife had emigrated to the U.S. in 1957 because he felt the British government was "going too Socialistic." In 1960 he warmly favored the candidacy of Richard Nixon and he subsequently revered Barry Goldwater.

What impelled him, then, to invest so much energy and devotion in the battle against official whitewash of the Kent State nightmare?

"I suppose I felt that if this had happened to my family, I would expect others to do what I did," he said quietly yesterday.

"I have three boys—6, 8 and 11—and I couldn't help thinking that one day this could happen to them."

"To me, being a conservative meant above all the protection of individual rights. My greatest disappointment was the reaction of the Goldwaters, the Buckleys and others. I thought they'd be making the most forceful statements demanding a full grand jury inquiry by the government. Instead they were making stupid statements that just seemed to miss the point."

On the day after the shootings, Davies took the first step in what was to become a missionary pilgrimage. He wrote a lengthy letter to President Nixon, recalling his pledge to "bring us together" and contrasting it with his aloof reaction to the shootings. He received a printed acknowledgment from the White House. But a copy of the letter which he sent to Arthur Krause elicited warm response and opened the way for his close relationship with the families of the dead students.

Later that year, Davies recalled yesterday, he again wrote Mr. Nixon about a speech in which the President had listed various acts of violence by revolutionary groups. Davies said he also deplored those acts but wondered why no word has been said about Kent State and Jackson State.

On that occasion Davies received a two-page reply from Robert Finch, then a member of Mr. Nixon's White House inner circle. Finch's tone was quite responsive and even guardedly sympathetic. But Finch was not around much longer.

Now Davies is optimistic about the probe being led by Robert Murphy of the Justice Dept.'s Criminal Section.

Perhaps I was naive for a long time, but I always believed we would finally break through," he said. "I suppose one had to believe that to keep going. I admit there were some very dark moments."

He agrees that Watergate hastened the new developments, bringing the shakeup at the Justice Dept. and banishing many of the

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men—Kleindienst, John Ehrlichman, John Dean and others—who had thwarted a federal proceeding. He believes the latest polls will help avert another retreat.

So, it might be added, will his book. It is a comprehensive, documented, thoughtfully spirited chronicle, accompanied by strong evidential photographs of that day of horror. It makes an overwhelming case for a federal confrontation with truth too long evaded and justice too long delayed.

GEORGE C. MILIAS

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, those of us who work in Washington, D.C., as a part of our Federal Government and who read the headlines and watch the evening newscasts could easily make the mistake of believing that the strength of America lies solely in national figures and personalities.

But government is not the real strength of America; it is merely the force which coordinates it. The real strength is at the grassroots in the millions of communities all over this land.

My hometown of Gilroy, Calif., is one of these communities and George C. Milias is one of the strong leaders of the city of Gilroy and its surrounding area. As such, he is one of the strong men of America.

It is leaders at the local level who so unselfishly give of their time, labor, and money who make the free democratic system work. Without men like George C. Milias, there would be no strength for Federal Government to coordinate. There would be weakness and disunity.

As a very young boy, clutching my dime for soda pop and riding my bicycle to the local baseball field, I looked forward with pleasure to watching George C. Milias ably handle second base for the local ball club. Later, I knew him as mayor of my hometown and as one of the men who was most responsible for electing me to the splendid experience of serving as a Member of the U.S. Congress.

Perhaps the best biography of George C. Milias who will be honored by his friends and neighbors at a testimonial dinner on November 17 is an article which recently appeared in the San Jose Mercury-News. It recounts Mr. Milias' colorful background and the impact he has had upon his community and our American way of life. I shall submit this article as a part of my remarks, but before doing so, would like to summarize by paying a personal tribute to George Milias. His has been a lifetime of service in the finest American tradition. I wish there were thousands more like him in this land of ours so our Nation would be even stronger! The article follows:

"MR. GILROY"

(By Bill Glines)

GILROY.—The hotel building still stands on its accustomed corner but the "landmark" has gone back to the ranch.

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Donner party, and they worked together, saving and investing in property.

The elder Milias was an active business and civic leader and served on the City Council shortly after the turn of the century.

In his time work was started on the city hall, the council acquired the electric plant and remodeled the gas plant and improved and developed the water works.

A colorful and energetic man, at the age of 85 he borrowed nearly \$250,000 to build a much needed first class hotel in Gilroy.

A year and a month under construction, the hotel opened with a dinner for some 1,500 persons and dancing until midnight in the Sun Room.

Two orchestras and the Fifth Regimental Band of San Jose provided music. Visitors termed it the "most gala event in the town's history."

In the lobby filled with floral good luck pieces, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Milias and their son, George Jr., were showered with compliments.

By the time his parents celebrated the 50th anniversary of the senior Milias' arrival in Gilroy, 1938, George Jr. was manager of the hotel and had served on the City Council.

In his tenure with city government young George C. Milias ordered the first audit of the city books and initiated a new record keeping system. He sparked civil defense measures when World War II broke out and a drainage system to clear annual floods on Monterey Street south of city hall.

In the late 1920s he helped organize and lead the Gymkhana Committee, which annually put on professional rodeos until 1957. He also served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, Native Sons of the Golden West, Rotary and exalted ruler of the Elks.

His father, who continued to keep daily tabs on the business, died in 1942. The funeral was described as the largest ever witnessed in Gilroy, attended by bankers, field workers, booted cow boys, politicians and countless friends.

Businesses closed for the day.

The scene of many large business transactions, the venerable hotel and bar was the base of operations for some of the largest wheeler-dealers in the Central California Coast for many years.

George Jr. and his wife Rachel have been living on their ranch home near that of their daughter, now Mrs. Carol Silacci, and grandchildren on La Canada Road.

During that time George Jr. presided over the premises night and day and until recent years lived there.

Yet he found time to develop his ranching interests. Anyone thinking him a "weekend cowboy" soon had the illusion dispelled after watching the hotel manager and politician handle a cutting horse at one of the famous Gilroy Gymkhana. To this day he has a solid reputation as a rodeo judge and still serves as a member of the board of directors of the big California Rodeo in Salinas.

For the past few years George, Jr., and his wife Rachel have been living on their ranch home near that of their daughter, now Mrs. Carol Silacci, and grandchildren, on La Canada Road. His son George W. Milias, the third George in this family line, has become prominent in local, state, and national government circles. He served as State Assemblyman for eight years, was State Labor Commissioner, and now is Deputy Assistant for the Environment in the Department of Defense. Accomplishment runs in the family of the "first" George who came to San Jose in 1888 to work in a restaurant.

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Now, after many years and three generations, the Milias Hotel is the Milias Apartments and George C. Milias Jr. no longer officiates at what was the unofficial center of the community he has served most of the days of his life.

Few can dispute that during most of those days he has been "Mr. Gilroy."

The family hotel has been sold and the former mayor is a working rancher again, but no one doubts he's bound to stay involved in the community.

There is no possible way the town could be the same without him.

By his own calculation Milias entered public life in 1932 when he first became a city councilman. Others might say he began his public life in the 1920's when he spurned a possible big league baseball career to become hotel manager.

In any event, he was a councilman for eight years followed by 16 years as mayor.

Although he now lives outside the city on the 6,000-acre Milias cattle ranch which he supervises, he claims he is no longer "really active."

But he maintains a position as member of the Board of Trustees of Wheeler Hospital and remains interested in Bonanza Days, an annual summer fiesta event here.

Even with his retirement as top man at the hotel, friends say that they expect to see him in and around the building frequently.

The hotel bar has been a regular gathering place for many years for ranchers and horsemen from throughout the West. Movie stars have been seen there and politicians beyond count. Many, such as the late Will Rogers, left their photographs behind in the high-ceilinged, old-fashioned lobby.

Political leaders from U.S. senators and governors to councilmen from other cities never went through Gilroy without a Milias Hotel stop.

Milias, now a white-haired and erect-standing man, looks back on what was a crucial event in his life—when he decided to forgo a possible big league career and instead became active in the hotel business.

The 6-foot-tall hotel man is not far even today from his old playing weight of 170 pounds. He weighs a scant six more pounds.

Back in 1921 he was a second baseman who played with some of the fastest semi-pro teams in this part of the state. He had just been signed to a contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates, then managed by the immortal Honus Wagner.

His father had talked about building the most modern hotel in this part of the country, but didn't want to go ahead unless the son would become active in the operation.

"It really wasn't too hard a decision," Milias said. "I knew that the average ball player lasted only about 10 years in the big time. After that, still young, he had to go back to what I call a natural life. Maybe even learn a new way to earn a living. Baseball salaries weren't too high back then."

He was apprenticed to a friend in San Francisco at the St. Francis Hotel for more than a year to learn the hotel business.

When the Milias Hotel opened its doors to the public it was termed by visitors "The finest most modern facility of its kind between San Francisco and Santa Barbara."

Particularly proud was the owner, George C. Milias, Sr., who came from Yugoslavia to the United States in 1881 and went to work in a San Jose restaurant. Six years later he came to Gilroy and purchased a small restaurant, The Star Chop House.

Thrifty and industrious, he saved and seven years later bought the old William Tell House and remodeled and operated it as a hotel and restaurant.

In 1897 he married Minnie White, descendant of one of the ill-fated members of the

PITTSBURGH STATIONS URGE CAR-POOLS TO SAVE FUEL AND CLEAN AIR

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we all are aware of the many problems which face us as a Nation.

Two of the many are immediate dilemmas—a fuel shortage and the continual polluting of the air we breathe.

KDKA-TV and KDKA radio, both Group W Westinghouse stations in Pittsburgh, are conducting a public service campaign which could help the greater Pittsburgh area combat the fuel shortage, the pollution problem and alleviate traffic congestion in downtown Pittsburgh.

The stations are encouraging commuters to join carpools thus cutting down on the number of cars entering Pittsburgh and simultaneously saving fuel.

Using their own computer, the stations are trying to match drivers and riders who daily travel to and from Pittsburgh.

Interested parties must fill out and return questionnaires to the stations before they are provided with a list of people who have similar hours and destinations.

I want to congratulate the stations and their management for this effort. The campaign especially is welcome in the face of the fuel crunch expected this winter.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this time, a KDKA-TV editorial discussing the commuter-computer program:

DOWNTOWN PITTSBURGH

The two major problems which affect residents of Allegheny County when they travel into downtown Pittsburgh are traffic congestion and air pollution. The principal reason for the air pollution is, of course, the traffic congestion. Thousands of automobile engines are kept idling and spewing out noxious fumes while their drivers try to escape the traffic jam.

One possible solution, which is being used in some major cities throughout the world, is to completely ban private automobiles from the downtown area. This forces many would-be motorists to ride on public transportation which is a better way to keep traffic moving in congested areas.

However, we don't think that such a solution is possible or even practical for Pittsburgh. Too many people have very legitimate reasons for using their private cars on business, shopping or pleasure trips. Many live in areas which may not be adequately served by public transportation.

If we can't ban private cars in downtown Pittsburgh, the next best thing is to provide suitable alternatives for the driver who has to go downtown. One alternative is provided by the Port Authority which has been consistently improving its service. Another alternative is voluntary car pools. Experiments with such car pools in Boston, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Los Angeles, and St. Paul have shown encouraging results. If car pools will cut down traffic problems and improve the quality of the air, we hope that residents of this area will be willing to try them.

KDKA-TV & KDKA Radio are sponsoring a Commuter-Computer program to encourage

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regular commuters to form their own car pools. This Commuter-Computer approach is working successfully in Boston. It matches up commuters in various neighborhoods who are interested in forming car pools. If you want to help cut down on traffic congestion and air pollution, we hope you will look into this new Commuter-Computer program. To get more information, write Commuter-Computer, Box 1020, Pittsburgh - 15230, and enclose 10 cents for postage and handling.

FINANCIAL AID TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

HON. WALTER E. POWELL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. POWELL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on October 15, I introduced H.R. 10934, a bill which would provide the colleges and universities of this Nation with a much-deserved and much-needed financial boost.

It is certainly no secret that many of our leading colleges and universities are in the midst of a very severe financial crisis. Such economic difficulties have resulted from a combination of declining static enrollments and the inevitable rise in operating costs.

At the present time, in addition to their other important responsibilities, many of our colleges and universities perform an essentially national function by providing the facilities and assuming the other expenses involved in maintaining a Reserve Officers' Training Corps—ROTC—program on their campuses.

On November 7, I reintroduced this bill with cosponsors. If enacted, this measure would permit colleges and universities who have ROTC programs to be reimbursed by the Federal Government to the extent of \$500 for each of their students who are commissioned as officers under the program.

Civilian control of the military has been a guiding principle of our national defense posture since the Nation's founding. The opportunity for young men and women to earn their officer's commission while pursuing a full-time academic degree program is surely a significant benefit to both the student and the Nation's armed services which are assured a continuing supply of trained and well-educated leaders.

Mr. Speaker, the response to this bill has been very favorable. The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the Association of American Universities, and other interested groups have indicated their support of this legislation.

This program would be very modest in terms of costs to the Federal Government, and would prove to be of great benefit to the Nation's higher educational institutions, which are deserving of the financial incentives provided by this bill. The Department of Defense has provided me with data on the number of officers expected to be commissioned under the ROTC programs of the respective military branches in each of the

next 5 years. Based on these projections, the estimated expenditures of the Federal Government to implement this worthwhile program can be calculated. I am inserting these projections for the benefit and analysis of my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

PROJECTED COSTS OF H.R. 10934

	Number of students expected to be commissioned per year	Projected expense
1974	8,939	\$4,669,500
1975	8,792	4,396,000
1976	8,924	4,462,000
1977	8,972	4,486,000
1978	9,320	4,660,000

BREAKDOWN BY MILITARY BRANCH OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS EXPECTED TO BE COMMISSIONED PER YEAR

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Total
1974	3,920	1,063	3,744	212	8,939
1975	4,000	1,100	3,442	250	8,792
1976	4,000	1,250	3,474	250	8,924
1977	4,050	1,250	3,422	250	8,972
1978	4,400	1,250	3,420	250	9,320
5-yr total	20,370	5,913	17,502	1,212	44,947

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that this bill would receive the early consideration of the House Armed Services Committee, to which the bill has been referred. While my proposal would not provide total reimbursement to the Nation's institutions of higher learning of the costs of educating commissioned officers, it does represent a desirable commitment on the part of the Federal Government to recognize and encourage the efforts of our colleges and universities to continue to provide the facilities and educational training necessary to satisfy the Nation's continuing demand for intelligent, trained, and competent young officers.

FRANK HORTON

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, I became a candidate for ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations last winter in spite of the fact that Representative FRANK HORTON of New York State is the senior member. I was able to do this because of reforms approved by the Republican Conference in 1970.

At no time did I regard myself as running against FRANK HORTON. Rather, there was a vacancy and I was a candidate to fill it.

I must confess that it is never pleasant to lose a contest, but I want my colleagues to know that FRANK has performed as ranking minority member in a way that makes me proud to serve under his leadership.

He has consulted fully with the Republican Members, and he has repre-

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sented our views well in meetings with the chairman. He has persuaded the chairman to permit a doubling of the minority staff. It still is not big enough, of course—we used to have 5 on the minority staff and now we have 10, contrasted with the majority staff of 59—it still is not big enough but we are headed in the right direction.

I am well satisfied with this episode.

My candidacy proved that we Republicans are not slaves to the seniority system, and that is a plus. FRANK HORTON's victory added a certain validity to his position, a legitimacy of seniority plus that of election.

He has exercised his authority well.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME TO THE ENTIRE CALENDAR YEAR

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which provides for permanently extending daylight savings time to the entire calendar year. As we are all aware, each year on the last Sunday in April, millions of Americans across the Nation advance their clocks 1 hour, with this procedure then reversed on the last Sunday in October when clocks are turned back 1 hour. This system of timekeeping in order to observe daylight savings time from April to October and standard time from October to April is set forth in the provisions of the Uniform Time Act of 1966. I am sure that when this act became public law in 1966, it served the needs of the people and certainly was founded upon logic as States, counties, and even cities had in the past set their clocks pretty much as they desired. However, I firmly believe the Uniform Time Act of 1966 is no longer attuned to the needs of society in the 1970's, nor do I believe this act takes cognizance of the many urgent problems now facing our Nation. In this regard, I make reference to high crime rates in many areas; the steady rise in automobile accidents, pollution of our atmosphere, and foremost in the minds of many citizens is the energy crisis which becomes worse each day.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will of course, not solve these problems in their entirety. However, upon closer examination we find a definite possibility that at least partial solutions can be obtained, by putting the Nation on year-round daylight savings time and thus gaining 1 extra hour of daylight at certain times of the year.

Particularly significant would be the reduction in peak-hour load for electricity by as much as 5 percent, in effect not only conserving energy but substantially reducing air pollution. In addition, the extra hour of daylight would tend to reduce crime as it would enable more city dwellers, both workers and shoppers, to re-

turn home in daylight hours when the streets are safer. Statistics bear this out which indicate that the highest periods for street crime occur the first hour of darkness. Further, a definite reduction in rush-hour traffic accidents can be realized by permitting people to drive home from work before dark. Most accidents now occur during the evening rush hour, when visibility is poor and drivers are weary after a day's work.

Mr. Speaker, year-round daylight savings time has many benefits and legislation to accomplish this purpose is long overdue. I strongly urge enactment of this measure which I have proposed today.

REPEAL ECONOMIC CONTROLS BEFORE OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY IS WRECKED

HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, during recent months I have become increasingly concerned about the mounting hardships caused by wage-price controls imposed by the President under authority granted by Congress.

Such controls are futile. If there is one thing we have proven during 2 years of experimenting with on-again-off-again controls it is this: Such controls are not curbing inflation.

Homemakers and wage earners have been well aware of the futility of controls for a long, long time. Now even the economists—including some who staunchly advocated wage-price controls at the outset—have descended from their ivory towers long enough to discover that these repressive measures are failing.

But while failing in their intended purpose, controls have been conspicuously successful in creating shortages, black markets, product quality deterioration and other hardships. I have often called attention to the overall policy considerations and have shown examples of the serious damage already done to our economic system and the potential threat to the future of our country.

Today, I want to cite still another specific example of the hardships caused by the ill-advised policy we are now pursuing:

Wage-price controls threaten the economic viability of this Nation's nursing homes, an increasingly important segment of our overall health delivery system. The reason is very simple.

Nursing homes are caught in the squeeze of controlled prices and uncontrolled expenses. Wages, food, maintenance, and other major items of expense are largely uncontrolled. But the price which nursing homes may charge patients is frozen.

This is completely unfair to the owners and operators of nursing homes, and is bound to affect the quality of care. When this happens the secondary effect will be to create more inflation. If nursing homes are unable to meet necessary

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standards they cannot continue to provide, in appropriate cases, a lower cost alternative to hospital care.

Mr. Speaker, the nursing homes of America are seeking a partial or total exemption from the Cost of Living Council. I support this effort.

But a far better and more permanent solution would be to repeal the basic laws which establish such controls and return to the free economic institutions under which our country prospered so well with less inflation and more real productivity gains than we now enjoy.

Let us get rid of the controls now—before they do even more serious damage to nursing homes and wreck other segments of our national economy.

CAMPAIGN REFORM A MUST

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of Watergate and the Agnew resignation, the American people have been shaken and many are disillusioned. But as deplorable as these events have been—I believe a cleansing effect can come from all of this as we all now realize the need for genuine campaign reform.

Clearly, the most serious problem confronting us is that of the high costs of elections. For example, in 1972, one senatorial incumbent spent in excess of \$2 million on his campaign, and several others exceeded the \$1 million mark. And, if estimates of last year's figures are correct, in that campaign over \$400 million was spent on all elections.

Unfortunately, such high costs prohibit many well-qualified men from seeking public office, and also leave open the door to improper campaign contributions. My suggestion in this case is to have a Federal Election Commission carefully monitor all elections and also require strict reporting and complete financial disclosures. In addition, I would set definite limits on the amount of money which can be used in an election—based upon the population of the area one wishes to represent. This will insure that costs will not be overblown, but will continue to permit the average citizen to choose whether to contribute or not—and to whom. Our present system of volunteerism in politics is a strength, and we must preserve it.

Another problem, clearly distinct, is that of the high expenses of broadcasting. In 1956, the total spent for such radio and TV media for all elections was \$9.8 million. However, by 1968, this figure skyrocketed to \$40.4 million, and these costs have continued to climb. Because I believe the public must have early access to their candidates' views and yet am aware of the high costs of broadcasting, I would recommend that free time be allotted to the various contenders based on a system which has been in existence in England for a number of years.

Finally, a third problem is the long duration of campaigns which are not

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only costly, but too often prevent an incumbent from fulfilling his elective duties. Again, I patterned my recommendations on the British system and support shortening the period to less than 2 months.

I have incorporated all these recommendations into a comprehensive bill which I am today introducing, and I take this opportunity to encourage any other Members who wish to cosponsor by bill to do so.

**HIGH SCHOOL FRESHMAN'S POLL
ON ELECTED OFFICIALS' RE-
SPONSES TO CONSTITUENTS**

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, recently, a young constituent of mine, David Jaffe, a high school junior at Rooper City and County School in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., forwarded a project that he did when he was a freshman at that school. Although the study was completed in June 1972, I still think it is worth noting his conclusions concerning how elected officials respond to their constituents. His survey covered not only U.S. Senators and Representatives, but State representatives and senators and mayors of cities of over 50,000 people. It is encouraging to find that most elected officials are very responsive to the views of their constituents according to this young man's poll. It is also heartening to find that not all of the young people in this country are "disenchanted" with the American political process.

Therefore, I am enclosing Mr. Jaffe's conclusions as to how elected officials keep their constituents informed for the consideration of my colleagues:

CONCLUSIONS

Elected officials in the United States have a deep sense of responsibility to those they represent. To compose and dictate 430 letters a week, or 23,360 a year, is a tremendous job. To compose and have printed at one's own expense more than 120,000 questionnaires and 593,000 newsletters each year is a demonstration of a real commitment.

To read the complaints, advice, criticisms, congratulations and condemnations of 574 people each week takes a lot of determination. In order to better represent the people these officials, "keep my ears and my office open," "only vote contrary to their wishes when I have information they are not privy to" and always, "keep their opinions in mind".

It is logical that those officials with smaller constituencies tend to be able to give more time to each communication from those they represent.

One basic trend that I noticed concerns the use of questionnaires and newsletters. Of those groups surveyed, Governors and Mayors, the officials the least physically removed from their constituents, need not use newsletters to keep their constituents informed or questionnaires to keep track of the people's wishes. These groups use newsletters and questionnaires both 0% and 11.7%, respectively. At the same time 67% of State Representatives and 47% of State Senators send newsletters, 60% and 47%, respectively, of these make use of questionnaires. Those

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the farthest away, U.S. Representatives and Senators need 83% and 100% participation in newsletters while 83% and 67%, respectively, find questionnaires necessary.

Another major trend in the response was one of concern. Comments like "favorably," "prompt reply" and "interested" were the most common replies to question 6a. All elected officials like to hear from their constituents. It gives them their best chance to "... win friends and, hopefully, votes."

The distinct advantage that elected officials with small constituencies have is the telephone. With a comparatively small number of communications coming in, the Mayor or State Legislator has time to contact, either personally or through his staff, individual correspondents for further discussion or to better solve the constituent's problem. One State Representative was thankful that there are "... a number of experts in my district ..." who he can turn to for advice. Elected officials simply cannot be experts on everything going on in government today, so constituents with particular specialties or interests can do a great service and are much appreciated by their representatives.

It is this type of interaction that I consider most important. A give and take between representatives and constituents, of advice and information, of service and assistance is the basic rootwork of our political and governmental system. The only thing lacking is better participation. When a member of Congress serving more than 400,000 people receives letters from less than one twelfth of those in an entire year (not taking into account those who write more than once) something is wrong. In order to make our system of government function as smoothly and as fairly as possible, many more people must participate directly in the decision making process. The only effective way to do this is to communicate with our elected officials.

BILL KEATING

HON. WALTER E. POWELL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. POWELL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, given all the confusion and controversy in recent days, an event which may have gone unnoticed was the decision of my good friend and colleague, WILLIAM J. KEATING of Cincinnati, to resign his seat in the House of Representatives effective January 4, 1973, in order to assume the position of president of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the date that BILL KEATING became a Member of this body in January 1971, he has exhibited uncommon qualities of resourcefulness, innovativeness, industriousness, dedication to principle, and devotion to the interests of his constituents.

BILL KEATING has had an admirable record of public service. After graduating from the University of Cincinnati and the University of Cincinnati Law School, BILL KEATING entered the private practice of law. In 1959, BILL KEATING was elected to the Cincinnati Municipal Court, a trial court of limited jurisdiction. He served on this court until 1964, when he was elected to the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, a trial court of general jurisdiction. In 1967, he left his judicial position in order to run

for Cincinnati City Council. He was elected with more votes than any other candidate, and was subsequently re-elected in 1969, again receiving the greatest number of votes of any candidate. In 1970, he entered the race for the First District seat in the House of Representatives. BILL KEATING won by a staggering majority, receiving close to 70 percent of the vote. In 1972, he was reelected by a similar margin.

Clearly, there has been a direct correlation to BILL KEATING's popularity and the outstanding qualities that he has brought with him to Congress. He has been an effective advocate for the interests of his Cincinnati constituents. His past judicial experience has made him a useful and valued member of the Judiciary Committee. It is little wonder that BILL KEATING's name has figured prominently in speculation about a possible candidacy for the Senate seat in Ohio being vacated by Senator WILLIAM SAXBE.

Mr. Speaker, particularly at this time, the citizens of this country hope to have representing them individuals of high integrity and character. BILL KEATING is such a man, and the citizens of this Nation will feel his loss inmeasurably.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues in this body when I wish BILL KEATING every success in his new position as president of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

**FORCED BUSING FOR RACIAL
BALANCE**

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, the inequities of forced busing for racial balance are continuing to be felt throughout an ever-increasing portion of the Nation's communities. Responsible citizens everywhere are beginning to make their views known on this issue. Recently the Council of the City of Newport News, where I live, adopted the following resolution setting forth its opposition to forced busing. Due to the widespread interest in this matter, I wish to share their views with my colleagues:

RESOLUTION

A Resolution expressing the opposition of the Council of the City of Newport News to the massive crosstown forced busing of public school children within the City and urging the Congress of the United States to immediately take action to stop it.

Whereas, the Federal Courts required the school board of the City of Newport News to develop a plan for the operation of the public schools of the City and the assignment of children thereto, which has resulted in massive crosstown forced busing of thousands of children within the City; and,

Whereas, this massive crosstown forced busing has caused such inconvenience to many parents and children that it is unacceptable to them, and many children have left the Newport News Public School System, and,

Whereas, the effects of the forced busing are causing damage to the educational system; and,

Whereas, the massive crosstown forced

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busing is requiring a burdensome expense on the taxpayers by usurping money from education to transportation; and,

Whereas, the massive crosstown forced busing is adding to the energy crisis and affecting the environment of our Community by the emission of the exhaust pollutants in the atmosphere.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Newport News:

1. That the Council hereby expresses its opposition to the massive crosstown forced busing of public school children within the City of Newport News, and urges the Congress of the United States to immediately take action to stop such forced busing and to reverse the trend which is so damaging to the educational system.

2. That the City Clerk is directed to transmit copies of this Resolution to the President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, each member of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

RED CROSS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT GOES TO MR. NORMAN C. LARSON FOR SAVING A LIFE

HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I have recently been informed of an inspiring act of mercy undertaken by my constituent, Mr. Norman C. Larson. At great risk to himself, Mr. Larson performed an act of heroism and skill which resulted in the saving of another human life.

On the night of July 20, 1973, just 3 days after he had completed a Red Cross first aid course, Mr. Larson was relaxing in his home when he was aroused by a neighbor's alarm that there was "a car upside down in the canal with people in it." Mr. Larson ran toward the canal, a block from his home. At the scene of the accident he dived into the swift water of the canal and swam approximately 40 feet to where a victim had been removed from the automobile. He assisted another rescuer in removing the victim to the bank, and immediately began to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to the unconscious man, continuing until breathing was resumed. Mr. Larson also used his first aid skills to seal a deep laceration and stop bleeding while he was giving resuscitation. The victim was taken by ambulance to a hospital for medical care. Without doubt, Mr. Larson's use of his recently acquired skills and knowledge saved the life of the man.

For this courageous deed, Mr. Larson has been awarded the Red Cross Certificate of Merit. The certificate of merit is the highest award given by the American Red Cross to a person who saves a life by using skills learned in a Red Cross first aid, small craft, or water safety course. The certificate bears the original signatures of the President of the United States, honorary chairman, and Frank Stanton, chairman of the American National Red Cross.

I am sure that all my colleagues join me in expressing our admiration for Mr.

Larson's bravery and devotion, which exemplify the highest ideal of concern of one human being for another who is in distress.

PRESSURE ON SUPPLIES SPURS DEMAND FOR MORE FOOD OUTPUT

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting the final article from a four-part series on world food supply by Minneapolis Tribune staff writer Al McConaghia. This article deals with some of Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY's efforts to improve our food supply policies.

Senator HUMPHREY is interested in seeing a world food reserve established and in getting American agriculture to expand into the role of providing larger amounts of the world's total food supplies. Senator HUMPHREY is in a good position to do something. He is the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy, a member of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, and a member of Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on International Economics.

The article by Mr. McConaghia follows:

PRESSURE ON SUPPLIES SPURS DEMAND FOR MORE FOOD OUTPUT

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Food shortages, surpluses, costs and boycotts are in the headlines nearly every day. To find out why food has become a major concern, Staff Correspondent Al McConaghia has investigated the relationships of food problems around the world. This is the last of four articles.)

(By Al McConaghia)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As a committee assignment, agriculture is slightly more popular than supervising the "room closets. Senators prefer the high policy of foreign relations or the big money of appropriations.

So when Hubert Humphrey came back to the Senate in 1971 after four vice-presidential years and two more out of office, he had no trouble with his request—a seat on Agriculture.

The Minnesota Democrat had promised voters that he would get on that committee if elected but he was under no illusions about its standing in the pecking order of Senate prestige.

"When you get assigned to Agriculture, it's like being told you're at the end of the line, buddy," he said recently. "We've cut down the committee size because we couldn't get people to serve on it."

As consolation prize, Humphrey also was named to the Senate-House Economic Committee. He became head of the consumer subcommittee and likewise turned his attention to food-related issues.

Humphrey, no political wallflower, was searching for a significant issue. His old causes, health, social services, had been preempted by younger champions during his absence from the Senate.

Suddenly to his surprise and pleasure, Humphrey found that he had been thrown into the candy jug. After years of general indifference, food and agriculture were now front-page stuff.

Virtually overnight U.S. food production

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went from its long history of surplus and relatively low prices to a summer of comparatively high prices and scarcity.

Housewives quickly discovered that the Kremlin's preference for the choicer cuts of meat, as evidenced by the Soviet wheat deal, raised the cost of cake mix in St. Louis Park.

Humphrey went into orbit as the Senate's food supply expert. "For once in my life," he said, "I've hit the right place at the right time." He added, smiling, "I've had bad luck with that."

On the cosmic questions of when demand will outrun world food supply, experts disagree. But Humphrey is one of those students predicting early crisis.

"For the next five years this world of ours is going to be struggling with a very serious food shortage," he said. "It is going to be exceedingly difficult. There will be starvation in many areas.

"I'm painting the picture as I think it is: It's tight and it's tough. No matter how you look at the situation, it is tough and go for the foreseeable future," he added.

BETTER FOOD SUPPLY DATA SOUGHT

Pressures on food supply come from population growth, the impact on diet of increasing affluence and the drawing down of world food reserves after widespread 1972 harvest failures.

Nevertheless, Humphrey thinks grain will be in reasonably good supply in 1974 and 1975. Part of this will be because high prices will encourage worldwide production on marginal land.

He amends this prediction slightly to say next year will be fairly tight due to the efforts of anxious countries to build up their reserves in food and feed grains.

"But looking down the road," he adds, "there is every indication that there will be severe pressure on wheat and protein, all forms of protein, but primarily soybeans."

The Minnesotan is actively forwarding his solutions to these problems. And, in general, they reflect much of the thinking of global food supply experts outside the government.

The administration appears to be at least listening. For instance, Humphrey urged Henry Kissinger during the Senate hearing on his nomination as secretary of state to call a worldwide food meeting.

A month later in his first speech as secretary, Kissinger called on the United Nations to convene a conference next year on the problems of rising consumption and lack of cereals stocks.

Humphrey also thinks the Agriculture Department is making an effort to answer his plea for better information to get an earlier and more accurate idea of what the supply-demand ratio will be.

"Data is very uncertain," Humphrey said. "There are lots of arguments or disputes about supplies for the simple reason that the statistical gathering of information is not very good."

OPPOSITION SEEN FOR HHH FOOD PROPOSAL

Humphrey, of course, wants to maximize U.S. production. But he is concerned over serious shortages of fertilizer, fuel, railway and port facilities, and farm credit.

The senator also is promoting a domestic food and fiber reserve. This would be what he calls a consumer marketing or "strategic" reserve of corn, soybeans and wheat and he has been arguing it for 25 years.

Designed as a hedge against skyrocketing domestic prices and a means of maintaining export commitments, these stocks would be isolated from the market to protect farm prices and released only after certain levels of shortage are reached.

There is considerable opposition to this proposal. Some farmers, interested in high prices, regard reserves as market dampeners. The department wants to get out of the storage business.

His farm friends are just going to have to understand that \$10 soybeans and \$5 wheat are intolerable and that they are in a political minority, Humphrey said in a recent interview.

In a recent hearing he added that consumers would be unlikely, as a political matter, to place themselves at the mercy of unrestrained world market pressures at a time of high U.S. farm production.

MANY EXPERTS URGE WORLD FOOD RESERVE

Humphrey stresses that the upcoming multinational trade negotiations must resolve severe problems to increase global food production and expand agricultural trade.

"International rules guiding agricultural trade are less strict, more ambiguous, and less comprehensive than those governing industrial trade," he told an agribusiness meeting in Atlanta.

"Without generally accepted rules to guide national farm policies, we force government to solve their agricultural problems without regard to their external effects," he added.

Many experts believe that the ultimate agricultural answer, if there is one, to the food-population race lies in increasing food production in developing countries.

In general, this argument contends that many of these nations have the largest unused agricultural potential. They require, however, significant outside help to exploit it.

The Minnesotan recently was floor manager of the first foreign assistance bill to pass the Senate in three years. It provides \$565 million over two years for food production and rural development.

But foreign aid is now in low regard. The Senate passed the \$1.2 billion measure by a narrow majority and it is unclear whether those food provisions will emerge from the House-Senate conference.

There is considerable resistance also to Humphrey's proposals for a world food reserve, an international storage system that would make supplies available to the poorest nations.

The administration, while favoring a principle of multilateral responsibility for food relief, has committed itself to an unfettered market unrestrained by government-owned food stocks.

State Secretary Kissinger's recent plea for an international food conference indicated, however, international reserves and related issues are currently being reconsidered.

Some form of world reserve is urged by many experts as a means of reducing the adverse impact of dramatic swings in price and availability of grain.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations also is proposing an international grain reserve that will be taken up at its conference in Rome next month.

HHH CALLS FOOD KEY IN U.S. TRADE

Jean Mayer, Harvard University professor of nutrition, advocates another solution. He asks that the United States establish a central authority to control and license food exports.

Such a grain and soybean trade board would report to the president. It would establish policies for commodity export and withhold some food from trade for relief purposes.

This would have avoided some of the errors of the wheat sale to the Soviet Union. Then the Russians dealt with competing commodity traders instead of a central agency, such as the one in Canada.

The Russian wheat deal raises another policy consideration. It suggests that we may be entering a period in which food will play an unaccustomed role as an instrument of political leverage.

India, for instance, will squeak through to its next harvest on a Soviet loan of 2 million tons of wheat. This grain is presumably

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available because of Moscow's large purchases in America.

Lester Brown of the Overseas Development Council observes that North America today controls a larger share of the world's exportable surplus food than the Middle East does oil.

"I don't want to be mean about this," said Humphrey recently, "but the time has come to say we want something too. To produce one calorie of food, we have to have eight or nine calories of fuel."

"I want us to take the lead internationally because we have so much at stake," the Minnesotan added on another occasion. "We can outcompete anybody in agricultural production. This is tailor-made for us."

"Fifty years ago when you talked agriculture you would talk domestic agricultural policy. It didn't lend itself to our balance of payments, it wasn't vital to our trade."

"For years you could look upon agriculture as a series of lakes. There was European agriculture. There was agriculture in Australia. There was Argentinian agriculture."

"These were like little pools of food. But now the world has changed. Agricultural production is like an ocean and the tide affects us all. All the ships go up and down with the tide."

FORD IS QUALIFIED

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, in his short time here, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TREEN) has already distinguished himself as one of the bright new intelligent voices in this body. I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues Mr. TREEN's excellent response to a shockingly unfair attack on the minority leader's abilities to serve in the Vice-Presidency, which appeared in the Washington Post's editorial of October 14.

Mr. Speaker, everyone knows that I consider JERRY FORD to be an excellent choice to serve as Vice President of our great country. At this time, I wish only to echo DAVE TREEN's sentiments, and thank God that this Congress and the American people can recognize a great man such as JERRY FORD, and reject the warped perspective of the Washington Post's editorial board.

Representative TREEN's letter to the editor follows:

FORD IS QUALIFIED

It was with dismay that I read your recent editorial, "The Choice of Mr. Ford."

If by "pedestrian" you mean someone who believes in the middle-class values of our society; by "partisan," someone who rejects the notion that President Nixon is Satan; by "dogged," someone who believes it is more important to save tax dollars than to save bureaucratic reputations; if a lack of embrace for the New Deal, Great Society programs means that one has not shown an "impressive grasp of the complexities of hard questions"; if by "modest ambition" one means a man content to work for his constituents, his country, and his party, as a U.S. congressman; then I suppose Congressman Gerald Ford might be all of these things. But with leadership and dedication, vigor and confidence, Jerry Ford has served his country and his party loyally and unpretentiously for the last 25 years.

I believe Mr. Ford to be the ideal man for saving the country from a protracted bitter fight in Congress. Congressman Ford meets the criteria set by President Nixon—i.e., he is qualified to be President; he shares the President's views on domestic and foreign policy; and he is capable of working with both parties in Congress. I think Jerry Ford will make an outstanding Vice President.

DAVID C. TREEN,
Member of Congress.

H. A. EDWARDS, SR., OF TUSCALOOSA

HON. WALTER FLOWERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, on October 21, Mr. H. A. Edwards, Sr., retired as chairman of the Druid City Hospital Board of Trustees. Tuscaloosa and west Alabama are indebted to him for his long unselfish service to our community.

