

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Russell W. Peterson, of Delaware, to be a member of the Council on Environmental Quality.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Lee R. West, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the term of 6 years, expiring December 31, 1978.

Richard Joseph O'Melia, of Maryland, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William H. Donaldson, of New York, to be Undersecretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs.

Carlyle E. Maw, of New York, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

John M. Thomas, of Iowa, a Foreign Service Officer of class 1, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Henry A. Schwartz, of Illinois, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Illinois for the term of 4 years.

John L. Bowers, Jr., of Tennessee, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years.

Charles H. Anderson, of Tennessee, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years.

Leigh B. Hanes, Jr., of Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Virginia for the term of 4 years.

R. Jackson Smith, Jr., of Georgia, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Georgia for the term of 4 years.

Robert J. Roth, of Kansas, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Kansas for the term of 4 years.

John H. deWinter, of Maine, to be U.S. Marshal for the district of Maine for the term of 4 years.

John J. Twomey, Jr., of Illinois, to be U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois for the term of 4 years.

Rex Walters, of Idaho, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Idaho for the term of 4 years.

Rex K. Bumgardner, of West Virginia, to be U.S. Marshal for the northern district of West Virginia for the term of 4 years.

Leon T. Campbell, of Tennessee, to be U.S. Marshal for the middle district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years.

James T. Lunsford, of Alabama, to be U.S. Marshal for the middle district of Alabama for the term of 4 years.

Leon B. Sutton, Jr., of Tennessee, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years.

George R. Tallent, of Tennessee, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years.

James E. Williams, of South Carolina, to be U.S. marshal for the district of South Carolina for the term of 4 years.

Jack V. Richardson, of Kansas, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Kansas for the term of 4 years.

(The above nominations were approved subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

U.S. AIR FORCE

The following officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 8066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 8066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Ernest C. Hardin, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
xxx-xx-xxR (major general, Regular Air Force)
U.S. Air Force.

U.S. NAVY

Vice Adm. Means Johnston, Jr., U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties of great importance and responsibility commensurate with the grade of admiral within the contemplation of Title 10, United States Code, Section 5231, for appointment to the grade of admiral while so serving.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Maj. Jack R. Lousma, U.S. Marine Corps, for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps, in accordance with article II, section 2, clause 2, of the Constitution.

IN THE NAVY

Navy nominations beginning Reinhardt H. Bodenbender, to be commander, and ending Thomas A. Schultz, to be lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 10, 1973.

Navy nominations beginning William Arlen Abbott, to be commander, and ending Sarah Jane Watlington, to be commander, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 16, 1973.

Navy nominations beginning Richard Walter Akin, to be captain, and ending Helen R. Levin, to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 2, 1973.

Navy nominations beginning Herman Carl Abelein, to be captain, and ending Bessie R. Weeter, to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 2, 1973.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Air Force nominations beginning Darwin G. Abby, to be major, and ending Ronald E. Hand, to be first lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 26, 1973.

IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Diplomatic and Foreign Service nominations beginning Gori P. Bruno, for reappointment in the Foreign Service as a Foreign Service officer of class 3, a consular officer, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, and ending David E. Thurman, to be a consular officer of the United States of America, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 24, 1973.

IN THE COAST GUARD

Coast Guard nominations beginning John M. Cece, to be commander, and ending Robert E. Kramek, to be commander, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 9, 1973.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SIGNIFICANT BIRTHDAY FOR
WEST VIRGINIA AVIATION

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, November 20, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the swift pace of history leaves little time to pause and assess the seemingly minor events that contribute to the whole. One such event took place 40 years ago—on October 18, 1933—near Charleston, W. Va. On that date, a Ford Tri-Motor, operated by American Airways, predecessor company of American Airlines, took off from the old Wertz Field to give Charleston its first commercial airline service.

The citizens of the Charleston-Kanawha Valley area recently joined with American Airlines to mark this important event in its economic development. Commercial aviation has contributed significantly to the progress of the Charleston area and a genuine and fruitful partnership has developed between

Charleston, the State of West Virginia, and American Airlines.

The flight of the famed "Tin Goose" left Charleston for Washington, D.C., at 1:20 p.m., carrying a delegation of local and State officials. With a cruising speed of 122 miles per hour, and tri-motor took about 2½ hours to reach the Nation's Capital. The 727 Astrojets that American uses at Charleston's Kanawha Airport today could make that same flight in less than 50 minutes—carrying 93 passengers, compared to the Tri-Motor's capacity of 11.

This is a significant birthday for West Virginia aviation, and I ask unanimous consent that a news article describing the event, written by Richard Haas, business editor of the Charleston Daily Mail, be printed in the RECORD.

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

KANAWHA'S 40TH AVIATION YEAR

(By Richard Haas)

Forty years of aviation history were recognized today in a ceremony at Kanawha Airport commemorating the inauguration of commercial air service in Charleston.

Featured guest at the ceremony was Leo E. Peters of Charleston, who as Daily Mail reporter chronicled the 2½-hour trip between Wertz Field in Institute and Washington, D.C., Oct. 18, 1933. He is the last remaining passenger from the flight by American Airways, predecessor of American Airlines.

Other Charleston notables making the historic trip included Gov. H. G. Kump, Mayor R. P. DeVan, T. Brooke Price, then president of the chamber of commerce, Gazette writer Harry L. Flournoy, and P. A. Koontz and David M. Giltinan of West Virginia Airways.

The 11-passenger Ford Tri-Motor, the famed "Tin Goose" in which the Charleston delegation made the trip, was the first of eight aircraft American has used to service Kanawha County, noted Eric Thon, manager of the airline's Charleston operations. Others included the twin-engine Curtis Condor biplane, the DC-3, the DC-6, the Lockheed Electra, and the current 93-passenger 727 Astrojet.

"Commercial aviation has been a key factor behind the progress of the Charleston area over the last 40 years and American is proud to have launched this long and fruitful partnership," Thon said.

He estimated the airline has boarded about 500,000 passengers and 10,000 tons of cargo,

first at Wertz Field and later at Kanawha Airport, which opened in December, 1947.

In a statement issued from his Washington office today, Sen. Jennings Randolph noted: "It was my privilege to cooperate, as a member of Congress, in securing American Airlines service in West Virginia. I worked actively with my good friend, C. R. Smith, who was president of the company at that time and recently was brought back to head this great transportation carrier.

"We are gratified that American today operates two daily 727 flights between Charleston and Cincinnati and Chicago. I am intensely aware also of the strong support that our state has given American during our partnership. It is my belief that this cooperation will continue in the future."