Mr. Edwards served on the board for 26 years, the past 20 years as chairman. His inspired leadership enabled Druid City Hospital to become one of the outstanding medical facilities in our region.

The Tuscaloosa News and Graphic recently paid high tribute to Mr. Edwards. I commend these two articles to my colleagues and insert them into the RECORD at this time.

The articles follow:

H. A. EDWARDS' SERVICE

A man who devotes over a quarter of a century of his life to serving the public in an unpaid position is rare. Such a man is Harvey A. Edwards, Sr., who has been on the board of Druid City Hospital for 26 years and chairman for 20 of those years.

Mr. Edwards told the 50th anniversary banquet of the hospital this week that he is stepping down from his post when his term expires this month.

Tuscaloosa appreciates his devotion to Druid City Hospital and his efforts to improve medical care. Mr. Edwards, now 80, has never been content to see things stand still. He has always been a mover for an expanded and better equipped public hospital. Even now the hospital is carrying on an improvement program that may cost up to \$20 million upon completion.

Mr. Edwards is a past recipient (1966) of the Civilian Club's Citizen of the Year Award. It is appropriate that he already has been honored for his dedication to Tuscaloosa and its well being.

HARVEY EDWARDS HAS SERVED COMMUNITY WELL

H. A. Edwards Sr. will retire as chairman of the Druid City Hospital Board of Trustees at the end of the month. This community and this section of the state owe this man a debt of gratitude for his long, faithful and fruitful service.

Edwards has served as a hospital trustee for 26 years and has been chairman of the board for the past 20. This has been a period during which Druid City Hospital has made tremendous strides toward providing adequate care and treatment for patients of this community and others from West Alabama. It has been a time when the hospital has faced problems—in service, in facilities.

Druid City Hospital today stands as a fitting memorial to Harvey Edwards' dedication and determination. He has not been alone in providing leadership for the institution, but he has always been in the forefront in

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determination to provide this community with the best possible hospital and staff.

Druid City now is embarking on a new expansion program. This is part of a continuing effort to improve facilities, to keep pace with needs and medical technology. That has been the hallmark of the period during which Edwards has been Druid City's board chairman.

Planning and looking to future needs have been uppermost in the direction of the hospital board from the time the institution moved from the University campus to the former Northington General Hospital and then on to its present location in modern facilities.

Certainly Harvey Edwards has earned well-deserved relief from his duties as board chairman of the hospital. And he retires from that position assured that his long service has been appreciated by hospital staff and employees, by his fellow board members and by this community.

RESIGNATION

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, in the clamor for his resignation the President is being deprived of the right of every citizen to the due process of the law. Yesterday's Washington Star-News published an editorial which I commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

RESIGNATION

Some of President Nixon's erstwhile supporters have joined with many of his ancient foes in clamoring for his resignation. We have no intention of adding our voice to that chorus, which is unseemly, unfair and unwise, from the point of view not only of Mr. Nixon but of the nation.

Which is not to say that we are convinced of the pristine purity of the President. Far from it: We have the gravest doubts as to Mr. Nixon's fitness to occupy the highest office in the land.

The point is that resignation would resolve none of those doubts. Indeed, such an act would obscure, perhaps forever, the vital question of Mr. Nixon's innocence or guilt in the Watergate affair and its attendant scandals. There would be no catharsis in this. Indeed, resignation would leave a legacy of bitterness and suspicion in at least that 27 percent of the electorate which, by some mind-boggling leap of faith, continues to believe that Mr. Nixon is doing a good job as President and is innocent of complicity in Watergate.

Some of those who are asking Mr. Nixon to step down are doing so on the grounds that he has lost his capacity to govern, that he is politically "crippled." It is true that Mr. Nixon's power and prestige have been impaired and, given what we now know about Watergate, that is not altogether a bad thing. But "crippled"? That must come as news to the President's opponents on the Hill, who have been unable to override one of his eight vetoes (the most recent on October 30) this year. It must also come as news to both sides in the Mideast crisis.

When a tide of emotion is running high, it is easy to get swept away. So perhaps it is worth recalling that Mr. Nixon's popularity has not yet fallen to the 1951 level of a president now widely regarded as one of our near-great leaders—Harry S. Truman.

In any event, ours is not a parliamentary system under which a president is account-

able to sudden gusts in the fickle wind of public opinion. No charges of criminality have been lodged against him and the President cannot be compelled to resign an office to which he was lawfully elected.

If he is to be required to step down, Mr. Nixon is first entitled to his day in court. If he has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," if he has violated his oath to see to it that the laws are justly enforced, then he—and the American people—are entitled to a bill of particulars.

There are those who draw back in fear from the trauma of impeachment proceedings. We have a greater faith in the toughness of the Americans people, the resiliency of our institutions and the genius of our Constitution.

In our view, the first order of business ought to be the confirmation by the Senate of Vice President-designate Gerald Ford. For if Mr. Nixon is to be swept aside, it is essential that the people's mandate of 1972 be assured. It is to the credit of House Majority Leader Carl Albert, at present the next in line for the presidency, that he realizes that a Democratic succession would destroy the legitimacy of the government.

Once Ford has been confirmed, the House Judiciary Committee ought to move with all deliberate speed in its investigation to establish whether a case for the impeachment of the President exists. Should it so find, it will be up to the House to act upon the committee's recommendation, either rejecting it or sending it forward to the Senate.

The national weal requires a speedy and definitive end to the Watergate scandal. But that end must be fair to the President and to the country, and it must be seen to be fair.

Article II of the Constitution provides for the removal of a President from office. It would be the final irony if a president charged by his opponents with abusing the Constitution were hounded from office by a constitutional short-cut which might poison the well of American politics for generations to come.

A forced resignation would leave an intolerable question mark on the political horizon and create more stresses than it would relieve. It ought not to be contemplated.

WHAT CAN THE CITIZENS DO TO CONSERVE ENERGY?

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the honor of hosting a very special young lady during her 2-day visit to Washington. Her name is Miss Dawn Beaty, and I am especially proud of her because she was the winner of a contest I sponsored in the Second Congressional District of South Carolina.

The contest that several of my colleagues on the Task Force on Energy and Resources and I initiated had an extremely important purpose, Mr. Speaker. Students in high schools throughout the district were asked to write an essay on the topic, "What Can the Individual Citizen Do To Help Solve the Energy Crisis?" As members of the Task Force on Energy and Resources, we have been active this year in seeking new energy sources, as well as encouraging conservation of what we have available now. I knew how vitally interested my student-constitu-

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ents are in the subject of conservation generally, because I have heard from many of them.

I was particularly anxious to get the students' original ideas on this subject because the quality of the world they inherit may be greatly affected by the manner in which we deal with the energy crisis. In challenging our young people to consider their future by thinking about creative, constructive solutions to this serious problem, I was confident that we would be able to develop some exciting new possibilities.

Mr. Speaker, it turned out that the aims of this contest exceeded even beyond my hopes. I received a great number of excellent suggestions, and every entry was outstanding.

Of course, there was one essay which stood out as being particularly original and well written. Since space does not permit me to have all of the essays reprinted here, I would like to submit the winning entry of Miss Dawn Beaty, of Columbia, S.C., as being representative of the fine work done by students in my area on this vital subject.

Mr. Speaker, I include Miss Beaty's essay entitled "What Can a Citizen Do To Conserve Energy?" in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

WHAT CAN THE CITIZEN DO TO CONSERVE ENERGY?

During the past decade, the American public has been brutally awakened to the abuse of our natural resources. They have seen forests grow into houses; they have seen rivers die of pollution; and they have watched a new day break through a clouded, gray horizon. Now, Americans are experiencing a comparable dilemma—they are watching our country slowly weaken as our fuel resources are abused and consumed. But, even when they are faced with this crisis, many persons complacently sit around feeling quite certain that some higher authority will correct this problem with a snap of a finger. But, these individuals are depending upon blind faith. They should not expect one body of persons to correct the mistakes of everyone. The American people caused this dilemma; only the American people can bail themselves out. Each individual must contribute his effort to alleviate the nation's energy crisis.

But, exactly what is the "energy crisis" and just how important is it? An energy crisis is the result of the mismanagement of our natural fuel resources. These resources include oil, gasoline, electricity, coal, and kerosene. It is with these fuels that our mechanized nation functions. The depletion of America's sources of energy can be best compared with the loss of blood. Our body runs on blood. If our body is injured, causing a loss of this precious fuel, it could be serious. This would be extremely serious, if there were no blood to replace our slowly escaping blood. In such a case, with no "fuel" to run the body's organs, our body would die. So too will our nation, if the individual does not awaken to what this crisis could mean to his own life.

It is true that many persons have already been directly affected by the energy crisis. On the other hand, many have not. Let us examine a high school senior's "brutal" awakening to the energy crisis.

Our high school senior entered his final year of study with two goals in mind—to graduate, and to hit the beach just as soon as he got his diploma. All during the commencement ceremony he dreamed of sand, rolling waves and bronze-skinned girls with long blond hair. Even his mother's tears of

pride only reminded him that tomorrow he would be up to his neck in salty water.

That night, "Junior" dragged himself home from the graduation party and packed his car. In it went towels, bathing trunks, a polished surfboard, and suntan oil. That night he fell asleep dreaming of rolling waves and bronze-skinned girls with long blond hair.

The next morning, "Junior" jumped into his car, revved the motor a few times, and thought about those bronze-skinned girls with long blond hair. But just then he noticed that his tank was nearly empty. So "Junior" trucked it down to the gas station around the corner only to pull up to empty pumps! So there he sits in his car, watching those bronze-skinned girls with long blond hair wave bye to him as they run down the sandy beach.

Amusing—or is it sad? For there are going to be many "Juniors" in this country if each person does not make a valid effort to conserve our fuel resources. But "Junior's" problem, however, is not our greatest concern. The energy crisis would not be of great significance to us if all it meant was that the fuel shortage prevented a high school graduate from driving to the beach. A more relevant situation would involve more than a boy's "shattered" dreams about himself and the beach. For instance, suppose the Lexington County Hospital caught fire, and because the area fire station had no access to fuel for their trucks, both the building and hundreds of lives were destroyed. This would be a grave matter. This is exactly why the energy crisis is just what it is—a crisis.

"But what can I do? I'm only one," you might reply. But thousands of people are made up of one plus one plus one . . . It took thousands of people to cause an energy crisis like this one, and it will take thousands to correct this colossal mistake.

The first place you might start is with your own home's heating system. Does it adequately heat the house? If not, do something about it! First, you should make certain that your home is properly insulated. Oh, that costs too much money, you might argue; the easier solution is to turn up the heat. Better insulation, however, is the wiser answer, for there appears to be a limitless amount of insulation. But what good is all this material to retain heat if there is no fuel to produce it. All the money in the world will not purchase more fuel to warm a poorly insulated home if there is no fuel to buy. Next, check your home's heating ducts. They should be properly wrapped and insulated. This can save a tremendous amount of fuel. Storm windows, too, are a very sound investment in the insulation of a home.

Now, examine the temperature of your home. Determine whether or not you can conserve fuel by cutting down on the thermostat. Another important aspect of home heating is the thermostat setting during the night. Cut it down. Psychologists have found that persons sleep better in a cool room. This is attributed to the fact that a person bundles up in his bed covers when the room is cooler, thus causing him to sleep better. What about rooms you seldom use? Close the heat ducts in those places. Be wise and conservative in your use of home fuel resources.

Next, let us examine the major abuser of fuel resources—those one, two, and three cars sitting in your driveway. It is a shame that our society feels that each person should have his own car, much like every person has his own social security number. It seems that a man is dubbed a social failure if he does not have a car for himself, one for his wife and several more for his teenagers. Americans, in all practicality, do not need so many cars. The family breadwinner should perceive that a family that drives together, thrives together. So will our nation. Individuals should band together into car pools

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to insure that there will be enough for our children's car pools. An individual should also make certain that he accomplishes as many of his errands as possible in one trip. This will take a little planning. But, remember, this energy crisis arose from poor planning. The American public must use their heads and think.

But you are a traveling salesman; you need your own personal car. If so you will need more gas than the average American. Thus, it is important that your car is in faultless condition. An automobile in disrepair consumes much more gas than one in top condition. Also, in traveling, a person should maintain a steady speed, not exceeding 50 mph. But, it appears that interstate highways encourage our national inclination—to move fast. It would be much easier to have the American public adjust to an energy crisis speed limit than to a permanent one. In such times of great fuel need, highway and road speed limits should be decreased 10 mph. This could be designated as the Energy Crisis Speed Limit. People, by nature, would see reason to observe this regulation with less protest than to an unjustified everyday low speed limit.

The individual can also heed the advice of energy conservation information. In South Carolina, the SCE&G is doing a fine job of stressing the importance of electrical energy conservation. They have made television commercials, and have mailed fuel conservation tips to state residents. Other agencies have also attempted to educate the American public in regards to fuel consumption. As individuals we should appreciate and acknowledge these suggestions and act upon them.

The individual can also make certain that his Congressman knows how he feels about energy crisis legislation. As citizens we are powerful, for we can voice our opinions and suggestions to those who represent us.

Thus, the individual can make a difference in the conservation of our fuel resources; but everyone must do his part, for each person is only a part of a whole—our nation. Only then, as a nation, can we cope with our energy crisis.

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES: THE SITUATION TODAY

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, statements are being made that the Bureau of Reclamation has completed its job of building the West through irrigation of public lands in the arid zone beyond the 100th meridian. Federal reclamation was adopted as a homemaking program for the western region in 1902. Times have changed and the program has changed in the seven decades that have passed, but the West is still the arid region that John Wesley Powell and Theodore Roosevelt knew at the turn of the last century, and its problems remain unique. They cannot be ignored.

William E. Warne, former Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation, former Assistant Secretary for Water and Power of the Department of the Interior, and former director of the California Department of Water Resources, has prepared a thoughtful analysis of the situation of irrigation in the United States today. His conclusion that new

problems that have arisen in the arid West require the continuing attention of the Bureau of Reclamation on a regional basis is worthy of note by all of my fellow Members. He is a leading irrigationist in the United States.

I include his paper delivered to the U.S. Committee on Irrigation, Drainage, and Flood Control in Sacramento, Calif., on September 21, 1973, as an extension of my remarks:

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES: THE SITUATION TODAY

Irrigation supports the agriculture of the semi-arid and arid western United States. Agriculture is the dominant industry of the region. Irrigation is practiced increasingly in the more humid states, as well, but among them, except in Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana, irrigation is not given much attention as a factor influencing farm production.

The situation in the United States today is that irrigation is a western operation of critical importance in the production of food and fiber. Irrigated agriculture is the foundation of the economy of the western states.

Irrigation in western United States was begun by the earliest Europeans to settle here. The Spanish Padres dammed the streams and irrigated the gardens with which they surrounded their missions. The Mormons, when they arrived on the banks of the Great Salt Lake, diverted City Creek to irrigate some potatoes in order to establish themselves in a land that was physically hostile. Migrants stopped off at Fort Bridger on the way West, and irrigated pastures to grow hay for their oxen so that they could continue to Oregon. Many Forty-niners in California deserted their diggings after the first winter to irrigate farms in the Central Valley.

Historically, the primary influence in the growth of western irrigation has been that of the Federal Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902.

Late in the 1880's and during the 1890's, western leaders were convinced that private developers and the states and territories were not equal to the task of planning, financing and constructing the large-scale water projects that were required in the settlement of the West. The nation as a whole gave high priority at that time to winning the West and was anxious to populate the new states that were being added to the Union beyond the 100th Meridian. Theodore Roosevelt, in his first message to the Congress, called for the adoption of Federal reclamation as a homebuilding policy in the semi-arid and arid regions. The Federal Reclamation Act followed within a few months.

The 1969 Census of Agriculture, which provides the latest statistics available, disclosed that seven decades later there were 39,129,758 acres of land irrigated that year in the 50 states. Of the total, 34,787,156 were irrigated in the 17 western states. Farm lands were irrigated in every state of the union. In three of the states that are considered naturally well-watered, the areas that were irrigated would have been substantial even had they been in the arid west. Florida, with 1,365,200 acres irrigated, exceeded such western states as Arizona, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Washington in the area irrigated. Arkansas and Louisiana rivaled many of these that are commonly thought of as "irrigation states."

The situation today is that irrigation is increasing more rapidly in the eastern, more humid states, than it is in the western arid and semi-arid states. There was a 13.3% increase of irrigated acreage over a five year period in the East against a 4.8% net increase in the West.

California, with 7,240,131 acres irrigated in

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1969, led all states, with Texas, which irrigated 6,888,075 acres, second. California has led all states, irrigated or not irrigated, for a number of years in the value of her agricultural production, recently exceeding \$5 billion a year, and Texas historically has been among the top three farm states. In California, four-fifths or more of the farm income is derived from irrigated lands. Many of California's crops are marketed in substantial quantities abroad. The state's exports contribute materially to the United States' balance of trade.

Obviously, the irrigated crops today are a significant factor in the ability of the United States to feed her people and at the same time to export vast quantities of food and fiber to nations around the world.

Because of its origin, its history, and its recorded achievements, the Bureau of Reclamation is the dominant agency in arid land irrigation in the United States. It is, in fact, recognized as the leading institution in the field worldwide. The Bureau has researched and pioneered in all phases of engineering and construction related to dams, hydro-electric power plants, canals and appurtenances.

The situation is that today the Bureau of Reclamation in the technical fields stands first in line and head and shoulders above its rivals.

In 1971, the latest year for which statistics have been compiled, the Bureau of Reclamation had constructed 305 storage dams, 316 diversion dams, 13,600 miles of canals, and 33,510 miles of laterals. There were 138 Federal Reclamation projects in operation and the total cost of construction by the Bureau to June 30, 1971 was about \$5.5 billion. In 1971, the gross crop value from the operations exceeded \$2 billion for the first time, and represented a per acre average value of \$240.45. Of the total of 10,560,000 acres for which irrigation service was available from Bureau projects, 8,834,000 were actually irrigated and farmed in 1971. Municipal and industrial water were served to 14.5 million people by the projects. Irrigation and other services brought to 16 million or 30 percent of the entire population of the 17 western states the number who were provided project water. In addition, the number of visitor days to recreation areas provided by the projects equalled about one-fourth of the population of the entire United States. Reclamation dams prevented that year \$32.8 million in flood damages. Hydroelectric power production incidental to the operation of the reclamation dams amounted to 50.1 billion kilowatt hours which were sold for \$161.4 million.

These statistics may go whirling over your heads, because it takes study to comprehend en masse such large numbers. To hear them, however, may impress upon you that in carrying out the assignment of home-builder and developer of the West, the Bureau of Reclamation in 71 years has substantial achievements to its credit.

The situation of the western states today certainly would not be the same without the program of the Bureau. The arid West was a hollow region in 1900. Efforts made in the latter part of the 19th Century to settle the West through development of its water resources and arid lands had been failures. The Federal Reclamation Act of 1902, however, succeeded from the outset in building homes and developing towns in the wastelands.

Remembering that the Federal Reclamation program was undertaken by the Government in pursuit of a national policy of peopling and developing the arid West, it is strange to hear the National Water Commission say today, (p. 128):

"A primary weakness of the Federal water resources development projects is that they have been heavily subsidized by the Federal Government; that is, by all the taxpayers

of the Nation, to provide benefits for a few."

In reviewing the Minidoka and Tucumcari projects, the Commission saw that valuable development had taken place, but it wondered what would have happened if the projects had not been constructed. There are millions of acres of desert lands that were vacant in 1902 and that remain vacant today in these same and similar western areas.

They provide the answer to the Commission's question.

"Nothing would have happened. Nothing at all."

If Idaho and New Mexico are of no value to the taxpayers of the United States, then the investment of Reclamation funds in irrigation projects within the boundaries of such states might be considered only as a subsidy of the few who now manage to make a living from the lands that irrigation has made productive. On the other hand, if developed states in the arid region today are important to the United States as a whole, then more than the immediate few who irrigate the reclaimed desert lands have been benefited.

Federal Reclamation was the 20th Century answer to the 19th Century problem of winning the West. As such, it carried provisions of subsidies of interest free money for project construction and of free homestead land for settlers.

Because Federal Reclamation was a home-making policy, it incorporated provisions for limitation on the size of farms that could receive water—the so-called 160-acre law—and residency requirements to maximize the number of actual settlers in the lands. Other requirements encouraged water users to organize cooperatively for the creation of irrigation districts to manage the project canals and ditches. Townsites were authorized within the districts. The object of these provisions was to create self-reliant, new, farm-based communities. In these objectives, the program, I believe, also has succeeded.

For many years after 1902, except in California, Federal reclamation was virtually the sole force at work in expanding western irrigation. California provided much of the leadership of the National Irrigation Congresses that successfully promoted Federal reclamation, but when the Act was passed in 1902, individual developers and irrigation districts in California were succeeding in expanding irrigation within the state. They were so successful that for 30 years the new Reclamation Service was confined in California to one small project, the Orland Project in the Sacramento Valley.

That the Reclamation Act was effective as a community builder is clear from the reading of the map of the West. Such thriving modern cities as Phoenix and Yuma, Arizona, Boise, Idaho, Yakima, Washington, El Paso, Texas, Grand Junction, Colorado, Reno, Nevada, and many others received their principal impetus from the development of Federal reclamation projects near or around them in the first three decades of this century.

During the Great Depression of the early 1930's, two powerful new stimulants were applied to Federal Reclamation. First, privately financed irrigation projects encountered financial difficulties in California in the years when the Congress was granting repayment moratoria on Federal projects. It became necessary to turn to the Bureau of Reclamation and to appeal for Federal appropriations for the construction of needed supplemental water projects, such as the Central Valley Project and the All-American and Coachella Canal Projects. Secondly, with the construction of Hoover Dam the advent of the multiple-purpose project that produced large blocks of highly salable electric power gave a whole new aspect to the reclamation program.

Annual Federal investment in irrigation projects that included multi-purpose dams and comprehensive river basin developments immediately increased many times and the new plateau of construction did not thereafter slope off toward previous levels.

For a period of another 30 years, roughly from 1930 to 1960, Federal Reclamation rolled along on the crest of a wave of multiple-purpose projects. Great dams like Grand Coulee, in the Columbia River, and Shasta in the Sacramento River made contributions through their hydro-power to the development of western cities. Cheap energy influenced the growth of such cities as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane as significantly as irrigation of the deserts had influenced the development of the backcountry during the generation that preceded this era.

Though the reclamation program was modified by new influences during this second period, the basic precepts of Federal Reclamation were not altered. The program was conducted with interest free or low-interest financing and the 160-acre law was not repealed. The social objectives of the settlement of desert lands and the winning of the west were still sought largely with the tools fashioned in 1902 and with the addition of the public power preference clause which first appeared in the Reclamation Law in 1906.

Controversies of telling impact arose as these old social weapons were used by the Bureau of Reclamation in the sophisticated post-depression and post-war economies to which its great dams were now contributing. The emphasis during this period was placed nationally on production, both in industry and on the farms, farms shed their nostalgic aura.

Farming as a way of life certainly ended with the Second World War. The returning servicemen who sought farmsteads on the new reclamation projects of that period wanted no subsistence farms, but sought units that would make for them decent livings on the scale of the new industrial worker in the nearby towns.

The controversies that arose over the 160-acre law and public power confused the easterners, who had, however reluctantly, approved the reclamation program on the grounds that it was needed to help people get started in the difficult western region.

The West wants to give up the 160-acre law, the easterners said, let it also give up the interest-free Federal financing of the construction of irrigation projects. These two were companion policies used to make homes in the previously untenanteds deserts.

In effect, such is the judgement rendered by the National Water Commission in its recent report. (p. 148)

"The Commission concludes that subsidization of new irrigation projects is not justified on either social or economic grounds. Reclamation farms differ little from non-reclamation farms, but federally subsidized irrigation does increase farm surpluses, increasing the costs of price-support programs and disadvantaging farmers in other parts of the country. Direct beneficiaries of Federal irrigation developments should, therefore, be compelled to pay in full the costs of projects allocated to irrigation in conformity to the general principle of full-cost repayment proposed for other water development projects elsewhere in this report."

The Commission made four recommendations to recover part of the subsidy it thought some of the project irrigators were receiving, but conceded that they would not recapture all of the public benefits. "The proposals are thought to go as far towards recapture as is practicable." (p. 149) the Commission added.

The situation today is that the arguments

which convinced the nation in 1902 to begin Federal participation in irrigation development of the West no longer seem equally valid.

Many a land owner in areas overlying groundwater basins or who can reach a river with an individual pumping plant has successfully irrigated arid land since the Second World War. He has used his own resources or borrowed money at commercial interest rates to build his systems. The State of California has just completed the California Water Project. It financed the construction by floating its own bonds. This project is resulting in the irrigation in the southern San Joaquin Valley of the largest increments of undeveloped lands that have been brought under cultivation in many years. The local water service contractors, for the most part, are financing their own district distribution systems.

It does not hold, of course, that because favorably situated land owners can develop their own irrigation systems and because California, the most populous state in the Union, can finance her own magnificent project, that all needed irrigation development today can safely be left to private enterprise and the initiative of the states. Yet such are the conclusions being jumped to by increasing numbers of observers. They say, big government is no longer needed in this business, though perhaps it may have been in the beginning. Federal Reclamation has succeeded in working itself out of a job, they say, so its program should be closed down.

Such conclusion jumping, in my view, comes close to Olympic-record lengths.

The ink was hardly dry on the final report of the National Water Commission, when farm prices began a quantum jump. Many farmers right here in the Sacramento Valley are selling their products this year for twice or more than twice what they got for the same quantities last year. The Secretary of Agriculture has been out here urging everybody to plant more of everything in the coming year. These facts make some of these words in the Commission's report seem a bit strange in the situation today. (p. 17)

"The results of the study, based on conservative yield trends, indicate that U.S. Agriculture would not be faced with aggregative strains of food-producing capacity and water supplies relative to needs in the year 2000 under any of the alternative futures considered. Under the assumptions of the study, even if irrigated area is not increased over the next 30 years, capacity of American agriculture will be sufficiently large to meet the anticipated demands at reasonable prices. Projected food demands in the year 2000, according to the conclusions of the study, could be met by returning land idled under Government programs to production with the use of less irrigated land than at present."

The anatomy of water resources development does not admit of reaching clear termination points. The problems to be solved grow progressively more difficult and complex. Take as an example, the progressive degradation of the quality of the water of the Colorado River as development of that basin has continued. Take as another example, the progressive exhaustion of the vast groundwater basin that underlays west Texas. Take as a third, the decline of population, continuous since 1920 when the families of the initial homesteaders grew up, in all of the counties of the high plains in the upper Missouri River basin. These intensifying problems are so threatening that only the Federal Government can grapple with them successfully—and, in the end, the Nation can not ignore them because they will not simply go away or quiet down.

In the light of the record of the Bureau of Reclamation, in the arid region of the United States, another conclusion of the National Water Commission has a leaden sound. (p. 61)

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"Federal water programs can be easily adjusted to support whatever population distribution policy the Nation adopts. However, water programs are not, in and of themselves, adequate to effectuate a national policy concerning where people will live. Water programs should continue to accommodate future population growth and economic well-being by responding to the pattern of interregional population distribution. In some instances water programs may influence desired population distribution provided other controlling conditions are favorable."

Argue, if you will, that the Federal Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 was not designed to cope with the complex problems of today. The problems were not generated until decades, in some instances many decades after the Act became law. Of course, even as amended by the Reclamation Project Act of 1938 and other monumental revisions, the Federal Reclamation Act is inadequate in the face of the great emerging needs. The programs of the Bureau, however, provide the best platform from which to launch the attacks on these new problems. If the Bureau should no longer exist when the Federal government finally gets around to tackling such problems, then a new agency in the Bureau's image will have to be created to get these regional jobs done in the West.

There have been other times of crisis in western water resources development since the Federal government began irrigating public lands. The first came when public lands that were irrigable approached exhaustion and privately-owned lands were included as large parts of the new reclamation projects. Land speculation almost destroyed public confidence in the program at that time.

Later, after the first World War, farm prices plummeted and settlers on Federal projects could not meet their payments.

The Congress granted relief until moratoria on payments and write-offs of project costs became almost habitual. Popular opinion spread that irrigation settlers were deadbeats. This was very damaging to the program.

Still later, the Bureau and the Corps of Engineers met head on in the Missouri Basin and the Central Valley of California in deadly earnest rivalry. This left a bad taste in the mouths of many that no amount of coordination of programs, voluntarily undertaken, has as yet entirely eliminated.

In recent years, inflexible cost-benefit ratios that failed to reflect changing interests in water resources developments forced ever more tortured allocations of costs. The results of these mathematical gymnastics raised questions concerning the value of the judgments of project planners, and the environmentalists moved in to attack them.

The Congress wisely created special commissions—the Fact-finders, the Repayment Commission, and the Water Resources Council—to investigate, to appraise, and to make recommendations which could be considered in working out remedial legislation in connection with the first three of these crises. The fourth is with us today.

The situation today, as I pointed out in the final chapter of my book, *The Bureau of Reclamation*, is that consideration should be given now by the Congress to setting up a Reclamation Assessment Commission which would consider western water problems in the light of the history of irrigation development in the region and with an understanding of the new and unique problems that are now being encountered.

I do not believe that the National Water Commission report satisfies the needs of the West. The report is too general and its recommendations are too broad. I had the feeling on completing the reading of the report, that the Commission never quite sorted out the Colorado River from the Ohio and the Tennessee Rivers, nor the East

from the West, though it is pretty certain that the twain shall never meet geographically except at the 100th Meridian.

Farming as a way of life may be as antiquated as the cobblers bench and the mom and pop grocery store. Perhaps no amount of subsidy of irrigation can preserve it. The goal of sound development of the West through planned use of the scant western waters and the vast arid lands, however, can be restated in modern terms. The objectives of irrigation were stated in the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902 in terms readily understood and supported in the 19th Century. With three-quarters of the 20th Century elapsed and the West grown up, with many of the children born on the early reclamation projects already grown old and retired, it is time to take a new look, to set new guidelines, to revitalize the reclamation program and to ready the Bureau for the gigantic tasks that the future holds in water resources conservation, management and development in the western region. Geothermal wells may substitute for some new reservoirs, desalters for some new dams, and some irrigation may give way to hydroponics. Project Skywater may succeed in increasing the annual flow of the Colorado River to what the Compact Commission in 1922 thought it might be. Nothing will surprise me, for I have seen so much wrought by the water resources people, of whom, happily, I have been one for 40 years. But nothing ever just happens. Wise and energetic men must be organized to conduct planned programs that can make the future that which we dimly foresee but aspire to witness.

It is in this context that I found the report of the National Water Commission negative and unsatisfactory. It seemed to assume that all that is now needed, or perhaps even more, had already been done. I can not face with equanimity the thought that the future of the United States may hold less irrigation than we have today. The West, I believe, certainly can not accept such a conclusion.

The situation today is much as it was in 1902; without irrigation the arid West has no future.

YEAR-ROUND DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME HAS MAJORITY SUPPORT IN WISCONSIN

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in light of the energy saving steps the President is asking us to approve, I want to report the vote of the men and women of Wisconsin's Sixth District on the proposal for daylight saving time.

In answer to the question, "Would you favor extending daylight saving time to a year-round basis?"—a majority of those responding to my annual opinion poll this fall said yes—57 percent.

The poll also indicates that DST may be somewhat less popular among women than it is among men.

According to the notes and letters they have written me, Wisconsin women feel strongly conservation conscious but they are concerned that year-round DST will mean a child must board a school bus in bitter-cold morning darkness. This is a legitimate concern, particularly in rural Wisconsin. Luckily, we can solve the problem—perhaps simply by drawing it

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to the attention of school officials and urging them to start and end the school day an hour or so later.

Despite this reasonable objection to year-round daylight saving time, women voted in close agreement with men. Slightly more than 50 percent of the women respondents said they favor DST, and 58 percent of the men said they do.

The above returns came from approximately 27,000 people who returned a postcard questionnaire in August and September.

The question on my poll that drew the greatest disagreement between men and women was one concerning amnesty. A majority of women voted yes—50.5 percent—while a majority of men voted no—58 percent.

Total responses showed 36.5 percent favor conditional amnesty, 9.5 percent want unconditional amnesty, and 54 percent prefer no amnesty.

Other results included: Newsmen's right to refrain from revealing their sources, 52 percent in favor, 48 percent against; and abortion, 36 percent allowing the Supreme Court decision to stand, 11.5 percent for amending the Constitution to restore to the States the power to regulate abortion, 52 percent for amending the Constitution to prohibit abortion in all but extreme circumstances, and 0.5 percent for no abortion in any circumstance.

As in the past, this poll was mailed to each residence in the Sixth District, and each reply was tabulated by hand. The response was high from all 12 counties—especially from Winnebago, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Fond du Lac. And returns still arrive in each day's mail.

Of the four questions asked, the one on daylight saving time was answered most and received most agreement. Because of the timeliness of this issue, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include as part of my remarks an October 30 editorial, "Daylight Saving, Energy Saving," from the Manitowoc, Wis., Herald-Times:

DAYLIGHT SAVING, ENERGY SAVING

Willy nilly, daylight saving time has run its summer course again. In accordance with federal law, clocks were turned back Sunday everywhere except in a few places where regular time is maintained the year 'round.

There is a new element in the picture as the changeover is made this year, however. It comes in the midst of a burgeoning effort to re-establish daylight saving time as a means of conserving energy.

Serious talk along these lines is reported from both the East and West coasts. New England governors are considering the use of emergency powers to reject the federal statute and reinstate daylight saving time on a regional basis. In California, the Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners has asked Mayor Tom Bradley to initiate a campaign for a nationwide permanent restoration of daylight saving time to reduce fuel consumption. They say that in their city alone such a move would cut fuel oil use by 300,000 barrels a year.

There are counter-arguments. Early risers say permanent DST would only shift the power need to the morning hours. That is true to some extent. The question is: Which alternative would bring the greatest energy savings?

The matter is important enough to justify thoughtful consideration in Congress. Re-

gional action on the basis of state emergency powers would in our judgment be less satisfactory than a nationwide approach, given such problems as transportation schedules.

DO DÉTENTE, ALLIANCE, AND OIL MIX?

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I presume the House will, sometime in the future, be considering trade legislation reported by the Ways and Means Committee just a month ago.

The committee worked long and hard on this bill, and in many respects, it is a vast improvement over that proposed by the administration. Discretionary powers are somewhat more carefully delineated and restrained. Increased attention is paid to adjustment assistance, and to international fair trade practices. Most favored nation status, and most likely, credit and financial concessions to the Soviet Union, will be contingent on freedom of emigration from that nation.

However, serious weaknesses in the bill prevented me from casting my vote in the Ways and Means Committee to report this legislation to the Rules Committee and the floor of the House. Those reasons include insufficient insistence on fair trade practices, lack of increased equity in international fair labor standards, granting of credit and financial concessions to the Soviet Union without guarantees of freedom of emigration and other basic human rights, plus insufficient attention being paid to the legitimate and increasingly serious concerns of the American workingman—concerns dealing with his very livelihood, and the economic security of himself and his family.

Those brief are several reasons why I find it difficult, at the present moment, to give my support to the pending, and often-delayed, trade bill.

But Mr. Speaker, there is another very important item which is most conspicuous by its absence from the trade bill. And that is a serious effort to encourage and provide the discussion and negotiation impetus and mechanisms for our oil-importing, trading partners, to come together with us in common policy and resolve—to come together, under the aegis of either the GATT, or NATO, or other multilateral security and commercial organization—to come together in both common commercial and security alliance.

Our foreign policy has as its cornerstone the continued advancement of détente between the United States, and the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet Union at present is more in the fore, since our relations are of longer standing with them, and our cultural, diplomatic and commercial intercourse is naturally more matured. The Soviet Union, and its domestic and foreign policies, have become

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very important material and political factors in the substance of the pending trade bill, and in the timing of its consideration. How the Soviet Union acts with regard to both guarantees of emigration and in the Middle East, with specific regard to their influence with the oil-export policies of Arab nations, will determine, to a very large extent, the success of efforts within both the Congress and the administration, to liberalize commercial and financial exchanges between our two nations.

Mr. Speaker, I have long fostered the easing of United States-Soviet ideological and military tensions. However, I do not think that détente should be achieved at the expense of alliance. I do not think it in the best security and commercial interests of the United States, to give up NATO solidarity, and working trade arrangements we have with Europe and Japan, in order to follow the still poorly defined, and still ephemeral blessings of détente.

Assuredly, we are seeing unfold in the Middle East the truth of what I have been saying in the Congress for well over a decade: world power politics have become too dangerous to be left to military resolution, or big-power direct intervention. The scenario being presented in the Middle East is more than renewed local belligerency and aggression, it is the perfect demonstration that the days of geopolitics are being supplanted by the days of geoeconomics.

Mr. Speaker, it is exactly for this reason that I find disturbing the present failure of the United States and our trading partners, and other oil-importing friends, to come together in the alliance I discussed above. Clearly, détente and alliance do mix. We have proven that, in all places, the Middle East. But while I savor the irony of the situation, I do not see, sans close consultation and cooperation of oil importers, how we can continue to think that détente, alliance, and oil do mix—or at least, how they can mix without a very strong dollop of alliance on the part of the oil importers, including, of course, the United States.

In brief, Mr. Speaker, unless we and our oil-importing friends get together and devise and implement a long-term oil and energy program and policy, we will be very shortly on the very short end of the dip stick. There is solidarity in those oil-producing nations closest to the areas of conflict. All we have in the oil-importing nations right now, is an agreement to disagree on just about everything from defense, through trade and floating currency exchange rates. And while we can enjoy the wag's remarks at Nairobi, that, the world monetary situation is hopeless, but not serious, that most certainly is not the case with regards to heating our homes and schools, moving the wheels of industry and transportation, and insuring for our security needs for petroleum and petroleum products.

Mr. Speaker, there has been another delay in consideration of the pending trade bill. I think the Congress and the administration should move right now to talk seriously with our counterparts

to devise ways and means out of this corner into which we seem to be painting ourselves. This delay should be an opportunity not an inhibition to immediate high-level consultations—consultations with a goal of coalescing the disparate national drifts into an oil and energy policy that presents a united front of consumer nations. We have more to bargain with than just potentially empty gas tanks—let us get about marshall our national-corporate assets. Time and the ability to maneuver is running out.

Mr. Speaker, Leonard Silk wrote an article that appeared in Tuesday's New York Times. The title of the article is "The Oil Weapon." Mr. Silk emphasizes, though in a somewhat different context, the points I have just outlined above. I commend his thoughtful and persuasive remarks to my colleagues and include them in the Record at this point.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 6, 1973]

THE OIL WEAPON

(By Leonard Silk)

The war in the Middle East and the Arab decision to impose an embargo on oil shipments to the United States, the Netherlands or any other country that provides support to Israel have given the NATO alliance its most severe internal shock since France withdrew from military integration in 1966.

Accusations are rife on both sides of the Atlantic. The Europeans blame the United States for trying to bully them into backing the American position on Israel, for not consulting with them, before putting American bombers and other forces on world-wide alert and expecting them to a risk of cutoff of their oil from the Middle-East and North Africa, on which Europe depends for more than 80 per cent of its supply.

The United States in turn blames the members of NATO for acting like a collection of small countries, trying to hide in the woodwork, for not looking beyond this moment's or this winter's problems, for putting oil above principle and for refusing to work with the United States to draw up a common policy toward the war—and the strategic threat of the Soviet bloc.

Within Europe itself the strains are intense as a result of the Arab cut-off of 15 per cent of Western Europe's oil supply. The nine members of the European Common Market are meeting in Brussels now to discuss the sharing of oil. But the French and British, who regard themselves in a specially favored position vis-a-vis the Arabs, are reluctant to pool their oil with the Dutch, who are facing the loss of 70 per cent of their oil due to the Arab embargo, and the West Germans, who get much of their fuel via the Dutch port of Rotterdam.

However much truth—of guilt—there may be on both sides, the fact is that the present crisis has exposed serious weaknesses in the Atlantic alliance, weaknesses that could be disastrous if they are permitted to continue. For oil, so critical to the highly industrialized economies of the West, has become a weapon that the Arab states, acting in concert, intend to continue to employ primarily for economic purposes—though they would obviously like to see Israel reduced or destroyed in the bargain.

The Soviet Union, for its part, means to exploit oil for political purposes—as a weapon that could break up the North Atlantic alliance. It could also isolate the United States not only from Europe but from Japan, which is totally dependent on imported oil.

The conceptual basis of the Western alliance now needs to be clarified—and broadened. The essential question is: what does collective security mean?

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In this era of so-called détente (a condition that obviously did not keep the Russians from pushing for major strategic gains in the Middle East) collective security must mean more than a wall against Soviet tanks, troops or nuclear bombs. It must also mean common economic policies to protect the jobs, living standards and prosperity of the West, as well as its military security.

Permitting the Arabs and the Soviets to use what are called "salami tactics" in slicing one ally from another would be the worst blunder the West could commit. Although the circumstances are very different from the threat to the West in the nineteen-thirties, the folly of seeking to appease greed by sacrificing individual countries to aggressors would be as great today as it was in the days of Hitler, the Sudetenland, Austria, the Danzig corridor and Czechoslovakia.

There are many dimensions to the disarray among the Western powers—including international trade, investment and monetary payments, not to mention military cooperation itself—but oil has emerged as the most sensitive immediate issue. It is an issue that will only intensify with time. The Middle East and North Africa, with proved oil reserves of 440-billion barrels out of a world total of about 530-billion barrels, contain the overwhelming share of the resources upon which the importing nations must rely. Even the United States, which now gets only about 10 per cent of its crude oil, directly or indirectly, from the Middle East and North Africa, will depend on that area for about 35 per cent of its oil by 1980.

The Western powers and Japan can simply not afford to be divided and passive before the Arab oil threat. They must begin to work together to develop a common strategy on oil imports, energy conservation and development, and on the sharing of oil supplies. This implies that the United States would have to be prepared to share fuel with its allies. There would also have to be a common Western policy toward exporting and other economic relations with the Arab states, should they press their embargo or extortive demands.

The nations of Europe, Japan and the United States must face up to the choice that now confronts them: whether each nation should seek special deals with the Arabs or whether they will work together for their collective security and well-being. The first course, however tempting it may seem to some countries in the short run, cannot work for long, any more than did appeasement at Munich.

IF GEORGE WASHINGTON WERE PRESIDENT TODAY

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when this country is engaged in much debate over the question of integrity and morality in Government, I thought it would be most appropriate to bring to the attention of my colleagues some interesting comments made by the noted raconteur, H. L. Mencken. In one of his books, published in 1918, Mr. Mencken made some excellent points as to what would happen if one so illustrious as our first President were to be active on the political scene in America today. I am, therefore, inserting H. L. Mencken's article about a current George Washington for the benefit of my colleagues. Much of what he said then is as easily

applicable today as it was in 1918 when the article first appeared:

COMMENTS BY H. L. MENCKEN

If George Washington were alive today, what a shining mark he would be for the whole camorra of upholders, forward-lookers and professional patriots! He was the Rockefeller of his time, the richest man in the United States, a promoter of stock companies, a land-grabber, an exploiter of mines and timber. He was a bitter opponent of foreign entanglements, and denounced their evils in harsh, specific terms. He had a liking for forthright and pugnacious men, and a contempt for lawyers, schoolmasters and all other such obscurantists. He was not pious. He drank whiskey whenever he felt chilly, and kept a jug of it handy. He knew far more profanity than Scripture, and used and enjoyed it more. He had no belief in the infallible wisdom of the common people, but regarded them as inflammatory dolts, and tried to save the Republic from them. He advocated no sure cure for all the sorrows of the world, and doubted that such a panacea existed. He took no interest in the private morals of his neighbors.

Inhabiting These States today, George would be ineligible for any office of honor or profit. The Senate would never dare confirm him; the President would not think of nominating him. He would be on trial in the newspapers for belonging to the Money Power. The Sherman Act would have him in its toils; he would be under indictment by every grand jury south of the Potomac; the Methodists of his native State would be denouncing him (he had a still at Mount Vernon) as a debaucher of youth, a recruiting officer for insane asylums, a poisoner of the home. And what a chance there would be for that ambitious young district attorney who thought to shadow him on his peregrinations—and grab him under the Mann Act!

GEN. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND PROMOTES TEAM HANDBALL AS NEW SPORT FOR U.S. OLYMPIC COMPETITION

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, former Chief of Staff of the Army, has made many contributions to the security of this Nation, but while he was America's No. 1 soldier, he was on the lookout for ways in which the Army could help in the development of young people and promote strong ties between the military and civilian segments of our society.

He discovered team handball which has been played in Europe for years, but did not have much of a following in this country. He became convinced that it would be an excellent soldier sport and one which the soldiers could teach to young people outside the military as a civic action project. Through his efforts it became an on-going program identified as Army CHAMPS.

General Westmoreland was recently in Chattanooga to participate in a ceremony honoring the national youth team handball squad. I had the pleasure of witnessing that ceremony and was impressed with General Westmoreland's remarks in which he establishes why he is the chief advocate of this activity. I

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feel that others will be interested in what he has to say and I am pleased to submit his statement at this point. In doing so, I commend to the Congress and to the Secretary of the Army the further development of youth team handball for the broad reasons of value it contains.

General Westmoreland's remarks follow:

ADDRESS BY GEN. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND

Mr. Congressman, Dr. Buehning, General Woody, Colonel Trammell, Colonel Sisson, officers and men of the 3397th U.S. Army Garrison, it is a pleasure to be in the Volunteer State, to be in Chattanooga—to be among soldiers—to be with good citizens—to be with those interested in team handball—and to be with winners, the champs of the Army's CHAMPS Program.

It was about four years ago that I discovered team handball. I was Chief of Staff of the Army searching for ways and means for the Army to contribute further to the development of youth and to add something outside of the military's sphere to the civilian community. My staff told me about a new sport—they told me about Dr. Buehning—they told me that team handball was to be for the first time an Olympic sport in 1972. I saw films, I talked to Dr. Buehning, I conferred with Bud Wilkinson of the Presidents Staff, and I became acquainted with team handball.

I asked my staff to develop a plan to introduce team handball country-wide with the assumed support of the Organized Reserves, the National Guard, and the Regular Army. My thought was that team handball would be an excellent soldier sport and an excellent sport to teach to young men as civic action projects for the military. The cost was manageable. The President's Commission on Youth Fitness enthusiastically endorsed my proposal. We named our program "Army CHAMPS."

It was my view that team handball would add a new sport to America that:

Was a good physical conditioner.

Was fun for boys and men and spectators.

Provided lessons in teamwork.

Was a manly, contact sport.

Required little equipment.

Could be played either indoors or outdoors. Would provide a game for youngsters too light for football and too short for basketball. And, finally, would provide a broad base from which to select a credible Olympic team.

When I initiated the program by introducing it to the Army senior commanders, it was well received. Demonstrations of team handball were staged across the country. Coaching and officiating schools were established. Tournaments were planned and carried out on a regional basis. As a result of the Army's effort, five Army men were on the U.S. Olympic Team. Lieutenant Abraham scored 24 points in Olympic competition. Lieutenant Rogers scored fifteen times and Specialist Fourth Class Matthews made ten goals. Our team finished fourteenth in the world Olympic competition which is not good but not bad either when one considers the newness of the game in the United States and the many years it has been played in Europe.

The civic action part of the program has gone fairly well over the past two years. During the past year, Third Army held its soldier tournament in early May with eight teams participating. Third Army had five teams in the Youth Program: Fort Jackson, Fort Gordon, Fort Benning, a team from Mobile, Alabama, and the two-time winner Chattanooga. The Chattanooga team was sponsored by the 3397th U.S. Army Garrison. At this time, I would like to congratulate the team, the coach, and the command for their accomplishment.

Speaking of the 3397th U.S. Army Garrison

of the U.S. Army Reserves, I want to extend my compliments to the command not only for twice winning the team handball tournament but for your other successes. I am aware of your participation in Operation SPARKLE. The Mayor asked for your help in cleaning up the area and you provided it in full measure. You not only collected the trash, but you hauled it away.

Let me conclude by raising and answering two relevant questions. What is the future of team handball? I am certain that it will remain an Olympic sport. Hopefully the impetus and visibility given to the sport by the Army has portrayed the game nationally and will serve to perpetuate the game in America. I am sorry to learn that interest had waned in many places but am happy to see that it has not done so here in Chattanooga where enthusiasm for the game runs high.

What is the future of our Reserve Forces? Here, I can be more categorical. The future of our Army Reserves has never been brighter because our Reserves have never been more important in the national scheme of things. There is nothing more important to America than its security. If we are to have that security, we must pay the price—we must have the military forces needed to secure our shores, our national interest, and to support our foreign policy. Unhappily, war has not disappeared from our planet. It rages in the Mid East today. No one knows how long it will last. No one knows if it will spread. We can hope for the best, but we must be prepared for the worst.

Today our Reserves are our national minutemen. Both civilian and soldier, they are a special breed. In addition to making a living, they are dedicated to serving their country and contribute a great deal of time in doing so throughout the year. As units they must be prepared to beef up, to round out, and to make adequate our Regular Army.

We now have the smallest Regular Army since 1950 and it would seem it is destined to shrink even further because the needed volunteers of proper quality would not be forthcoming if the inducement of the draft was still present. I believe it was a mistake to stop the draft. Someday it will have to be resumed.

Yes, the Reserves have never been more important. They are essential. They must be of higher quality. They must be ready. I am impressed with the can do attitude, the initiative, the esprit of the 3397th U.S. Army Garrison of the 121st Army Reserve Command. Your accomplishments reflect favorably on the officers and men of the unit. It has been your exceptional leadership provided by the chain of command—General Woody, Colonel Trammell, and Colonel Sisson—that has brought your organization to the fore.

CONGRESS MUST REDUCE ITS DEMANDS ON ENERGY

HON. HAROLD V. FROEHLICH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. FROEHLICH. Mr. Speaker, on November 6, the Washington Post printed a brief article indicating that energy consumption by Congress "is soaring at a rate of more than 3 million kilowatt hours a year."

In view of the President's program of austerity for energy, I believe it is incumbent for us to look very closely at our own use of fuel and electricity, so that we

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do not behave as energy gluttons while the rest of the country is cutting back. In this regard, I have proposed that the House Administration Committee conduct a thorough inquiry to determine ways to reduce our demands on scarce energy supplies.

I insert at this point an article from the November 6, 1973, Washington Post and my letter to the chairman of the Committee on House Administration:

CONGRESS USE OF ENERGY RISES

While Congress ponders ways to defuse the energy crisis, its own consumption of power is soaring at a rate of more than three million kilowatt hours a year.

Benjamin F. Markert, the Capitol's coordinating engineer, says energy-saving measures have been imposed but these are largely cosmetic: turning off corridor lights and opening more window blinds for lighting.

Markert says any significant power reductions would have to be made at the expense of congressional efficiency, because most of the increased demand is attributed to a growing reliance on data-processing machines.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., November 7, 1973.

The Hon. WAYNE HAYS,
Chairman, Committee on House Administra-
tion, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The President will apparently address the nation tonight on the country's serious energy crisis. Many people expect him to propose a tough program of austerity in terms of fuel consumption.

I hope that we in the House demonstrate our own recognition of the energy crisis by cutting back our demands on fuel and electricity. In this connection, may I suggest that the House Administration Committee conduct a prompt and thorough inquiry into energy consumption by Congress. It may be possible for us to formulate plans to reduce energy consumption by 5 to 10 percent, or convert to alternative sources which are not so scarce.

As you know, the President, in a directive last June, stated that the Federal Government's goal is to reduce the expected demand for energy by 7 percent during the ensuing 12 months. I understand that the Congress is not a formal part of this conservation program. Inasmuch as the domain of Congress includes the Government Printing Office, the General Accounting Office, and Library of Congress, in addition to the Capitol and various office buildings, we must develop an energy conservation strategy to keep pace with the objectives of the executive branch.

Although reduced consumption by the Congress may be an insignificant part of the total energy picture, I believe our efforts at self-evaluation and austerity can be symbolically important to the national effort. You are in a position, Mr. Chairman, to play a vital leadership role in the task ahead.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

HAROLD V. FROEHLICH,
Member of Congress.

THOSE HORROR TALES FROM CHILE

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, ever since the overthrow of President Salvador

Allende of Chile early this fall, two themes have run consistently through various newsstories—first, that the military junta has carried out a wide-ranging bloodbath against Allende supporters which amounts to a veritable massacre, and second, that Allende was the beloved leader of the Chilean people who was advancing the country along a progressive, democratic road.

Because Chile is far away and there are not too many who are well informed about that land, we tend to rely on the news accounts provided us even though some of the reportage has tended to be sensational and partisan.

One report that did much to convince readers that Chile was living through a horrifying reign of terror at the hands of its military was the *Newsweek* account by correspondent John Barnes entitled "Slaughter in Santiago" on October 8, 1973.

Barnes' story was accepted as "gospel" and was widely reprinted throughout the world. He alleged that thousands of Chileans were being executed—at the rate of 200 per day in the capital city of Santiago alone—and that the morgues were full to overflowing with grotesquely brutalized corpses of victims.

Now we learn from the *Wall Street Journal* that Barnes' account was simply a scandalous piece of "yellow journalism" based on a minimum of fact and a maximum of imagination.

A distinguished Chilean journalist and frequent critic of the military junta, Mr. Pablo Huneeus gives the lie to Barnes' story and in an accompanying editorial page article, Everett G. Martin, the Journal's Latin American specialist, points to examples of gross distortion in the analysis of Allende's overthrow by noted academicians who, like some newsmen, seem to go out of their way to avoid accuracy and honesty in their commentary.

For the benefit of my colleagues who may have missed seeing these articles, I insert both articles at this point in the RECORD, together with an excerpt from *Newsweek's* reportage by Barnes:

[From the *Wall Street Journal*, Nov. 2, 1973]

THOSE HORROR TALES FROM CHILE . . .

(By Pablo Huneeus)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The military coup turned Allende's comedy into Chile's tragedy. But the *Newsweek* article "Slaughterhouse in Santiago," Oct. 8, turned our tragedy into a horror tale. It caused such a misunderstanding as to the true nature of what happened down here that I decided to retrace the steps of *Newsweek's* correspondent John Barnes to double check the information that he said came from the Santiago morgue.

Known here as the Medical Legal Institute it is a small, neat grey building near the General Cemetery. It looks like a hospital, except that all the people lying on the stretchers are dead. An autopsy is the only operation performed by its doctors.

Over two days I interviewed a random sample of seven doctors, five clerks, three typists and four porters. To each I showed or translated the *Newsweek* article and questioned them about their reactions. Here's a summary of what they said:

1. Without a single exception all uttered comments like "lies," "what an exaggeration," "brilliant imagination," or "absolutely false." Dr. Vargas, an elderly experienced pathologist, dismissed the whole story on the grounds

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that the *Newsweek* correspondent suffered what is called "perception shock." When exposed to a couple of bodies, he explained, the shock alters perception capabilities. "When there are 10 bodies together many persons can't even recognize their wives or fathers. That must have happened to that correspondent," he said, "presuming he ever got in the morgue."

2. Also without exception, the staff doubted that he was ever inside the morgue because his descriptions didn't fit. For example, *Newsweek* describes a corridor with 50 bodies in it, but there isn't any corridor large enough to hold that many bodies. The only corridor in which there are bodies to be seen under normal conditions is outside the autopsy rooms, and it can handle only a few in line. Mr. Barnes also claims to have seen bodies upstairs, but the staff says none have ever been taken up there. Upstairs there are only offices and laboratories. The autopsy rooms are on the ground floor and the refrigeration storage rooms in the basement.

3. A picture of a man with a missing leg published by *Newsweek* with the caption "A dead amputee in Santiago: The reign of terror was worse than anyone imagined," is actually of a man who died some time earlier in a traffic accident. He was run down by a Chevrolet pick-up truck.

4. By far the worst misrepresentation in the *Newsweek* article was the report that during the two week period after the coup 2,796 bodies had come to the morgue. *Newsweek* says "... though information is almost nonexistent for the rest of Chile, the presumption is that the executions have followed a similar pattern in other cities."

Every dead body that arrives receives a number that goes up on a list posted outside with the name. Number one begins on January first. The *Newsweek* figure is for all the bodies received at the morgue from the beginning of the year to Sept. 21. It's this figure that is being quoted all around the world as the casualty rate in Santiago alone for the first 14 days of the coup.

(Kenneth Auchincloss, executive editor of *Newsweek*, says he has "complete confidence" in Mr. Barnes, "he's covered wars before." Mr. Auchincloss says Mr. Barnes was given the 2,796 dead figure by a daughter of a member of the morgue staff, adding, "I think it is conceivable that there was a misunderstanding. But that is pure speculation on my part. I haven't checked it out with Mr. Barnes. There is no reason to doubt his reporting.")

This is enough to demonstrate the falsehoods in the *Newsweek* story. To me it's a case of journalistic imperialism. A rich American magazine sends from London a British correspondent a week after the coup. He makes no effort to understand what is really going on here. He only wants to use us for a story that will sell. He knows the market wants a horror story. He flavors his story with an underlying contempt for Chile and its people, tops it with a total lack of respect for the truth and cooks it with imaginative fiction writing. It brings glory to him and disgrace to us.

Not that I am happy with the junta. Every Chilean feels that no matter how low the death toll, what happened is a tragedy. We are accustomed to see our presidents end their constitutional term and walk quietly home. But the military intervention is the logical outcome of a Marxist regime. I am no wizard, but in a book I wrote a year ago I said that Chile was heading towards a military regime. There was such hatred among Chileans that the only way of holding us together was through force.

This hatred springs from a long history of frustration with politicians. By 1970 we had already tried most political formulas: a populist government with Ibanez, a conservative right wing one with Alessandri and a liberal Christian Democrat one with Frei.

All failed to give us the results we wanted and so we tried Marxism.

It was the great experiment. But the guinea pigs rebelled.

But intellectuals throughout the world noted on the Allende regime. Soon it was evident that under the cover of clever public relations, a machine aimed at taking over total power was being built. In the first months of his term, Allende admitted to Debray that his respect for the constitution and democratic institutions was only a tactic to gain power.

The country unanimously agreed on nationalizing copper and monopolistic corporations. But soon para-military brigades began roaming the countryside and seizing farms by force and expelling farmers at gun point. Industries, even very small ones, were seized; workers who opposed were suppressed or beaten; an opposition leader was assassinated; technicians were fired for political reasons. Because of the imported doctrine of class warfare, the official gospel was hate. Dr. Allende started it when he declared at the beginning of his term that he was not the president of all Chileans.

Our technicians left the country and we began to import slogans from China, educational programs from East Germany, high-government officials from Cuba and terrorists from all over Latin America. Our president imported guns labeled art objects. He had a guerrilla training camp in his house and there were finally enough arms in the country to supply 20,000 irregulars.

Allende lost all legitimacy. It was worse than Watergate. We were sinking and the man at the helm was unable to govern. Even Marxists agreed that we were sinking, the only debate was over whose fault it was.

I would have preferred a democratic solution, a plebiscite or a new election for congress and the presidency as the opposition leaders proposed. But Allende refused to compromise and he refused to follow the majority's will. He was determined to persuade us with guns.

That's why this deadly war machine was unleashed. It's sad so many died, but it's good so many survived.

. . . AND A FEW LOUD ECHOES FROM ACADEMIA

(By Everett G. Martin)

So many misleading reports and analyses of the events surrounding the military coup in Chile have appeared in reputable publications, in special programs on public television and on radio that it's probably impossible now to set the record straight on even a few points.

It's not just opinions that differ. Interpretations, mostly by members of the academic community and by journalists who look more to what excites their editors than at what Chile is about, have distorted the events out of all sense of reality.

Thus Chile, which is one of the most complex nations in the world, has been turned into a simple black and white situation of good guys (the Marxist followers of the late President Salvador Allende) and the bad guys (anyone who opposed them). The remorseless villain of this simplistic plot is Washington, which by merely turning off the spigot of low-interest loans was able to destroy all the achievement of the good guys and send the Chilean people (usually called the masses) back into slavery.

Newsweek's convincing-sounding account of the military slaughtering victims at the rate of 200-a-day in the capital city of Santiago alone seems to have been based on events which didn't happen and figures that were misinterpreted. Even though other publications have carried more moderate stories, and a recheck of the *Newsweek* reporting by The New York Times found many exaggerations, the *Newsweek* report is still being taken

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as the final word on the coup in many places around the world.

Yet as bad as *Newsweek's* misrepresentation of the facts was, it was at least in the general direction of the target because there have been killings and executions that certainly seem excessive. (The military junta last week finally ordered an end to summary executions, but executions after sentencing by military tribunals will continue.)

Much more insidious and subtle are articles such as the one appearing in the Oct. 29 issue of *The Nation* magazine written by E. Bradford Burns, professor of Latin American history at the University of California at Los Angeles. Cloaked in scholarly authority, one would think that a Professor Burns would be someone who could be believed; but consider what he has to say.

He was an eyewitness, he claims, on September 4, exactly one week before the coup, to the gathering of 800,000 Chileans in front of the government palace to celebrate the third anniversary of Dr. Allende's election. It was the largest political rally in Chile's history, he writes, equal to nearly a tenth of the national population. *Britain's* venerable *Guardian* makes the same point, but sets the crowd total even higher: at 1,250,000.

I was there too. The rally was held in the smaller of the two plazas on either side of the government palace, the side that savvy Chilean leaders always use when they expect a bad turnout because the crowded quarters makes it seem like more people. This time they didn't even fill that plaza. With two other journalists, we estimated 20,000 people; and we noted that a large contingent marched around and around one block to make it look larger. Police later put the figure at 18,000 persons.

This argument over crowd size may sound picayune. But *The Nation* and *The Guardian* articles use their figures as evidence that Dr. Allende's popularity had reached new heights before the coup. Professor Burns suggests that it was the sight of this rising popularity that caused the military, urged on by the representatives of the rich, to stage the coup without further delay. Professor Burns not only inflated the crowd count 40 times to make his point, but he conveniently ignored a rally the next night that really was several hundred thousand strong of people demanding Dr. Allende's resignation.

Professor Burns, like many other scholarly writers, also plays games with Chilean election figures to make the claim of Dr. Allende's rising popularity.

Earlier this year members of the academic community excoriated the U.S. press for referring to Dr. Allende as a minority president based on the fact that he had won with only 36.2 percent of the vote in the 1970 presidential election. They argued, and with reason, that in the April, 1971, municipal elections his followers won practically half the vote.

I accepted their argument; so when Dr. Allende's forces got a reported 44 percent of the vote in congressional elections last March, it followed logically that his support had declined. Now, however, the professors want to forget about the municipal elections and talk only about Dr. Allende's popular support rising from 36 percent to 44 percent.

They also choose to ignore the fact that 56 percent of the country voted against Dr. Allende, and that it was a relatively united opposition. It wasn't a simple case of president with a commanding party facing a splintered opposition ranging from Left to Right as in the past. They also don't mention the mounting evidence that there was considerable fraud during the congressional election to achieve the 44 percent total.

Professor Burns and others hammer and pound Chilean reality like soft copper to make it fit their pre-conceived notions. For them, the struggle must be between all the workers on one hand and "the bitter opposi-

tion of the middle and upper classes, a combined group which composed no more than 30 percent of the population," to use Professor Burns' words.

Who, then, were the 56 percent—or more likely the 60 percent—who voted against the Marxists? If they were all the wealthy and their well-to-do middle-class allies then perhaps Chile never had a serious problem of poor income distribution after all.

It's clear that the scholars don't consider this majority as Chileans with any rights, which is a curious comment on their concept of democracy.

The *Nation* article implies that the military played the role of devious plotters against the Allende government, continually being supplied by U.S. aid and imbued with U.S. military training. That's what some would like to believe in retrospect, but the facts are that the armed forces were loyal to the government until the last week and were the last to turn against him. Three times they joined his cabinet to help him against the opposition during national crises.

It was Dr. Allende's opponents who represented the U.S. aid to the Chilean military, whose commanding general had for the first time in recent history committed the armed forces to support a government's political program.

Few articles on the Chilean coup even mention the large arms buildup by private Allende forces, the training of a guerrilla army by foreign "revolutionaries" numbering in the thousands, or the infiltration by the left of the military ranks. Any kind of investigation of this claim leaves little doubt that these clandestine forces existed and were soon to be used against the military. It also happens to be exactly the same strategy that the Communist Party of Indonesia attempted in 1965.

Writers such as Professor Burns give the Marxist economic disaster only passing reference, saying that Chile has always had economic problems and anyhow all the difficulties were caused by the U.S. credit blockade.

It's true there was a credit blockade by the multinational lending institutions and by the Export-Import Bank, but to lay all the blame on this for Chile's greatest economic disaster in history is ludicrous—American egocentrism at its worst. Despite the credit blockade, Dr. Allende's regime received more international credit than any other Chilean government in history. And how could U.S. bankers and companies with investments in Chile be expected to operate differently, since the Allende government wasn't paying its debts to most of them?

Besides this there was a startling degree of corruption within the regime, officials feeding into the black market merchandise they had illegally obtained. Last June Dr. Allende's own nephew, Eduardo Grove Allende, who was a loyal supporter of his uncle and the first head of the nationalized textile industry, told me that within the ruling circles "there's no more ideology, everything is corrupt. All they think about is power and money."

In a nutshell, the grand experiment that was supposed to be taking place had founded some time ago and was replaced by a naked, almost conventional, struggle for power. Many aspects of the famed Chilean democracy, such as rule-of-law and the art of compromise, had died long before the military moved in with the *coup de grace*.

And when the analysts in the Kremlin sit down to analyze what went wrong in Chile, as they inevitably will, it's doubtful that they will find much that's accurate or useful in the colored accounts the U.S. academic community is currently putting out on the subject.

SLAUGHTER IN SANTIAGO

"Last week I slipped through a side door into the Santiago city morgue. . . . One hundred and fifty dead bodies were laid out on

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the ground floor. . . . Upstairs I passed through a swing door and there in a dimly lit corridor lay at least 50 more bodies. . . . Most had been shot at close range under the chin. Some had been machine-gunned. . . . Their chests had been slit open and sewn together grotesquely. . . . They were all young and, judging from the roughness of their hands, all from the working class. . . . Most of their heads had been crushed. I remained for perhaps two minutes at most, then left the building. . . . Workers at the morgue have been warned that they will be court-martialed and shot if they reveal what is going on there. . . . But the morgue count alone sets the regime's kill rate at an appalling 200 Chileans a day—just for the capital."—Correspondent John Barnes in *Newsweek*, Oct. 8.

Correspondent Barnes' vivid account of the Chilean coup has turned into one of the most effective bits of journalism in years. Senator Kennedy placed it in the Congressional Record. It is being used in advertisements by organizations opposed to the present Chilean regime. Its staggering casualty figures have been accepted as gospel in many European countries. It may have been instrumental in causing the U.S. to delay aid to Chile "until Human Rights are restored." But was it true?

Dissenting is Pablo Huneeus, a Chilean journalist and professor of sociology at the University of Chile, who previously has assisted American correspondents, including those of *The Wall Street Journal* and *Newsweek*, in preparation of reports on Chile.

THE HINCKENS SUPPORT PRESIDENT NIXON

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received the following telegram from Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hincken of Haddon Heights, N.J., located in my congressional district.

The Hinckens are, I believe, typical of the masses out there in our great land who are just now beginning to make their voices heard. I was not surprised to get their communication, as I have received others quite similar. I have singled this one out because the Hinckens asked me to bring it to the attention of my colleagues. This I am pleased to do.

You will note that they do not direct their criticism toward any of the investigative committees or juries, but rather it is directed to the press. The attitude of the press, and I mean radio-TV, and newspapers, has been one of the great tragedies of modern times, in that they have consistently abused the first amendment, in acting as judge and jury in their intensive efforts to "get the President."

It is becoming increasingly difficult for middle America to be heard above the continuing bombasts of our sophisticated communications media. One would almost think that the press had become a fourth, and equal branch of the Government.

The following is the text of Mr. and Mrs. Hincken's telegram to President Nixon reaffirming their confidence in his ability to govern:

TELEGRAM

HADDON HEIGHTS, N.J.

Congressman JOHN E. HUNT,
Capitol Hill.

DEAR MR. HUNT: This morning I sent a telegram to the President. The verbatim message:

You have our confidence and whole hearted support. We feel you are fully qualified and able to perform your duties as President. It appears to us that the press is a monopoly, has too much power, slants the news, tries to control politics, and when criticized tries to destroy.

Sincerely,

ALBERT W. and MARGARET M. HINCKEN.

P.S. A man who was much stronger than us said he who is without sin should cast the 1st stone. This is to be read in Congress.

OPINION POLL FOR COLORADO'S FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, the following is the text of an opinion poll which I am sending to my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District of Colorado:

OPINION POLL

NOVEMBER 1973.

DEAR FRIENDS:

During the next several months, Congress will be considering legislation that will affect every family in America.

As your Congressman, I am always interested in hearing from you. But in troubled times like these, your opinions are particularly meaningful. I need to know how you feel about major issues facing this nation.

So please take a moment to register your opinion in the enclosed survey form. As you can see, the form is designed to permit two persons in each household to take part.

When you have completed the survey, please return it to me. Just put an 8¢ stamp on the outside; it is not necessary to staple this folder nor to put it in an envelope.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG,
Your Congressman.

WATERGATE

1. What do you think Congress should do about the Watergate crisis?

His opinion: —.

Her opinion: —.

INFLATION AND FEDERAL SPENDING

(NOTE.—All questions should be answered by husband and wife with yes or no.)

2. Are the government's wage and price controls succeeding in controlling inflation?

3. Should Congress curb federal spending if necessary to control inflation and avoid higher taxes?

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY CRISIS

4. Are you satisfied with progress being made in cleaning up our environment?

5. Would you be willing to pay more for products and services if their manufacture and use could be almost pollution free?

6. Do you favor increased federal spending for pollution control even if it means higher taxes?

7. Some people think less stringent environmental controls will be necessary in order to make more fuel oil and gasoline available to meet the energy crisis. Do you agree?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

8. Should Congress give \$2.2 billion in aid to Israel?

9. Do you favor expansion of trade and other exchanges with China and the Soviet Union?

10. Do you favor a mandatory retirement age for federal officials such as Congressmen and judges?

11. Do we need tougher laws to protect the right of privacy in this country?

12. In your opinion, do we have too much government in this country?

13. Do you favor direct popular election of the President?

TWO TOUGH QUESTIONS

14. As a practical matter, my vote sometimes comes down to a very tough choice. This is oversimplified, but if you were in my position would you choose:

His choice: Desirable new programs. No new taxes or deficits.

Her choice: Desirable new programs. No new taxes or deficits.

15. What other problems concern you? What should Congress do about them?

You need not sign your name. But if you would like a copy of the poll results, please fill out the coupon below.

Name and address.

FUEL RATIONING NEEDED NOW

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, the President's energy conservation message last night was an encouraging step toward alleviating what has become a truly critical situation across the Nation. I hope and believe that the Congress will move promptly to enact the legislation needed to carry out the goals of the program outlined by the President.

However, I was dismayed at the President's emphasis on voluntarism. Our experience with voluntarism and vague guidelines proved disastrous in dealing with the economy in 1970 and 1971 and I have a very real fear that unless we move firmly and decisively in this energy crisis, history will repeat itself.

I sincerely doubt, for example, that most Americans will really appreciate the gravity of the energy shortage unless it were brought forcefully and dramatically home through establishment of a rationing program for gasoline. In addition, gasoline rationing would have the immediate effect of enabling the refineries to curtail gasoline production and instead increase production of fuel oil. This would be a major step toward minimizing fuel oil shortages while checking the upward spiral of fuel oil prices.

To those who shy away from the stringency of a rationing program, I would remind them of what occurred in 1970 and 1971. In August of 1970, President Nixon signed into law a bill giving him the authority to establish wage, price, and rent controls—a bill authored by congressional Democrats in response to what was already a critical inflationary situation. But it took a full 12 months for Mr. Nixon to fully comprehend the

gravity of our economic plight and act to impose wage and price controls. By then, it was too late to effectively reverse our runaway inflation and producers and consumers alike have been paying a terrible price ever since.

I am gratified that the President voiced his support of legislation establishing year-round daylight saving time. As a sponsor of that bill, I am confident his support will provide the necessary impetus to move that bill out of committee and to the House for floor action without undue delay. Enactment of this legislation is bound to be effective both in alleviating our energy shortage and checking crime during certain critical hours.

MR. J. WILLIAM LAUGHLIN

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure I bring to the attention of my colleagues a man who has achieved a position of recognition and respect in one of the most outstanding service organizations in the world—Kiwanis International.

I had the recent privilege of witnessing ceremonies which installed Mr. J. William Laughlin of White Oak, Pa., as governor of the Pennsylvania District in the Kiwanis organization.

Mr. Laughlin has been a member of the McKeesport Kiwanis Club since 1949 and he is the third member of that group to hold the highest Kiwanis office in the State of Pennsylvania. He follows in the footsteps of Mr. James A. Logan—1933—and Mr. John P. Mooney—1948.

As governor of the State Kiwanis, Mr. Laughlin heads an organization consisting of 22 divisions with 231 member Kiwanis clubs. As of August, the membership in his district totaled nearly 10,000.

Mr. Laughlin is a prominent citizen in the McKeesport area, serving as vice president and general manager of the Menzie Dairy Co., a firm headed by his father, John L. Laughlin, who is the only surviving charter member of the McKeesport Kiwanis Club, serving as its president in 1927. The new State Kiwanis governor is married to the former Rhoda Swanson and is the father of four daughters and a son.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Mr. Laughlin for many years and he is a man with a deep dedication toward serving others. His participation in many community endeavors virtually assures their success for he spares no effort in bringing any program to fruition. I take great pride in congratulating Mr. Laughlin on the assumption of his new duties, confident that he will perform them with unprecedented zeal and success. And, I also commend the McKeesport Kiwanis Club and its current president, Mr. Albert Greenberg, for once again grooming one of its members to be a leader among leaders.

CRIME CONTROL NO. 5

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, one of the arguments used by the gun control lobbyists is that without guns criminals would find it so difficult to commit their various crimes that the crimes would not be committed at all. I do not wish to engage in a lengthy debate on this issue, primarily because, even if it were true, it would not logically follow that privately owned guns should be registered and/or confiscated. If the contention of the gun control lobbyists be true, then it would also be true that preventions of crimes would be so difficult that victims or potential victims would not be able to defend themselves, others, or their property.

If guns are able to effect an increased number or an increased severity of crimes, as the gun control lobbyists argue, then guns are also able to effect decreased numbers and decreased severities of crimes, and for the same reasons. Obviously the two abilities are opposite, and the argument that registration/confiscation of guns would result in a reduction in crime is completely specious and a non sequitur. Once again, the gun control lobbyists have given us another example of their unwillingness to think logically.

As an example of the use of guns in defense of life and property, I include the article from the Daily News entitled "Amputee's Shots Kill Prowler" in the RECORD:

AMPUTEE'S SHOTS KILL PROWLER

(By Keith Bromery)

"I was scared," Alton Nailing admitted. "But I got a wife and seven kids in the house to protect."

But Nailing, whose left leg was amputated a year ago, remained calm as an intruder tried to break into his home at 5802 S. Lafayette early Tuesday.

He made it to a chair where he had hidden a revolver as protection for his family, drew out the gun and shot the man as he climbed in a window.

Nailing, 60, said he and his wife, Luyenia, 46, were watching television in the bedroom of their bungalow. Their seven children, ranging in age from 4 to 21, were asleep in other rooms.

Suddenly, Mrs. Nailing said, she saw the curtains of their open bedroom window part. A man was trying to crawl through.

"I just screamed and jumped onto the floor," she said.

Nailing hobbled to a nearby chair, pulled a .32-caliber revolver from its hiding place under a seat cushion, and fired twice.

The shots hit the intruder in the head and chest and he toppled backward.

The man, identified by police as Marvin Fletcher Edwards, 26, of 5632 S. LaSalle, crawled about 10 feet before he died.

"For a man with one leg," Mrs. Nailing said of her husband, "he moved pretty quick."

Nailing told police he kept the revolver for protection of his children: Anthony, 21, Yvette, 18; Alton Jr., 15; Allette and Antoinette, 10-year old twins; Allison, 6; and Sarah Beth, 4. Although the gun wasn't registered, the state did not plan to file charges against Nailing, authorities said.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Sgt. Bruce Jaffray of the Wentworth Area homicide unit, said Edwards had been arrested numerous times on burglary charges and for breaking into homes and beating the occupants until they handed over their money.

Nailing, a glass finisher who has been unemployed since his leg was amputated due to a circulatory ailment, was not charged in the shooting, Jaffray said.

"It was justifiable," Jaffray said. "He's just a little man with one leg and a wife and lots of kids to look out for. And he protected himself and his family very well, I would say."

MIDEAST PEACEKEEPING

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, WGN Continental Broadcasting Co. of Chicago has earned a well deserved reputation for their thoughtful and unemotional editorial point of view. This is especially helpful to the public when that station comments on issues as emotional and complex as the Middle East crisis.