CAMPAIGN REFORM

HON. JOEL PRITCHARD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, the State of Washington has a financial disclosure and campaign financing law that is one of the toughest in the Nation. These stringent regulations were enacted not in the State legislature, but through an initiative by the people. More than 72 percent of the voters approved the measure on the general election ballot in 1972.

That was more than 12 months ago, and the law has now been in effect through one general election in our State.

A. Ludlow Kramer, who is Washington's secretary of state and chief elections officer for the State, testified on the subject of campaign reform on November 14 before the Subcommittee on Election Reform of the House Administration Committee. I believe my colleagues will find Mr. Kramer's testimony of interest:

TESTIMONY OF WASHINGTON'S SECRETARY OF STATE A. LUDLOW KRAMER—BEFORE THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGN REFORM—NOVEMBER 14, 1973

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to submit this testimony on the subject of campaign reform. The extent of public concern over the abuses and inequities of our current method of financing political campaigns was clearly demonstrated in Washington State during the General Election of 1972. Dissatisfied with the lack of regulation of campaign expenses and angered by the Legislature's attempt to either ignore or sabotage attempts at reform, a coalition of concerned organizations met and drafted a very comprehensive initiative proposal covering the areas of campaign financing, lobbyist registration and reporting disclosure of financial interests by elected officials and access to public records. They collected over 160,000 signatures of registered voters in Washington State in order to qualify their measure to be placed on the General Election Ballot in 1972. Over 72% of the voters approved the initiative.

The provisions of the initiative dealing with the regulation of political campaigns are based on the joint operation of three essential elements. The first is a complete reporting of contributions and expenditures by candidates and political committees. This is somewhat similar, but in certain respects more extensive, than the reporting provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. The second essential element is the

complete disclosure of financial interests by elected officials and candidates. These provisions are somewhat similar to Sen. Frank Church's amendment to S. 372 which was adopted by the Senate during its debate of the measure in late July. The third essential ingredient of the initiative scheme for regulating campaigns is an independent five-member commission charged with the administration, interpretation and enforcement of the act.

A commission of this type was also a feature of the Senate campaign reform proposal now before this subcommittee. I have brought with me for the Committee's examination copies of this initiative measure approved by the people of Washington State and some of the explanatory material and forms prepared by the commission which administers this law. I would particularly like to direct the Committee's attention to the manner in which the essential terms of the initiative are defined.

The sponsors of the measure were particularly careful to draw very comprehensive and specific definitions which avoided many of the major loopholes which plague legislation of this type. For example, "contributions are defined to include loans, advances, pledges and forgiveness of indebtedness; and special care is taken to distinguish and exempt parttime volunteer services. The definition also includes the contribution of materials, equipment and professional services for less than full consideration. Similarly, the term "expenditure" is given a broad definition to include not only direct payments but any kind of future obligation, contract or promise where no actual cash transaction has taken place. "Political advertising" is defined to include virtually all methods of communication which candidates may use in the course of their political campaigns. Also, all firms or individuals who provide political advertising services for candidates are required to report the financial extent of these services. This serves as a cross-check on the reporting of expenditures by candidates and committees.

The definition of "political committee" in this state law, unlike the definition of this term in the federal statutes, includes any individual, public or private corporation, association, candidate committee, political party or executive committee, thereof, or any other group or organization of persons which has the expectation of receiving any contributions or making any expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or a ballot proposition. This definition has the effect of identifying all political committees, although some may be exempted from the majority of subsequent financial reports.

In odd-numbered years in Washington State, we hold all of our municipal elections and special district elections; and the date of the General Election in these jurisdictions is also a State General Election for the purpose of voting on state measures such as constitutional amendments and initiatives and referendums. Our experience during the fall campaign just concluded indicates that the extensive reporting provisions of this new initiative did not appear to discourage any normal sources of contributions to political campaigns. From our experience with the reporting of contributions and expenditures under this law by candidates in Washington State and the subsequent attempt on the part of the press to report the substance of these disclosures to the public, I would urge this committee to make every attempt to keep the reporting provisions of any measure it adopts as uncomplicated and direct as it can.

As approved by the voters of Washington State, the initiative contained a limitation on total campaign expenditures based alternatively, on the number of registered voters in the constituency or the public salary

which would be paid to the office being sought. Within weeks after certification of the initiative, it was made the subject of no fewer than five constitutional changes. One of the suits which challenged the constitutionality of this limitation on total campaign expenditures was upheld by the Superior Court which heard the case. This decision and the ruling on several other minor matters are now pending appeal before the State Supreme Court.

In working on state campaign proposals in the past, we have always had the impression that severe limitations were primarily advantageous to incumbents; and, if the limits were raised sufficiently to avoid granting this kind of advantage to the incumbent, they would not serve as a significant check on large individual or special-interest contributions. The most significant abuse in the field of campaign financing occurs when a candidate is obligated either openly or implicitly to those who have made excessively large contributions to his campaign. In this respect, the kinds of limitations on the size of individual contributions incorporated in the Senate version of S. 372 is the most promising suggestion to date for eliminating this type of abuse. Such a restriction strikes at the heart of the problem by directly prohibiting the abusive practice. Limitations on total campaign expenditures, although they may impose an indirect check on such large contributions, could in no way be expected to be as effective as the limits on individual contributions.

This Committee has undoubtedly heard many different proposals which would involve partial or full public financing of federal political campaigns. Such a proposal is susceptible to the same kind of objection raised in connection with the limits on total campaign expenditures. Public financing of political campaigns does nothing in itself to prevent the obligation of an incumbent officeholder or potential candidate by individuals or special interests. At the very minimum, nearly complete public financing, coupled with strict limitations on total campaign expenditures, would be necessary to keep large contributors and special interests from donating money or favors to candidates independently of the support they receive for their campaigns from the federal government. I think the Committee should also consider any suggestion for public financing of federal campaigns in light of its possible effect at the state and local levels. We have seen the pattern in the area of elections legislation where action on the part of the Federal Congress governing the campaigns under their jurisdiction has virtually committed the states to take similar action. Even partial funding of the campaigns for state legislature and other state elective offices would represent an expenditure few states could afford at this time.

Some of the proposals for public funding of federal campaigns have included funding for Presidential campaigns prior to the nominating conventions of the two major parties. In states which do not presently have Presidential Primaries, the thought of having such public money used by Presidential aspirants to influence the relatively few people who are delegates to county and state political conventions might force almost all of those states to adopt Presidential Primaries of their own. If this were to occur, I feel Congress should seriously consider providing a series of Regional Presidential Preference Primaries to replace all of the individual state Presidential Primaries and to standardize their nominating procedures.

From our experience with our own state's campaign reporting and disclosure statutes and our past consideration of expenditure limitations, contribution limitations and public funding of political campaigns, we would make the following recommendations to the committee:

1. An Elections Commission is an effective administrative and enforcement agency for a regulation of this type. The Commission should be as independent as it can from the elected officials whose campaigns it must regulate, and it must be assured of having an adequate staff and budget to monitor and enforce the law it administers.

2. Candidates for public office and elected officials should be required to make a substantial disclosure of their financial interests. Such a disclosure should not be administratively burdensome to the individual but should include any considerable interest which might result in a subsequent conflict of interest.

3. The amount any individual can contribute either directly to a candidate or through a political committee or series of political committees should be limited. This will strike at the heart at most of the current abuse in the campaign financing system. It will also serve as an implicit limitation on the total amounts candidates spend, since a disproportionate amount of funds currently contributed to political candidates comes from such large donors.

4. The Congress should consider the questions of public financing of political campaigns and limitations on total expenditures as a separate matter. In both of these matters, we would be embarking on new ground without the benefit of any state's experience with similar statutory regulations and in an area fraught with constitutional objections.

In my opinion, members of the committee, the enactment of the three reforms referred to previously must not be delayed while debating public financing and expenditure limitation proposals.

I urge you to act now. The mood of the American public will not tolerate procrastination. We as public officials cannot sustain a further erosion of public trust. The time has definitely come to act decisively on the abuses and inequities that exist in our election system.

Thank you.

MARRIOTT IS FIRST CORPORATION IN AMERICA TO RECEIVE ANNUAL NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION'S ORGANIZATIONAL AWARD

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, November 20, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the economic and social progress of our Nation's handicapped depend largely on the goodwill and constructive efforts of individuals. For the first time in its history, the National Rehabilitation Association has selected a private corporation as the recipient of its 1973 Organizational Award. It is one of five NRA awards presented yearly to individuals and organizations.

This year, the Marriott Corp., a leader in the food service and lodging industry, has been recognized for its contribution to rehabilitation efforts in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, the national headquarters for the company. Since 1927, when J. Willard Marriott opened the first Hot Shoppe, the company has grown to include 3 large groups of over 400 food service units and 18 hotels in the United States. As the company expanded throughout the Nation and overseas, it has continued to

work with and for the handicapped in these new locations.

Marriott Corp.'s service to the physically and mentally handicapped is primarily in training and employment opportunities and financial grants to agencies which serve these individuals. Every responsible businessman endorses the principle of helping the handicapped to help themselves. Yet few private corporations have adopted a systematic program of employment and training to encourage the handicapped to become independent, self-supporting citizens. Marriott Corp. is one of these. The corporation has made a nationwide commitment to hiring and helping handicapped individuals. In addition to its employment and promotion programs on behalf of handicapped employees, Marriott provides many other forms of service, including the donation of food for more than 1,800 handicapped children during a Potomac River boatride, participation on the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped, and membership on the Board of Directors of Goodwill Industries by J. Willard Marriott, Jr., president of the company.

The corporation has provided financial assistance to over 30 national organizations that are committed to the well-being of handicapped people. It contributes to the United Givers Fund throughout the Nation to the extent of over more than \$100,000 yearly. It has contributed more than \$22,000 directly to agencies for the handicapped in the past few years, responding to individual requests from these organizations. And Marriott has pledged or granted to hospitals a sum of \$160,000 to be used for the care of handicapped children.

In the company's 1973 annual report, President Marriott, in a special message on corporate responsibility, commented:

We have had a practice of hiring the handicapped for many years. They are very good workers, very loyal workers. With us they get equal pay, equal benefits, and a lot of understanding. Many have had richer lives for years because we welcome them.

Mr. President, it is especially gratifying that a Washington-based company has taken the lead in this area of social responsibility. As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on the Handicapped, it has been my privilege to work closely with the National Rehabilitation Association and the Marriott Corp. for many years. I believe that it is important that those individuals and, in the first instance, a private corporation, be broadly recognized and universally commended for their efforts on behalf of the handicapped.

I ask unanimous consent that the NRA's citation to the individuals receiving the 1973 awards be placed in the RECORD.

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

THE 1973 RECIPIENTS OF NRA AWARDS AND CITATIONS

W. F. FAULKES AWARD: EDWARD W. LOWMAN, M.D.; NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dr. Lowman, a fellow in Internal Medicine is currently professor of and Clinical Director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University Hospital and School

of Medicine. Author or co-author of over 60 articles related to medicine which were published in national medical journals and author or co-author of 15 medical books that are widely used in the field of medicine and rehabilitation. In addition to these publications, Dr. Lowman is well known in the field of rehabilitation and medicine for his numerous contributions and findings in relation to working with disabled people. Dr. Lowman is also well known for his work with the spinal cord injured and his writings in this field. Dr. Lowman is a diplomat of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and recipient of the Gold Key award from the American Congress of Rehabilitation and Medicine. He is a consultant or a member of numerous national societies and committees having to do with rehabilitation and medicine.

THE NRA PRESIDENT'S AWARD: MR. ANDREW MARRIN; DENVER, COLO.

The NRA President's Award is presented for outstanding achievement of a nontechnical nature on behalf of handicapped people on a nationwide or international basis. Mr. Andrew Marrin, Associate Regional Commissioner for Rehabilitation Services (retired) began as a case worker for the State Relief Administration in Los Angeles, California in 1934. He worked his way through state government to become the State Director of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation in the State of California. Later Mr. Marrin was appointed Associate Regional Commissioner for Rehabilitation Services, SRS, Department of HEW. He is a member of numerous organizations relating to rehabilitation and has published numerous articles in national publications. He has made life-long contributions to the field of rehabilitation, nationally, regionally, and locally. He has served on the Board of Directors of the National Rehabilitation Association and President of the Pacific Region, NRA. Under Mr. Marrin's direction, new and expanded concepts of service consultation and technical service was offered not only to State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency but to other government agencies, private facilities and institutions of higher learning.

NRA'S MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD: VIVIAN SHEPHERD; KANSAS CITY, MO.

Vivian Shepherd, a past national President of the National Rehabilitation Association has served on numerous NRA committees and on its Board. Also, Mrs. Shepherd is a past member of the Board of Directors and Vice-President of the International Association of Rehabilitation Facilities. She has served on additional numerous national associations related to rehabilitation. Mrs. Shepherd became an "honorary colonel" through the staffs of governors of Oklahoma and Kentucky. She has received a citation for service to the handicapped from the Association of Rehabilitation Centers. She was honored as distinguished alumni from the University of Missouri in 1959. Mrs. Shepherd helped found and became the original Executive Director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Kansas City, Missouri. Over the years, Mrs. Shepherd has dedicated herself to the services of the handicapped and to the organizations that represent them. She has consistently devoted her time and creativity to literally hundreds of committees whose work has had its impact on every facet of the rehabilitation movement. She has been a member of the National Rehabilitation Association since 1944 and has given her support and boundless energy to the growth of this organization.