In its Saturday, October 27 editorial, WGN addressed itself specifically to the Mideast Peacekeeping units and emphatically made the point that the forces of the United States and U.S.S.R. should be included in the United Nations contingency.

The editorial follows:

MIDEAST PEACEKEEPING

It's hard to tell the status of the on-again off-again truces on the two fronts in the middle east. We hope, of course, the cease fires will stick, and turn into lasting peace.

The U-N Security Council has agreed to beef up its truce observation and peace-keeping forces in the middle east. With previous experience in that role and in that part of the world, one might expect the U-N to be a bit hesitant to enlarge its involvement. But, we agree with the 14 Security Council members voting for the resolution that the international organization is the proper and only agency to handle such a mission, provided Israel, Egypt and Syria will allow international units to function as they must.

There have been proposals that the United States and the Soviet Union, the countries with nuclear clout, provide the peace-keeping forces for the Middle East. Secretary of State Kissinger has stated clearly . . . in terms that no one can mistake . . . that the United States will have none of this and that the Soviet Union . . . indeed all the nuclear powers . . . should react in the same way beyond the Security Council vote.

The thought of American and Russian armed forces in the same zone, war zone if you please, is horribly frightening. One stray bullet or explosive kicked over by a disgruntled camel, could lead to a lethal exchange between the super-powers, an exchange which could expand to what mankind has dreaded since the dawn of the atomic age.

Peace-keeping or truce supervision forces may be necessary. They should be drawn, if possible, in limits of platoon strength, from as many nations as possible. And, in order to be truly international, these nations should be as disconnected as possible from the major powers. Because, in no circumstances can we allow American forces to serve, with Russian forces, where their mere presence could be devastating.

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SERVING GOD AND MAN

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Caesar G. Orrico, pastor of the Church of the Assumption, in Emerson, N.J., has dedicated himself to serving the people of his community for many years. This year, Father Orrico is celebrating the 30th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. I consider it an honor and a privilege to have Father Orrico as a friend, and I wish to take this opportunity to express my admiration for him and for his unusual leadership and extraordinary accomplishments.

Father Orrico, a devoted and spiritual priest of the Archdiocese of Newark is also an outstanding and unique citizen. Known for both his dedication to God's holy work and his benevolent concern for his fellow man, Father's career spans 30 years of devotion and development.

Ordained on June 19, 1943, Father Orrico began his priestly duties assigned to St. Andrew's Parish in Westwood, N.J., and to the mission church in neighboring Emerson. Four years later he was made administrator of Our Lady of the Assumption Church in Emerson, where he is now pastor. A unique assignment for so young a priest, Father worked diligently with a number of predominantly Italian-speaking people in that small borough.

Expansion began quickly at Assumption. First the size of the then "little church" on Linwood Avenue doubled, and then a six-classroom school for this fast-growing parish and community was built. To accommodate the population increase of the 1950's and 1960's, the school expanded further with the addition of six more classrooms.

The school is now fully staffed by the Sisters of St. Francis of Ringwood, N.J., and by the Brothers of the Poor of St. Francis of Fayetteville, Ohio. The very beautiful contemporary church which Father himself helped design represents further expansion. Today, the parish plant consists of church, rectory, school, convent, friary, house of studies, "the little church," and janitorial living quarters.

Notwithstanding these remarkable achievements, Father Orrico has found time to help his friends of differing faiths. Before completion of its center, the Jewish community was invited to use Assumption's facilities for their services. Father also has been very active in the Sino-American Amity, serving on its board of directors. This organization helps educate Chinese students. In addition, his achievements include adoption of the village of Para, Brazil. Contributions to this community have benefitted its people both spiritually and materially.

Ever mindful of the intense needs of his parishioners and fellow men, Father Orrico is the founder of the American Pastoral Psychological Association, as well as being a certified hypnotherapist. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Clinical Hypnosis Foundation, an associate member of the International Soci-

ety of Child Psychiatry, and a member of the board of advisers to Iona College School of Pastoral Counseling in New Rochelle, N.J.

Upon the recent celebration of his 30 years in the priesthood, the mayor and council of the Borough of Emerson, N.J., adopted the following resolution:

PROCLAMATION OF THE BOROUGH OF EMERSON

Whereas, Reverend Caesar G. Orrico, Pastor of the Church of the Assumption, Emerson, New Jersey, has for many years given generous and continuous service, devotion and loyalty to the Borough of Emerson and its citizens, and

Whereas, on June 19, 1973 Reverend Caesar G. Orrico will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination to the Priesthood.

Now, therefore, I, Joseph G. Kennelly, Mayor of the Borough of Emerson, do hereby commend Reverend Caesar G. Orrico for his exemplary service as a Priest and Citizen of the Borough of Emerson, and, on behalf of the members of the Emerson Borough Council, I hereby extend to Father Orrico our congratulations on the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination to the Priesthood.

JOSEPH G. KENNELLY,
Mayor.

ECONOMIC POLICIES IN CHILE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, as the first Member of Congress to visit Chile since the military takeover on September 11, I returned with growing disbelief in the economic game plan outlined by the junta.

In fact, the benefits of those policies, which are making themselves felt primarily on low- and middle-income people, is bearing its first fruits.

An article by Jonathan Kandell, "Some of Santiago Poor, Criticizing Junta, Say They Can't Make Ends Meet," which appeared in the New York Times of November 8 make the true impact of these policies clear. I would like to insert that article in the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues:

SOME OF SANTIAGO POOR, CRITICIZING JUNTA, SAY THEY CAN'T MAKE ENDS MEET

(By Jonathan Kandell)

SANTIAGO, CHILE.—Nov. 7—Everywhere a visitor goes in shantytowns in the Santiago area, people say that they do not have enough money for food—let alone anything else—because of the big price increases allowed by the military junta.

The situation was encountered during an extensive three-day tour of 20 shantytowns in the Santiago area.

The sudden drop in purchasing power and the specter of hunger have caused a dramatic shift in attitude toward the junta, even among anti-Marxist residents of the poblaciones.

Dozens of the same housewives and workers who expressed cautious or enthusiastic support for the junta during a similar tour a month ago are now openly critical of the new Government's economic policies.

HUNGER OVERSHADOWS FEAR

The food problem has already overshadowed the widespread fear and anger

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

among supporters of the late Marxist President, Salvador Allende Gossens. They form solid majorities in the poblaciones, and heavy casualties were inflicted on them by security forces during the weeks after the Sept. 11 coup d'état.

More than 2,000 people are believed to have lost their lives in the aftermath of the coup. Most of these casualties occurred in the poblaciones, where about a fourth of greater Santiago's 3.5 million people live.

"I marched in every women's demonstration against Allende and I welcomed the coup against the Marxists" said a housewife in Lo Hermida, a sprawling slum of wooden shacks and unpaved alleys in eastern Santiago. "But if the military does not do something about food prices, I am willing to go out and march again."

The woman sews at home while her husband does subcontract work as a carpenter. Together they make 8,000 escudos—\$28—a month to support themselves and their four children.

She said that in view of food price increases, ranging from 200 to 1,800 per cent, her family needed at least 500 escudos a day—or 15,000 escudos a month—to buy enough milk, bread, noodles and vegetables to survive.

"We do not even know what meat looks like anymore," she said.

Under the Allende Government, food and consumer products were heavily subsidized for the poor, causing tremendous distortions in the economy, a rampant black market, acute shortages and little incentive for producers.

In theory, the military Government has set out to re-establish the real market value of food and most other products. To assure that Chileans produce more than they consume—in vivid contrast to the Allende years—real wages also have been lowered.

Just two months ago during the last days of the Allende Government, long food lines in front of empty stores were part of every urban landscape. Now the stores are filled with expensive products and empty of customers.

Although the belt-tightening has hit all economic classes, it has become intolerable for the poorest Chileans, who must contend with such increases as 25 per cent for bread, 600 per cent for cooking oil, 500 per cent for sugar, and 800 per cent for chicken.

To partly offset these price increases, the junta has decreed a new minimum monthly wage of 12,000 escudos and bonuses for dependents of poor families. But in all the poblaciones visited, residents asserted that they had not received the wage increases.

The plight of the poor has been further exacerbated by the layoffs of workers and other employees who are considered "extremists" or politically suspect by the new Government authorities and factory managers.

Although no figures have been disclosed on this rising unemployment, some economists and church organizations believe they may number in the tens of thousands in the Santiago area alone.

In Lulo Pinochet, a poblacion of 540 families in eastern Santiago, community leaders asserted that about 70 residents had been suspended from their jobs.

The junta has embarked on a publicity campaign to help explain the price rises to the public. General Oscar Bonilla Bradanovic, the new Minister of Interior, has trekked through a dozen poblaciones to voice the Government's concern for the poor and offer them consolation—but little else.

Last week, at a large meeting of housewives selected from neighborhood organizations around the capital, a Government official tried to explain the need for sacrifice by all Chileans until the economy recovers.

SOME ARE RESENTFUL

But the gathering sparked resentment among some of the poorer women who attended.

"One woman got up and complained that she could not find a house that rented for 35,000 escudos a month," said a housewife from La Pinocha poblacion in northern Santiago. "It takes us three months to make 35,000 escudos."

During a tour of Lo Hermida poblacion last week, the Minister of Economics, Fernando Leniz, fielded complaints from a woman who said that her husband's salary was not nearly enough to meet even minimum food expenses.

"It is necessary that housewives learn to buy," answered Mr. Leniz in textbook terms. "If the prices are too high, it is better to cut down on consumption for a while until the prices fall."

SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, South Carolina has the Nation's outstanding program in vocational and technical education. This superb program is guided by an advisory council on vocational and technical education. The advisory council has adopted a policy which will be of interest to my colleagues. It is as follows:

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IS NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER BEFORE

Advancing technology is causing the world of work to become increasingly complex. The demand for unskilled labor is rapidly diminishing, while there are increasing occupational opportunities at the skilled or technician level. Many youth do not have any concept of what a job is like or about their parents' work. The complexity of business and industry is making it difficult for parents to adequately describe the available jobs. Most of today's jobs did not exist or were of a different nature a decade ago. Since the parents are no longer able to adequately describe the many occupational choices available to their children then it is for the schools to provide these experiences. Each youth should have an opportunity to explore several career areas through the medium of pre-vocational education.

Even more critical is the need for vocational education. Less than one out of five children who enter school go on to college. Because minimum wages now equate with a poverty standard of living, all non-college-bound youth should complete a vocational program prior to graduation or prior to leaving school. If the parents cannot or do not transmit the work ethic and the training or skills necessary for successful employment, the school must. If the other four-fifths of our youth are to enter the world of work at a satisfactory pay rate, they must have some occupational preparation.

An appropriate vocational curriculum is also necessary for one-half or more of all college-bound youth. Vocational education does not prevent one from continuing on to college, nor does it reduce the chances for success but may even help. Only about one-half of the college freshmen ever graduate from college. The others generally are no better prepared for employment than those who entered work directly out of high school.

Even the future college graduates could

benefit from vocational education. They may need these skills to earn their way through college. The other few could use this experience to help them relate to the world around them.

Students need more in-depth counseling and the counselors need more frequent contact with the students. Counselors must be knowledgeable of all the occupational programs and assist students based on this wide spectrum of occupational knowledge.

Only when vocational education programs are a normal part of the curriculum for all—rich and poor, quick and slow, girl and boy, the popular and the social isolate—will vocational education be reaching all those who need these opportunities. It is hard to envision anyone who would not benefit from vocational education. The non-college-bound and the college-bound high school graduate, the high school dropout and the elementary school dropout—these are the persons who should complete some vocational program. Who else remains?

HUMBERTO FERNANDEZ-MORAN RECEIVES AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN MEDICINE AND SCIENCE

HON. MIKE McCORMACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Humberto Fernandez-Moran, is, in my judgment, one of the outstanding men of science in the world today. Consequently, I was extremely pleased to learn that on September 19, 1973, a special meeting of the Bolivarian Society of the United States presented him with the Society's highest award, the Bolivarian medal, in recognition of his contributions to medicine and science and his efforts to bring about inter-American cooperation in these fields.

The medal was presented by the Society's founder and first president, Don Daniel A. del Rio, and this marks the first time that this rare privilege has been accorded to a scientist. On the six other occasions on which this medal was presented during the history of the Society, it was bestowed only on Heads of State and prominent officials from the Bolivarian countries.

Dr. Fernandez-Moran is now the A. N. Pritzker professor of biophysics at the University of Chicago, where he heads one of the world's leading electron microscope laboratories. He is widely recognized for his contributions in the field of electron microscopy and his development of a diamond knife nearly 20 years ago when he was a research fellow at the Nobel Institute in Stockholm. This sophisticated research tool has enabled scientists to study the tiniest organic details under the electron microscope and opened up the field of biological ultrastructural research. In addition, he is the author of many articles in his field and related subjects, and he is a member of many national and international medical and scientific societies.

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Throughout his career, Dr. Fernandez-Moran has been inspired by the guiding concept of Simon Bolivar, who almost 150 years ago proposed a Pan American Union of true hemispheric scope. In pursuit of this goal, Dr. Fernandez-Moran headed the Venezuelan delegation to the first Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and to the Inter-American Symposium on Nuclear Energy at Brookhaven in 1955 and 1957 respectively. He was also active on the Science Commissions of the Organization of American States and of UNESCO, and in 1958, served as minister of education for his native Venezuela.

From 1958 to 1962, Dr. Fernandez-Moran organized the Mixter Laboratories for Electron Microscopy at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. From 1951 to 1958, he served as professor and chairman of the Department of Biophysics at the University of Caracas, and under his direction, the Venezuelan Institute of Neurology and Brain Research was built in 1954.

As chairman of the Task Force on Energy last year, I visited his laboratory last year along with Congressman CHARLES MOSHER. While there, we witnessed the 117th successful experiment of the world's only operating closed-cycle superfluid helium system coupled to a high-voltage electron microscope. Subsequently, Dr. Fernandez-Moran presented these findings on superconductivity and a proposal he has made to obtain energy from the Sun to the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development of the Science and Astronautics Committee in May. His solar energy proposal would employ a "fly's eye" multilens approach to trapping the Sun's energy.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Fernandez-Moran on his multiple achievements to date.

TAX ON A TAX

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced legislation (H.R. 11322) which would save Iowa telephone users almost a half-million dollars on their telephone bills each year.

Through an inequity in the Federal tax law, Iowa telephone users are being double taxed in their phone bills. The Internal Revenue Service has notified Iowa telephone companies that they must include the State use tax on telephone services when they compute the Federal excise tax on basic telephone services and long distance calls.

In effect, this ruling—which applies to Iowa, Nebraska, and 13 other States—provides for a Federal tax on a State tax. Because of these rulings, Iowans will pay \$405,000 more in taxes on their phone service each year.

This is unfair and unjust, and my bill

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would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from levying such a "tax on a tax."

BREAKING A LEG HAS NEVER BEEN MORE CONVENIENT

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Cactus Pryor, a wry commentator from Austin, Tex., has vividly pointed out the miracles of modern transportation—and the foolishness we subject ourselves to by not having a national transportation plan.

I will let Mr. Pryor elaborate on the subject, as follows:

CACTI'S CORNER
(By Cactus Pryor)

During a recent period of meditation, I fell to thinking about the wonders of modern transportation. Just think of it! In less than an hour you can fly 300 miles and arrive in time to miss the limousine to town.

You can leave the backwoods of Arkansas at 4:00 and make the 5:00 homeward traffic jam in Dallas.

You can drive 500 miles away from your home on a Saturday and be back in time to put your car in the garage for repairs on Monday morning.

I can leave my house at 7:00 a.m. and be outside my office downtown by 7:15. That gives me 45 minutes to search for a parking space.

Modern transportation is marvelous. You can leave New York's train strike and in 6 hours be caught up in London's taxi strike.

And today's transportation opens whole new horizons for medicine with the varieties of motion sickness. I once lost my breakfast in the Pacific, my lunch over the Rockies, and my supper in the Lincoln Tunnel. (And if you must lose your supper, I can't think of a better place.)

Bus transportation has vastly improved in recent years. A short time ago I was driven 140 miles in but 2 hours. This was less time than the airline required to charter the bus after our plane had been grounded by weather.

Of course, we've all been fascinated with the dramatic transporting of our astronauts to the surface of the moon. What an adventure. What a thrill. What a luxury to be able to drive around without a single traffic light, speed trap or toll road. It's worth swapping the chugholes for craters.

Golf carts now enable me, for the first time in my life, to drive down the middle of a fairway. Now when someone yells "fore" you don't know if you're ducking a shank or a chevy.

Snowmobiles will now noiselessly transport you to heretofore inaccessible sanctuaries of solitude and silence. Thousands can now enjoy these sanctuaries of solitude and silence together.

There are lifts that will take you and your skis to the top of a snow-covered mountain, and motorized carriers that will deposit you in a hospital minutes later. Breaking a leg has never been more convenient.

Train transportation has been modernized. Instead of the dingy old steam engine trains that we used to have to wait for, there are now sleek, modern diesel-powered trains to wait for.

The airlines have added a whole new dimension to travel by buying many of our

hotels. Now you can lose your luggage on an elevator, too.

Modern transportation. Steps that carry you, blades that lift you, boats that pull you, engines that push you. I thought of all of these blessings as I sat waiting for my late flight.

RESIGNATION OR IMPEACHMENT ONLY WAY OUT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the events of recent weeks have cast substantial doubts in the minds of many Americans over whether President Nixon should continue in office. We are, each of us, faced with determining whether we have sufficient confidence in the President to allow him to remain in office.

Over the past weekend, several leading papers throughout the country dedicated their editorials to this question. One of the most thought-provoking and cogent editorials was that of the Denver Post, entitled "Resignation or Impeachment Only Way Out." In the Post's view:

The situation has now degenerated to where the trust of the people in the President's integrity is shattered. Halfway measures cannot restore that confidence, whether among our people or among our allies overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Denver Post on its forthright stand on this most compelling of issues, and commend its editorial to my distinguished colleagues:

RESIGNATION OR IMPEACHMENT ONLY WAY OUT

The office of the presidency, as Richard Nixon realized in the concept of his campaign when he sought to "bring us together," is much more than just an office at the head of one branch of our government. The presidency must be the national focus of our ultimate loyalty and confidence. Ironically, it was just a year ago this Sunday that The Post wrote its final editorial supporting Mr. Nixon for the presidency because among other reasons we believed he was the better man to produce effective national unity.

The American people must have an instinctive trust in their president, strong enough to override in time of crisis the inevitable partisan feelings of difference on lesser issues. One can disagree with a president on issues such as impoundment of funds, on the structure of a welfare program, or a move in world politics. But in a time of national crisis, such as the recent alerting of our military forces in the Middle Eastern situation, the people must be able to trust automatically the President's integrity. And on simpler matters, it is intolerable that on a question of whether or not the tapes were really lost, a great number of people simply don't take the word of their President.

Whether or not President Nixon deserves this low image as to his trustworthiness is arguable. Partisans can give endless tit-for-tat on that score.

What is not arguable is that, right or wrong, the situation has now degenerated to where the trust of the people in the Presi-

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dent's integrity is shattered. Halfway measures cannot restore that confidence, whether among our people or among our allies overseas.

How then can this intolerable situation be resolved?

First, the office of the vice presidency must be promptly filled by congressional action. If Mr. Ford is acceptable after thorough examination, fine. If not, then an alternate candidate must be nominated and confirmed by Constitutional processes. We will not solve our crisis of Constitutional confidence by departing from Constitutional means.

When the vice presidency is filled, the Republican Party must live up to its responsibilities. Even Senator Goldwater recognizes that the credibility of the President is at an intolerable low point. The Republican Party should try to persuade the President to resign.

Stepping aside from the office of the presidency when trust has been lost is not a new idea. Lyndon Johnson, although elected by a mandate nearly as large as that of Richard Nixon, realized that Vietnam had broken his relationship of trust with the people. He stepped aside by not running again, and history thinks well of him for it. Similarly history would think well of a Nixon decision to step down, not as admission of guilt, but as a recognition that the needed trust essential to the conduct of his office has been lost. Richard Nixon would gain stature by such a selfless move.

If, however, resignation is not in the cards, then this newspaper has come to the reluctant conclusion that only an impeachment proceeding will heal our hemorrhaging of national confidence in the presidency.

Impeachment preparations which have started should be speeded in the Congress, since they take time, and if the vice presidency is filled and a resignation is not forthcoming, the bringing of the impeachment proceedings needs to be swift. The country mustn't dither about decision.

An impeachment process before the elected representatives of the people is the only method, short of resignation, that can now finally resolve the erosion of trust in the presidency. It would be a national decision in which all the evidence is brought out and a vote taken.

If the House of Representatives after mature deliberation decides there is not enough evidence to bring the President to trial before the Senate, that decision should finally quiet Washington. As we have said before, no one wants a president to stand trial on less than sound legal grounds, and the presence or absence of those grounds is for the House to decide.

If the manner goes to trial and the Senate decides the evidence does not justify the President's removal, well and good! The people will have spoken by the best Constitutional means available to them, and by the rules. That would put an end to it, and the President could go about his business vindicated by a reliable tribunal.

If the Senate should vote to remove the President, so be it! It would be the end of a regrettable chapter, not of the country.

If President Nixon chooses to resign after a qualified successor is in office, it would be easier for the country and better for him in the history books.

But if he must face impeachment proceedings, let's get on with them. From those proceedings, the people will get a decision on which some part of their basic trust in the presidency can be re-established.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO GEN. PHILIP KEARNEY

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

MR. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of a day which is of great importance to all Americans—Armistice Day.

This day symbolizes the armistice terminating World War I, which took place on November 11, 1918. Many Americans fought courageously in the first World War, and because of this I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge another great fighter, Gen. Philip Kearny of Perth Amboy, N.J., who fought valiantly in the Civil War.

Both these wars were fought to maintain the ideals and freedoms of our great country. At this time I would like to insert an article written by the New Jersey Manufacturers Insurance Co. on General Kearny.

General Kearny's statue appears in Statuary Hall because of his great contributions to this country. The article follows:

GEN. PHILIP KEARNEY

One-armed Philip Kearny, commanding general of the First New Jersey Brigade, infuriated Confederate troops as he rode savagely between Northern and Southern lines in the spring of 1862—daring the Southerners to find a bullet that could kill him. Day after day he defied the Confederates, drawing their fire and then dashing back toward his troops shouting: "Now you know where they are, boys! Go get 'em!"

Phil Kearny thrived on war. He had fought for more than 20 years wherever possible: in Algeria for the French in 1839, in this country during the Mexican War, against Indians in California and again for the French in Austria in 1859. It was not all glory. His left sleeve dangled empty after his arm was amputated during the Mexican War.

Kearny was no soldier of fortune; he had been a millionaire since 1836, when his grandfather willed him exactly \$1 million. Shortly before, 22-year-old Phil had graduated from Columbia College as a law student. Kearny in 1858 bought "Belle Grove," a handsome estate overlooking the Passaic River in Hudson County. But living in ease for Kearny was about as likely as a panther happy behind bars.

America's Civil War stirred his fighting blood, and his many Southern military friends urged him to join their "aristocratic cause." He declined hotly. "What am I," he exclaimed, "if no longer American?"

Yet, when he sought to join the Union Army, Washington rebuffed him. New York state ignored his request to be an officer and then scoffed at his plea that he might be at least a private. Whoever heard of a one-armed private?

However, New Jersey desperately needed a man with his talents. The 1st New Jersey Brigade languished in Alexandria, Va., growing steadily more surly and ill-disciplined. Worse, it had earned a reputation for stealing everything from chickens to farmer's fences.

Kearny, placed in command, rode a fiery horse into camp on July 26, 1861. He wore a bright cloak, a gold-handled sword and a heavy array of brass that dazzled in the summer sun. He looked like a general. The troops hated him.

The hatred of Kearny turned to fear, then

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to grudging respect for the general's uncompromising discipline, his attention to detail, his never-ending drills.

Within six months Kearny was known as the most brilliant of Northern officers. He rose to head the 3rd Division of the Union Army on May 2, during the Peninsula Campaign in Virginia and, when asked if he wished help, Kearny replied, "I can make men follow me through hell."

Three days later he made good his boast, rallying his men for an often-mentioned dash over muddy roads and fields to rescue Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker's regiment entrapped at Williamsburg. Soldiers wrote home to tell of a leader who rode with his reins in his teeth while he brandished a gold-handled sword in his only hand. Southerners called him "The One-Armed Devil."

Kearny performed with distinction in the midst of general Union chaos at the second battle of Bull Run on August 30. But time was running out for Kearny; two days later he made his last charge at Chantilly, Va.

Wild fighting broke out at Chantilly as the afternoon of September 1 neared its close. Simultaneously, a violent lightning storm broke over the battlefield. Driving rain turned the field into a morass and lightning ripped the trees in a display of power that made man's weapons seem puny.

Kearny rode forth through the storm, urging his men to follow him, although few could either see or hear him. The general spurred on. His black cloak made him scarcely distinguishable from the misty twilight shadows. Riding with "uncontrollable fury," Kearny mistakenly dashed into a Confederate outpost in a cornfield. He wheeled about as he discovered his error, undoubtedly supremely confident that he could once more escape. This time he could not bring it off. A Confederate bullet ripped through his back. Kearny fell dead into the mud of Chantilly. The next day Gen. Robert E. Lee personally sent Kearny's body back to the Union lines with an honor guard.

Many claimed that the New Jersey officer was just about to be named commanding general of the Army of the Potomac. But it was too late. Phil Kearny was dead—killed as he had lived, surrounded by violence and thunderous tumult.

TRADITIONAL VETERANS DAY

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, November 11, is the day traditionally set aside to honor our Nation's veterans.

It has always been a solemn day—a time for reflection on the countless sacrifices veterans have made to insure the security of our country and preserve peace throughout the world.

Our veterans are brave, dedicated, freedom-loving men and women who answered their country's call to duty and served unselfishly, guided by a deep, abiding concern for the welfare of their fellow Americans. Be it in time of war or peace, conflict or calm, our Nation's veterans have done their utmost to secure the defense of their country, and protect the welfare of all our citizens.

Certainly, our greatest homage, tribute, and appreciation is owed those who have made the supreme sacrifice in service to their country. Our history echoes the heroism of men and women who gave

up their lives for their Nation and the cherished ideals for which it stands.

Other veterans suffered physical and emotional injury in combat or in prison camps. They deserve not only our compassion, but also our assistance in providing adequate benefits and programs of training and rehabilitation.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, it has been my honor and privilege to assist in the drafting of legislation to provide veterans with the benefits they justly deserve. Together with our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) the committee has labored tirelessly to insure veterans of all that a grateful nation can provide.

Mr. Speaker, Connecticut is truly proud of the service its veterans have offered to their country. Nor did this service end when they left the military, but it continues in the many meaningful contributions continually made by veterans, especially through their organizations. At the same time, my friends in veterans organizations in Connecticut and throughout the country have kept me attuned to the needs and wants of their members, providing ideas, opinions, and information.

As you know, November 11 was originally celebrated as Armistice Day and later became a day to honor all our veterans. The day is especially meaningful to men who fought in the First World War. Veterans in my State and elsewhere share my belief that Veterans Day should not be celebrated as a Monday holiday in October, but should be returned to the traditional day of observance. I have introduced legislation which would redesignate November 11 as Veterans Day, and I intend to continue supporting this measure.

November 11 is a day of meaningful historical significance to our people. It has for years been a day when a grateful nation offers much deserved tribute to its dedicated veterans.

A DESERVED HONOR FOR THE DOUGLASES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the Members a very laudatory commentary in the Tinley Park Star Tribune of Thursday, November 1, in which that publication drew attention to its readers that fact that the former U.S. Senator Paul Douglas and Mrs. Douglas, who is a former Member of the House, were honored when the Chicago State University named its new campus library after them.

As the editorial appropriately comments both Paul and Emily have had outstanding careers in public service, and having the library named after them is a lasting tribute to their reputation.

The article follows:

A DESERVED HONOR FOR THE DOUGLASES

Former U.S. Senator Paul Douglas and Mrs. Douglas were recently honored when the li-

brary on Chicago State university's new campus was officially named after them.

The Paul and Emily Douglas library, largest building on the 55-acre, \$65 million campus, eventually will house more than 300,000 volumes, including several hundred donated by the Douglasses themselves.

Douglas and his wife have been dedicated public servants. He began his career in public office as a member of the Chicago city council. Later, he served for 18 years as U.S. Senator from Illinois. After leaving the Senate, he was chairman of the National Commission on Urban Problems. Somehow during those busy years, he also found time to write more than a half dozen books on public affairs.

Mrs. Douglas was U.S. congresswoman-at-large in 1944. She also was an organizer of the Illinois League of Women Voters, a pioneer crusader for a state constitutional convention, and the chief sponsor of legislation that brought mobile libraries to rural areas of Illinois.

Judged on the basis of their public service contributions, the Douglasses are indeed deserving of this recognition. And, in view of their close association with academic activities and their long-standing interest in promoting education, it is particularly appropriate that they should be honored in this manner. It also is gratifying to note that the honor comes to them, not posthumously, as so often happens, but while they still can savor its meaning.

GSA UNDER PROBE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to publicly commend the Office of the General Counsel of the Civil Service Commission for their vigorous investigation of political favoritism in hiring at the General Services Administration.

I strongly support the efforts of the Civil Service Commission to restore integrity to Government service and I would like to encourage my colleagues to back the general counsel in his current fight. I urge the general counsel and his fine staff not to buckle under the politically and personally inspired attempts to stifle his investigation.

Regardless of our political affiliation we should all be concerned by the political cronyism that has recently come to light in this important Federal agency. The Washington Post has recently run a series of reports on the GSA problem and I would direct your attention to the following articles:

CHARGE OF FAVORITISM AT GSA UNDER PROBE

(By Lawrence Feinberg)

The U.S. Civil Service Commission is investigating charges of political favoritism in filling jobs at the General Services Administration, the agency that purchases supplies for the government and operates federal buildings.

A spokesman for the commission said yesterday a special team of Civil Service investigators was set up in early June to check complaints by GSA employees that "political clearance" is necessary to get promotions in GSA's Region 3.

The region includes Washington and five states—Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Delaware. It has about 11,000 of the agency's 38,000 employees.

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Yesterday a GSA spokesman said his agency is "cooperating fully" with the Civil Service investigation. He added, "We're not aware of any violation of any Civil Service Commission rules and regulations in the hiring of any GSA employee."

The charges of political favoritism at GSA were first made last spring, a Civil Service official said, during a regular check into hiring and promotion practices at the agency.

"When some apparent improprieties came to light," he said, "we put a special team on to the inquiry."

The investigators are scheduled to report to the commission's executive director, Bernard Rosen, by the end of September.

William M. Ragan Jr., director of information for the commission, said that contrary to published reports, none of the charges being investigated involve Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

According to one such report, Lester Matz, a Baltimore County engineer, told federal prosecutors in Baltimore that he paid \$2,500 to Agnew in 1971 in an effort to help someone else get a GSA job.

Agnew has called the allegations "damned lies."

Yesterday Ragan said none of the cases of political favoritism being investigated by Civil Service involves Agnew and none is connected to the Baltimore prosecutor's probe.

Ragan and other officials also denied that the Civil Service investigation was focused on Maryland, but said the complaints being checked came from several parts of GSA's Region 3.

The Civil Service officials also declined to say how many complaints they were checking and what level GSA jobs are involved.

"We're still running down leads," one official said. "It's a very thorough investigation and it's just not completed yet."

POLITICAL ABUSES CITED IN GSA HIRING

(By Douglas Watson)

Since 1969 congressmen and other politicians have recommended 2,500 people for jobs with the General Services Administration, according to GSA Administrator Arthur F. Sampson.

Sampson said in an interview, however, that there was nothing wrong with such job referrals from political sponsors and that he did not know how many hiring decisions were influenced by them.

The Civil Service Commission charged last week that GSA has been operating an illegal "special referral system outside normal personnel channels" that has given preference in hiring to politically favored applicants.

A former GSA official said last week that the "special referral unit" described by the commission was established by GSA in 1969, the first year of the Nixon administration, and that it has operated under supervision of top GSA officials since then.

Sampson disagreed with the commission's characterization of the so-called special referral unit, maintaining that it was merely a "follow-up unit" to make certain that there were prompt responses to inquiries and requests from congressmen and other politically important people, something he said any government agency tries to do.

But some career GSA employees, who say they speak for others with complaints, charge that politics frequently has been the deciding factor in determining who will be hired or promoted at GSA.

They refer to a job they say was created for a former Committee to Re-elect the President staffer, a senator's friend who got a GS-17 post although others were supposedly better qualified, and a friend of Sampson who was one of the few to be hired among 1,400 applicants for key jobs.

Referring to the 2,500 names mentioned by Sampson, a government source confided last week that Civil Service Commission investi-

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gators had uncovered a secret GSA file with more than 1,000 names of people recommended for jobs in GSA (the federal government's landlord, leasing and purchasing agency) by White House aides, congressmen and other politicians.

A Civil Service Commission spokesman said last week that its investigators had documented 16 instances of hiring favoritism among job applicants "referred from nominally political or clearly partisan sources." He said the commission believes there are many other such cases.

Sampson has neither directly denied nor conceded the commission's findings, saying only that they point out "some problems that need to be solved." Sampson has said that "some personal injustices and system breakdowns have occurred" but has not conceded there was systematic political favoritism in GSA hiring, as alleged by the commission.

The CSC ordered GSA to act within 30 days to eliminate "the special personnel referral system" and to fire anyone hired contrary to Civil Service regulations.

The former GSA official said the "special referral unit" was organized in 1969 under Rod Kreger, who later became GSA's deputy administrator and this year was appointed to the Postal Rate Commission.

He said the unit later operated under H. S. (Ted) Trimmer, now GSA's associate administrator for federal management policy, the agency's fourth-ranking official.

Bernard Rosen, executive director of the CSC, said last week that the "special referral unit" most recently has been under Assistant GSA Administrator Allan G. Kaupinen, who came to GSA in April as its third-ranking official after working in the White House for three years and for the Committee to Re-elect the President last year.

Sampson and other GSA officials said that what the Civil Service Commission calls "a special referral unit" that has systematically violated civil service regulations in hiring political favorites, actually was only a "follow-up unit" involved in the proper and necessary task of expediting responses to political inquiries.

"We consider it essential to follow up on letters from congressmen, governors and businessmen, from persons at a high level, to get a response" to their calls or correspondence, said Richard Q. Vawter, GSA's director of information.

Vawter said there was such a follow-up unit under Kreger, but he said it was never under Trimmer, a 34-year-old lawyer from California. Trimmer could not be reached.

Kreger, who previously was administrative assistant to former Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.), acknowledged overseeing a follow-up unit but denied it violated CSC regulations as the CSC found. Kreger added, "I was never that close to the darn thing."

Sampson said that in the nearly five years of the Nixon administration the so-called follow-up unit has received an average of 12 recommendations a week from political sponsors of persons for jobs with GSA. Sampson said he didn't know how many of those with political backing were eventually hired.

Another GSA official said that the 40,000-employee agency each year receives at least 68,000 job applications from all sources and hires 8,000 people. "The commission's report should be kept in perspective," Sampson said.

Asked whether a "special referral unit" operated during the Johnson administration, the former official who was with GSA during both the Johnson and Nixon administrations, said, "I know there was not anything similar."

He said that while there were occasional political pressures put on GSA officials to hire political favorites during the Johnson administration, the political pressures were "nowhere near as bad" as they became after 1968.

This contention was disputed by three current GSA employees who, according to a GSA official, claim that in both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations GSA's director of personnel had a special aide whose primary job was placing of politically favored job applicants and who reported directly to top GSA officials.

A commission spokesman has said that "within several weeks" it will file formal charges against individuals at GSA charged with violating Civil Service regulations. The charges are not expected to be placed against certain persons who were allegedly improperly hired—who may be fired—but against those who ordered their hiring.

The commission has said that politicians have as much right as anyone to recommend job applicants. The CSC spokesman said its jurisdiction is limited to persons in the executive department, so it would not consider any action against congressmen or others outside the executive branch who may have put improper pressure on GSA to hire their friends.

A government source said that those who had urged hiring persons under investigation include White House aides and both Republican and Democratic congressmen.

The commission has declined to name any of the 16 GSA people allegedly hired improperly; it does say the 16 are spread throughout the agency and occupy "mostly low—and medium—but some higher grades."

But GSA career employees who have asked not to be identified have given The Washington Post six examples of what they consider are persons who got their current jobs with GSA through political or personal favoritism. It is not known if any of these examples are among the 16 cases cited by the commission.

In each of these instances cited by the critics, GSA officials have said there was nothing improper in the way the person was hired and have praised the individual's qualifications. They said the criticism was coming from a few dissident employees.

One disputed case involves Dr. Thomas A. Slivinski, who became technical adviser to the commissioner of GSA's new Automated Data and Telecommunications Service this year after working under Jeb Stuart Magruder as manager of the data base at the Committee to Re-elect the President.

A GSA spokesman said that Dr. Slivinski has a Ph. D. in computer science and formerly was a GS-15 with the Environmental Protection Agency. But sources within GSA charge that Dr. Slivinski's job was created for him and that none of the qualified employees with the agency at the time was given the opportunity to apply for it.

Dr. Slivinski currently is on leave to take several months' training at the University of Virginia.

Another criticized placement is that of Elmer D. Jones, who holds a GS-17 position as the head of the automated data service's office of telecommunications. A retired Air Force colonel, Jones is the second highest-ranking black in GSA.

He also is a friend of Sen. Edward E. Brooke (R.-Mass.), who is widely believed by GSA employees to have been instrumental in GSA's hiring of Jones. Jones said that he and Brooke "were kids together on the same block" but denied that any help from Brooke got him the job. A spokesman for Brooke declined to comment.

Jones said, "I feel I am well qualified" for the assistant commissioner's job that pays him at least \$37,976. He said he holds master's degrees in electronics and research and development engineering and pursued those fields in the Air Force.

But sources within GSA contend there were career employees with more expertise in telecommunications who were not considered for the job Jones got. One GSA employee said, "When Jones first came aboard he was ask-

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ing simple, basic questions that a man in the business three months would not need to ask".

Another criticized GSA hiring was that of Lawrence H. Walker Jr., a retired army general who became regional commissioner of automated data last November after responding, along with 1,400 others, to advertisement for high-level jobs that became available in the new GSA service.

A GSA spokesman said that Walker was at the top of the CSC referral list by virtue of his qualifications and that Walker formerly directed data processing work for Pennsylvania and in the Army. Sampson, who also had worked for the Pennsylvania government, said of Walker, "I kept in touch with him because I wanted him with me" at GSA.

Walker ended up as one of the few job winners among the 1,400 applicants.

"There's nothing against hiring people from Pennsylvania," said a GSA spokesman in reacting to charges that GSA has become top-heavy with Pennsylvanians under Sampson and Robert L. Kunzig, his predecessor as GSA administrator, both Pennsylvanians.

Patricia L. Rouleau, a former sister-in-law of Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) became chief of a branch of GSA's Federal Supply Service in April. Mrs. Rouleau has had 14 years' experience at GSA, and an agency spokesman said she worked her way up to the post. He said there were no other applicants for the job, which pays at least \$17,497 a year.

But sources in GSA said that in selecting Mrs. Rouleau, GSA overlooked a man who was then at a higher career service level, was her predecessor's assistant, had been recommended by her predecessor, and actually had done his job after the predecessor had left and before Mrs. Rouleau was named.

Action by the CSC has upheld Mrs. Rouleau's selection.

Mrs. Rouleau said she feels she got her job fairly.

Broyhill declined to comment specifically as to whether his office had urged Mrs. Rouleau's promotion. He said he frequently provides recommendations for constituents who are federal employees and are seeking promotions, adding, "It's an everyday occurrence. It's not confined to the party faithful."

Broyhill said, "If GSA is responding to congressional requests and inquiries more than other agencies, I'm glad to hear it. I try to get jobs for the people, and I mean in spades."

Another criticized case involves Lyle E. Hutchison, Jr., who was hired in 1970 by GSA for the job of writing specifications for furniture to be purchased by the government, a post that now pays a minimum annual salary of \$20,677.

Sources in GSA said none of the qualified career employees then in the agency was given an opportunity to apply for the job that was by their account, specially created for Hutchison.

Bernard H. Martin, then Hutchison's superior and now retired in Florida, has written, "I did not review any application form covering Mr. Hutchison . . . I was asked to prepare a job description at the GS-13 level on a crash basis," in explaining how the new job suddenly appeared.

The GSA sources said Hutchison's father was a college friend of Kunzig and that helped him get his GSA job. Hutchison said he got his job fairly. Kunzig could not be reached for comment.

An example of what the critics say was an unqualified person holding a GSA job concerns Stephen White, who was project manager for a multimillion dollar program to obtain computers for GSA but is not a college graduate and who holds a high school equivalency certificate.

White is director of automated data telecommunications operations support division but is on leave for a year to attend the Uni-

versity of Washington under a GSA-sponsored program for a few selected employees.

White noted that "a college education isn't necessarily synonymous with knowledge" and that he has been a "hard-working" GSA employee since 1962. White was among six GSA officials temporarily suspended by the CSC last year for soliciting their employees for campaign contributions in violation of the Hatch Act. He was put in charge of the computer program after that.

Robert M. Teates, president of Local 1642 of the National Federation of Federal Employees, in a letter last week to CSC Chairman Robert E. Hampton urged the commission to protect the federal merit system against the spoils system many in this administration would like to have."

But Teates said that based on past experience, it is "our opinion the CSC will not take the really tough action required in this case, namely the dismissal from federal service of those employees who were hired through political connections."

GSA officials say the Civil Service findings have unfairly distorted the GSA hiring picture that has many positive features. They point to programs they say were started under Kunzig or Sampson to actively recruit employees from college campuses and to upgrade the equal employment effort through a director of civil rights, who reports directly to the agency's administrator.

They also cite initiation of a program for accelerated executive development, start of programs that enable GSA employees to more easily switch from one field to another, and more strongly supported programs to hire veterans, the physically and mentally handicapped, and for summer hiring of disadvantaged youths.

Sampson said the Nixon administration has activated GSA, which formerly was "a dead horse."

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR MORTON SPEAKS ON THE ENERGY CRISIS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, there is much debate and concern regarding the energy crisis in the United States. A clear and perceptive analysis of the entire situation was presented recently by the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, before the Interpipe Conference in Houston, Tex., on October 30, 1973. His address revealed the depth of the problem as well as the challenge we face in meeting the energy needs of our growing society.

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE ROGERS B. MORTON

The compelling events of war in the Middle East again have dramatized the world dimensions of America's energy balances.

Within the last months the Persian Gulf oil producers have increased the price of crude oil by 70 percent. These added layers of price increases from the OPEC countries will certainly result in heightened competition in the world energy markets. Especially when you consider that the Soviet Union is the only industrialized nation in the world that is self-sufficient in energy. At the least it will mean harsh competition between Japan and our allies in the European community for limited world oil supplies.

The threat of an Arab oil boycott moreover has turned to reality. Even with a cease-

fire, some Arab oil—which accounts for almost 12 percent of the total U.S. consumption—will be embargoed from the U.S. market.

Regrettably, the statistics are even more forbidding at a second look: nearly half of the heating oil supplies on the East Coast are produced from Arab sources.

The American energy crisis, unlike most national issues, is not transitory. It is not going to be limited to "this winter" or "this year" or even "this Administration." Instead it clearly is the greatest issue facing the American people during the next decade.

And because Americans use more energy than most nations of the world, the energy crisis may have a deep cutting effect on our national life.

During the next seven days, for example, the average American will use as much energy as half the world's population will consume on a per capita basis in the next year. And over three quarters of that energy will come from petroleum and natural gas, while less than one quarter will originate from other sources such as nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, or coal. Nuclear energy is making about the same contribution to our energy base as firewood.

For a variety of technological, economic, and environmental factors, throughout the balance of this century, we will depend heavily upon fossil fuels. And a dependence on fossil fuels means a dependence on pipeline systems.

This morning I would like to share some of my observations regarding the role pipelines can and must occupy in meeting America's energy and environmental needs.

The challenge of designing and constructing delivery systems to bring needed new oil and natural gas supplies into the market, matches the scale of companion efforts to develop new energy sources, like the breeder reactor, oil from shale, and gas and liquid fuel from coal.

The capital requirements for pipelines alone between 1970 and 1985 will be massive. A recent issue of the Oil and Gas Journal, for example, estimates that the projected pipeline construction expenditures during this fifteen-year period will come to \$25 billion.

Not only will we need greater supplies of pipe—but an entirely new generation of pipeline systems.

Oil and natural gas pipelines in hostile Arctic climates, or in the North Sea will require improved low-carbon steel with new durability and strength characteristics.

And industry's ability to meet environmental criteria for oil and natural gas production on the OCS, and other areas will depend largely on the design and delivery of these new pipeline systems.

In my own view the decision process for the Trans Alaska Pipeline will, in the years to come, provide valuable experience and guidelines for these new systems.

The decision process we have just completed for the Trans Alaska Pipeline will provide valuable experience and guidelines for these new systems in the years to come.

There is little question that TAPS dramatizes the need for balance between our national concerns for secure energy sources, and the need to safeguard the quality of our environment.

I frankly am proud of my decision, and that of the Congress and have little doubt they will enact the legislation needed for what the President has called "the first legislative goal" toward meeting the energy challenge.

The national interest implications of TAPS are staggering, particularly in view of even the most optimistic predictions on the future of the Mid East:

—TAPS provides the earliest, and most economical means of delivering secure and uninterrupted supplies of new oil to the American consumer.

—TAPS will contribute to reducing the dollar drain from oil imports by as much as \$3.3 billion in 1980, and could reduce our balance of payments by as much as \$5.8 billion in 1985.

—And most important, TAPS will bring up to two million barrels of oil a day to U.S. markets as soon as it is operating at full capacity... that's almost a third of our current imports.

And the promise of still greater sources of oil and natural gas in Alaska—in the Cook Inlet, and the Gulf of Alaska, as well as on the North Slope, will lead to proposals for other pipeline systems. It is already evident that a second pipeline system will be necessary for oil and natural gas.

My overriding concern in making the decision to proceed with TAPS was based on one critical condition: I was—and still am—convinced that we can construct and operate a pipeline that serves the national interest, without causing unacceptable environmental impacts.

In the case of TAPS land use considerations were more complex because of the overriding need to meet strict environmental criteria.

However, even if there had not been obstacles to overcome, I feel that a proper right-of-way decision could not have been made without a multi-discipline approach to energy, environmental, and land-use planning.

There was a clear need to set aside a utility corridor not only for the pipeline, but for subsequent developments like roads, power lines, added pipeline construction, as well as the location of auxiliary equipment. In my own view, planning for added pipeline construction in the Lower 48, as well as in Alaska and other parts of the hemisphere demands a "systems planning" approach. The President's proposed land-use planning legislation provides the necessary mechanics to do just that.

Pipelines are a major component of our total energy system, and will continue in the years ahead to provide the most economical means of transporting oil, natural gas, and in some instances—as in the Southwest—even coal. The time is past when we could afford to assume that pipelines of energy transmission systems were not an integral part of regional planning.

In the meantime, the American consumer is going to have to realize that America has no choice but to regain energy self-sufficiency. We are going to have to accelerate our efforts to bring additional fossil fuels to the marketplace—and do it now! And we are going to have to be prepared to make hard decisions on the economic and environmental tradeoffs in developing conventional and second generation energy sources.

Regrettably, too many of our people fail to recognize the dimensions of the energy crisis:

They say, give me energy, but don't run power transmission lines, or gas lines across my lands;

They say, give me secure domestic supplies of gas and oil, but don't provide equitable economic incentives for exploration, development and production. (How much longer, for example, will we allow our natural gas reserves to decline, while inter-state natural gas prices are held at artificially low levels that discourage exploration and production?);

They say give me an energy policy that leads to secure energy supplies, but don't ask me to pay a fair price for it;

They say, give me a workable national energy policy, but don't dam, dig, mine, or drill in my State;

They say give me an energy policy that maximizes national security, but don't infringe on our trade and defense relationships within the world community.

Too many Americans are still unaware of the consequences we face, and the growing threat of a dependence on unstable, ex-

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pensive, and interruptible foreign energy sources holds for our future.

The time has come when everyone—government, industry, and the consumer—must realize that our energy resources and energy needs are truly "national" and not limited to a single State or region.

I have no question that America has the will, the resources, and the leadership to meet the energy challenge. At the same time, however, I think it is a mistake to assume that government—either the Congress, the executive, or the judiciary—has the capability to meet all our energy needs. The real challenge is a challenge to our national attitudes towards energy, and to the vision and determination in our free enterprise system to crystallize our energy concerns into new energy sources.

That is the challenge all of us share—and that is the challenge we can meet if we move forward in a spirit of common effort.

COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, while the seven Colorado River Basin States have been wont to fight over the waters of the Colorado River, the time has now come when we all must unite to restore the quality of the waters that the river supplies.

William E. Warne, whom I met when I was serving on the Water Committee in the California Legislature while he was director of the California Department of Water Resources, has proposed a new approach to improving the Colorado River water quality. Mr. Warne knows the Colorado River as do few other men alive today. He was brought up on an irrigated farm in the Imperial Valley, was an officer in the Bureau of Reclamation when Hoover Dam was built, and was Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power when the Coachella Valley County Water District's contract for service from the Coachella branch of the All-American Canal was signed by him.

Mr. Warne is a member of the board of directors of the National Water Supply Improvement Association. I commend Mr. Warne's proposal to my colleagues.

A NEW APPROACH TO IMPROVING COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY

(By William E. Warne)

My assignment today is to discuss "A New Approach to Improving Colorado River Water Quality."

The fact is that the Colorado River, which drains much of seven states in the Southwest, has been entirely spent in the development of the arid and semi-arid region composed of western United States and northwestern Mexico. In a dozen years, the outflow of the Colorado River has been comprised of some salty effluent from a drain that has been deliberately bypassed at Morelos Dam, and some leaks and small spills that accidentally escaped the watermaster's control. No other water has reached the Gulf of California from the great river's channels through its delta.

In the development of the Colorado River over the past 75 years, many interesting things have been done about its waters. Some of them in retrospect seem anachronistic.

Some appear to have been based on wishful thinking and poor guesses. Certainly the sum total of what has been done has not resolved the problems of the Colorado River, which have constantly grown more intractable.

For example, the Colorado River Basin is the only large river basin in the United States that is wholly arid. A higher percentage of the lands of this basin must remain unused than of those of any other basin, except the Great Basin which is made up of a land-locked collection of salt sinks and contains no real river at all. But despite the Colorado Basin's uniquely dry character, more water diversions are made from the Colorado River to other basins than are made from any other river in the United States. And I have not identified a single diversion into the Colorado River Basin. This is a classic example of the Biblical statement that unto him who hath shall be given and from him who hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away.

The waters of the Colorado River were divided in 1922 between the Upper and the Lower Basins. The Colorado River Compact Commission assigned to each basin depletions of 7,500,000 acre-feet a year. Despite some expert testimony given before the Commission that 15,000,000 acre-feet might exceed the safe annual yield of the river, the Commission also divided a million acre-feet of "surplus water" between Arizona and California. The Commission apparently intended to use up all of the waters of the river, giving no thought to the salts that the waters naturally contained.

In 1944, the United States and Mexico entered a treaty by which Mexico was guaranteed 1,500,000 acre-feet of water each year. No one really quarrels with the equity of the amount assigned to Mexico but the treaty came 22 years after the Compact Commission had divided the waters of the Colorado River among the states of the basin. The Mexican Treaty water clearly was not going to be available in the river, except that it might be made up of return flows or taken from upstream allottees.

To make the resultant situation even worse, the United States Senate in ratifying the Mexican Water Treaty accepted the contention that the treaty water was simply "wet water" and therefore any water regardless of its quality would satisfy the Mexican allotment. The Mexican Senate, however, was assured that the 1,500,000 acre-feet of water for Mexico would be of a satisfactory quality for domestic and irrigation uses.

The Colorado River once dumped 14,000,000 acre-feet or so of water a year into the Gulf of California. Much of the run-off came in annual floods as the melted snows of Wyoming and Colorado, which produce 80 percent of the river's output, came gushing out of the Grand Canyon. The river then cleansed itself of salt each year. Its waters were silty, but otherwise of relatively high quality. Now, when there is virtually no outflow, great quantities of salts are accumulated in Lake Mead, Lake Powell and other reservoirs that have subjugated the river. Today, evaporation that concentrates the salts in these reservoirs and irrigation return flows that add their accretions to the natural salt loads of the river cause the waters of the Colorado to degrade progressively each year. The quality is lower at each succeeding diversion point. Once hailed as life-giving, the waters of the Colorado River are becoming a threat to the health and welfare of the communities that they have helped to develop in the deserts through which the river once raged untrammeled to the sea.

At the intake of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Colorado River Aqueduct at Lake Havasu, the water contains 750 or more parts of dissolved solids per million parts of water. To provide a reference point, the recommended U.S. Public Health Service drinking water standard is

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no more than 500 ppm. tds. At the Imperial Dam, where the All-American Canal heads, water diverted to the Imperial and Coachella Valleys and to Arizona projects reaches 830 ppm. As a result, lands irrigated in the Imperial Valley must be tile drained and the irrigators adopt complex cultural and water management programs to avoid dangerous salt accumulations in the root zones of their crops. More and more of the progressively poorer water is required to produce the crops that are grown in the valley. Heavy applications of water are required to flush the salts out of the soils and through the drains to the Salton Sea. So we see the noose tightening. The demands on the river are increased because its reduced and degraded flows satisfy them less well.

More than a decade ago, the irrigators and other water users in the Mexicali Valley blew the whistle. They said the water that they were receiving at Morelos Dam was of such poor quality that it could not be used. They declared that such water did not satisfy the Mexican Water Treaty.

Adjustments were made at once in the methods used at that time to supply Mexican Treaty water. Part of the Wellton-Mohawk drainage was kept out of the river and returned to the streambed only after it had bypassed Morelos Dam.

But the philosophy that "wet water" would satisfy the needs of any diverter using the Colorado River has been slow in dying. The concept that the value of the water is reduced as its quality is degraded even now is not widely accepted. The idea that the value of the water may be increased by removing a part or all of the salts still has not been fully grasped. Very little has been done to work this increased value into a cost-benefit ratio in justification of water quality improvement projects.

This brings me to the new approach which is simply to improve the quality of the water in order to extend its uses. I would propose also that the water be managed through its initial, its second and even its third use in order to recover the values that are added by improvement of the quality and in order to help repay the costs of desalination and of applying other advanced water sciences as they may be required. Before getting down to specifics, let me review some of the steps that are already being taken in less coordinated ways than I would propose.

We have managed the waters that are being imported into Southern California in traditional ways. The methods were developed in the era of "wet water" thinking. When challenged to reform these ways, the water industry has been in the habit of saying that it can not be done under the law. One is asked to overlook the fact that the water law has been modified in the past; that the riparian law was replaced in the West by the doctrine of beneficial use a generation or two ago when it became clear that in arid lands the riparian law did not function in the public interest.

The new approach that I would propose to improvement of Colorado River water quality would require the adoption of a new conception of the Colorado River as a resource, renewable through restoration of the water quality. The value of water would include appraisal of its quality. The functions of the water supply agency would include improvement of the quality and management of repeated reuses of the product in satisfaction of the needs it is obliged to serve. The pricing of the water to the consumer would include multiple-levels based on quality standards and not merely the metered quantity delivered as though "wet water" were enough for all purposes.

This approach may not be as radical as some will label it, I believe. Circumstances already are forcing steps to be taken by some agencies along some of the lines that I have indicated.

The steps I now list have been taken or are in preparation:

1. In satisfaction of the Brownell proposal for improvement of the quality of the water delivered under the Mexican Water Treaty the Office of Saline Water already has called for proposals to provide a concept for the design and operation of a 100,000,000 gallons per day desalter to treat the waters of the Wellton-Mohawk drain. The idea is to desalt these waters so that they may be used to mix with water in the Colorado River below Imperial Dam and so to regulate the quality of the Mexican deliveries to no more than 115 ppm worse than the Imperial Valley diversions. That this desalter is 40 or more times as large as any similar water-factory that has been constructed will put a real strain on the technology and the industry.

2. The Orange County Water District is incorporating both desalination and waste water reclamation in its water management program of conjunctive use of surface and groundwaters at Water Factory 21. In addition, the District has instituted follow-up programs that may lead to the construction of large-scale reverse osmosis or electrodialysis plants to improve the quality of water received from the Colorado River and the Santa Ana River and the quality of the waste water effluent that enters its supplies.

3. The Bureau of Reclamation is experimenting with geothermal wells on the East Mesa in the Imperial Valley hoping to prove up means of desalting the hot brines from underground and of improving the quality of the waters of the Colorado River. Other agencies and interests are experimenting with geothermal electric power generation in the same region.

4. The Metropolitan Water District has announced its intention to mix in its system waters from the Colorado River with those from the California Aqueduct, which taps the Feather River source. This is in order to obtain a quality blend that will be more satisfactory than that of the undiluted Colorado River water. This solution is planned despite the fact that the cost of State Water Project water is \$10.00 an acre foot more than the cost of the Colorado River water for which it will substitute in the mix.

5. The Imperial Irrigation District continues to encourage expansion of the tile drainage of the lands that it serves, though flushing the soils requires more of the Colorado River allotment to which the district is limited by the California Self-Limitation Act.

6. The Los Angeles County Sanitation District is reclaiming increased quantities of the water from its outfalls, building on the Whitier Narrows experiment, and testing a variety of uses of the product.

7. The Department of Water Resources has completed the East Branch of the California Aqueduct which was deliberately designed as a means of introducing high-quality water into areas from which it might be recycled before making its way to the sea.

Now my new approach as you will shortly see is not so new any more when one contemplates all of these activities which, though uncoordinated, look in some of the same directions.

My suggestion is that consideration be given to desalting the Colorado River Aqueduct to about 250 ppm. The improved water would be for use and reuse so that half as much water would do one and a half times the amount of work that can be expected of the 520,000 acre feet allotted to the MWD of Colorado River water of its present low-grade quality. I suggested this when the Southern California Edison Company asked for 50,000 acre feet of cooling water from the aqueduct to use at its East Desert electric generation station. I asked why not get the City of Los Angeles, which will need more generating capacity and has had difficulty finding sites, and the State Department of Water Resources, which will need a power supply in order to operate its pumps in 1984, when its present power supply contract expires, and perhaps other power suppliers to come into a program to construct a vast

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power-generation farm in the east desert. Up to 200,000 acre-feet of water from the Aqueduct could be dedicated to cooling these stations.

A body of thought prevails that the economy of scale will make such generating farms most efficient. Waste heat from the stations could be captured or a portion of the power or heat could be diverted for the purpose of desalting the remainder of 320,000 acre-feet of water in the aqueduct so that it would contain no more than 250 ppm tds. This 320,000 acre-feet of water then could be used three times on the coastal plain, before being ready to dump into the sea at about 1000 ppm tds. Much of the geothermal energy resource is found on public lands. The Bureau of Reclamation might be asked to develop a project by which this energy could be used in the aqueduct desalting program. (Please note that while this paper was in preparation a plan to build a nuclear power farm in the San Joaquin Valley was aired in the press. I suggest the east desert be not overlooked for the proposal I make is not impractical, but it would likely be infeasible if the power farm were in an area not associated with the Colorado River Aqueduct.)

What I have tried to do is to start the discussion of a new approach, rather than to present a full-blown project. It has been about three-quarters of a century since we began the development of the Colorado River. Proceeding along the lines that were adopted at the outset, we have gone just about as far as we can go, if, indeed, we have not gone beyond rational limits. We have some magnificent achievements to our credit in this development.

The Hoover Dam, the Colorado River Aqueduct, the All-American Canal, and metropolitan Los Angeles, itself, are among our achievements. Not all aspects of these achievements are turning out well. Quality deterioration of our environment has set in at various points in the Colorado River service areas. New approaches to these quality problems are demanded more insistently as the old methods with which we are familiar are shown to be inadequate or even damaging in some of their applications. If my suggestion of a new approach to improving Colorado River water quality is not acceptable to you, you, as water leaders, must accept the responsibility of proposing other approaches or we will collectively have failed the people of California. Clearly, the Colorado River is spent and will not recover itself.

UNILATERAL TROOP CUT MIGHT BE REAL DETERRENT

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following in the RECORD. I think the following article by William C. Moore, U.S.A.F., retired, as it appeared in the Los Angeles Times on October 10, 1973, is worthy of being called to the attention of the Congress and all those who read the RECORD.

The article follows:

FORMER STRATEGIC PLANNER SUGGESTS UNILATERAL TROOP CUT MIGHT BE REAL DETERRENT

(By William C. Moore)

The U.S. government's current position on the mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) proposal for Europe rules out any unilateral reduction. Only if the Soviet Union agrees to reduce its forces will the United States do so.

But what if mutual reduction cannot be

achieved? Would a unilateral reduction of U.S. conventional forces create consequences as dire as predicted by U.S. officials?

To support their pessimistic predictions, officials resort to mathematical comparisons—the numbers game—between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. They quickly and easily come up with “proof” that a unilateral reduction by the United States would exacerbate what is already a position of weakness. As a consequence, they say, either NATO allies would be inclined to seek accommodation with the Communists or the Soviet Union might decide that aggression against Western Europe would be well worth the gamble.

Other military analysts take a contrary position and contend that mathematical balance is not the crux of the matter. Numerical weakness in conventional forces, they argue, does not necessarily mean a diluted deterrence—especially when vital issues are at stake and nuclear weapons are involved. These analysts contend that a reduction in conventional U.S. forces in Europe will, paradoxically, reduce the chance of aggression, not increase it as predicted by those in the numbers game.

The paradox, they readily admit, appears to promise strength through weakness. Yet I believe that there is logic to this upside-down reasoning—when viewed in the light of the order-of-battle strategy. This strategy—actually only one facet of grand strategy—is based on the premise that nothing illuminates a nation's foreign policy commitments, obligations and intentions quite as clearly as the signals radiating from its own military force structure.

The quality and quantity of the armed forces—the order of battle—reveal whether a nation is likely to default the issue in contention or accept the challenge. The order of battle reveals how a nation can fight—its tactics, where a nation can fight geographically—its flexibility, and in what strength it can fight—its staying power. And it reveals whether the fight would be conventional or nuclear, and when escalation from one to the other would likely occur.

These are the signals which spell out to would-be aggressors the consequences of aggression. Political leaders, great generals, national security advisers, intelligence analysts—call them what you wish—all make decisions about war largely on their evaluation of these signals.

Therefore, the trick of statesmanship is to design the order of battle so that it sends signals to potential aggressors that the retaliation to an offensive would be disastrous to the aggressor nation. The more severe the consequences, the more certain is it that aggressors will take counsel of their fears, temper their diplomacy, forgo decisions which might lead to *casus belli*.

Applying this logic to the MBFR proposal, one comes up with the upside-down reasoning that says a reduction in conventional forces will actually increase deterrence, not weaken it.

Proponents of this reasoning point out that the Russians have two overriding questions confronting them:

Would the United States fight to prevent a takeover of Europe?

How would the United States fight—what armed forces exist, are they primarily conventional or nuclear, what are the odds of these forces in battle against Russian forces?

First, the second question: As Soviet war games most certainly have shown—as have most U.S. and NATO war games—the United States must escalate to nuclear weapons or lose a war with the Russians in Europe.

Occasionally, a war game surfaces which refutes such a pessimistic viewpoint. Robert McNamara's system analysts—his whiz kids—produced such a study in 1964-65 to support his view that the allies should adopt a conventional strategy to replace the nuclear

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strategy then appearing in NATO war planning documents.

Most military men were highly critical of the study, recognizing it as a smokescreen to support McNamara's position and noting that the whiz kids “stacked the deck” by using highly slanted intelligence which together with dubious assumptions, led in only one direction.

Another major series of Pentagon studies—some still under way but recently leaked piecemeal to the press—is again insistent that NATO could hold the line against a Warsaw Pact attack. These new studies, however, are not likely to change many minds. The pessimistic majority will again look on the studies as a smokescreen not likely to obscure the inferiority of NATO's conventional forces.

The first question—would the United States fight to prevent the loss of Europe?—is, then, the key to understanding how the Soviet Union might react to a unilateral reduction of forces.

If the leaders of the Soviet Union interpreted a unilateral U.S. reduction as a sign that the United States was abandoning NATO and would not fight to save Europe, then the consequences would be as dire as U.S. officials predict.

Other observers, however, contend that Soviet leaders are not likely to make this interpretation. Maintenance of a free Europe is of vital interest to the United States, and the consequences if Europe were to be lost are so profound, so inimical to the welfare and existence of a free society as to allow the Russians no other conclusion than this: The United States will fight to prevent the Communists from taking over Europe, whether by “Finlandization,” blackmail or aggression.

To disagree with this makes moot any argument for keeping American forces in Europe.

As a consequence, the dilemma confronting the Communists is this: Logic tells them that the United States will fight to save Europe. The order-of-battle strategy tells them that the United States must use nuclear weapons or lose Europe. The inferior position of NATO conventional forces vis-a-vis Warsaw Pact forces insures that this escalation will happen.

Therefore, I see little logic in the statement that a unilateral force reduction will have dire consequences for the United States. Is it not more logical to predict that a reduction will strengthen deterrence—because leaving fewer conventional troops means that the remaining forces must escalate even more quickly to nuclear weapons?

This is the nagging question which has held Soviet forces in check ever since NATO came into existence.

LETTER FROM A JEWISH PRISONER IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTRY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. FAUNTRY. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of our efforts to establish and maintain peace in the troublesome Middle East, as the result of the latest Arab-Israeli war and our ever-continuing efforts at détente with the Soviet Union, there are many Jews who are being held in Soviet jails because of their attempts to emigrate or to practice their religion. For most of us here in the United States, the deprivation suffered by these prisoners of conscience are academic and intellectual concepts which stun the brain but not the heart.

Just recently I was privileged to share

a letter which was written by Wulf Zalmanson to his uncle who is in Israel. Zalmanson is one of the prisoners of whom I speak being held for his beliefs. He is accused of hijacking a plane, however, his real crime is his desire to be a Jew in a society where religion is frowned upon and where emigration is nearly impossible. Wulf Zalmanson just recently celebrated his 34th birthday. Unfortunately, he will also spend eight more birthdays there in the Permskaya Oblast Prison.

Those of my colleagues who would like to write this courageous man to send him a few words of encouragement are urged to do so. His address is: USSR, RSFSR, Moscow, Uchr, 5110/1 Zh. H., Wulf Zalmanson.

If you write, I suggest that the letter be registered with a return receipt requested. If you would be so kind as to send a copy of your letter and any reply to my office, I will make sure that Ohev Shalom Talmud Torah Congregation, here in the District, which has adopted Wulf and his personal dilemma, receives it for their files.

I am including the letter sent by Wulf Zalmanson to his uncle so that you, too, can share and understand the experiences and problems faced by the Jew in the Soviet Union.

Greetings to Abraham, Zinia, and Jonah:

I received from Jonah two letters and a picture of Guy on the 12th of September. I was very happy with the letters, especially the Hebrew letter, because it is very good for me. I hope that in the coming letters you will write more news. I want to know everything about you, about the country, and if it is not possible to know everything, then as much as possible. Thanks to Jonah for the picture of Guy. I also request a picture of yourselves, for we have not seen each other in almost eighteen years. On my side, there are no great successes in my life or the life of my relatives. But I think that our luck is not so bad. I believe that we will all meet in one land, and already the day is bright, and the tomorrow lights our way. I and my friends interest ourselves in the problems of the country, in the relations with the neighbors within the country, in her industry, economics, culture, and religion. Please write about the matter.

The coming request is to copy some story by an Israeli author and send it to me. You don't have to copy the whole story, just about one page, and in coming letters you can continue the story.

I received a letter from Abraham 18 10/19.9, and I thank my uncle for the blessings for the New Year holiday.

I now have near me seven Jewish friends and we all want to go “up” to Israel. We study Hebrew and Jewish history. Those that know these things better than others help in the studies. We sometimes celebrate the holidays together. On Succoth, we had a succah, not a large one, but a very small one, and on the table were our festivities. And in such a manner, we learn the language of our fathers and our history, and we dream of the future. I bless you for Chanukah that is coming, and wish you much happiness and joy. Regards to Mark, Guy, our friends at Deganish “B” and especially Esther Egan, to Shalom Kofer and to Uzzir Ben Shalom.

Regards and mazel—tov to Yella Listin, the sister of my friend, Yosef Mendowitz because she gave birth to a daughter.

Regards to the close one of my friend, David Sternglass, Mindel Langer (she lives in Ashkelon if she gives the address).

My friend Mark Dymshitz requests nice and varied stamps on the envelopes of the let-

ters. He sends stamps to his daughters as they collect them.

I apologize that my letter is so full of requests.

Regards from our friends,
Shalom and will see you again,
Yours,

ZEST.

A THANKLESS PLEASURE

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, throughout its history, this Nation has been blessed with countless men and women who have served loyally and gallantly in our Armed Forces. In return, we have tried to provide our veterans with benefits and comforts in an effort to make their lives more pleasant and meaningful. In addition, we have been fortunate to have so many Americans willing to dedicate themselves to working with our veterans.

Today, I would like to focus our attention on the Veterans' Administration Voluntary Service—VAVS—a group of volunteer workers who devote tremendous amounts of time and energy to helping our veterans.

Discussing the VAVS recently, Veterans' Administration Administrator Donald E. Johnson pointed out that during 1973 these individuals gave nearly 10 million hours in service helping disabled veterans. This, Mr. Johnson said, is service "money couldn't buy."

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am familiar with the plight many veterans face. Hence, today I want to commend the VAVS for the group's admirable dedication.

Mr. Speaker, the following editorial, "A Thankless Pleasure," appeared October 25 in the *Stars & Stripes*—The National Tribune. I wish to share the article with my colleagues because it provides additional insight into this organization. The article follows:

A THANKLESS PLEASURE

It is impossible to find a group of people who work so hard, get little or no thanks, and yet obtain so much pleasure.

Most people would probably agree that it is impossible to find such a group because such a group does not exist.

Such a group does exist. It is known as Veterans Administration Voluntary Service, volunteers who are members of veterans' and other organizations.

In expressing his pride in the VAVS, Donald E. Johnson, Veterans Administration Administrator, said, "Volunteers who serve disabled veterans in Veterans Administration Hospitals gave almost 10 million hours in services that 'money couldn't buy' during 1973.

"An average of 106,220 volunteers per month contributed 9,822,416 hours of their time to helping veterans at the VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and regional offices during the fiscal year ending June 30. The all-time record, only slightly higher, is 9,862,398 hours contributed in fiscal 1971.

"The largest amount of time spent by VA volunteers in fiscal 1973 was for rehabilitation services to veterans, with assistance in nursing, second, and work in the voluntary service itself, third.

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"The end of the war in Vietnam means that more, not fewer, volunteers are needed in VA, because young men requiring long-term rehabilitation are being cared for at a record level in the VA hospitals.

"Volunteers of all ages from high school through senior citizens are welcomed in the VA Voluntary Service. Although many enter through their veterans, welfare, civic, and fraternal organizations, those who would like to join directly are invited to contact the Chief of Voluntary Service at any VA hospital."

The Stars and Stripes—The National Tribune is also very proud of the VAVS program. Our subscribers write of their pride, from first-hand experience as a patient and those who are volunteers.

It is our hope that everyone in this nation makes a tour through a VA hospital. They would find VAVS volunteers working in a large variety of duties. They would find many young volunteers that are gaining practical experience while they are obtaining academic knowledge at school. They would find not only veterans helping veterans, but also veterans' wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, and grandmothers. They would also find non-veterans. They would find disabled volunteers, too!

These volunteers are not paid wages. You couldn't buy their satisfaction and pleasure.

MURDER BY HANDGUN: THE CASE FOR GUN CONTROL—43

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, sometime Tuesday, November 6, Walter Parkin, Joanne Parkin, Lisa Parkin, Bob Parkin, Richard Earl, Wanda Earl, Ricky Earl, Debbie Earl, and Mark Lang were shot and killed.

Handgun legislation will protect people like them, not the criminal(s) who are responsible for their deaths.

The article from the November 8 issue of the *Washington Post* is included below:

FOUR CHILDREN, FIVE ADULTS SLAIN IN "EXECUTION"

VICTOR, CALIF., November 7.—Two couples, their four children and a friend were found shot to death execution-style today in a blood-spattered house in this tiny vineyard settlement.

San Joaquin County Sheriff Michael N. Canlis said all the victims had been shot in the head.

Authorities theorized the victims had been ambushed by men who later ransacked the grocery store of one of the victims, Walter Parkin, 33. Parkin was owner of the rambling \$60,000 home, 30 miles south of Sacramento.

Two children were shot to death on a bed. Parkin and six other victims, gagged and bound, were stuffed into a walk-in closet in the master bedroom, police said.

The other victims were tentatively identified as Parkin's wife, Joanne, 31; their daughter Lisa, 11; their son Bob, 9; Richard A. Earl, an accountant and neighbor; his wife Wanda in her 30s; their son Ricky, 15; their daughter Debbie, 18, and Mark Lang, 20, identified as Debbie Earl's boyfriend.

The grisly discovery was made this morning by Carol Jenkins, 18, a roomer at the Parkin home who was out on a date Tuesday night. She said she had returned at 3 a.m., noticed nothing wrong and had gone to bed.

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EMBARGO ON ALL FURTHER EXPORTS

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have today formally requested Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent to impose an immediate embargo on exports of oil and oil products from the United States. Under the Export Administration Act, the Secretary may take such action to preserve commodities which are in short supply. In light of the President's address to the Nation last night on the energy crisis, I feel that America can ill-afford any further drain on our already scarce energy resources.

There is no question but that such an export drain is occurring. And while it is not of great magnitude, its implications are disturbing in the present crisis situation. During calendar 1972, U.S. oil firms exported 1.4 million barrels of petroleum products; total exports through September of this year have already surpassed that level with 1.5 million barrels. The September export level jumped threefold from August's 200,000 barrels to 693,000 barrels as Great Britain and Holland sought to make up losses from Arabian producers.

The export motive is a powerful one. European oil prices are double those in the domestic American market, and even after shipping and handling an exporter can make a profit of 11 cents per gallon, or over a million dollars on one tanker load.

Mr. Speaker, while this profit-taking is certainly not widespread at this time, the temptation to export will grow with every month of increasing world scarcity due to the Arabian cutoff.

The American consumer has been asked to cut back on his energy requirements and to live with troublesome shortages. We are currently in a situation where every barrel of oil is needed. Therefore, my request that Secretary Dent impose an immediate embargo on all further exports will help ensure that all our resources are used to meet our own needs and to help us attain our goal of independence from foreign producers.

The text of my letter to Secretary Dent is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., November 8, 1973.
Hon. FREDERICK B. DENT,
Secretary of Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Last night millions of Americans heard the President of the United States evaluate our current energy crisis and understood the need for "Project Independence"—freedom from reliance on outside energy sources by 1980. This goal is one which I, personally, have advocated many, many times. We were also asked to make a substantial national effort to conserve our scarce energy resources.

The short supply of petroleum distillates—especially diesel fuel, home heating oil, and gasoline—has been emphasized by recent world events. Yet I have been greatly disturbed to learn that even now oil interests in the United States are continuing to ex-

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port these commodities. More than 1.5 million barrels of petroleum products have left the United States so far this year, and September exports jumped more than three-fold over August, with three tankerloads going overseas. While this is but a small fraction of the nation's annual petroleum consumption, we are currently in a situation where every barrel is needed.

The current situation demands a total embargo on exports of all oil products. Under the Export Administration Act you have the authority to impose "short supply controls" on scarce commodities. I can see no justification for allowing the exports to continue. The Russian grain deal should serve as an object lesson in the need to serve the American consumer first.

I am formally requesting that you exercise the authority available to you under the Export Administration Act and impose an immediate embargo on all exports of oil and oil products, and other energy sources which are in short supply domestically. If Americans are to conserve energy and live with troublesome shortages, we must not let what energy resources we do have be further reduced by exports to other nations. I strongly support the President in his efforts to deal with the energy crisis and share his confidence in the positive response of the American people. However, it would be hard for me and for the people in my District to understand why, in the face of a Presidentially-declared energy crisis, oil companies would be permitted to export petroleum products for the sake of inflated profits.

With best wishes and personal regards,

I am

Very truly yours,

C. W. BILL YOUNG,
Member of Congress.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the budget battle continues to rage here in Washington and the frustrations that beset the Congress on that score have received considerable public attention.

Station WMAQ-TV in Chicago commented editorially on the Congress budgetary frustrations and coupled them with the equally frustrating conditions that face the city council of Chicago.

I believe the editorial is a sound one and properly analyzes the budget battle that we in the Congress face.

The editorial follows:

EDITORIAL

The federal budget—charts, graphs and almost incomprehensible statistics—is a little less exciting to read than the telephone book. Maybe that's why Congress allows the Executive Branch to make up the budget.

It might be dull, but the federal budget essentially determines how our government is going to spend \$270 billion of our money. But we cannot expect the average American citizen to analyze the budget and send along appropriate suggestions to Washington. Theoretically at least, that should be a job for the 535 people we elect to represent us in Congress.