THE BELL GREVE AWARD: BOYCE R. WILLIAMS, PH. D.; WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dr. Williams is a chief of the Communications Disorders branch of the Department of HEW in Washington, D.C. He is internationally known for his outstanding leadership in

the area of rehabilitation of deaf individuals. His wisdom and astute judgment have given direction to programs in ways that have enabled the United States to develop a commitment and a social policy that is both humane and sensible. He has served on the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College and is currently chairman of the Board of Fellows. Dr. Williams has received numerous honors from the "deaf world" including the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of the Deaf. It has been said of Dr. Williams that no one individual has done more for a single disability than he has.

NRA NATIONAL CITATION: HOMER JACOBS;
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mr. Jacobs is the Assistant Director of special services for Vocational Rehabilitation. His name and contributions are listed in numerous publications including International Who's Who in Community Services, 1972, Who's Who in Alabama, and Who's Who in the Southwest. He is a member of numerous professional service, civic and church organizations. For 27 years he has been a member of the National Rehabilitation Association providing leadership on a national level. He is Past President of the Administrative & Supervisor Practices Division of NRA, Past President of the Alabama Rehabilitation Association, former chairman of NRA's Program Development Committee and currently Executive Secretary of the Alabama Rehabilitation Association. Mr. Jacobs' work in research utilization has provided assistance to numerous practitioners throughout the United States.

NRA NATIONAL CITATION: DON RUSSELL;
RICHMOND, VA.

Don Russell, currently the Commissioner of Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, former Director of Vocational Rehabilitation in the state of Arkansas, has devoted his life to the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals. He is a member of numerous national organizations concerned with rehabilitation and he is well known throughout the United States for his leadership in the state-federal program. He is a Past President of the National Rehabilitation Association and a previous NRA Board member who held that position longer than any other individual since. Mr. Russell is the Past President of the Council of State Administrators, a member of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation for four years and former chairman of the Virginia's Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Mr. Russell initiated new and innovative approaches to increasing services to handicapped by developing the "third party agreements," development of services in penal institutions and development of comprehensive rehabilitation centers.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. J. B. LANDRY

HON. GILLIS W. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. Speaker, in acknowledgment of a fine public servant, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. J. B. Landry upon his recent retirement as postmaster of the Prairieville Post Office in Prairieville, La.

Mr. Landry has had a long and distinguished career in the postal service and his civic contributions to the com-

munity have been outstanding. He began his career in the postal service as a clerk at the age of 13, under the direction of his father, Leonce P. Landry. After a 28 year tenure, Mr. Leonce Landry retired and J. B. succeeded him as Postmaster of Prairieville—a position that J. B. held proudly for 31 years.

During his term as postmaster, J. B. Landry has recommended four area postmaster appointments, three rural routes and one auxiliary mail route at Prairieville. Through his efforts, a mail truck route was established from Baton Rouge that significantly streamlined mail service for the more than 5,000 customers in Prairieville and those in the surrounding towns of Gonzales, Sorrento, St. Amant, Brittany, and Duplessis. The pride of Mr. Landry's service record is the new Prairieville Post Office Facility that is near completion as a result of 4 years of perseverance and planning.

In conjunction with his exemplary record of public service in the postal service, Mr. Landry's civic activities and achievements have been most impressive.

He has been active in organizing recreational programs in the Prairieville community, having served as director of the East Ascension Sportsmen League Baseball program, president of the East Ascension Recreation Commission, and on the full board of directors of the 650 member East Ascension Sportsmen League. Indicative of his total dedication to his surrounding community is the recreation facility that Mr. Landry constructed on his own private property for the free use of individuals, civic organizations, schools, and churches of all denominations. He has used this facility for fund-raising activities in the Prairieville area over the years and to date, more than \$30,000 had been raised for various worthwhile community projects. For example, as a member of the building committee of the St. John Catholic Church, Mr. Landry used his park to raise over \$7,500 dollars in 1 day toward the restoration of the fire-damaged church.

His recreational interests are further indicated by his memberships in the Gonzales and St. James Boat Clubs, the Prairieville Fair Association, and the Bayou Baseball League of which he is the president. Mr. Landry is a Legionnaire out of Post 81 in Gonzales and is a member of the Prairieville Volunteer Fire Department, the Louisiana State Firemen's Association, the National Association of Postmasters, the American Red Cross, and the Louisiana Wildlife Federation.

Energy, leadership in public service, and civic participation—these are the trademarks of Mr. J. B. Landry. When personal service is at such a premium these days, it is indeed comforting to know that there are public servants who unselfishly dedicate their lives to serving the needs of their customers, fulfilling the duties of their office, and helping the community to grow. Appropriately, Mr. Landry was recently awarded the "31 Year Service Award" and a "Certificate of Appreciation" at the State postmaster's meeting in Baton Rouge

this month. To these awards I add my own personal congratulations and, on behalf of the people of Prairieville, I wish to extend my appreciation to J. B. Landry for a job well done.

FAUNTROY SUPPORTS NATIONAL ALLIANCE RIGHT TO REPRESENT MEMBERS IN GRIEVANCE PRO- CEEDINGS

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to have been able to speak before the distinguished Subcommittee on Postal Facilities, Mail, and Labor Management, chaired by Congressman CHARLES H. WILSON on behalf of the bill which would assure the rights of the National Alliance of Postal Employee members to continue to represent its members in grievance proceedings. It is an essential right of every American to be able to choose the one whom he wishes to have represent him whenever he confronts management. The U.S. Postal Service, however, has maintained that this is not so when it established a procedure under the Postal Reorganization Act which operates to preclude an employee from having a National Alliance representative assist him in a grievance proceeding.

In order that my colleagues may better understand this issue, I am attaching a copy of my comments and some of the questions which were asked at the hearing. I also want to note that, upon my suggestion, our colleague, Congressman CHARLES H. WILSON, contacted the Postal Service to determine the reason that the District of Columbia has been without a postmaster for 3 years. He has learned, I am told, that a postmaster will be appointed shortly. The National Alliance has submitted several names to the Service for consideration, and I understand that as soon as an appointment is made, the subcommittee will be notified.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN WALTER E.
FAUNTROY

Mr. Chairman, I am most appreciative of the efforts which you and your staff have extended to make it possible for me to testify before this distinguished Subcommittee on the Bill introduced by our Colleague, Bill Clay, which would provide that no procedure as established under the Postal Reorganization Act shall operate to preclude an employee from being represented in grievance and adverse actions by a representative of his own selection whether or not that representative is the bargaining representative recognized under Section 1203 of the Act.

As the Congressman from the District of Columbia in which many postal employees are residents, I am acutely aware of the need for this clarifying legislation. Many postal employees have complained to my office of being unable to have their representative and union represent them in proceedings which I am led to believe were to be protected in the Act. In 1970, Congressman Hanley specifically asked Postmaster General Blount whether the reform bill would continue the right of the employee to choose their own represent-

atives regardless of the status of the union. His reply was that one would have the opportunity for a fair hearing with a representative of their own choosing regardless of that organization's status.

From the colloquy that followed, the spokesmen for the National Alliance indicated that they could live with an agreement that gave rise to wage bargaining at the national level by whatever organization had either the most members or could win an election provided that they continued to maintain a check-off provision and be allowed to represent their members in their locals. Subsequent events indicated that the postal service did not choose to interpret the provisions of the bill—which are clear in the reports and hearings—as allowing for such representation.

Personally, I am not concerned with which union is the bargaining unit in the final analysis. I am concerned, however, with a number of issues which are impliedly raised by the interpretation which the department and some other unions have placed on the Bill. In the first place, it would destroy an old established union which has a history and tradition of representing its members in a vigorous manner whenever their rights have been abused. The fact is that the National Alliance is the only union which historically and presently looks after the rights of many, many minority employees who are in the Postal Service. In the second place, this precedent, if allowed to be maintained, will effectively destroy the ability of any Federal employee to have his own representative advise, counsel, and advocate his rights with a department.

It is my understanding that the Alliance has strived very hard to avoid the need for this clarifying legislation. The Postal Service, however, has refused to accede to the understandings of the Congress and it has refused to abide by the language in the National Labor Relations Act, which states that: "any individual employee or group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer and to have such grievances adjusted, without the intervention of the bargaining representative, as long as the adjustment is not inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining contract or agreement then in effect. . . ."

The National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees is an employee union that has several thousands members in the Postal Service. This organization is seriously adversely affected by the lack of such a provision in the Postal Reorganization Act to allow its members to select this organization to represent them in grievance proceedings. Under the provisions of the contract negotiated by the Postal Service and the craft unions, the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees is being denied the right to represent its members under the grievance procedure. The National Labor Relations Board has held that the denial of the right to select one's own representative, the National in this case, is an unfair labor practice. The Postal Service refuses to abide by the National Labor Relations Board's ruling. As the thousands of employees are being denied their right, this action on the part of the Postal Service is causing irreparable damage to the National Alliance, as a union.

The National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees recently celebrated its Sixtieth Anniversary with a pilgrimage to Chattanooga, Tennessee, the place of its founding. Noted in its history is that this organization, over the past 60 years, has been instrumental in the creation of many constructive laws, regulations, and policies, benefiting Post and Federal employees. The Amendment before you is another constructive effort on the part of the Alliance to help the Congress perfect one of these Laws.

Although I am here in support of H.R. 7183, as I view the many complaints that I have received from the Washington, D.C. postal employees, I can only believe that some of these complaints would not be forthcoming if there were a Postmaster here that was more sensitive to the employees' problems. Although I feel that a Black Postmaster would be ideal for these more than 10,000 employees, of which over 80% are Black, I nevertheless find it strange that the Eastern Region, alone, has appointed some more than 780 Postmasters since January 1, 1973 but has not filled the position in Washington, D.C. that has been vacant for three years. I hope that this Committee, will examine this oversight by the service as soon as it completes work on this Bill.

In the meantime, I urge that you support the passage of this very simple clarifying amendment because the work which this union is now doing is not going to be done by anyone else. However hard someone else may try, the fact is that our minority workers in the government will continue to be under-represented and mis-represented unless the rights of a minority union are protected. The Postal Reorganization Act was an attempt in this direction; but, the department didn't heed the Congressional intent making it necessary for us to more fully clarify our position. I hope we will do it and make it very plain to the Executive Branch that we do not take our responsibilities of assuring representation for our people lightly.

Mr. Chairman, again, I want to express my deep and sincere appreciation to you for your kindness in scheduling my appearance. I hope that my views on this bill are helpful to you in your deliberation.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Fauntroy. I'm going to follow up on your suggestion that our subcommittee look into this postmaster situation in the District. It's interesting that while we were in San Francisco, the Alliance representatives came over from Oakland and explained that there was a vacancy there, and they felt it was high time that a Black be appointed postmaster in that area.

Certainly, there are enough qualified people who can fill the bill. After we were there, and the Alliance testified, a Black was appointed as Postmaster. We hope we did have a little to do with it.

Perhaps we can ask some questions here to find out. It's our understanding that Mr. Beall has been appointed District Manager. He also currently holds the job as Postmaster. There is no reason in the world that we shouldn't have a Black Postmaster here in the District.

Mr. FAUNTROY. I'm sure that when you follow up, you'll find out it was going to happen anyway. Perhaps it'll just happen sooner.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you

Mr. Clay?

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Fauntroy, I'm very interested in the testimony that for three years, the Postmaster's position has been vacant in the District. I would think that labor organizations would be very interested in terms of filling positions like that and would be out agitating that these positions be filled forthwith.

Have you gone to any of the AF of L unions and asked for support in terms of getting this position filled?

Mr. FAUNTROY. As a matter of fact, I corresponded with the President three years ago.

Mr. CLAY. President Nixon?

Mr. FAUNTROY. Yes.

Let me say however the fact that the vacancy has not been filled argues eloquently for the activity of a union like the National Alliance which has 60 years of experience

in representing the interests of minority employees of the Postal Service.

I am not in a position to judge at all Mr. Beall's sensitivity or concern for the postal employees.

Mr. WILSON. I think you could judge that, can't you?

Mr. FAUNTROY. I will not, let's say.

There is no way in the world that he nor unions which may be successful in achieving a bargaining position can substitute for the 60 years of experience that have been developed by this union in addressing problems of minority employees.

So that, no matter how sensitive Mr. Beall may be, or another union which may have the bargaining position, you cannot substitute for the kinds of experience that this union has developed in addressing the kinds of grievances which I, from the 80 percent of the Postal employees in this community have been getting on a continuing basis.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Clay, I come to this table out of a background of some 12 years' activity in the civil rights movement as a representative for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Dr. King, and have viewed with awe and great respect the work of this Alliance not only in behavior of Postal employees on the questions of their employment rights, but Federal employees generally, and disadvantaged people around the nation in particular.

Mr. CLAY. I'm quite interested in your statement that because of the 60 years of activity in this area, that the Alliance perhaps is better equipped and better qualified to speak in the area of Black interests. I think we had disagreements with witnesses yesterday in terms of a Black oriented organization with Black perspective.