But Congress allows the budget to be the private property of the President and the non-elected people he picks to run the Office of Management and Budget. So the Office of Management and Budget operates as sort of an "invisible government" making the crucial decisions about national priorities.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Congressmen can complain that we're spending too much for this and not enough for that. But Congress has no alternative budget of its own. It has no office to provide in-depth analysis of the President's budget. So when Congress votes to spend more for a program than the President wants, the President vetoes the appropriation and criticizes Congress for overspending.

That makes Congress a less-than-equal branch of government. And it won't be equal until it establishes its own budgetary office so members of Congress can have enough information of their own to enable them to play a role in setting spending priorities.

This inequality also exists at the local level. In Chicago, Mayor Daley makes up the budget every year, not the 50 aldermen. The mayor gives each of them one copy of his budget book and then, just three weeks later, they have to vote whether to adopt it or not. At least Congress has time to evaluate appropriations requests over a period of months instead of Chicago's quick take-it-or-leave-it way of adopting a budget.

We're not criticizing President Nixon or Mayor Daley. By law, they have the duty to present their budgets. The problem is that Congress and the City Council have failed to assert themselves in this process. Unless the people we elect as legislators grab a share of their authority to set priorities at the beginning of the year, they're not in a very good position to complain the rest of the year about how the money is being spent.

WILL ENVIRONMENT LOSE OUT TO NUMBERS GAME?

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, there has been extensive speculation about whether the energy crisis is real or whether it has been manufactured by the major oil companies for the purpose of increasing their corporate profits. The discussion of this matter is extremely confused for the simple reason that everything is "real," including a manufactured shortage. What should be obvious to all is that the fuels exist in abundance in their natural states.

Until price controls were implemented in 1971 there were no shortages or surpluses in fuels. In a free market, one of the principal functions of the price is to equalize supply and demand. When prices are fixed by the Government, either surpluses or shortages must occur. The energy crisis is indeed a contrived crisis, for it has been caused by Government interference with the pricing of the free market. Perhaps such a crisis has been contrived in collaboration with major oil companies—I do not know. The fact remains that prices cannot be fixed except by the Government.

Together with this Government price-fixing are the Government pollution controls, which Perry Miller, who served for several years on the Indiana State Board of Health, has described as "our arbitrary and scientifically meaningless pollution regulations." In the article which follows Mr. Miller demonstrates how concern for the environment has "changed from a problem of applied knowledge to a problem of applied poli-

tics." The arbitrary pollution and price controls are the causes of the present energy crisis. Solution of the crisis cannot and will not be achieved until the causes of the crisis have been removed.

The article follows:

[From the Industry Week magazine, Aug. 27, 1973]

WILL ENVIRONMENT LOSE OUT TO NUMBERS GAME?

(An interview with the environmental consultant Perry E. Miller)

"We've got to begin to understand that going all out 'to stop pollution' will be harmful to the environment. For today we're failing to consider the requirements we're placing upon air, water, land, and energy to meet our arbitrary and scientifically meaningless pollution regulations.

"We've allowed ourselves to become so preoccupied with 'pollution' that we're ignoring the environment and we're ignoring conservation."

Environmental engineer Perry E. Miller stretches out behind his desk like a piece of rolling Indiana farm land. He comes from a small town in Indiana and was raised to respect that land.

"After all, you don't destroy matter. You change its form, and you do something with it. I've been an environmental engineer all my life. And if I have a waste product which I must return to the environment, I ought to be able to use my knowledge to determine what alternative means of disposal will be least objectionable and have the least environmental effect.

"Take the matter of 'zero discharge' for water. When you call for zero discharge, that means you are going to put the substance on the land. But that concept fails completely to recognize the relationship between ground water and surface water.

"Now look at a substance like common table salt. You use it on your food and it doesn't hurt you. You find it in the oceans and they are teeming with life. But when you must put it on the land, concentrations build up and the land becomes arid like the salt flats of Utah.

"So this is the kind of thing we are doing: promulgating regulations without a sound understanding and data base on what treatment alternatives we have, on what can be accomplished, on differing environmental circumstances in various parts of the country that relate to treatment requirements, and on the environmental, health, and conservation effects of our actions.

"Environmental improvement used to be a scientific and technical problem. But it's changed from a problem of applied knowledge to a problem of applied politics."

"WHAT" REPLACES "WHY"

Mr. Miller has been working for environmental improvement for more than 30 years. He has been instrumental in environmental programs both as a state health official and in industry—most recently as director of environmental control for Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland. He has now returned to Indiana as an environmental consultant.

Mr. Miller is concerned that we have become so preoccupied with what we are doing that we have forgotten why. He recounts the gradual change.

"I joined the Indiana State Board of Health in 1940 when we were mainly interested in water pollution as it affected public water supplies and the quality of the water for use by the public. This was part of an ongoing program that had come about because of the typhoid epidemics many years earlier.

"But many evolutions have occurred simultaneously. One has been growth itself. At that time in Indiana we had around 350 canning plants. Today I would suppose there aren't 50. But the total product canned is

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

probably as great or even greater now. And that means that the discharges are more concentrated and therefore more significant.

"So we have had considerable development and growth of this kind—agricultural, industrial, and urban. As growth occurs, eventually you reach a point where the streams no longer can assimilate the waste load and then discharges must be treated to maintain water quality.

"So it was on that kind of basis that during the decades of the 1940s and 1950s and even into the early 1960s our state treatment requirements were designed to maintain water quality in the streams. You analyzed the water and you made engineering determinations of what was actually needed to do that individual job.

"But beginning about the mid-1960s we began an abrupt swing away from letting the environment tell us what a problem was to letting numbers tell us what a problem was. And we have now come to believe in those numbers to a degree that few question where they came from or what they mean. And we wouldn't think of checking with the environment for that would take knowledge and judgment.

"The first major water quality act was passed back in 1948, and its significance in retrospect is that it first brought the federal government into what had been a state activity. But the program was put under the Public Health Service, and we state people had excellent relationships with the men in Washington and in the field offices.

"These men were career technical experts. They had been involved for many years in studies such as the quality of water in major rivers, in public water supply treatment, and in the analysis of municipal waste treatment operations. They knew what they were talking about.

"The states went to these men for help, and they got help. Then the states followed up to take the actions required to get the job done working with local jurisdictions and local industries.

"We studied problems, we found answers, and we made progress. But perhaps as technical people we had not moved fast enough or not tried hard enough to explain what we were doing and what our objectives were. Or perhaps engineering judgment in applying the treatment needed to maintain water quality for specific purposes may have been too difficult for lawyers and the public to understand.

ENTER ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES

"There's no doubt that in the early 1960s public interest was growing concerning the environment. We had public interest earlier, but it was on the part of people directly affected by a specific situation. Now there was developing a more generalized interest concerning the environment, and, when you find that kind of concern on the part of the public, that in turn generates a concern on the part of people seeking political office.

"So the legislators responded with enforcement conferences to bring the public and the state people together. And when you have the public involved, it apparently is necessary that you have some kind of yardstick by which the public and the judicial system can judge whether there is a problem or not.

"As a result, the law established enforcement conferences and standards in specific numbers. But it went farther. Amendments in 1965 required the states to establish those standards subject to the approval of the Federal Water Quality Administration. So for the first time, the states' decisions on water quality were subject to federal approval.

"In retrospect, it now seems clear that beginning with that required approval the states lost their power of engineering judgment on what was needed to maintain environmental quality and that henceforth those decisions were to be made in Washington.

POLITICS SUFFLANT KNOWLEDGE

"For with each new piece of legislation at the federal level since that time, a new layer of bureaucracy has been imposed at the top. As a result, the decisions and judgments and policies are being made increasingly by non-technical people. The technical men we worked with and respected in the 1940s and 1950s are long since gone. And while there are still some technical people there, political appointees are responsible for the decisions that are being made.

"This structure means environmental determinations are being made on a basis of political needs rather than environmental needs.

"We have moved from state-administered plans with consultative services by the federal government through a situation in which the state still played a dominant role with the federal government setting certain standards of achievement, to a situation today that is almost a total dictatorship of the federal government in telling a state what it must do and how it must do it.

"Now this in turn has had several effects. One is that, with each new law and each new change in the federal structure, the paperwork has increased more or less geometrically. As an Indiana state official, I found that my staff was eventually spending its time filling out forms for the federal government rather than spending its time in the field identifying and solving environmental problems.

"But worse still, this all has been done in a way that keeps the laws changing and the requirements changing so rapidly that planning has been impossible on any kind of long-range basis.

"Nitrogen oxides in air are a recent example where standards were set and the government has now made a determination that the analytical techniques were inaccurate. So they have now drawn back from those standards.

"But the states, to meet the time requirements of the legislation, adopted those more stringent standards for nitrogen oxides. They have the regulations on the books. Now, when they are told that the data upon which the standards were based are invalid and thus that the standards are unnecessarily strict, states must amend those regulations. One can question how many are following through.

"Beyond that, now we have industry faced with a situation in which the federal government says it is drawing back because of invalid data, states which may or may not draw back, and local agencies within a state which also may or may not draw back. And if so, how far?

"In a situation like that, just how is industry supposed to know what it has to do?

"When you look at what we're facing it seems clear that we're on a collision course. The Clean Air Act of 1970 sets forth certain requirements for meeting ambient air quality standards. For some emissions, certainly, the mid-1975 deadline can be met.

"But for others we have neither the technology nor the wherewithal to have the facilities in place prior to the deadline. That means either we're facing a large number of court cases with inevitable delays and other consequences, or we must recognize these standards are unrealistic and be satisfied with the substantial progress from developing technology.

"And in water, the effluent guidelines need not be established until Oct. 18, 1973—a year after the effective date of the 1972 act. Yet on these guidelines hinge the permits to discharge which industry must obtain to continue to operate.

WHAT'S A COMPANY TO DO?

"In this numbers game, the only thing a man responsible for environmental control in industry can take to his board of directors

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is a program which he considers to be based on sound treatment methods and which will work. Then he can only hope that this will bring his company into compliance with the effluent standards yet to be established.

"In arriving at the 'best practicable' currently available treatment called for by the law for existing facilities, you would assume that you might be able to meet with both the state and federal people to discuss what you are doing and what it will achieve. But there is no mechanism set up to do this and, again, you can only hope that you will be dealing with reasonable and knowledgeable people.

"Unfortunately, therefore, industry can only endeavor to use sound engineering judgment and try to do those things which will make an improvement and operate reliably.

"It might be that if you used this approach, and could demonstrate to the regulatory agencies that you were doing the best job possible, they would not prosecute. But you now have both under the federal act and many of the state acts the right of civil suit. And this means that any citizen or conservation group can collect samples and from them ascertain that your company is not in compliance and bring an action.

"What that means is that even if you should convince the regulatory agencies that you are doing the best practicable job, you may still wind up in court defending yourself in citizen suits.

"So this is what you create when you set standards that eliminate the need to determine whether or not there actually is a harmful effect. We face a time of turmoil and litigation to sort out these helter-skelter piecemeal requirements that no longer relate to environmental equality and do not consider the best use of our resources.

"For if we have to go all the way in every situation—allowing nature to do none of the waste assimilation—then we are squandering energy and creating countless new problems.

CAN WE TURN BACK TO PROGRESS?

"Sooner or later we're going to have to begin looking once again at what kind of treatment we actually need both to conserve our resources and maintain the quality of the environment.

"It seems ironic that we call the regulatory agencies 'environmental protective agencies' when they are actually administering laws completely devoid of any environmental judgment as to what effect one action may have upon others.

"And this extends beyond simply the environmental effects. For while the consumer pays the immediate costs of irrational pollution control programs, ultimately the future cost of overutilization of our natural resources will face generations to come."

"ZIGGY" KAHN RETIRES: BUT WILL CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE ELDERLY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, every community has its outstanding citizens. These are men and women who stand head and shoulders above their neighbors because of the quality and quantity of their contributions to their fellow human beings.

One such man is Joseph "Ziggy" Kahn, of the Squirrel Hill section of Pittsburgh, who will resign as alderman of Pitts-

burgh's 14th ward on January 1, 1974, when he reaches the mandatory retirement age.

Ziggy Kahn was born in Pittsburgh in an area which was known for its strong ethnic ties; Irish, Italians, Jews, and Eastern Europeans lived in a quilted pattern of streets and alleys called the "Hill District."

Ziggy was an outstanding athlete as a young man and parlayed his skill and intense desire for an education into a college scholarship.

He never forgot his old neighborhood and friends and after returning from World War I and finishing college, he came back to the Hill District to become athletic director of the famous Irene Kaufman Settlement, where for many years thereafter he produced championship athletic teams.

I would like to congratulate this man for his long years of service and dedication to Pittsburgh and its people and include in the RECORD an article of Ziggy Kahn which recently appeared in the Pittsburgh Press:

ALDERMAN'S A WINNER IN LIFE

(By Jerry Vondas)

Early in the afternoon Alderman Joseph L. Kahn descends the long flight of steps leading from his office.

As he ambles up Murray Avenue in Squirrel Hill, he's stopped and greeted by businessmen and shoppers and well wishers.

It's not easy for the popular alderman to go anywhere in the Squirrel Hill community and not be recognized.

HONOR SLATED

These people who admire the former athlete will gather tonight at Temple Sinai and honor Joseph (Ziggy) Kahn for his many years of service to both the Jewish and Squirrel Hill communities.

The name Ziggy Kahn has been synonymous with sports in the district for over 50 years.

There's hardly a man living today having grown up in the Hill District who didn't come under the tutelage of Kahn at the Irene Kaufman Settlement House.

The alderman was born and raised on Centre Avenue in the Hill, the son of Jewish immigrants who fled Finland to avoid persecution by the Russians.

And in the late 1800s it was tough to be a Jew in the Hill.

"We were the butt of all resentment and all jokes and labeled 'Jew Boys.' How many beatings we took from the other kids because we were Jews.

TIMES EASIER NOW

"No, those weren't easy times for my family and I."

Ziggy attended Central High School and graduated from Schenley High School where he was a top athlete in basketball, football, baseball and track.

It was during one of Schenley's games against Braddock High School he was given the nickname "Ziggy" by Bill Peet of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Peet labeled the youngster because he would zig zag up and down the football field.

After graduation, he was awarded an athletic scholarship to Panzer College, Montclair, N.J., only to have his schooling interrupted by World War I.

He was to spend a year on the Maginot Line in France with the field artillery.

On returning to college, Ziggy played professional football with Jock Sutherland at Columbus, Ohio. This was at a time when an athlete could go to school and still play professional ball.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SPITBALL HIS SPECIALTY

His ability as a spitball pitcher was also well known, and he was signed to a contract with the Cincinnati Reds, only to have his baseball career shortened when he suffered a shoulder injury playing football.

After college Kahn signed a contract to be the athletic director of a private academy only to have the job fall through when the directors of the academy learned he was Jewish.

In 1921, he was offered the athletic directorship of the Irene Kaufman Settlement which he held until 1963.

His teams through the years included such well known sportsmen as Arnold Fineberg, Herbert Bonn, Moe Becker, Marty Reiter, Nate Litfin and Hershey Schwart.

But Ziggy always found time to be active in many civic and fraternal orders and was one of the organizers of the Squirrel Hill Boys' Club.

In 1949 Kahn was elected alderman of the 14th Ward and will relinquish this position Jan. 1 when his mandatory retirement age becomes effective.

AIDS SENIOR CITIZENS

Kahn is looking forward to retirement for it will give him more time to work with his new love—the Squirrel Hill Elderly Service Association.

"There are over 5,000 senior citizens in the 14th Ward," Kahn explains. "And of number about 750 of them are not in good shape physically or financially.

"We are going to see that these people get all the medical and legal help that they need.

"And we are fortunate to have Bill Katz of the Papercraft Corp. as one of our directors. He's a big help."

Kahn takes 30 to 40 old timers once a week and gives them instruction on keeping fit with his emphasis on tension circulation which the oldsters can do with little inconvenience.

Kahn and his wife Anna are the parents of a son, William, who is a director of social agencies in St. Louis. There are four grandchildren.

As Ziggy looks about an office filled with trophies and mementos from many of the sports greats, he knows that his has been a life fulfilled.

CRITICAL AREAS OF VETERANS' LEGISLATION

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the Nassau County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has developed their legislative program for 1973-74, and I would like to share the highlights of this program with my colleagues. The following statements cover many critical areas of veterans' legislation and were all approved unanimously by the Nassau County Council of VFW at a meeting on September 18, 1973:

NATIONAL PROGRAM—VFW PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1973-1974

AMNESTY

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States is unalterably opposed to the granting of general amnesty to those persons found guilty of desertion or draft evasion.

COMPENSATION

100% service connected disabled veterans receive only \$5,940 a year in disability com-

pensation, with lesser amounts for those with lesser disabilities. The compensation rates must be increased to provide a higher standard of living comparable to that of Americans who did not suffer disabilities as a result of their wartime service.

Veterans rated 50% or more for service connected disabilities are entitled to a dependency allowance for a wife and minor children. The dependency allowances should be authorized for veterans rated less than 50%.

Widows of 100% service connected disabled veterans should be entitled to service connected dependency and indemnity compensation regardless of the cause of death of their spouse.

PENSION

Veterans who have worn the uniform during wartime should not be subjected to welfare status. Veterans pension benefits should be made adequate to preclude veterans from being on the welfare rolls.

The average World War I veteran is now 76 years of age. This places them in a special category for extra consideration. The VFW pledges assistance for a meaningful pension program for our World War I comrades.

VA pension rates and income limitations must be liberalized so that veterans and their dependents will not have their pensions cut on account of the recent social security increase and similar increases in retirement programs. It would appear increasingly necessary that all private and public retirement income should be excluded from being counted as income for VA pension purposes.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CARE

No reduction in hospitals or reduction below the daily patient load of 85,500.

IMPROVE GI EDUCATION AND TRAINING BILL

Legislation to provide the same levels of GI Bill assistance to Korean and Vietnam veterans as was provided veterans of World War II.

Recognition should be given in the GI Bill to veterans with special needs, both before and after they are discharged from the Armed Forces, to prepare them for education and training without which they will be unable to successfully readjust to civilian life.

READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

Drug care and treatment by VA for all eligible veterans.

Restore "Veterans Day" to November 11th.

FOR MILITARY RETIREES AND THEIR FAMILIES

Re-affirm goal of recomputation of retirement pay to reflect active duty pay scales.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The VFW expresses its gratitude to the legislators who through their efforts were responsible for establishing a national Cemetery system under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, which include all cemeteries presently handled by the Department of the Army.

We strongly urge our legislators to oppose any move by the Administration to include the Veterans Administration as part of Health, Education and Welfare.

HOW MUCH CREDIT IS DUE DÉTENTE?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, at his recent press conference President Nixon declared that the crisis in the Middle

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East did not develop into a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union because of the cordial relations developed as a result of the policy of détente.

Many other observers take a far different view. The November 1973 Washington Report of the American Security Council, for example, notes that—

The renewal of fighting in the Middle East not only destroyed the peace in that area, it helped many Americans understand the reality that the United States cannot depend on détente.

The Washington Report continues to point out that—

The Soviet duplicity in the Middle East removes the last doubt that Soviet talk of détente, of a new era of good will and cooperation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, was anything but a device, a tactic, to gain whatever advantage was possible.

The policy of détente started in May of 1972. Despite détente, notes Columnist William F. Buckley, Jr.:

Here we were, October of 1973, and the Soviet Union (a) provisions a war in the Mideast, (b) threatens to intercede with Soviet military, and (c) (this is a report from one news magazine) threatens physically to destroy the State of Israel.

While the President credits détente with keeping the Mideast war from progressing any further, Mr. Buckley expresses the view that—

It does not surprise one that the Soviet Union was kept from carrying out its threats—we still have an army, and a navy, and an air force. What is surprising, for those who believe in détente, is that the Soviet Union is still making threats. The idea of détente is to stop making threats, to stop relying on force. Where has the Soviet Union shown a disposition to stop relying on force?

It is high time that we move away from the euphoria which accompanied the initial official statements concerning détente. Every indication is that the Soviet goal of world conquest is the same as it previously has been. The Berlin Wall continues to stand, Soviet troops continue to occupy Eastern Europe, a repressive police state continues to flourish within the Soviet Union itself, and the means of war are continuing to be supplied to the North Vietnamese, the Vietcong and, now, the Arab States. If this is a peace-loving power, there are few tangible indications of that fact.

I wish to share with my colleagues the column, "How Much Credit Is Due Détente," by William F. Buckley, Jr., which appeared in the Washington Star-News of November 1, 1973, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

HOW MUCH CREDIT IS DUE DÉTENTE?

Poor Richard Nixon is entitled to such satisfaction as he deserves, and the other day at the press conference he was visibly buoyed by the "success of his negotiations with the Soviet Union. By the vindication of détente. If it had not been—the President said in effect—for my painstaking approaches to the Soviet Union over the past year and a half, who knows what would have happened: a confrontation between and Russian troops in the Mideast certainly, and, beyond that, perhaps even the dread world war. Presidents who avoid world wars are certainly entitled to public gratitude, roughly in proportion

as their ingenuity was responsible for avoiding that war.

I do not wish (here) to disparage Nixon's maneuverings of last week, merely to ask whether one should leap—as Nixon would have us do—to the conclusion that détente was the cornerstone of last week's success.

Surely it is reasonable to suppose that the Soviet Union does not desire a world war. At least not for so long as a world war would mean the destruction of the Soviet Union.

We have faced crises with the Soviet Union before, and at times when the cold war was at its coldest. President Eisenhower landed American troops in Lebanon. A year or two later Khrushchev announced his intention of taking Berlin, and President Eisenhower announced his intention of hanging on to Berlin. Meanwhile the leaders of the People's Republic of China announced their unanswerable determination to seize the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. President Eisenhower ordered the 7th Fleet to patrol the relevant strait, and, as we all know, Quemoy and Matsu are still there. President Kennedy ordered Khrushchev to take his missiles out of Cuba and stuff them back into the Socialist motherland, and Khrushchev did so.

Nixon's contention that the Mideast ceasefire is a bloom of détente is preposterous. It is a pity that the reporters in the room were so anxious to turn the press conference into an examination of Watergate that no one asked the primary question, namely: Why did we come close to a confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Mideast?

Détente started formally in May of 1972, and here we were, October of 1973, and the Soviet Union a) provisions a war in the Mideast, b) threatens to intercede with Soviet military, and c) (this is the report from one news magazine), threatens physically to destroy the State of Israel, to whose independence the United States is pledged.

Now it does not surprise one that the Soviet Union was kept from carrying out its threats—we still have an army, and a navy, and an air force. What is surprising, for those who believe in détente, is that the Soviet Union is still making threats. The idea of détente is to stop making threats, to stop relying on force. Where has the Soviet Union shown a disposition to stop relying on force?

The next question to ask the President is: If we project the relative decrease in our military strength over the next five or six years, can you assure us that we would be in a position to stop the Soviet Union in a crisis of this sort?

And if not, what force is Israel going to rely upon, in her next war, to contain a Soviet-backed effort to destroy her?

Surely the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at this point should call in representatives of the chiefs of staff, and ask them the question: If the Soviet Union had called our bluff, what would we have done about it? It may be that as the situation gets hotter, President Nixon gets cooler. But all the while the United States gets weaker.

BECAUSE THEY ARE JEWS

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, even as we debate here today, at least 450 Israeli military personnel languish in Arab captivity, hostage to the still fluid plans being hatched in the Arab world aimed at doing damage to the Jewish state.

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Thousands upon thousands of Arab prisoners have fallen into the hands of Israel, belonging to the armed forces of Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, and Jordan. In every way, these men have been treated with fairness, compassion, humanity, and mercy. None have been abused, tortured, beaten, or degraded, either publicly or in private. The truth of this has been attested to by representatives of the International Red Cross and the so-called United Nations.

Acting against their better military judgment, the Israelis have allowed plasma to be delivered, much of it from Israel, to wounded Egyptian troops. Resupply of the 3d Army, beaten and isolated, has been allowed by Israel when most other people would have demanded that their armed forces follow up an earlier advantage and destroy the enemy.

Simultaneously, the Israel Government has scrupulously supplied lists of all captured Arab military personnel to the respective governments, complying in full with every dot and comma of the Geneva Convention accords. No one, even their worst enemies, can accuse the Israelis of acting in anything but a humane manner.

In response to all this, what have the Israelis received as a quid pro quo in regard to their military personnel in Arab hands? Precious little. In fact, facts just now coming to light indicate that the Syrians at least have acted with indescribable barbarity toward Israeli prisoners. We are informed reliably that a number of Israeli prisoners of war, taken in combat wearing the uniform of their nation and surrendering according to the laws of war governing such situations, have been mercilessly butchered on the slopes of Mount Hermon and been buried quickly to hide the dead.

Such an outrage defies description and adjectives.

Where are the humanitarians who bleed so copiously and often for the Arab refugees? Where are the seekers after justice, who have so ardently pleaded the cause of all foes of the Jews? Where is the so-called United Nations, which has passed so many resolutions condemning the Jewish state as it fought for its life over the years?

Where is the Friends Service Committee, so active on behalf of refugees? How about the government of India, whose humanitarian burblings have amused and instructed us for so many years? And the Socialist states, who rave on about the rights of people? Where are they? Who sheds a tear for the Jews?

How can the United Nations ask to be taken seriously by anyone when its double standard is its ultimate degradation as an organization? It said nothing when Idi Amin of Uganda praised Hitler's acts of genocide against the Jews. It has said nothing about Russian persecution of the Jews. It turns a blind eye and a deaf ear to international terrorism directed against the Jews.

And now it raises not even a peep over the brutal, barbaric butchery of unarmed men, whose only crime was to raise their hands in surrender. Are the good diplomats not aghast at the spectacle of men having their hands tied behind their

backs and then shot through the head? Do not they blench in horror at the spectacle of Israeli prisoners with their throats cut? Do they not seek even some inquiry? Is this not of concern to them? Or is there a different standard for the Jews from that applied to the rest of the world? Perhaps that is the real answer.

This has been going on for more than 20 centuries. The names of the persecutors may change. The means of murder may evolve. The location of the crime may differ from one era to the next. But the identity of the victims is always the same. The Jews. Always the Jews.

The Crusaders justified it because Jews were supposed to be deicides. The Inquisition justified it because Jews were unbelievers. The persecutors of Dreyfus justified it because Jews were supposed to be traitors to France. Hitler justified it because of race difference. Stalin justified it because they were an indigestible lump in Communist society. Today's Kremlin rulers justify it because the Jews insist on their religious identity and right to emigrate to Israel. How will the Arabs justify it? How does the U.N.? It will be interesting to learn whether or not a new excuse can be produced this time.

And who will it be tomorrow? And what will their rationale be? I do not pretend to know. All I can be certain of is that the victims will once again be the Jews.

Mankind's molar bankruptcy is proclaimed by Syria and confirmed by the United Nations. Our silence today around the world is louder than any shout of anger. It gives the lie to any pretensions to civilization or pious mouthings of justice. Israel's worst fears should be confirmed by such murders and the world's acquiescence in them.

In turn, this causes me more fear than ever. For in each age, those who committed such crimes and others who have condoned them have inevitably suffered a worse fate. It is almost as if such inaction brings with it a guarantee of doom.

As for myself, I disassociate myself from any such inaction, for to maintain silence in the face of such evidence is to sanction murder. Fervently do I hope that our country will not fall into line with those nations and institutions and groups who have turned their faces away from this horrendous spectacle. Our Government should forthwith, and in the most vigorous manner insist to the Soviet Union that the elementary accords of the Geneva Convention be lived up to by their Arab clients. No stronger guarantee of more bitterness and strife can be conjured up than this situation.

To do less is to share in the shame of all mankind.

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, continuing my remarks of October 26, I wish to present further selections from my newsletters of the past year:

CXIX—2296—Part 28

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SELECTIONS FROM NEWSLETTERS WELFARE REFORM—JULY 26, 1973

We have discussed the Alice-in-Wonderland world of Washington bureaucracy before and we have taken many a jaundiced look at the welfare labyrinth. Put the two together and you have a welfare system which is very much deserving of the distaste with which it is viewed by the average American.

A Congressional study unveiled recently by my colleague, Rep. Martha Griffiths of Michigan, showed that a family of four in welfare-weary New York City must have at least \$11,500 in earnings if it is to equal the potential of all the government assistance available to that same family on welfare. For the poor, the uneducated, those having to overcome prejudice, the message then becomes rather clear. It pays to go on welfare in New York City because you are better off than working at some menial job. It becomes rather clear then why more than one out of every seven or eight persons in New York City is on the dole, rather than on the job.

A working family, of course, faces certain expenses. It pays taxes—to support the people who don't work. It faces the expense of getting to and from work. More clothing is required. It pays all the expenses which we have come to take for granted—for medical and dental care, for tools, union membership, housing, etc. But the family on welfare gets a great deal more than the non-taxable \$4,000 for which it is eligible in city welfare payments. It gets free medical care, food stamps, school lunches. Its housing costs are paid. It is eligible for such services as day care.

A poor, unskilled family would have to be blind not to see fairly soon that it is better off on welfare than with an income of \$5,000 or \$6,000. President Nixon has been charged with cruelty, bigotry and insensitivity for his efforts to streamline the welfare system and to bring some sanity to it. Perhaps his critics could be charged with cruelty and insensitivity toward the working poor.

No person should be allowed to go hungry, unshod and poorly clothed. We have a moral obligation to assist our less fortunate neighbors. We must look to their needs. But let us not forget that it was work that made this nation great. Perhaps future historians will blame an inane welfare system for dragging it down.

BATTLE OF THE BUDGET—SEPTEMBER 20, 1973

The Congressional recess having ended, Washington lawmakers returned to face two major problems. One is the highly publicized and continuing Watergate matter and the obvious need for sweeping election reforms. The other, with possibly more significant long-term implications, is the continuing battle of the budget.

It is on the latter battlefield that the Democratic-controlled Congress appears to have a major advantage. Despite the President's continuing call for economies in government, the lawmakers had already added close to a \$1-billion deficit to the Presidential budget before leaving for the August recess. President Nixon is seeing any hope for a balanced budget go glimmering as new spending proposals go into the Congressional hopper. The Democratic-controlled Congress appears to be ignoring Presidential warnings and the administration's requests for economy.

I do not agree completely with some of the President's priorities on spending. For example, I opposed the impoundment of pure waters funds which provided an additional \$300-million in federal aid for New York State's municipal waste disposal projects.

As the battle of the budget continues in Washington, I predict that you will see it take classic lines. Liberal members of Congress have already zeroed in on the Defense budget as their target. They want to balloon the cost of domestic programs while pro-

posing dangerous cuts in our arms commitment, while conservative and moderate members of Congress will point to the already high costs of many domestic programs and the waste uncovered in some, particularly in the poverty sector.

This is not to say that there is not a middle ground on the Defense budget. It can be trimmed of duplication and waste but few would deny that a strong nation is more likely to enjoy lasting peace than one which is counting on the good will of Soviet Russia and the Chinese. Much of defense spending is now due to the high cost of the all-volunteer services, the need to make service life attractive and comparable to private industry.

Watch the dollars-and-cents decision which will be made on Capitol Hill in the coming weeks. They will affect not only your pocketbook but your future in the world.

LAND USE PLANNING ACT—SEPTEMBER 27, 1973

One of the most radical and far-reaching legislative bills which I have seen in my years in Congress breezed smoothly through the Senate Chamber some weeks ago. It now awaits the House Interior Committee's action, and many members of that committee are praising it as the panacea for all environmental ills.

This type of legislation is often called a "sleeper." It has an attractive cover and title—The Land Use Planning Act—and its avowed purpose is to encourage the states to undertake a land use planning program. But how does this power grab encourage states to do their planning? It requires the states to submit a land use program to the Interior's Secretary for approval. What if he doesn't approve of the plan? Well then, New York State, for example, loses hundreds of millions of dollars of its share of highway, airport and land and water trust funds. Just a pint-sized package of federal blackmail.

Okay, so let's give them a plan they will approve—what can we lose? Since we must conform to the planning criteria in the bill we stand to lose our home rule shirt at all levels of government. This surreptitious nationalizing of real property laws, zoning laws and building codes makes the UDC look as a democratic, harmless and acceptable as a New England town meeting.

It could force public housing on communities, control density and location of residential, business and industrial buildings; it could dictate location of governmental facilities, public utilities and even have a say in police and fire protection in our communities.

We are all for cleaning up our air and water and for keeping our country clean and green. But do we have to totally disenfranchise our villages, towns, cities and counties with this collectivist legislative outrage to accomplish such a goal?

FIRE ISLAND BEACH EROSION—OCTOBER 11, 1973

A recent announcement by the National Park Service that it will no longer attempt to prevent beach erosion at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore has caused a great deal of concern here on Long Island. By inference, announcement of this new policy would indicate a similar approach to the National Seashore areas on Fire Island. There are a number of points which should be kept in mind before we go along with such a policy.

First, this announcement was made by the Interior Department, not by the Army Engineers. The Engineers are now conducting, as a result of my amendment to rivers and harbors legislation, a broad-ranging study of Great South Bay. I will be meeting with them shortly to discuss a deadline for completion of this study and I will ask them to include, in their work with a computer model of the bay, a study of barrier beach erosion and its impact.

It is also important to keep in mind that

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this Interior Department approach, which will be applauded by many who oppose artificial preservation of beachfront, must be reviewed by Congress. It goes without saying that property owners in areas affected by such a policy would oppose it.

Here on Long Island, our beach sands are moved from east to west in a littoral drift powered by ocean currents and countered by prevailing southwesterly winds. Historically, erosion, strong tides and high seas have created periodic breakthroughs in the barrier beach. These are a foregone conclusion if man doesn't do periodic repair work. It is a frightening possibility that a major ocean breakthrough during a severe hurricane could wipe out thousands of homes on the mainland of the South Shore and endanger many lives as well.

There are two sides to the question and I don't pretend to have the answers. Maintenance of the barrier beach, through dune repair, groin work, sandbagging, dredging of existing inlets or creation of new inlets, is extremely expensive. Perhaps we would achieve some form of beach stabilization if we did nothing, although we know that Fire Island would be carved into a different shape by the water and wind.

I am hopeful that the Engineers study will give us the information we need to make a proper judgment here. In view of the development of Fire Island, the overdevelopment of our bayfront and the importance of our waterfront recreation and home areas, it would be foolhardy to stick with the Interior Department's shoot-from-the-hip decision.

FISHERY ZONE—OCTOBER 18, 1973

Those Americans who are trying to adjust their outlook to a situation in which our nation is at peace should be aware of our involvement in an unannounced war, one which, in the long run, could have grave consequences to the world's food supply. I refer to the continued protein battle on the high seas between those unprincipled nations which take everything from the ocean waters which swims, without regard to replacement of fish stocks, conservation practices, equitable treatment of all nations or even the edibility of what they are netting.

Congress has been patiently waiting a resolution of these problems through various international conferences by such august bodies as the United Nations Seabeds Committee and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and meetings between individual involved nations. A law of the Sea Conference under ICNAF sponsorship holds forth some hope. There is, in fact, a crisis meeting of ICNAF in Ottawa at this moment.

To date, we have seen little of accomplishment but a great deal of talk. The recent British-Icelandic confrontation shows that some nations are ready to stop talking and start shooting or confiscating. Particular violations of agreements regarding fisheries have been the Russians and other East European nations which are scouring the seas off our coasts.

Because of the decimation of various species of fish, American commercial fishermen have suffered a catch reduction of 50 per cent in recent years. Not only have consumers had to pay more to provide fish for their tables, but this thinning out of fish stocks is having an impact on sports fishery as well.

My legislation, which would extend American control over our waters to the borders of our continental shelf, is in committee awaiting Congressional action. This would allow our nation to practice proper conservation procedures in an area extending up to 200 miles off our shores. If we do not receive voluntary cooperation from nations which appear to have no concern for the future, we ought to pass this legislation and enforce measures which will insure us a continuing harvest from the ocean's depths.

WATERGATE AND RELATED ISSUES—NOVEMBER 11, 1973

I have commented at various time this year on the issue of campaign "dirty tricks," Watergate, and related events. There is no room for such activities in our political system. While I am shocked and saddened at the disclosures and find it healthy that the public learn the facts, I am cautious that we work within the system to root out the evils already exposed. People in public life are entitled to due process of law and that presumption of innocence accorded to every other citizen.

I supported the selection and appointment of an independent prosecutor to investigate the facts of Watergate, and while many of us question the wisdom and propriety of the President's removing Mr. Cox, the President had the legal right to remove him as he does any other administration appointee. It is hoped that the new special prosecutor will be unhampered in his pursuit of the facts and the truth.

Regarding the White House tapes, while the constitutional question of privilege and separation of powers was never decided with finality, it must be said that simple justice for those involved demanded that their substance be made known to the courts.

On the matter of impeachment, I am in support of the inquiry being undertaken by the House of Representatives. Although many constituents have written urging me to take a stand immediately and pledge to vote for impeachment, I remind them that on such a matter, if the Judiciary Committee reports a bill of impeachment, the House sits as a quasi-judicial body, a 435-member grand jury. As such a body, the House must evaluate the evidence to determine if the offenses shown are tantamount to and meet criteria of "high crimes and misdemeanors." Since Representatives must thus sit in judgment, it is my contention that a prejudged commitment is violative of due process. Certainly in our judicial system, such a public position by a grand juror would be unethical and in contempt of court.

For the good of our great country and its governmental institutions, I hope that we can resolve the House inquiry with its impeachment questions and the confirmation of Gerald Ford as Vice President with fairness and dispatch.

Over the years of my service to my constituents, I have urged them to keep in mind the great heritage we have in our nation's great wealth of resources, not only material and physical, but also moral and spiritual. While the headlines may fame the evils and evildoers of our society, there are so many good people and so many good things in our great country to support our abiding faith in the United States of America and her institutions.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS BILL
MUST BE RETURNED TO CONFERENCE

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, today the conferees on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, H.R. 8877, have completed their conference and filed a report which includes the same formula restrictions on title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which were contained in the continuing resolution, House Joint Resolution 727, which was almost defeated by the House on October 11, 1973.

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When the House considered the report on the last continuing resolution, I supported that report only because the situation was urgent since it was before the House the last day before the previous continuing resolution expired. The previous resolution provided for a 100 percent of 1972 hold harmless for the States which was totally unacceptable to me.

Lastly, it was promised that the conferees on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill would attempt to work out a better solution on that piece of legislation. Since they have not, if I have the opportunity, I intend to move that H.R. 8877 be re-committed to the conference committee with instructions to report back a bill that includes a 90 percent hold harmless for local school districts based on 1973 actual funds and applies a 120 percent of 1973 limitation to the amount which any State may receive. The combination of those two factors will permit a much more equitable distribution of funds to occur.