The opinion of one of the spokesmen was one of we have a number of Blacks in key positions in our organization. I don't think it's fair for you to say we're not Black-oriented.

Could you comment briefly on the difference between an organization like the National Alliance and some of the other Postal unions.

Mr. FAUNTROY. I think you put your finger on the point when you say that they indicate that they feel that they are automatically equipped to represent all of the employees. But, the fact is that you cannot substitute for the kind of experience that the members of this union, the employees of this union have had representing aggrieved employees who have been members of minorities.

There is no way in the world—unless they employ the entire staff, which I'm not sure the members of this union would object to—but, there's no way in my judgment that you can substitute for that experience.

The fine staff of the EEOC, the fine staffs of our various government agencies which have equal employment opportunity offices; those staffs notwithstanding, I contend that until we deal with the very sensitive question of racial discrimination—and, God knows, I wish we didn't have the problems. I would like to put on some rose-colored glasses and say the problems disappeared on July 2nd, 1964 when, in the East Room of the White House, Mr. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. I wish we could say that, but the fact is, we have those continuing problems, and to address them, you need particularly skilled and experienced people.

There is no body of experience in the Postal Service arena more able to address this continuing serious problem in the Postal Service of our country than the National Alliance.

That is a fact that I think no one can find sound grounds for refuting.

Mr. CLAY. Thank you.

Mr. WILSON. Just one more comment about the Postmaster situation here. It's my understanding that Mr. Beall is the District

Manager, and under ordinary circumstances, would be the one who would have to initiate the recommendation for Postmaster.

I don't think these are ordinary circumstances, so I'm going to talk personally to the Postmaster General about this matter and see if we can get some action started immediately.

Mr. FAUNTROY. That would help both the representative on the Hill and the union to perform the services that we should. Once you pass the amendment to clarify the situation, I'm sure that will do fine.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Fauntroy.

THE SKEPTICAL PATRIOT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, since I announced my request to the General Accounting Office for an investigation into the amount of fuel used by President Nixon in his numerous trips to his homes in Key Biscayne and San Clemente, I have received hundreds of letters from people all over the country saying that my request articulated their own concern that President Nixon was asking the American people to make sacrifices that he himself appears unwilling to make.

William Raspberry, the able columnist of the Washington Post, recently addressed the same concern in a column entitled "The Skeptical Patriot." For those of my colleagues who missed it, I include it in the RECORD and I renew my call to the President to make all of the sacrifices he has asked all other Americans to make.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post]

THE SKEPTICAL PATRIOT

(By William Raspberry)

I'm cold. They've turned the thermostat at The Washington Post down to 68 degrees, and while that's not exactly freezing, it is uncomfortable for those of us who prefer a warm room.

I'm also late, due, at least in part, to the fact that I'm driving more slowly these days. I get passed a lot and honked at, but that's all right. You see I'm a patriot, and when my country calls . . .

Probably most Americans are like that: ready to make a modicum of personal sacrifice for the greater good, wanting only to know that we're not being taken advantage of by those who would make cynical use of our patriotism.

And that, frankly, is what is giving me some problems now. I think I believe there is a fuel shortage, perhaps even an energy crisis. But I can't be sure, and I don't wish to be made a fool of.

The commentators tell me that the President's energy message was a good one, although, they say, it may have relied a bit too heavily on volunteerism as opposed to stern compulsory measures. Essentially, however, they take the crisis as literally and seriously as they did the Mideast crisis, and they say that the main thing wrong with the President's move is that it came late.

That's what the commentators tell me. What I heard—or thought I heard—on television last week was a recital of all the things

the big, powerful fuel interests have been seeking for the past several years:

The Alaska pipeline, for instance. And strip mining and offshore drilling and exploitation of shale oil and relaxation of pollution standards. The oil interests had asked for these things for their own economic reasons. Now they'll be getting them, apparently, for reasons of national interest, perhaps even national survival.

It's hard not to be skeptical, particularly since nearly all of the information on energy reserves comes from these same interests.

The patriot in me says it sounds reasonable when the President urges the relaxation of "environmental regulations" in order to permit a "balancing of our environmental interests, which all of us share, with our energy requirements, which, of course, are indispensable."

But, says the skeptic in me, wasn't it just a few months ago that they were telling us that dirty fuel was one of the main reasons we were on the verge of either going blind or choking to death? So how come it makes sense now to relax the prohibitions against dirty fuel and go back to using that noxious high-sulfur fuel oil? And what will they tell us next summer when we start crying and choking again?

The nation's first duty, of course, is to survive, and only crybabies or idiots will complain over a few degrees reduction in the interior temperature.

But then I find myself wondering whether the chairman of Standard Oil is shivering, or carpooling it to the office. Or I read where the White House says the President has no intention of curtailing his flights—in his personal jet—to Key Biscayne or San Clemente.

It sounds as though he's sacrificing right along with the rest of us when he says he is turning down the thermostat in the Oval Office. Then I remember how little time he spends there, and I wonder if I'm being had. I could accept his relaxing at Camp David, Md., which is in the mountains and a little colder than Washington. But sunny Florida and Southern Cal.? Somehow it doesn't seem right.

Nor does the President's insistence on continuing his energy-wasting flights to those sunny retreats. I'm not sure what I'd have him do: Book on United Air Lines? Take a military hop on a space-available basis? He could, of course, stay right here. I understand there's a place at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. that the taxpayers have fixed up pretty nice. Then he could save not only fuel costs of his own trips but those of the White House reporters as well.

And aren't they getting ready for another space shot? If there's really a fuel crisis, shouldn't they close Cape Canaveral down for the duration?

What I'm saying, I guess, is that I'd feel a lot better about taking the energy crisis seriously if those who announced it showed more evidence of taking it seriously.

Oh, well, patriotism never was easy. And nobody ever died of sniffles.

SEVERITY OF ENERGY SHORTAGE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in today's RECORD part II of the Library of Congress report on the severity of the current energy shortage which was done for me. The report follows:

PART II OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORT ON THE SEVERITY OF THE CURRENT ENERGY SHORTAGE

C. SEVERITY OF THE SHORTAGE

When the production cutbacks and cut-offs were announced by the Arab oil-producing states, the initial reaction in the U.S. was that the loss of Mid-East supply was a minor complication that could be easily accommodated. It was reasoned that since only 2½% of our oil consumption in 1972 was met with oil from the Middle East, the impact would not be very great. Those initial assessments, however, appear to be overly optimistic because they did not include several important considerations. First, the direct imports of Arab oil have averaged about 250% more for 1973 than for 1972, and were even higher in the period immediately preceding the cutoff. The direct imports of crude oil from the Middle East in 1973 amount to 1.1 million b/d compared to the estimated U.S. demand of 17.5 million b/d.¹⁴ Second, the United States imports petroleum products, especially residual and distillate fuel oil, which are refined in Western Europe and the Caribbean from Middle Eastern crude oil. As both direct and indirect shipments of Arab oil are affected, the reduction in supply may amount to 3 million b/d or 18% of the U.S. daily demand. Third, Canada, which supplies the U.S. with more than any other country (1.1 million b/d in 1972), traditionally for geographical reasons has imported as much oil as it exported. Because Canada's producing areas are in Western Canada, it was expedient to sell the surplus oil there to the U.S. rather than to transport it to Eastern Canada. Now that Canada's imports are threatened, it has placed strict controls on oil exports and is planning to redistribute as much of its western production as is necessary to meet the requirements of its eastern provinces.