For the information of Members, I am inserting below a table reflecting State distributions based on the application of the provisions I favor compared to the provisions contained in H.R. 8877. Both tables reflect the effects of the limitations applied at the county level.

The table follows:

STATE TABLE TITLE I, ESEA—LEA GRANTS ONLY

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Actual 1973 LEA	H.R. 8877 provision ¹	Quie proposal ²
Alabama	\$34,549	\$36,331	\$32,021
Alaska	2,415	2,757	2,898
Arizona	8,154	9,354	9,761
California	111,618	128,361	133,942
Colorado	10,237	11,680	12,284
Connecticut	11,747	11,680	14,097
Delaware	2,323	2,672	2,788
Florida	24,111	27,433	28,933
Georgia	40,573	42,841	39,767
Hawaii	3,715	4,272	4,458
Idaho	2,719	3,062	2,948
Illinois	69,554	79,657	83,465
Indiana	18,773	21,241	21,220
Iowa	14,601	15,402	14,810
Kansas	9,147	10,166	10,976
Kentucky	32,212	33,817	31,215
Louisiana	31,322	35,609	33,241
Maine	5,634	6,479	66,760
Maryland	19,381	22,250	23,257
Massachusetts	24,894	28,628	29,872
Michigan	51,769	59,517	62,123
Minnesota	20,897	22,739	23,936
Mississippi	35,923	37,867	32,628
Missouri	23,367	25,210	25,711
Montana	2,866	2,236	3,240
Nebraska	7,188	7,798	7,491
Nevada	924	1,040	1,109
New Hampshire	2,007	2,309	2,409
New Jersey	44,232	50,867	53,079
New Mexico	7,393	8,502	8,872
New York	196,836	226,356	236,203
North Carolina	51,557	50,635	46,912
North Dakota	4,101	4,360	3,894
Ohio	42,248	48,337	50,698
Oklahoma	16,649	18,436	16,651
Oregon	8,421	9,685	10,106
Pennsylvania	64,998	74,748	77,978
Rhode Island	4,874	5,605	5,849
South Carolina	29,853	30,882	27,157
South Dakota	5,470	5,713	5,477
Tennessee	31,273	32,660	28,798
Texas	67,676	74,233	70,304
Utah	3,895	4,447	4,574
Vermont	2,094	2,399	2,268
Virginia	31,523	33,230	33,817
Washington	13,446	15,462	16,135
West Virginia	17,320	19,242	16,135
Wisconsin	17,341	19,762	20,809
Wyoming	1,171	1,326	1,405
District of Columbia	10,096	11,610	12,115

¹ 1972: 90 percent LEA, 90 percent SEA, and 115 percent LEA.

² 1973: 90 percent LEA and 120 percent SEA.

Note: Col. 1 is based on actual 1973 HEW allocation of \$1,585,000,000. Col. 2 and 3 are based on \$1,810,000,000, the amount contained in conference report on H.R. 8877.

I have also selected three States and am inserting at this point in the RECORD tables indicating how much each county would receive under the provisions I favor in comparison with those contained in the Labor-HEW appropriations bill. If space permitted, I would be happy to insert tables for each State. That information is available and may be obtained through the minority office of the Education and Labor Committee, X51743.

The tables follow:

CALIFORNIA TITLE I, ESEA—LEA GRANTS ONLY

[In thousands of dollars]

County	Actual 1973 LEA	H.R. 8877 Pro- vision ¹	Quie Proposal ²
Alameda	\$6,192	\$7,121	\$6,770
Alpine	4	5	6
Amador	21	24	26
Butte	549	632	652
Calaveras	39	45	53
Colusa	56	64	73
Contra Costa	2,600	2,991	3,300
Del Norte	95	109	96
El Dorado	195	224	244
Fresno	4,219	5,853	4,492
Glenn	81	93	81
Humboldt	544	625	531
Imperial	758	871	708
Inyo	46	52	70
Kern	2,542	2,924	2,716
Kings	664	764	606
Lake	127	146	162
Lassen	47	55	55
Los Angeles	45,181	51,958	55,157
Madera	496	559	438
Marin	429	494	618
Mariposa	28	33	26
Mendocino	322	371	334
Merced	970	1,117	1,167
Modoc	52	60	50
Mono	9	11	12
Monterey	1,299	1,494	1,297
Napa	235	271	275
Nevada	112	129	120
Orange	3,594	4,133	4,893
Placer	341	393	429
Plumas	56	65	64
Riverside	2,772	3,188	3,407
Sacramento	3,851	4,429	5,103
San Benito	115	132	122
San Bernardino	3,785	4,353	5,063
San Diego	5,505	6,331	7,347
San Francisco	4,791	5,510	4,739
San Joaquin	2,097	2,411	2,382
San Luis Obispo	424	488	419
San Mateo	1,413	1,626	1,934
Santa Barbara	1,023	1,177	1,246
Santa Clara	4,306	4,952	5,501
Santa Cruz	494	569	713
Shasta	505	582	596
Sierra	8	9	10
Siskiyou	138	159	124
Solano	946	1,088	1,202
Sonoma	\$1,049	\$1,207	\$1,228
Stanislaus	1,676	1,927	1,601
Sutter	215	247	242
Tehama	158	182	142
Trinity	38	44	45
Tulare	2,134	2,454	2,151
Tuolumne	67	77	88
Ventura	1,505	1,732	2,023
Yolo	370	426	568
Yuba	324	373	429

FLORIDA TITLE I, ESEA—LEA GRANTS ONLY

County	\$472	\$544	\$425
Baker	77	11	70
Bay	363	418	341
Bradford	80	93	73
Brevard	325	374	715
Broward	1,387	1,595	1,723
Calhoun	112	101	101
Charlotte	46	53	53
Citrus	60	69	70
Clay	138	159	180
Collier	162	117	133
Columbia	213	246	193
Dade	3,619	4,162	5,133
De Soto	58	67	53
Dixie	50	47	45
Duval	2,197	2,570	3,005
Escambia	813	936	1,125
Flagler	44	52	40
Franklin	69	80	62
Gadsden	528	488	476
Gilchrist	34	31	31

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

County	Actual 1973 LEA	H.R. 8877 Pro- vision ¹	Quie Proposal ²
Glades	34	35	31
Gulf	64	74	63
Hamilton	107	23	96
Hardee	106	103	96
Hendry	53	62	59
Hernando	60	70	75
Highlands	103	118	111
Hillsborough	1,865	2,145	2,027
Holmes	193	173	173
Indian River	110	127	149
Jackson	498	532	448
Jefferson	152	175	137
Lafayette	29	34	26
Lake	353	406	318
Lee	235	270	342
Leon	395	454	355
Levy	84	96	91
Liberty	31	34	28
Madison	219	252	197
Manatee	266	307	294
Marion	443	510	399
Martin	65	76	126
Monroe	127	146	194
Nassau	146	169	132
Okaloosa	215	248	379
Okeechobee	39	45	56
Orange	1,016	1,168	1,436
Osceola	97	111	87
Palm Beach	1,200	1,380	1,386
Pasco	181	208	192
Pinellas	1,056	1,215	1,258
Polk	908	1,045	1,021
Putnam	259	298	278
St. Johns	205	236	185
St. Lucie	208	239	423
Santa Rosa	151	175	170
Sarasota	211	244	265
Seminole	448	516	404
Sumter	100	116	99
Suwannee	180	207	162
Taylor	103	119	93
Union	38	44	35
Volusia	560	644	638
Wakulla	60	68	54
Walton	182	208	164
Washington	144	166	130

UTAH TITLE I, ESEA—LEA GRANTS ONLY

County	Beaver	\$8	\$9	\$18
Box Elder	81	94	111	
Cache	97	111	99	
Carbon	97	112	87	
Daggett	4	5	4	
Davis	162	186	218	
Duchesne	55	63	49	
Emery	44	40	40	
Garfield	11	13	13	
Grand	23	27	26	
Iron	26	30	37	
Juab	17	20	16	
Kane	11	10	10	
Millard	63	64	57	
Morgan	5	6	5	
Piute	11	11	10	
Rich	9	9	9	
Salt Lake	1,666	1,916	2,078	
San Juan	302	343	319	
Sanpete	59	68	53	
Sevier	54	63	49	
Summit	\$15	\$17	\$22	
Tooele	60	70	72	
Uintah	75	87	81	
Utah	398	458	491	
Wasatch	14	17	13	
Washington	51	59	65	
Wayne	19	18	18	
Weber	449	517	602	

¹ 1973: 90 percent LEA, 90 percent SEA, and 115 percent LEA (quarter).

² 1973: 90 percent, and 120 percent SEA.

THE CRISIS CALLED WATERGATE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the country is in a great crisis. Its President is under attack and the mood of Congress and the public is one of confounded fury. Yet is the crisis as serious as the civil war which threatened to tear our country in two? Or is it as serious as

World War II, when the entire republic and our democratic principles were at stake? I think not. A crisis, yet but one that can be dealt with in the manner proscribed by the Constitution and the law and one that must be dealt with not in the fashion of a lynch mob, but through the procedures and institutions established for determining the truth and meting out justice.

The Watergate affair and the resultant attack on the President is a serious and complex matter. Numerous underlying issues are confused with the main investigation. I would like to attempt to enumerate briefly the various—but by no means all of—the complaints now being investigated. First, of course, is the Watergate break-in, the political espionage of the 1972 campaign and the resultant cover-up of these activities by high Government officials, including possibly the President. Investigating this matter is the Senate Select Committee on Campaign Practices, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Special Prosecutor, a Federal grand jury and countless news media personalities with predetermined opinions. Involved in this investigation is the need to listen to the Watergate tapes which might shed light on the involvement of the President and other high officials and help determine who is telling the truth and who is lying about the break-in and cover-up. Clearly the tapes should be made available to the courts for such a determination. By use of the unusual *in camera* hearing by the district court judge, the national security interest will be protected and the right of a President to confidential conversations with members of his staff will also remain intact.

The next major issue involved in this case is in the question of misuse of campaign finances. There is some overlap here with respect to the use of campaign funds for the illegal activities mentioned above. However, the questionable activities go beyond that. The involvement of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. in sponsoring campaign advertising at a time when they had a case pending before the Justice Department; the question of possible solicitation of a campaign donation from the milk industry in return for a decision on milk price supports favorable to that industry; the question of illegal donations from corporations; the question of illegal and unreported cash contributions; all have to be answered. Congress has set up machinery for such investigations under the new campaign financing law. The General Accounting Office is charged with investigating any violations and has been diligently working on these matters. Any findings of wrong-doing will be turned over to the Justice Department for prosecution.

The break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office is being investigated by a west coast grand jury. The use of the Central Intelligence Agency for political purposes has been investigated by a House Select Subcommittee, which recently issued a report. These activities, however, were conducted primarily by

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

aides to the President and some of these aides have been indicted already in connection with the break-in. Their guilt or innocence will be determined by the courts.

Questions surrounding the use of public funds on the private property of the President was investigated by the House Appropriations and Government Operations Committees which said that the expenses, while perhaps somewhat excessive in the quest for security, were within legal limits of the existing laws. Changes in the law have been proposed to require congressional review and approval of any improvements and to limit the number of houses so improved. I have urged that consideration be given to limiting the President to the White House and Camp David which are public residences for the President. During his term of office, he need not use any other residence. If a "Western White House" is deemed desirable by the Congress then such should be authorized and maintained as a public residence for all Presidents. Future improvements of private property security purposes that result in material gain to the property should be reimbursed to the U.S. Government by the owner.

Beyond these questionable activities, the confirmation of GERALD R. FORD as Vice President of the United States also has been enmeshed in the entire Watergate affair. The 25th amendment provides for proper expeditious procedures for confirmation of the nominee of the President. The machinery is adequate and should be exercised. To hold up these confirmation proceedings pending any action by the President or the courts would be a subversion of the Constitution. If GERALD R. FORD is found qualified to hold the office and his confirmation is voted by both Houses of Congress as provided for in the law, then he should be installed as Vice President. If he is found unqualified, a new nominee should be submitted and the process of confirmation quickly completed. Holding up this confirmation and pressing for impeachment and conviction of the President so that the Speaker of the House may assume the Presidency is as dishonest as anything the President is accused of doing. The Congress would be grossly derelict in their duties if they failed to fulfill the requirements of the 25th amendment as expeditiously as possible. Hearings are now going on in the House and Senate. The Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as investigators of Congress are checking every detail of Congressman Ford's past. If he is found qualified, he should be confirmed.

The final major issue is the question of the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate all of the activities that fall under the purview of the Federal grand jury enpaneled by Judge John Sirica. Here, if justice be served, the prosecutor must be independent. While I do not want to presume that the President or any of his appointed officers would seek to subvert justice, in the interests of a fair and impartial investigation and one that will be creditable to everyone, the prosecutor must be appointed by the courts. The Constitution again clearly

provides for such an appointment. Article II, section 2, states that:

Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The Congress must pass legislation immediately that would authorize Judge Sirica to appoint a special prosecutor independent of the executive branch to carry out the investigation and report his findings to the grand jury.

Should the President be impeached? The answer to that question will only come when all the evidence is in. I have urged that the House Judiciary Committee begin an investigation of its own to determine if there are grounds for impeachment. Again the Constitution clearly provides for this. I am pleased that the committee has begun such an investigation.

In impeachment cases, the House of Representatives sits as a grand jury and hears the evidence provided by its "prosecutor," the Judiciary Committee. Based on that evidence it votes for or against impeachment. Any Congressman who predetermines his decision in such a matter without a full investigation does grave injustice to our Constitution and systems of laws. It would be like admitting to a jury individuals who were predetermined to vote the defendant guilty. I intend to keep an open mind on this until the Judiciary Committee completes its investigation and all evidence is in.

Many have called for the resignation of the President. This would be no less a miscarriage of justice than if the Congress and courts decided to abandon the investigation. The people have a right to a final finding of wrongdoing. The process for such a finding is there and the means of removal of the President is there. For the President to resign now would deprive the people of an ultimate determination in the entire case and the opportunity of reform to prevent any illegal activities from occurring again.

Many have argued that the country cannot survive the crisis of impeachment and conviction of the President by the Senate. They have said such a lengthy investigation and proceedings would bring the Government to a halt, destroy our ability to conduct foreign relations, and possibly threaten our security from within and without. If this is so, we should call for a constitutional amendment repealing article II, section 4 of the Constitution—the section providing for impeachment.

This great country has survived many crises in its long history. It is a tribute to the resolute will of its people and to the institutions and laws they have established. Despite the turmoil of the last decade with its riots, the burning of cities, mass demonstrations, the killing of many of our youth in an unpopular war, the Union survived.

This crisis, too, will pass and the country will be stronger for it, if reason prevails. Beyond the travail of the moment, we must look to the future. What lessons have been learned by this terrible tragedy? What reforms must be made to prevent such abuse of power from occur-

ring again? In my view, the greatest reform must come in the criminal justice system. That our institutions cannot quickly seek out the wrongdoer, prosecute him and free the innocent is our greatest tragedy. That the system might be subverted by the overwhelming power of a news media who, in invoking the rights of the first amendment of the Constitution, may trample on the rights of the individual under the fifth and sixth amendments. The accusations made against the President, his aids and friends must be fully adjudicated. Trial by press is as sure a dictatorship as any known to man. The right of a person to maintain his innocence until proven guilty in a court of law must be maintained for every American whether President or not.

A National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recently issued a multivolume report on the problems of our criminal justice system and the need for reform. Programs along the recommended lines must be implemented quickly.

In the meantime, while the countless investigations are being pursued, while we wait for the reform of more indictments, while we concentrate on finding out who is guilty and who is innocent, let our rational minds prevail. Let us put aside our emotions and see to it that the course of justice is followed. And instead of the wringing of hands and the gnashing of teeth, let us concentrate on inflation, a sagging economy, a massive energy crisis, the quest for peace in the Middle East, and the many other problems that demand solutions from this 93d Congress.

CONCURRENCE WITH THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RENT CONTROL ACT OF 1973

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the House today has concurred with the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 4771, as amended, which was passed by the House on June 11, 1973.

I would like, very briefly, to explain the Senate's amendments and to include in the RECORD the report of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, dated October 15, 1973.

The principal Senate amendment provides that any rent regulations adopted by the District Council, under this act, may remain in effect for 1 full year following the date of their enactment by the Council.

This provision insures that the rent stabilization and regulation powers which we are granting to the District Council will extend through the interim period prior to the expected inauguration of an elected local government in January 1975, as provided in the pending District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

November 8, 1973

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From 1975 forward, the authority and discretion as to the regulation of rents will be vested in the locally elected government, provided that the pending "home rule" legislation is enacted as expected.

As originally passed by the House, H.R. 4771 granted rent control authority to the District of Columbia Council for a period of just 1 year following enactment of the bill.

The Senate amendment, in effect, gives the Council a period of up to a full year to determine whether to implement rent controls, and then provides that such controls may be enforced for 1 full year. If the Council takes no action within 1 year of the enactment of this bill, its authority will lapse, just as provided in the version originally passed by the House.

The other Senate amendments provide:

First. That the Council must hold hearings 6 months after it places rent controls in effect in order to determine whether such controls should be continued, modified, or terminated.

Second. That the Council, in establishing rent regulations, shall provide means whereby increased costs incurred by a landlord are taken into consideration.

Third. That the composition of the District of Columbia Housing Rent Commission include four representatives of landlord interests and four representatives of tenant interests, as opposed to two representatives of each group, as provided in the version of the bill originally passed by the House.

Fourth. That the Commission shall have subpoena power and that contempt proceedings may ensue from disobedience of such subpoenas. An authorization of \$85,000 to carry out the provisions of the legislation also is included.

The Mayor-Commissioner of the District of Columbia was asked to report the views of the District of Columbia Government on H.R. 4771 as it was passed by the Senate, with amendments, on September 7, 1973. His report follows:

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., October 15, 1974.

Hon. CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr.
Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government of the District of Columbia has for report H.R. 4771, a bill "To authorize the District of Columbia Council to regulate and stabilize rents in the District of Columbia", as passed by the United States Senate on September 7, 1973.

H.R. 4771, in the form passed by the House of Representatives, was amended in several substantive respects by the Senate. Section 3(a) of the bill was amended to require that any rules adopted by the District of Columbia Council to regulate or stabilize rents shall contain such pass-through provisions as will allow increased costs incurred by landlords which are directly related to the rental premises to be considered in determining maximum rents to be charged. In section 4(a), the composition of the District of Columbia Housing Rent Commission, which is authorized to be established, was changed to mandate that four of the members represented landlords' interests and four members be representative of the interests of tenants, all of whom would serve until termination of the Commission.

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Section 4 of the bill was amended by the addition of a subsection (e) to expand the powers of the Rent Commission in such matters as the holding of hearings, administering of oaths, attendance of witnesses, and the production of records, and to make the noncompliance with subpoenas of the Commission punishable by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia as a contempt thereof. A new subsection (f) authorizes appropriations not in excess of \$85,000 to carry out the duties of the Housing Rent Commission.

Section 8 of H.R. 4771 was amended to extend until one year after the adoption of regulatory rules the powers of the Council to provide for rent controls, unless no rules are adopted within a period of one year following the date of enactment of the bill in which case the authority conferred by the bill would expire at the end of such year. A further amendment would require the Council to hold a public hearing six months after the adoption of rent controls to determine whether its rules should be modified or terminated.

While the District Government continues to favor the enactment of legislation which delegates to the District of Columbia Council the authority to regulate and stabilize rents in the city, it is our preference that such a law vest in the executive branch the power to administer any local rent control program which may be established. For this reason, we submitted to your Committee on May 23, 1973 a draft bill which represents our preference as to the kind of legislation needed to effectively regulate maximum rents and rental services in the District of Columbia.

Nevertheless, the District Government supports the enactment of H.R. 4771, including the amendments made by the Senate in its consideration of the bill. In a report to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the United States Senate, dated July 24, 1973, a copy of which is attached for the information of your Committee, we expressed several concerns with respect to certain provisions of H.R. 4771, some of which have been met by the amendments made by the Senate. However, there remain other matters of concern to the District, as outlined in the attached report, and we recommend that these be given further consideration by your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. WASHINGTON,
Mayor-Commissioner.

DUNDALK, MD., COMMUNITY AND ITS ROLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on October 22, Mr. Ben Womer joined me in addressing students at Holabird Junior High School. Mr. Womer, a noted local historian, presented to these young people a most informative talk on the role their community has played throughout American history in war and peace.

Mr. Womer's talk on Dundalk reflects the many American communities in which everyday people live and work—the communities of good citizens which are the essence of America.

VETERAN'S DAY SPEECH (By Mr. Ben Womer)

I would like to take a minute to tell you a little about myself. My family moved to Sparrows Point, Maryland, from Pennsylvania in 1922. I was twelve years old at the time. Six years later we moved to Dundalk, Maryland, where I have lived ever since. I have spent forty-five of my sixty-three years working for the Bethlehem Steel Company. I am now retired. Two and a half years ago I founded the Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society along with the help of other older members of our community. Our purpose is to find and record as much as possible of the history of our area for the use of the youth of our community. Believe me you can be very proud of where you live.

The Patapsco Neck section of Baltimore County has contributed as much, if not more than, any other section of our state and even our country to help make our nation what it is today. In the beginning, we settled on the western shore of the Bay in the 1600's starting an export trade long before there was a Baltimore City, which was not founded until 1729. We established truck farms at the very beginning to feed the people and they flourished for many years until there are only two left today in the Neck. We had a land invasion by the British in 1814 much to their sorrow. There are three monuments on North Point Road to show the people of our nation the part we played to help keep our independence. This war was of such importance that two of our Presidents of the United States came here to look over the battle ground. President James Monroe, our fifth President, came from Washington on June 7, 1817, and President John Quincy Adams, our sixth President, came from Washington on October 16, 1827. It was said, at the time, that President Adams picked up some acorns to take back to Washington. So somewhere in Washington, D.C., there must be some mighty big oak trees from our North Point area. One other factor about the battle fought at North Point was that Baltimore was the only major city on the eastern seaboard of the United States that the British never set foot upon.

Joshua Barney, one of our great patriots who served his country well in our War of Independence in 1776 and the War of 1812, lived in our area until he was twelve years of age when he went to sea. I might say this was a day that the British would have liked to have never seen recorded in the history books of America. One other thing I would like to call to your attention is that our Star Spangled Banner was written off our shores by Francis Scott Key. The British ships that fired upon Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 passed our shoreline and anchored off Colgate Creek just a short distance from your school.

Long after the victories of Washington over the French and English had made his name familiar to all of Europe Benjamin Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French Ambassadors when the following toasts were drunk: "To England, the sun whose bright beams enlightens the remotest corners of the world" proudly spoke the English Ambassador raising his glass. The French Ambassador, filled with natural pride but too polite to dispute the previous toast, offered the following: "To France, the moon whose mild, steady and cheering rays are the delight of all nations consoling them in darkness and making their dreariness beautiful". Benjamin Franklin then rose and offered: "To George Washington, the Joshua who commanded the sun and moon to stand still and they obeyed him".

Shipbuilding was started on Bear Creek in 1661 and we are still building ships today. One of the first airports in the United States was started at Logan Field in Dundalk. The

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boundaries of the field were Belcaire Road, Sollers Point Road and Dundalk Ave. The first Air Wing of the National Guard to be recognized by the federal government in the United States was our own National Guard here in Maryland. Some of the first airplane factories in our nation were started right here in Dundalk—Berlinger and Joyce at Turner Station and Curtis Carponi on Broening Highway. In 1887 we had the first form of automation in the making of bricks. In 1888 the first tidewater steel mill was started at Sparrows Point. One of its first products were steel rails that helped us span the nation, ships that helped our great cities and bridges—the Tri-State Bridge in New York, the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco and the Empire State Building in New York, to name a few. Our brick yards helped the cities, not only in our country, but as far away as Paris, France. At Fort Holabird the Army Jeep was designed, tested and built, along with amphibious equipment such as the Duck. Important signal items were designed there such as radar equipment for detection of World War II buzz bombs and the photo equipment used to record the first atom blast. Prisoners of war, such as Rommel's North African troops, were kept there.

Our people served in all our wars. We have the finest schools and churches money can buy as well as a fine police and fire department. Not long ago I read in an 1895 newspaper that the girls in the Patapsco Neck section of Baltimore County were the prettiest in the state. Well, as I look around here today, it still holds true. We may not have had royalty or aristocracy here in the Patapsco Neck but we did have hard working, God fearing people who helped to build and defend our nation. I am glad to say I am proud of being part as well as from the Patapsco Neck section of our state. I don't think we have to take our hat off to anybody when we say we have one of the finest places to live and work in our nation. Thank you.

BENJAMIN J. DORSKY: FOUNDING FATHER OF LABOR IN MAINE

HON. PETER N. KYROS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly my very great privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the outstanding record of the man who has done more than any other to improve the quality of life for Maine's working men and women. He is Benjamin J. Dorsky, the mild-mannered but tough-willed president of the Maine AFL-CIO, who will be honored at a testimonial dinner this Saturday night in Bangor for his 40 years of contributions to the labor movement.

The full story of Ben Dorsky's life spans the development of the labor movement itself in this country, but, Mr. Speaker, I will review only the highlights:

He was born in 1905, at a time when the average workingman brought home \$420 a year, the men operating the blast furnaces in smoky steel mills were putting in 84-hour weeks, and a book by

Upton Sinclair, "The Jungle," was about to bring national attention to the workingman's plight through its shocking revelations about the meatpacking industry.

He was a freshman at Bangor High School in 1920, yet even then he was one of our State's first unionized movie projectionists and a member of local 198, which at that time had a membership of only 25.

He was married in 1929, perhaps the toughest year in American history for the workingman, and soon began a family of seven.

He became legislative agent for the AFL in 1935 and its president in 1937. If ever labor faced an uphill battle in our State legislature, it was in 1937, when Maine and Vermont were the only States in the Union that did not go for Roosevelt's New Deal in the previous election.

He spearheaded the battle against the right to work law when it reared its ugly head in Maine in 1948 and again in 1961, miraculously persuading big business interests to support his position.

He was the founding father of our State's unemployment laws and the chief author of our workmen's compensation laws, which he has seen refined over the years, and which many say are among the very best in the country.

He has established a reputation as a hard bargainer, good compromiser, and unexcelled lobbyist, as he pushed through legislation for union and nonunion working man alike, battling for a higher State minimum wage and a new State law that says that plants closing down must give their workers 4 weeks' pay or 4 weeks' notice.

When the AFL merged with the CIO in 1955, Ben became its head, and he has been president ever since.

Although not a lawyer, he has a lawyer's eye for loopholes in a labor contract. Although not a college graduate, at a commencement ceremony in January 1971 he was given the University of Maine's prized Distinguished Service Award for his "outstanding contribution to the social and economic growth of the State of Maine."

This is Ben Dorsky, Mr. Speaker, a man who has organized for labor in Maine, scrimped on his lunches, traveled long hours by train in the early days, given every waking hour and every ounce of his enormous energy to organized labor, and even once pawned his own fishing gear to get enough money for the State AFL to be represented at a national convention.

To some he is "Gentle Ben," to others "Archie Bunker," and to the rest "Mr. Labor in Maine." As the saying goes, "Character is a victory, not a gift," and Ben Dorsky has won the great victory of establishing himself as a man of tremendous courage, moral fiber, and tenacity for the things he believes in. He has for 40 years fought the workingman's battle and won it. We are all very proud of his achievements in Maine as we honor a lifetime of dedication to the working man and woman.

November 8, 1973

SCREWMACHINE INDUSTRY BRIGHT

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGANIN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, despite increased competition from cold-formed parts, die-castings, and plastics, the future of the screwmachine industry remains bright.

That analysis was made by Mr. Asa W. Bonner in an interview in the October 1 edition of Metalworking News. Mr. Bonner is the president and chief executive of three screwmachine plants in Michigan. His long record of success in the field qualifies him as one of the leading spokesmen for the screwmachine industry.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Asa Bonner for many years as a constituent, as a friend, as an eminently successful businessman and as a community leader.

A self-made man, he knows that there is no substitute for ingenuity, precision-workmanship, and dependability for success in any field, especially one so competitive as the machine industry. So, with singular advice to his colleagues, he looks to the future with the same enthusiasm and vigor that has sustained him for the past 54 years in business.

Mr. Bonner is a past president of the National Screwmachine Products Association. Before that he served with the Office of Price Administration and the National Recovery Administration.

Not only does the following news story pay a well-deserved tribute to my friend, Asa Bonner, it illustrates the constant need for improved performance and workmanship which our free enterprise system, unlike any other economic system, encourages and demands from our business community.

The story follows:

BONNER, WITH GOLDEN RECORD, CALLS FUTURE BRIGHT FOR FIRMS PUTTING STRESS ON QUALITY

(By Al Wrigley)

FARMINGTON, MICH.—A bright future for those screw machine shops that put a premium on their mechanical engineering capabilities and that stress improvements in the quality of their products was predicted here by one of the industry's best-known executives, Asa W. Bonner.

"The quality of screw machine products in many applications has withstood competitive challenges from cold-formed parts, powdered metals, die castings, special extrusions, and even plastics," Bonner declared in an interview here, "and there's no doubt in my mind that it's this quality—along with our industry's engineering knowledge—that will keep most markets for screw machine products intact in the future."

Bonner noted that in the automotive industry, for example, high-quality, durable parts are needed in many subassemblies, including brakes, axles, and transmissions, and "will continue to be needed long into tomorrow."

LONG RECORD OF SUCCESS

Bonner, himself, has never directed a screw machine enterprise that failed to show a profit. While he's reluctant to talk about

his business success, he's been in the industry for 54 years—38 years as a top executive—and that adds up to a lot of black ink.

Today, along with his sons, Ben V. Bonner and Asa, Jr., he heads up three firms: A.T. and G. Co. here, M. B. Fetter Co., Detroit, and Lexbon Enterprises, Detroit. The elder Bonner is president and chief executive officer of all three firms, whereas Ben is executive vice-president, and Asa Jr. serves as vice-president, and also general manager of Fetter.

As is probably pretty clear from this, the Bonners own most of the stock in all three firms.

The elder Bonner does not look the age of a man who became associated with Fetter in 1921, or whose sons are now in their 40s. He's statuesque, looks hale and hearty, and speaks fluently. Some veterans of the industry will remember his stint as president of the National Screw Machine Products Association (NSMPA) in the mid-50s, and the work he performed before that with the Office of Price Administration (OPA) and the National Recovery Administration (NRA). He gained considerable recognition for all those jobs. He still serves as chairman of the NSMPA's Public Affairs Committee.

SCANS FUTURE

"It's hard to predict the future for the screw machine products industry," Bonner said in his office at A.T. & G., "but then, that's true about almost any industry. For many of us, business is cyclical, and it's affected by strikes, public attitudes, competition from other industries, and decisions made by our customers regarding the amount of work they release to outside suppliers."

"But I have to say that, even with all these variables to consider, there's absolutely no question in my mind that the future will be secure for those screw machine shops that keep abreast of engineering or technical advancements, and that continue to stress quality in the products they make."

Bonner admitted that screw machine products in many applications cannot compete with cold formed parts and other competitive products in price. "And that's why it's so important for us to maintain the highest standard of quality in the items we produce," he said.

"The auto industry, for example, expects us to provide it with strong, uniform anchor bolts for brake subassemblies, and we have to maintain proper concentricities on these parts, and give them lots with very low rejection rates. It's a fact that a competitor who's trying to produce anchor bolts a different way may be able to cut one-third off of our price, but as a general rule, we'll get the order, because when you're talking about subassemblies such as brakes, the automaker's more anxious to know what kind of quality he's getting than how much the parts are going to cost."

\$9-MILLION SALES IN 1972

Bonner said that the three companies he's heading have normal annual sales, combined; of \$8 million to \$10 million. In the 1972 fiscal year, their volume totaled up to about \$9 million. Five years ago, sales by the three companies were around \$7.5 million, he said.

Most of the screw machine parts these firms produce go to the automakers and their components, or subassembly suppliers. Besides anchor bolts, these parts include spindles of different kinds, studs, bushings, rods, valves, shafts and precision fastener. A.T. and G., which had sales last year of more than \$6.5 million, produces special items only. There are no parts available from the Farmington firm off-the-shelf.

Bonner estimated that his companies produce around 250 different screw machine products each year, and a total quantity of 200 million to 250 million pieces annually. His facilities are able to produce parts in

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steel, brass, aluminum, copper, and other materials up to approximately 4½ inches in diameter and 18 inches in length.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 10TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEY-CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, INC.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in this day and age when it is imperative to strive for the best in professional accomplishment to adequately satisfy the growing needs of a society steeped in complicated techniques required for its very existence and development, it is fitting to draw attention to, and single out for special encomiums, a professional society whose members have been licensed to practice both as attorneys and as certified public accountants.

I refer to the American Association of Attorneys-Certified Public Accountants, Inc.—AAACPA—which will hold its 10th annual meeting in November.

I am privileged to honor this group and wish to call the attention of my colleagues to some of the activities of the AAACPA. Accordingly I respectfully request that the following report be included in this portion of the RECORD.

CHALLENGES AND ATTACKS GAVE BIRTH TO THIS ASSOCIATION

One challenge was to bring together persons who by dint of study and experience, had attained the dual capacities of Attorney-CPA to better serve the public, so that by professional contact, they could further expand their capacities "pro bono publico."

The other challenge was to resist the unwarranted attacks by those provincial ethics committees of several states, as well as the august American Bar Association (ABA), which would require these duly licensed dual practitioners to reject their duality and exclusively practice only one or the other of the two professions.

While most state and local bar associations did not follow this view, dual licensees in the profession of law and accountancy realized that failure to react to and resist the serious challenges that had surfaced would result in the gradual deterioration of their position to their own and to society's disadvantage. They recognized the possible ultimate loss of valuable rights they had earned and secured from sovereign states by perseverance, study, examination and practice. The foresight of just a handful of dual licensees from several sections of the country resulted in the decision to take the first step in the protection and preservation of their constitutional rights. They invited others, who found themselves in the same position, to attend the first organizational meeting of the American Association of Attorney-Certified Public Accountants, Inc.

It is a pleasure to report that the challenges were successfully met and the attacks have all but ceased. Although there are approximately 3,500 attorney-certified public accountants in the entire country, over 1,000 of them are now members of this prestigious professional organization and practically every state of the union, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico has representation

in the Association. There are nineteen affiliated regional associations located in California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. I mention them to show the depth of penetration and development achieved by the national organization in the short span of ten years.

Critical bar and accounting associations were confronted. The perseverance of the AAACPA, which then numbered its membership in the hundreds, prevailed. Fortunately, our democratic society is conducive to a full airing of all viewpoints and valid opportunities for mistaken views to be changed. The leaders of the Association have an abiding faith that discerning minds outside of the membership ranks would ultimately see the justice of the dual licensees' viewpoint but this important matter could not be left to chance. From the very beginning diligent efforts were made by the Association for a solution of a problem that should never have existed in so disturbing a fashion, in the first place.

Both professions of law and accountancy are better today for the wise counsel that prevailed to permit the free interchange of opposing views especially those that were accepted for publication in the American Bar Journal and the Journal of Accountancy—the latter a publication of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

From 1964 to 1968, their supplications for relief were rejected by the ABA, but their perseverance finally prevailed and the Association was invited by the renowned Special Committee on Evaluation of Ethical Standards of the ABA, known also as the "Wright" Committee, to meet with them and submit a brief on the Association's position. This Committee had the awesome responsibility of recommending changes in the ethical concepts applicable to the legal profession. Their work resulted in the imposing Code of Professional Responsibility adopted in 1969, which updated, modified and replaced the Canons of Ethics.

That meeting of the representatives of the AAACPA with the Wright Committee in the Waldorf Astoria in New York in August of 1968, has been the brightest episode in the accomplishments of this Association. The discussions were extremely fair-minded and friendly and both sides made serious efforts to explain and resolve the opposing points of view. Subsequent discussions ensued during the preliminary draft period of the Code of Professional Responsibility to incorporate further suggestions by the AAACPA. Happily, the amended Code was unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association and has been adopted by practically every state.

Of particular interest to the Association's members is Disciplinary Rule 2-102(E) of the Code which states that "A lawyer who is engaged both in the practice of law and another profession or business shall not so indicate on his letterhead, office sign, or professional card nor shall he identify himself as a lawyer in any publication with his other profession or business".

The impact of this rule was clear and to the complete satisfaction of the AAACPA. A lawyer who is also engaged in another profession may practice both professions with, of course, certain fair and understandable guide lines.

The adoption of the Code on August 12, 1969, and especially the portion that concerns the Association's members directly as dual practitioners, definitely represents the most important favorable development to date affecting the Association and its membership.

Next in import was the American Bar As-

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sociation's Formal Opinion No. 328 issued in August 1972, which pronounced that it is proper for a lawyer simultaneously to hold himself out as a lawyer and as an accountant, that separate letterheads as a lawyer and as a C.P.A. are required and that a lawyer may practice two professions, such as law and public accounting, from the same office with some qualifications as specified in the Code.

It is to the credit of the American Association that it sought to resolve a difficult situation by pursuing friendly discussions with Bar Associations and Accounting Groups. There was a fair dissemination of all points of view and the climate of conflict has cleared considerably.

Although the Association has maximized its efforts to successfully confront the former challenges and attacks on the ethical propriety of the dual practice, it has also successfully handled other challenges. It has lost no time in developing meaningful programs for the benefit of members of both the legal and accounting professions. From its very inception the Association sponsored professional betterment seminars, initiated, encouraged and financed scholarship programs in a number of universities, sponsored law review and professional articles by its members and published a quarterly newsletter which is mailed to approximately 4,000 dual practitioners, libraries, Bar Associations and Accounting Societies. During the current year, after a period of study and discussion, the Association sponsored and set up the American Association of Attorney-Certified Public Accountants Foundation, Inc. Among the listed purposes of this foundation are the fostering and maintenance of the honor and integrity of the professions of the law and public accounting, the study and improvement and facilitation of the Administration of Justice, the study of law and accounting, the ethical practice thereof and research therein and to promote and foster the continuing education of lawyers and accountants.

These are noble purposes and you may be assured that they are safely entrusted in the care of attorney-certified public accountants, who have given much of their time and effort and means to encourage and seek the best of the two worthy professions of law and accountancy in order to better minister to the essential needs of our increasingly complex society.

In light of their accomplishments, this is an appropriate time to warmly congratulate the members of the American Association of Attorney-Certified Public Accountants, Inc., to wish them well in their endeavors, to hope that their numbers will grow, to encourage their continual interest in the welfare of the members of the two professions in which they are licensed to practice and in the welfare of the public at large.