The effect of this will reduce Canadian exports to the United States by a comparable amount (possibly 500,000 b/d), and probably would push the U.S. shortfall over 20%. Fourth, the general production cuts imposed by the Arabs have tightened world supply to the point where competition for the oil of Venezuela, Nigeria, Iran, Indonesia, and others may make it difficult for the U.S. oil industry to buy as much petroleum from those sources as it did last year. If the shortages resulting from normal demand growth, natural gas curtailments, low inventories, and an exceptionally cold winter are added the total shortfall could be as much as 35%. While that is the worst possible case, it is unlikely that even an end to the Arab oil embargo and a relatively mild winter could reduce the shortage to 20% or less. That case, if it occurred, would minimize the gasoline problems that would otherwise develop next summer, but would come too late to prevent shortages this winter.

Worldwide, the cutoff of Middle East oil has reduced world oil supplies by 4.7 million b/d.¹⁵ It is expected that the production loss in November will be about 6 million b/d.¹⁶ The *Oil and Gas Journal* reports that there is no alternate supply readily available to offset a reduction of this magnitude. Most non-Arab producers are already operating near capacity and are not likely to increase exports to the U.S., except for Indonesia which has offered to increase production slightly.

The impact of these shortages is certain to be felt by all consuming nations, but the U.S. and the Netherlands will likely be affected to the greatest extent, assuming that the complete embargo is not extended to other countries. Europe will be adversely affected since it gets approximately 87.8% of its oil from Arab states. The cutoff for Europe is not total, however, and many countries there have strategic reserves of ap-

Footnotes at end of article.

proximately 90 days. The U.S., on the other hand, is now subject to a 100% embargo, has no strategic oil storage system, and expects domestic oil production to decline.

No one can say with certainty just how severe the shortage will be. It was widely predicted that there would be a fuel oil shortage this winter and that now appears to be inevitable. The foreign fuel oil that was imported last year will not be available this year because exporters face possible shortages in their own countries and could be cut off entirely from Middle East oil if they transship crude oil or petroleum products to the United States.

The real effects of the cutoff have not yet been felt in the United States because oil that was shipped before the embargo is still in transit and the peak demands of the heating season will not be reached until late December. The shortage will be the most severe since World War II and will affect every energy consuming phase of American life. At the worst, some factories, schools, and businesses may have to close or limit operations and many personal activities may have to be curtailed. Many homes may be cold and many electric utilities may have to limit output because of fuel restrictions. If the shortage is severe and protracted, serious strains could develop in the U.S. economy.

The region of the United States that will probably be affected the most will be New England, and to a lesser degree, the upper Midwest. Half of the residual fuel oil imported to the East Coast is made from Arab oil. That oil is used primarily to produce 70% of New England's electricity. If the oil supply is reduced by half, 35% of New England's generating capacity will be cut. Some power systems in New England are totally dependent on Mid-East oil and will have difficulty finding other sources, because residual fuel oil is not yet subject to mandatory allocation. The oil shortage problems of the Northeast and Midwest will be compounded by the fact that winters are usually colder there than in the rest of the country and consequently per-capita heating requirements are higher.

V. POLICY OPTIONS

The increasing U.S. dependence on foreign oil has greatly reduced the alternative courses of action available to the U.S. For the most part, it is unlikely that the two extreme options of total capitulation to Arab demands or of military intervention to restore supply lines would be used. The U.S. can respond in other ways that can be effective to varying degrees over both the short and long term.

A. INCREASED DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

An immediate increase in domestic production is, at best, only a partial solution. Certainly there is insufficient productive capacity, even including Naval Petroleum Reserves, to meet a shortfall of 4 to 4½ million b/d. To the extent that this oil is available, however, the shortage can be reduced accordingly. During the oil shortage last winter, production controls were lifted on many U.S. fields but with only marginal success. It is doubtful that U.S. production for this winter will match last year's total, let alone meet the greater demand of this year. The *Oil and Gas Journal* reported that U.S. oil fields do not have sufficient productive capacity to compensate for an Arab oil cutoff.¹⁴ The *Journal* estimated that only 100,000 b/d of extra domestic production could be made immediately available. After 90 days, the *Journal* predicted, 250,000 b/d could be produced if pipeline capacity were increased, gas and brine-handling facilities were expanded. A maximum of 445,000 b/d could be obtained at the risk of reservoir damage, wasted natural gas through flaring, and pollution. This increase falls far short of the 1,053,600 b/d of crude oil imported from the Middle East in July 1973. It should also be noted that the 445,000 b/d increase is

considered optimistic by many. The Texas Railroad Commission, which oversees the production of oil in Texas, has indicated that there is no excess capacity and that production could be increased only by damaging the reservoirs which would reduce even more the eventual production.¹⁵ The major oil companies contend, on the other hand, that increased production is possible and have petitioned for increased allowances. Even the most optimistic estimates, however, predict that the cutoff will result in a substantial shortfall in supply at a time when inventories should be building up for the high demands of winter's heating season.

B. STRICT CONSERVATION MEASURES

Mandatory allocations of distillate fuel oil and propane were implemented earlier this year to deal with the predicted winter shortage. As the President indicated in his message of November 8, 1973, the Arab oil cutoff may require more extreme measures, and rationing may be necessary. Senator Henry M. Jackson has introduced a bill (S. 2176) which he claims could result in savings or additions to supplies of over 3 million b/d within 5 months.¹⁶ The proposed legislation would require a declaration of national emergency when the shortage exceeds 5%, and would direct the President to issue requirements for rationing and conservation plans to be developed by state and local governments. The goal of the conservation plans would be to reduce energy consumption by 10% within 10 days and by 25% within 4 weeks after implementation.¹⁷ Some of the measures may include maximum speed limits of 50 m.p.h. or less; mandatory tuneups of motor vehicles; a ban on advertising to promote the consumption of energy; mandatory inspection of commercial and industrial heating and air conditioning units; temperature limits of 65° F. in winter and 80° F. in summer for all buildings owned or leased by the Federal Government; and mandatory carpooling. Temporary relaxation of air quality standards might be allowed to permit utilities to burn high-sulfur coal instead of oil, which would then be available for transportation and space heating.