ARAB OIL AND U.S. GRAIN

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on November 5, the Associated Press reported that the Department of Agriculture expected sales of U.S. grain and other farm products to the Middle East to jump 50 percent in fiscal 1974, to a record \$600 million. With a continuing Arab oil boy-

cott, I thought my colleagues would be interested in knowing the amount of grain that we exported to the Middle East in fiscal 1973, and especially to the six countries limiting oil exports. That data follows:

U.S. GRAIN EXPORTS TO THE ARAB STATES—FISCAL YEAR 1973

Note: NDAF, not directly accounted for, refers to other grains not included in quantity totals but included in the value totals. Quantity figures represent minimums rather than accurate totals. Dollar values are accurate as shown.

	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (thou- sands)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (thou- sands)
13. Morocco:				
Wheat	335,010	26,012		
Rice	2	1		
Feed grains	18,500	1,457		
NDAF	NDAF	161		
Total	353,512+	26,731		
Algeria: ¹				
Wheat	407,555	28,106		
Total	407,555	28,106		
15. Tunisia:				
Wheat	71,771	6,398		
Feed grains	24,423	1,582		
NDAF	NDAF	327		
Total	96,194+	8,307		
Libya: ¹				
Wheat	5,129	470		
Rice	2,029	874		
Feed grains	2,600	289		
NDAF	NDAF	135		
Total	9,758+	1,768		
17. Egypt:				
Wheat	292,861	25,794		
Feed grains	132,399	8,581		
NDAF	NDAF	459		
Total	425,260+	34,834		
18. Sudan:				
Wheat	85,222	7,465		
Feed grains	12,403	755		
NDAF	NDAF	345		
Total	97,625+	8,565		
Total — Arab countries with embargo in effect against United States	654,337	59,237		
All countries:				
Rice	63,476	17,080		
Wheat	1,546,900	120,669		
Feed grains	292,655	20,049		
NDAF	NDAF	3,509		
Total	1,902,029	160,417		

¹ Indicates participation in oil embargo.

Note: Figures concerning grain shipments to Abu Dhabi, a member of the United Arab Emirates and a participant in the oil boycott, are not separately available and thus are not included in Arab embargo totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION AND THE POPULAR MANDATE: A RETURN TO 1972

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, on November 1 I introduced H.R. 11230, a bill to amend title 3 of the United States Code to provide for special presidential elections. This bill, based on the Presidential Succession Act of 1972, would remove partisanship from the impeachment process, and produce an administration grounded in popular confidence.

As columnist William Raspberry said in yesterday's Washington Post:

The proposal has some clear advantages over the present options, which are either to confirm Gerald Ford as a likely President or to elevate Carl Albert to that position. In either case you get a President not chosen by the people. In the latter case, you get a President not even of the party favored by the people.

One of the important aspects of the proposal is that it would largely remove the suspicion of politics from presidential succession. As things now stand, a Democrat-controlled Congress that rejected the nomination of Republican Ford, for any reason whatever, would be suspected of trying to take for the Democratic Party what it failed to win in the 1972 elections.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I insert the full text of Mr. Raspberry's column and an article appearing in the *Wall Street Journal* by noted scholar, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., in the RECORD:

A SPECIAL ELECTION IN 1974

(By William Raspberry)

Boston's Mayor Kevin White has been pushing hard for a special election to replace the fallen Spiro T. Agnew and the failing Richard M. Nixon.

White, like so many Americans, is dismayed at the prospect of a President being forced out of office but being permitted (under the 25th Amendment) to name his own successor. But to deny him that choice, by congressional refusal to confirm Mr. Nixon's nominee for the vice presidency, would be to promote House Speaker Carl Albert, a Democrat, to a position for which the American people elected a Republican.

Says White:

"Our choice today appears to be either: (1) a national leadership that is not nationally elected to govern a nation, or (2) acquiescence to disregard and abuse of constitutional powers by our current elected leadership, and controversy for three years about the legitimacy of that leadership."

Mayor White sees another alternative: a special election early in 1974 to choose a new President and Vice President (in the event both offices have become vacant), with the Speaker of the House serving as interim or acting President until January, 1975.

"This would require no constitutional amendment, but simply an act of Congress," White contends and constitutional law scholars with whom I have spoken agree. Such a solution says White, would begin a "healing" process and, by returning the decisionmaking power to the people, "ensure the legitimacy of presidential power."

The constitutionality of the proposal seems clear enough. Article II, Section I, provides that "... the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

To do what White proposes could go a long way toward re-establishing a sense of order and stability to the national government. Introduction of special-election legislation would put the Congress in the posture of acting, rather than merely reacting to one crisis after another.

The proposal has some clear advantages over the present options, which are either to confirm Gerald Ford as a likely President, or to elevate Carl Albert to that position. In either case you get a President not chosen by the people. In the latter case, you get a President not even of the party favored by the people.

Under the White plan, Albert would be acting President only.

One of the important aspects of the proposal is that it would largely remove the suspicion of politics from presidential succession. As things now stand, a Democrat-controlled Congress that rejected the nomination of Republican Ford, for any reason whatever, would be suspected of trying to take for the Democratic Party what it failed to win in the 1972 elections.

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Perhaps as fair as White's special election, and considerably less unwieldy would be a reconvening of the electoral college for new presidential and vice presidential selections. That way, the new national leadership would be chosen by precisely the same people who chose the winners last fall. But that path may have some insurmountable constitutional obstacles.

Of overriding importance for Kevin White is the necessity that people consider their government to have legitimacy.

"Rather than living for three years with an administration unable to instill confidence and lacking legitimacy, a special election would seize the crisis of impeachment and succession as an opportunity to reaffirm the workings of our political process," he said.

Two drawbacks to the White proposal are the amount of time and confusion involved in organizing, campaigning for and holding the elections and the fact that the traditional Leap Year cycle of presidential elections would be lost, there being no provision for a two-year-term. Neither of these seems particularly crucial.

There could, however, be really critical problems of strategy. White's plan, envisioning the necessity of impeachment, would require the rejection of the Ford nomination. Yet the feeling is growing that the President may well elect to resign, but not until Ford is confirmed.

BACK TO THE FOUNDING FATHERS?

(By Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.)

The crisis of the American presidency roars along; but the last fortnight has wrought an interesting change in the acoustics of the situation. It would seem that the idea of impeachment is now no longer unthinkable. What was for so long a remote, alien and frightening concept is on its way to becoming, in the phrase of the late Spiro T. Agnew, a household word. And indeed Agnew's own total disappearance from the scene, an event no doubt traumatic for him but quickly absorbed and forgotten by the rest of the country, has perhaps begun to accustom people to the notion that changes may be made near the very top of government without national disaster.

Of course the vice presidency is one thing, the presidency something very different. Mr. Nixon in his press conference strove valiantly to put over the point that his special relationship with Mr. Brezhnev made him personally indispensable to the successful conduct of foreign affairs. Skeptics noted, however, that this special relationship dissuaded Mr. Brezhnev neither from forcing the crisis (if indeed there was a crisis) in the Middle East nor from rebuking Mr. Nixon thereafter for his "absurd" account of the crisis and his alleged "attempt to intimidate the Soviet Union." Indeed, Secretary of State Kissinger had already curiously undercut the President's claim to indispensability by pointing out in his press conference that the essential decisions were made by the National Security Council without the participation of the President and only then passed along for his final approval.

The crisis remains, and it will no doubt erupt again over the same issue that led to the firing of Archibald Cox—the insistence of the special prosecutor, whoever he may be, on access to evidence locked up in the White House. While the President in the end said he would yield this time to the ruling of the court of appeals with regard to the nine specified tapes, he appears adamant in his determination to hold back other materials any special prosecutor will consider indispensable to an honest investigation.

Moreover, even with regard to the nine tapes, the judicial ruling is not altogether clear on one vital point. The court said that,

if the President claimed that "certain material may not be disclosed because the subject matter relates to national defense or foreign relations, he may decline to transmit that portion of the material" to Judge Sirica.

A NATIONAL-SECURITY BLANKET

Now the President has already made it perfectly clear that his theory of national-security information cuts a very wide swath. He has admitted trying at the very start to limit the inquiry into the Watergate burglary on the ground that it might uncover CIA operations and endanger the national security—an idea denied at the time by the CIA and never satisfactorily explained thereafter by the President. He has admitted telling Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen on April 18 of this year "to stay out of national security matters" in questioning Howard Hunt of the White House plumbers. His statement of May 22 used the phrase "national security" 24 times and the word "security" in one or another context 13 additional times an effort to shove as many things as possible under a national-security blanket.

As late as August 15, apropos of the break-in by the plumbers into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Mr. Nixon declared his grave concern "that other activities of the special investigations unit might be disclosed. . . . It was and is important that many of the matters worked on by the special investigations unit not be publicly disclosed because that disclosure would unquestionably damage the national security." One may reasonably suppose that, if this particular break-in had not already come out, it too would have been sealed up in the name of national security. Does anyone suppose that other activities of the plumbers are more legitimately withheld?

If Judge Sirica should be unconvinced by presidential deletions in the name of national security, then presumably the matter would ascend once more to the court of appeals, thereby reopening the question whether a higher court can gain access to unexpurgated tapes in order to determine whether the deletions were justified. In the meantime, the President has invoked executive privilege to stop oral testimony before the Watergate Committee concerning a White House meeting of March 23, 1971—the meeting which led to the increase in milk price supports shortly after the dairy industry made large contributions to Nixon's reelection campaign. No conceivable claim of national security can operate here.

Persisting presidential opposition to the yielding of evidence will only strengthen the arguments for impeachment. For, whatever merit a presidential claim of privilege may have in certain circumstances, that claim is automatically and totally dissolved when the House of Representatives undertakes an inquiry with a view to the exercise of its constitutional power of impeachment. In such an inquiry, as President Polk said in 1846, "the power of the House in the pursuit of this object would penetrate into the most secret recesses of the Executive Departments. It could command the attendance of any and every agent of the government, and compel them to produce all papers, public or private, official or unofficial, and to testify on oath to all facts within their knowledge." Continued White House denial of evidence to the special prosecutor or the Senate committee would therefore leave the Congress little alternative but to use the impeachment process to gain access to the evidence required to resolve the issues before the country.

Where would successful impeachment leave the republic? The dethronement of President Nixon would, according to the present law of succession, bring into the presidency either Gerald Ford, if he can be confirmed in the present circumstances, or, this

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falling, Carl Albert, Speaker of the House. The question has arisen whether there is not a better way to handle the problem. Several members of Congress have thus introduced resolutions providing for a special presidential election if Congress should find that a President has so lost popular confidence that he can no longer effectively perform his responsibilities (Jonathan Bingham) or that a President has violated the Constitution (Edith Green and Morris Udall). A special election would have obvious advantages. It would clear the slate and bring in an administration with a mandate to govern. But this approach requires a constitutional amendment and is therefore not practical as an immediate solution.

Last week the staffs of Sen. Edward Kennedy and of Mayor Kevin White of Boston came up, quite independently, with another approach—that is, a reinstatement by Congress of the Presidential Succession Act of 1792. This law, under which the United States lived for 94 years, contained an interesting and forgotten provision. In case of the simultaneous removal, death, resignation or disability of both the President and Vice President, the law said, then the president pro tem of the Senate, or should there be none, the Speaker of the House "shall act as President . . . until such disability be removed, or until a President be elected." Whenever the office of President and Vice President both fell vacant, the Secretary of State was "forthwith" to make arrangements for a new presidential election, unless the simultaneous vacancy fell within the last year before the next regular presidential election, in which case the Acting President would serve out the term.

The Presidential Succession Act of 1792 was passed by the Second Congress, which contained a number of men who had been at the Constitutional Convention five years before. It shows, among other things, that the Founding Fathers hardly regarded the four-year election system as sacrosanct. But the law had certain ambiguities. Did it intend that the newly elected President only serve out the rest of the regular four-year term? It can be considered that this is implicit in the failure to provide for the synchronization of presidential and congressional elections and in the restriction of the special election to the first three years to the term.

On the other hand, such eminent constitutional authorities as Herbert Wechsler and Paul Freund argue that this reading of the act is incompatible with Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution which provides that the President "shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years." That argument would be conclusive if the Constitution had said "during a Term of four Years." "The Term" may refer to the regularly scheduled term and thus leaves at least a millimeter of doubt. Constitutional authorities, as James Wechsler wrote in an interesting column last week in *The New York Post*, also assume that the special election would coincide with the mid-term congressional election, thereby solving the synchronization problem. This assumption, however, finds little sustenance in the language of the act, which calls only for elections in the first available November.

REENACT THE 1792 LAW?

In any case, the Presidential Succession Act of 1792 is hardly a triumph of lucid draftsmanship, even though it may not quite warrant the harsh judgment of the great constitutional scholar E. S. Corwin: "It is unlikely that Congress ever passed a more ill-considered law." Might not there now be point in Congress's returning to the Founding Fathers and reenacting the law of 1792? Obviously the timing of the special election and the length of the subsequent term would have to be clarified. Perhaps the election should be held within 90 days of the double

vacancy; and the new President should serve only the balance of the regular term, if this is reconcilable with Article II, Section 1.

Moreover, many people, noting that Senator James Eastland of Mississippi is president *pro tem* of the Senate, would prefer to follow the example of Harry Truman, whose Succession Act of 1947 reversed the 1792 order, providing that, in case of a simultaneous vacancy, it would be first the Speaker of the House and only then the president *pro tem* of the Senate who would qualify as "Acting President."

The signal advantages of reinstating the 1792 law would be that it is the only discernible means of producing before 1976 an administration demonstrably grounded in popular confidence—and that, since it would be a statute and not a constitutional amendment, it could be passed at once. If Mr. Nixon had the courage to resign and submit his case to the nation, he could even seek vindication as the Republican candidate in the special election. If removed by the impeachment process, of course, he would thereafter be forbidden "to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States."

One of the incidental values of the contemporary crisis of the presidency is the attention the American people are suddenly compelled to pay to the workings of what had been carelessly assumed to be a reasonably foolproof political system.

A PLEA FOR SANITY

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the editorial opinion of an old friend of mine, now publisher of the *Courier* in Ottumwa, Iowa.

In a time like this when all we seem to be getting from much of the media is something akin to hysteria, it is refreshing to see that Jerry Moriarity is still displaying that good, old-fashioned brand of horsesense that we all need to help us put things in perspective and use reason and good judgment in our evaluation of what is happening nationally.

I insert his editorial, "A Plea for Sanity" at this point in the RECORD:

A PLEA FOR SANITY—HAS OUR PERSPECTIVE BEEN LOST?

(By Jerry Moriarity)

Will not one sane voice be raised in these United States with a plea for reasonableness in judging President Richard Nixon?

Will not just one politician abandon the vitriolic, hysteria-creating rhetoric long enough to ask what is being done to our country? And why?

Will not just one editor, embraced by his own obsessions over a shield law, honestly admit that others, even Presidents, have rights to privacy also? Even on tape?

As an interested observer on the presidential scene since the days of Harry S. Truman (although earlier I had heard and seen both Franklin D. Roosevelt and Al Smith) it is distressing to see how this once vigorous nation is being torn asunder in the wake of the sordid Watergate debacle.

Nixon now is being condemned as a Hitler-figure, as an immoral politician, incapable of leading this nation. Impeachment looms on the horizon.

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Somehow the perspective has been lost completely.

Just how great are his crimes? How many lives have been lost? How many tax dollars have been misappropriated? How many elected officials have been contaminated?

And let's compare Nixon with several of his predecessors, too, while we're at it.

I was in Washington, D.C., in the new State Department building a number of years ago on the exact day President John F. Kennedy confessed to us that American pilots were flying missions for the first time in South Vietnam.

Before that, under President Eisenhower, we had only an advisory role. Now we were projected—by presidential decree—into that of actual combatants. The pilots who died on those first sweeps started a parade of dead that later seemed interminable. And the war itself was almost interminable, made so because of the no-win policies inflicted on our fighting men.

And don't forget we had the ill-conceived and ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, engineered by Kennedy, who let the Cuban patriots die on the beaches because no American fire or air power had been supplied as promised. Not even the *New York Times* protested! And there were no cries for impeachment.

Does the arrest of the four Cubans in the Watergate burglary match this tragedy as some commentators would have us believe?

I heard President Lyndon Johnson in Peoria, condemning Barry Goldwater as a warmonger, while proclaiming himself as a disciple of peace. Many of us still remember the distasteful TV commercials of the little girl with a daisy being blown up in an atomic holocaust, all because of Goldwater, according to the Johnson scriptwriters. Johnson once said: "I'm President of the United States and I can do any goddam thing I want to." And he did. So it wasn't surprising that in a few months after his election, the Messiah of peace out-Goldwatered Goldwater, hobbling us in a war unlike any other in our history.

I felt at the time that Johnson was a dangerous hypocrite and the thousands of crosses in the jungles of Southeast Asia now attest to that truth. And surprisingly—or is it surprisingly?—the fawning liberal press praised Johnson as a hero upon his death. Impeachment never crossed their minds.

Yet these same critics are yelping at Nixon's heels, even though it was Nixon who brought that ugly war to a conclusion.

For the first time in a generation America is at peace. For the first time in more than a score of years, no American serviceman is dying in combat.

And it was Nixon who broke down the barriers separating the U.S. from both Red China and the Soviet Union, no small accomplishment under any standards.

To understand Watergate, it is wise to reflect on the America Nixon inherited as President. Cities were burning. Weathermen revolutionaries were blowing up buildings, occasionally themselves. Civil disobedience was the pattern. President Johnson could not even attend the Democratic convention in Chicago, so ugly was the mood. Candidate Eugene McCarthy couldn't get from his hotel to the convention hall because of demonstrators on the streets. Yippies rioted in the parks, foul words written on their foreheads; some with their pants' fronts opened, exposing themselves. Others contented themselves with throwing human waste at the harassed Chicago police. I was happy to get away from that scene.

And can you honestly say conditions in the U.S. are worse now under Nixon? You've got to be lying in your teeth!

Honk for impeachment, if you will. The sounds can be heard again over the still land; a few years ago they would have been drowned in the cacophony of discontent.

November 8, 1973

OBJECTIONS TO SONNENFELDT
CONFIRMATION MUST BE ANSWERED—PART XII

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, over a number of months I have called to the attention of Members of Congress statements, newspaper accounts and other information raising questions concerning the nomination of Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt as Under Secretary. A number of witnesses have testified before the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to his confirmation. The hearings began on May 15 were finally concluded on October 2 and the committee voted to approve his confirmation.

The Senate hearings provided a dramatic note when Mr. Sonnenfeldt, Mr. Stephen Koczak and Mr. Otto Otepka gave conflicting testimony under oath, suggesting the possibility of perjury.

What started out as a pro forma confirmation hearing, now has become the subject of much controversy. To illustrate the complexity of the case, I am inserting into the RECORD two letters to Senator RUSSELL LONG, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee from Mr. John Hemenway, who was the first opposition witness on May 15. A copy of my news release, to be released on Friday, November 9, dealing with the case and hearings now being currently held by the House Internal Security Committee is also included:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
Nov. 7, 1973.

Senator RUSSELL B. LONG,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Issues, such as the integrity of witnesses and the sanctity of public documents and records, brought into public focus by the Senate Select Committee on Watergate, provide the background against which many current events are judged.

The Nomination of Helmut Sonnenfeldt (and others), in the Finance Committee's publication of the Confirmation Hearings of May 15, 1973, October 1 and 2, 1973 cannot escape the Watergate context and re-examination of standards.

Therefore, the large number of matters left unresolved in your Committee report struck me. They are important matters, particularly if senators voting on the matter of confirmation are of the belief that the Finance Committee looked into all of the evidence available concerning Mr. Sonnenfeldt's qualifications for high office.

I appreciate your sense of fair play in permitting me to testify before your Committee, even though you support the nomination of Helmut Sonnenfeldt and you know I opposed it. However, left unresolved are important matters relating to Mr. Sonnenfeldt's personal integrity. This matter, in turn is related to every citizen's respect for and trust in the honesty with which his government manages the affairs of this Republic.

Counting again on your sense of fairness, I have set down a number of matters that were not resolved by your Committee during the limited time it actually devoted to the matter of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's qualifications. I

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hope that you may, in the interest of even-handedness, call these matters to the attention of your Committee members and other senators in a supplemental report. My list, while long, is not by any means comprehensive.

Item and nature of the information or evidence unreported

1. Mr. Otepka had more to say—(Transcript p. 128) "Chairman Long (to witness Otepka): . . . there is a lot more you should be asked to tell us about . . . I may have to ask one of our staff people to sit with you . . . or else ask you to come back before the committee . . . I have to leave at this point, but this is a matter that I think will have to be cleared up." In fact, there were a lot of matters raised by the Otepka testimony that never were clarified, but neither Sen. Long, nor any staff member requested further clarification, and little of this appears in the transcript.

2. Mr. Koczak asks permission to submit new statement—Mr. Koczak, caught by surprise, testified on October 1, extemporaneously. He asked for permission to testify and elaborate on his extemporaneous remarks of October 1 (Transcript p. 89-98). He reported (T. p. 141) that the Senate Finance Committee Staff will not accept a letter clarifying false statements published in the New York Times. His full remarks, under oath, were given to the Ichord Committee of the House of Representatives today, 7 November, 1973, but the revealing testimony on discrepancies in Sonnenfeldt's testimony to the Finance Committee has been denied to the senators asked to vote on the basis of the Finance Committee's Report.

3. Perjury—One can not read the Sonnenfeldt Hearing Record carefully without being aware of the likely possibility that perjury has been committed. For this reason I wrote to the US Attorney for the District of Columbia and to the Acting Attorney General on November 1, 1973 asking these officials to investigate the matter. These letters, along with Congressman Ashbrook's own letter to the Attorney General bearing on the identity of an FBI Agent in the matter (see below) were published in the *Congressional Record* of November 1, 1973, p. 35705.

4. Witness: Francis Niland—Mentioned by Mr. Otepka (T. p. 127 and T. p. 128) as a key witness to confirm Mr. Otepka's own sworn testimony as to improper activities of Mr. Sonnenfeldt. He was not called, but was interviewed by one of the Committee. There is no record of that interview in the Committee record.

5. Witness: Hugh Cumming—Named by Mr. Otepka as of the opinion that Mr. Sonnenfeldt had a propensity to divulge classified information to unauthorized persons. Cumming was Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and in a position to corroborate Otepka. He was not called by the Committee.

6. Witness: Herbert Lampe—Named by Journalist Paul Scott (T. p. 152) as the man in the security division of the Department of State who "sat on the wire tap" on Sonnenfeldt for over a year. He was not called by the Committee.

7. Witness: Morris Ernst—Named by John Hemenway as the Director of Economic Research for CIA who asserts that Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt and the NSC staff were kept informed of all aspects of intelligence concerning the grain deal with the Soviets and factors that could affect it on a day-by-day basis in Hemenway's letter to Senator Long of 6 November, 1973. Sonnenfeldt's responses to Senator Byrd (Va.) disclaim any intimate knowledge of the grain deal and all responsibility for it. (See especially, T.p. 76, and also, T. p. 77, 78, 84, 61, 59, 58, 56, and 55.) Mr. Sonnenfeldt's veracity on this point was not probed by the Committee.

8. Witness: General Haig and Henry A. Kissinger—Named by former Presidential Counsellor Mollenhoff as one of two White House aides (the other was Dr. Henry Kissinger) to whom he provided the very information, the Finance Committee was investigating. Nothing was done by Gen. Haig or Dr. Kissinger with this information (T. p. 98) Congressman Ashbrook in a letter to Senator Long notes that something was done. As soon as Mollenhoff left the White House, Sonnenfeldt was promoted to FSO-1. (T. p. 107)

9. Witness: "Sid" Goldberg—Mr. Goldberg, a publisher and journalist for over 22 years in the special field of personnel practices of the Federal Government, received first-hand information about the "sanitizing" of Sonnenfeldt's security file just prior to Sonnenfeldt's lateral entrance into the U.S. diplomatic service at the rank of FSO-1 (equivalent to major general. (T. p. 155) Mr. Goldberg was not called by the committee.

10. Witness: Jesse M. Macknight—Yet another witness available to testify that the materials reviewed by the panel convened to bring Sonnenfeldt into the diplomatic service were specially screened. (T. 156) He was not called by the Committee.

11. Witness: FBI Agent name not known—Named by Mr. Koczak (T. p. 93) as detailed to covert security operation, this is the agent who investigated the Sonnenfeldt matter. Name requested by Congressman Ashbrook (Congressional Record of November 1, 1973, p. 35705.) Not called by the Committee.

12. Three U.S. Diplomats, the FSO Exam Panel—This group routinely okayed Sonnenfeldt's fraudulent entry into the US diplomatic service at the rank of FSO-1 (they probably did not know that fraud was involved.) The panel consisted of Amb. Margaret Joy Tibbits, Howard L. Persons, and Alan Fidel. (T. p. 28.)

13. Witness: Jane Dannenhauer and Fred F. Fielding—Staff assistant in charge of the White House Security Office named by Secretary Shultz (T. p. 110) as reviewing officer (together with Fred F. Fielding) on the various security checks on Mr. Sonnenfeldt (T. p. 110). The problem is that, according to Mr. Otepka (T. p. 111) there are numerous serious discrepancies which remain unresolved by the statements or reviews of Miss Dannenhauer and Mr. Fielding. The Committee did not pursue this line of inquiry.

14. Witness: Mr. Otepka's Secretary—Named by Mr. Otepka (T. p. 126) as having transcribed the wire taps on Mr. Sonnenfeldt. These wire taps provided the solid basis for knowing that Mr. Sonnenfeldt was not telling the truth on several material points during official investigations. Was not called by the Committee.

The above list of uncalled witnesses and unresolved matters is not complete. It simply serves to give you an idea of the kind of problem I believed important enough to call to your attention. Clearly, the facts are not all in, yet, and some of the facts that are in the record suggest strongly that perjury has been committed during the Hearing and that Sonnenfeldt's chief qualification for being Under Secretary of the Treasury is the fact that he has a close personal friendship with Mr. Henry Kissinger, now Secretary of State.

It may not be significant, in the view of some, that Mr. Sonnenfeldt claimed to be handling all Soviet and European matters for Mr. Kissinger in the NSC. However, when asked several times (see point #7, above) about the disastrous grain deal with the Soviet Union that has cost the US Government billions of dollars, so far, Sonnenfeldt claimed: "That happens to be one negotiation . . . I did not participate in."

Sonnenfeldt never did answer Senator Byrd's follow-up question, "Surely you had

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some input in regard to that Soviet grain deal, did you not? (T. p. 76, bottom of the page.)

Most Congressmen and U.S. Senators are very concerned for the plight of the millions of average Americans paying taxes they find difficult to pay. With his mentor, Secretary Kissinger, this potential Under Secretary of the Treasury has just participated in a \$5 billion fiscal and strategic mistake that is going to have to be paid for by thousands of taxpayers. What will they think of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's answer to one of Senator Byrd's discerning probes:

"Sonnenfeldt: Well, I come from a background, Senator, in Europe, where high taxes have prevailed for generations." (T. p. 135.)

Senator Mondale has claimed that the position for which Mr. Sonnenfeldt is being considered is ". . . one of the most important in American government." (T. p. 88). Surely, therefore, the unresolved matters cited above which reflect adversely on Mr. Sonnenfeldt's personal integrity should be resolved or at least clarified before he is permitted to occupy a post of such importance.

I offer you the above comments on the Hearing Record, Senator Long, in the hope that you may wish to make it available to your colleagues in the senate before they are asked either to confirm or deny confirmation to Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. HEMENWAY.

—
WASHINGTON, D.C.
November 6, 1973.

Senator RUSSELL LONG,
Senate Finance Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: That Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt did not respond honestly or truthfully to questions put to him by members of your Committee was confirmed once again by additional information that has been made by available to me.

Mr. Morris Ernst, Director of Economic Research for CIA confirms to my informants that Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, specifically along with Mr. Clarence Palmby and the entire technical staff of the Department of Agriculture and the NSC were kept informed of all aspects of intelligence concerning the wheat deal and factors that could affect it on a day-by-day basis.

You will recall that, during Senator Byrd's (Virginia) intensive questioning of Mr. Sonnenfeldt concerning the US/USSR grain transaction, Mr. Sonnenfeldt claimed that he was uninformed in this matter. He acknowledged that practically all other East/West arrangements were under his direction *except* the wheat deal, on which he was not really kept informed.

If you will review the transcript (published yesterday) you may find that Mr. Sonnenfeldt's responses to Sen. Byrd's questions lack a certain quality of native candor.

Since I understand that the Committee has reported out of Committee the nomination of Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, I felt that you should be informed of these facts attributed to Mr. Ernst. I would be glad to reveal my source if you indicate a genuine interest in tracking this matter down. I understand that Senators Talmadge, Byrd (Va.) and Mondale were absent when the vote was taken in Committee—vote you asserted was unanimous. Since this might be a matter of importance to you, the Committee, and to them, I am hand-delivering this letter, as indicated, this afternoon, with copies to the absent senators.

You also should know that I have requested the Attorney General (Acting) to examine the Sonnenfeldt hearing transcripts for the clearly probable case of perjury it doc-

uments. This correspondence was published in the attached Congressional Record enclosed. Just as you may feel you have done your duty in this matter, you will understand that I, too, must do my duty as I see it.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. HEMENWAY.

[News release]

WASHINGTON.—Congressman John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio), ranking minority Member of the House Internal Security Committee (HCIS) stated today that the identities are known of a number of people at the White House, Justice Department, State Department, Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Department who have been involved at various times and in varying degrees in the controversial case of Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the present nominee for Under Secretary of the Treasury. Ashbrook questioned the effectiveness of the Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty-Security Program, now under review by the Committee, as it relates to the Sonnenfeldt case in which a recent development conflicting testimony by Sonnenfeldt, Stephen Koczak and Otto Otepka under oath before a Senate Committee suggests the possibility of perjury.

In citing the Sonnenfeldt case and the Federal security program, the Ohio Congressman referred to a number of individuals as potential Committee witnesses at an open session of a subcommittee of HCIS on November 7 just before the subcommittee voted to go into executive session to hear Koczak, who has accused Sonnenfeldt of leaking highly classified information to a foreign power.

Congressman Ashbrook stated:

"There are a number of people both in and out of government who might well be of great help to HCIS in its application of the Federal program to the Sonnenfeldt case. Whether perjury was committed or not, the importance of an individual case is secondary to a true evaluation and possible revision of a program designed to insure suitable and trustworthy employees for Federal service. The conduct of key Federal employees involved in the Watergate affair attests to this."

Ashbrook cited his experience with the Treasury Department and the Civil Service Commission in eliciting information on the Sonnenfeldt case:

"In listing the various investigations of Mr. Sonnenfeldt, both Treasury and CSC omitted investigations in the 1959-61 period involving the FBI, State Department security investigators, the use of the lie detector and phone taps to discover whether Mr. Sonnenfeldt was leaking classified information. Furthermore, the CSC's Security Investigations Index which lists all personnel investigations and is used by Federal investigators is of questionable reliability if the Sonnenfeldt case is any indicator. The Index shows no investigations between 1955 and 1966, indicating the deliberate withholding from CSC of pertinent information required under the Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty, Security Program."

THE INSTANT HYSTERIA
SYNDROME

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, hysteria has surrounded the entire Watergate affair, and recent events in the Justice Department have caused a quantum

leap in this hysteria. I submit to the RECORD the following article by Ben Cole of the Indianapolis Star for consideration by my colleagues.

THE INSTANT HYSTERIA SYNDROME

(By Ben Cole)

WASHINGTON.—The four-day hubbub over President Nixon's shakeup of the Justice Department ought to inspire some reflections on the instant hysteria syndrome in modern America.

According to Gen. Alexander Haig, the President's top assistant, the White House failed to anticipate the furious reaction that ensued when Mr. Nixon fired Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox, when Deputy Attorney-General William D. Ruckelshaus either quit or was discharged, and when Attorney General Elliot Richardson resigned.

The pros and cons of it all are still being talked about, although the discussion is less impassioned since the President's latter day decision to let Federal Judge John Sirica listen to those controversial White House tapes.

But what is important is the suddenness with which the obviously tempestuous White House action stirred national emotions—and the manner in which they were aroused.

Mr. Nixon evidently came to the conclusion that Cox must go right after the Watergate prosecutor announced he would refuse to accept extracts of those disputed tapes, and would go to court to get the real thing. Mr. Nixon, in fact, never exactly fawned on Cox, anyway.

When Richardson resigned rather than do the firing, the job was passed to Ruckelshaus, who said he was conscience bound, too. So out went the youthful Hoosier star in the administration.

All this happened in the space of hours and broke on the TV networks approximately at the Saturday dinner hour. At least one young TV announcer, filmed on the White House lawn, was so excited by it all that he was visibly trembling.

And then came the hours upon end of analysis, commentary, man-on-the-street reaction interviews that whipped up excitement in the populace as the weekend continued. By Sunday, the available figures of prominence were adding their nickel's worth on the TV panel and talk shows.

When Congress convened on Tuesday, cries of impeachment rang deafeningly beneath the great cast iron dome of the Capitol. The press galleries were crowded with correspondents who practically never put in appearances except in times of greatest transitory excitement.

And when at last Mr. Nixon decided to hand over the tapes, the decision deflated it all so quickly that the relaxation was even visible. The press gallery was almost empty, shouts of impeachment dropped to conversational pitch.

Without taking up the merits of the President's actions, it is possible to see a great danger in the abruptness of the reaction. It was as though the whole United States with its teeming millions were a little town. All at once there ran a report that a dire crime had been committed. Who's the culprit? Then word spread that it was the mysterious person living alone on the edge of town.

All it took was one resonant voice crying, "The rope!" and off galloped the townsmen, no longer possessed of reason but transformed into a mob.

Television is a miracle that is with us, and it will continue to be with us for the rest of our lives. What is more, the way the TV-news industry uses that medium is up to its own people. And it would be dangerous to suggest anything else.

So TV is a fact, and the danger that it can produce the instant hysteria syndrome is always present. These things cannot be changed.

But humans are adaptable. The American people must come to realize that this instant communication is part of their environment and learn how to deal with their own reactions.

Politicians up to and including presidents

must always keep in mind, as well, the swiftness with which the word is spread, for better or for worse.

SENATE—Friday, November 9, 1973

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast revealed Thyself in a Carpenter-Physician-Teacher, make known Thyself to us in the quiet discharge of each day's duty, ennobling all our labor by doing it as unto Thee. Keep ever before us the vision of Thyself in the common things of every day, that we may find a divine calling serving our fellowman in this place. We pray not for tasks fitted to our strength but for strength which fits us for our tasks. When we ask Thee "to forgive us our trespasses" may we be sure "to forgive those who trespass against us." Gather the President, all legislators, all jurists, all those in the diplomatic and military services, and all citizens of this great land under the shelter of Thy forgiveness, Thy mercy, and Thy love that the Nation may live righteously as "one nation under God."

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., November 9, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

THE ENERGY CRISIS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States which was referred jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Commerce, Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works,

and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The message is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

As America has grown and prospered in recent years, our demands for energy have begun to outstrip available supplies. Along with other major industrialized nations, we are now faced with the prospect of shortages for several years to come.

Two years ago, in the first energy message ever sent to the Congress by a President of the United States, I called attention to the looming energy problem. Since that time, I have repeatedly warned that the problem might become a full-blown crisis, and seeking to minimize shortages, I have taken a number of administrative steps to increase supplies and reduce consumption. Earlier this year, I also sent more than a half dozen urgent legislative proposals to the Congress. While none of these has yet been enacted, I am hopeful at least several of the measures will be ready for my signature before year's end.

Unfortunately, the energy crisis that once seemed a distant threat to many people is now closing upon us quickly. We had expected moderate shortages of energy this winter, but four weeks ago, when war broke out in the Middle East, most of our traditional suppliers in that area cut off their shipments of oil to the United States. Their action has now sharply changed our expectations for the coming months.

Largely because of the war, we must face up to the stark fact that we are heading toward the most acute shortages of energy since the Second World War. Of the 17 million barrels of oil a day that we would ordinarily consume this winter, more than two million barrels a day will no longer be available to us. Instead of a shortage of approximately 2-3 percent that we had anticipated this winter, we now expect that our supply of petroleum will be at least 10 percent short of our anticipated demands—and could fall short by as much as 17 percent.

ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS TO MEET THE EMERGENCY

Faced with this emergency, I believe that we must move forward immediately on two fronts: administrative and legislative.

In a speech to the Nation last night, I announced a number of immediate actions:

First, industries and utilities which use coal—our most abundant resource—will be prevented from converting to oil. Efforts will also be made to convert power plants from the use of oil to the use of coal.

Second, reduced quantities of fuel will be allocated to aircraft. This will lead to a cutback of some 10 percent in the number of commercial flights, but it should not seriously disrupt air travel

nor cause serious damage to the airline industry.

Third, there will be reductions of approximately 15 percent in the supply of heating oil for homes, offices and other establishments. This is a precautionary measure to ensure that the oil now available not be consumed early in the winter, so that we shall have adequate amounts available in the later months. This step will make it necessary for all of us to live and work in lower temperatures. We must ask everyone to lower the thermostat in his home by at least 6 degrees, so that we can achieve a national daytime average of 68 degrees. In offices, factories and commercial establishments we must ask that the equivalent of a 10-degree reduction be achieved by either lowering the thermostat or curtailing working hours.

Fourth, there will be additional reductions in the consumption of energy by the Federal Government, cutting even deeper than the 7 percent reduction that I ordered earlier this year. This new reduction will affect the operations of every agency and department in the Government, including the Defense Department, which has already led the way in previous cutbacks. As one of the steps in this Federal effort, I have ordered that daytime temperatures in Federal offices be reduced to a level between 65 and 68 degrees. I have also ordered that all vehicles owned by the Federal Government be driven no faster than 50 miles per hour except in emergencies. This is a step which I have also asked Governors, mayors, and other local officials to take immediately with regard to vehicles under their authority.

Fifth, I have asked the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the licensing and construction of nuclear plants, seeking to reduce the time required to bring nuclear plants on line from ten years to six years.

Sixth, I have also asked Governors and mayors to reinforce these actions by taking appropriate steps at the State and local level. Among the steps which I believe would be helpful are these: staggering of working hours, the encouragement of mass transit and carpooling, alteration of school schedules, and elimination of unnecessary lighting. I have also recommended to the Governors that, consistent with safety and economic considerations, they seek to reduce highway speed limits to 50 miles per hour. This step alone could save over 200,000 barrels of oil a day.

NEED FOR EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

As essential as these actions are to the solution of our immediate problem, we must recognize that standing alone, they are insufficient. Additional steps must be taken, and for that purpose, we must have new legislation.

I am therefore proposing that the Administration and the Congress join forces and together, in a bipartisan