President Nixon, in his November 7th nationwide address on the energy situation, proposed a broad energy conservation plan that would give him the authority to ration gasoline and fuel oil, reduce speed limits, exempt industries from environmental controls, and to impose taxes on excessive energy use. The President asked the Congress to return the United States to permanent daylight saving time and ordered immediate cuts in the use of energy by the Federal Government in addition to the 7% cut ordered earlier. He ordered that Federal offices be heated to no more than 68° F. and that Federal vehicles not travel more than 50 m.p.h. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission was asked to accelerate the rate at which nuclear power plants are being licensed and built. He directed that industries which presently use coal be prevented from switching to oil and encouraged utilities now using oil to convert to coal utilization. Individuals were asked to lower their thermostats, to form carpools, and generally reduce their consumption of energy. He urged that the following steps be taken at the state level: halt unnecessary lighting, stagger working hours, encourage greater use of mass transit, and adopt a 50 m.p.h. speed limit. In the legislation requested by the President was the authority to enable regulatory agencies to adjust the schedules of planes, ships, and other carriers in order to conserve energy.

C. COMMITMENT TO ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

One consequence of the Arab oil cutoff is an intensified interest in developing energy self-sufficiency within the United States. While such a goal would take years to realize, the U.S. does have large quantities of coal, oil shale, and offshore and Alaskan oil that

ultimately could reduce dependence on foreign sources of oil. To accomplish a task of such magnitude would require a major commitment by the United States to that goal. As seen by Members of Congress, particularly Senator Jackson, attaining this goal would require a coordinated national energy policy fortified with adequate funds and manpower. Such a program would be designed to reduce the economic and technological barriers that stand in the way of large scale use of coal gasification and liquefaction, solar energy, breeder reactors, and fusion reactors.

Even if such a national energy program were initiated and were ultimately successful, it would probably not have much effect on energy supply for at least a decade. In the meantime, the United States may find it expedient to launch large-scale exploration and development operations in promising but politically secure areas of the world. The Orinoco heavy oil reserves of Venezuela may hold close to one trillion barrels of oil, Canada's Athabasca tar sands 300 billion barrels, the Green River oil shale formation 600 billion barrels and the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in Alaska an undetermined amount.¹⁸ The Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf which has not yet been explored may also contain large oil and gas reserves.

The lead time required to develop these reliable sources would be 8 to 15 years,¹⁹ so they could not be immediately brought to bear on the present situation. A national commitment to these resources, however, would be useful in negotiations with Middle-Eastern producers. This combined with the creation of an organization of oil consuming nations could conceivably reduce the prospect of arbitrary supply interruptions in the future and could promote international cooperation in the search for new sources of energy.

FOOTNOTES

¹⁴ "U.S. Moves to Offset Loss of Arab Oil," *Oil & Gas Journal*, Oct. 29, 1973, p. 53.

¹⁵ "World Shaken by Arab Oil-Export Cuts, Price Hikes," *Oil and Gas Journal*, Oct. 29, 1973, p. 49.

¹⁶ "An Arab Oil Squeeze that Works," *Wall Street Journal*, November 6, 1973.

¹⁷ "U.S. Fields Unable to Fill Gap If Arab Oil Is Cutoff," *Oil and Gas Journal*, Oct. 15, 1973, p. 39.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

¹⁹ *Oil and Gas Journal*, p. 53.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ "The Oil Crisis: This Time the Wolf Is Here," James E. Akins, *Foreign Affairs*, April 1973, p. 489.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 489.

PUERTO RICAN DISCOVERY DAY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on November 19, 1493, 480 years ago, the island of Puerto Rico was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage to the new world.

As we celebrate this anniversary, it is an appropriate time for us to remember and express appreciation for all the contributions which the people of Puerto Rico have made to our society. We in New York City have been particularly enriched by the culture of the Puerto Rican people, and we happily join them in celebrating this anniversary day, recognizing fully our debt of gratitude to a people with a rich history that has become part of our own.

BRONX BOROUGH PRESIDENT ROBERT ABRAMS CALLS FOR MASS-TRANSIT FARE FREEZE TO SAVE FUEL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the borough president of the Bronx, Robert Abrams, has made an excellent sugges-

tion to encourage the use of mass transit and thus conserve dwindling fuel reserves during the current energy crisis. He has called upon the Congress to adopt a nationwide freeze on all mass transit fares for the duration of the current fuel emergency to encourage the public to use mass transit in greater numbers.

We have had the sad experience in New York City over the past decade of a spiraling mass transit fare which has resulted in a loss of riders with each increase. Now we are threatened with

another, due largely to the fact that the Federal Government has not provided the subsidies that are needed to operate our mass transit system at a fare that can be afforded by the working people in our city and which will encourage the use of the system over the family car.

Even before the fuel crisis our cities were being choked to death by the automobile and we recognized the need for a greater emphasis on mass transit. Now with the national fuel emergency, this emphasis becomes imperative.

SENATE—Wednesday, November 21, 1973

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. DICK CLARK, a Senator from the State of Iowa.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for all the blessings of life, but today we thank Thee especially that we are citizens of this good land, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equally free under God. We thank Thee for the produce of the soil, the untold riches of the Earth, the opportunities for work and play and healthful living, for freedom to speak and write, for public education and regard for every man's welfare.

We thank Thee, too, for prophets, patriots, and pioneers, for parents, pastors, and teachers, for heroes in war and in peace, for philosophers, artists, and musicians. We thank Thee for the comradeship of service in this place.

We pray, O Lord, that as we thank Thee for all these good gifts, Thou wilt continue Thy providential care over us and make our Nation great in the qualities which are pleasing to Thee, even the righteousness which is doing Thy will.

We pray in Thy holy name. 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 21, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. DICK CLARK, a Senator from the State of Iowa, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CLARK thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tues-

day, November 20, 1973, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session, the following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Public Works:

Raymond C. Anderson, of Michigan, to be Federal Cochairman of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission.

The above nomination was approved subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nominations placed on the Secretary's desk on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations placed on the Secretary's desk on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President

be notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I call up a nomination at the desk which was reported earlier today, and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be stated.

UPPER GREAT LAKES REGIONAL COMMISSION

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Raymond C. Anderson, of Michigan, to be Federal Cochairman of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

WOMEN IN COAST GUARD RESERVE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 525, H.R. 9575.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

H.R. 9575, to provide for the enlistment and commissioning of women in the Coast Guard Reserve, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say that I am happy a bill of this nature, extending equality to women so far as the Coast Guard Reserve is con-