

Robert W. Long, of California, vice Thomas K. Cowden, resigned.
Clayton Yeutter, of Nebraska, vice Richard E. Lyng, resigned.

ACTION

Michael P. Balzano, Jr., of Virginia, to be Director of ACTION, vice Joseph H. Blatchford, resigned.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

A. Daniel O'Neal, Jr., of Washington, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for a term of 7 years expiring December 31, 1970, vice Rodolfo Montejano.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION BOARD

Lorena Causey Matthews, of Tennessee, to be a member of the National Credit Union Board for a term expiring December 31, 1978, (reappointment.)

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

To be lieutenant

Dennis Pepe.

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

Kent P. Dolan.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Robert Timothy Monagan, Jr., of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation, vice John E. Hirten, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

John R. Ottina, of California, to be Commissioner of Education, vice Sidney P. Marland, Jr.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMPACT AID PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 6, 1973

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the February 21 edition of the Norfolk Ledger-Star included an excellent editorial on the subject of the impact aid program for education.

As is pointed out in the editorial, it is essential that the level of Federal spending be reduced. But the editorial also states that impact funds are not the place to look for reductions.

Under the impact aid program, funds are paid by the Federal Government to localities to compensate for loss of taxes caused by the fact that Federal installations are situated within their boundaries. An interesting example is York County, Va., in which more than half the land area of the county is occupied by Government-owned installations, which are not on the tax rolls. Of the Government-owned land, 73 percent is Federal property.

The loss to local school districts which would be occasioned by a drastic reduction in impact aid funds would be severe.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, "The Assault on Impact Funds," be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

THE ASSAULT ON IMPACT FUNDS

The struggle to preserve federal impact funds for education is an annual exercise with a fairly predictable scenario. The administration—any administration—proposes deep cutbacks in the program; the localities receiving the funds register their protests; the Congress usually responds by restoring them. And there was some encouragement yesterday, with respect to the current fight, when the House Appropriations Committee reported out a bill maintaining impact funds at their current level.

What could make the situation a little different this year is the emphasis that has been placed by President Nixon on keeping federal spending under control. Not only is there his impoundment of funds already appropriated by the Congress in this fiscal year's budget; he is trying to restrain the spending pressures in the budget proposed for fiscal '74.

The federal economizing effort is to be applauded; indeed this is absolutely essential if the nation ever hopes to win the battle against inflation and get the economy on an even keel.

But the impact funds simply are not, in our view, the place to look for reductions. In the first place, the philosophy behind them is very clear and logical. They go into the public education of military and other federally-connected children. The basic premise is that because local education funds come primarily from real estate taxes and the federal installations pay no taxes, the impact funds help to offset in part—and only in part—this loss of local revenues.

Granted, Tidewater localities receive large amounts of money from Washington through this program. But, then, such installations as the Naval Base, the Naval Shipyard, the Naval Amphibious Base and many others remove from the local tax rolls vast amounts of valuable property that, in commercial hands, would yield far more in property tax dollars.

One thing that may have contributed somewhat to the perennial White House assault on the program is the fact that over the years it has been subject to much tampering. Formulas are altered, expanded, contracted and such, so that the basic purpose may too easily be forgotten in the congressional maneuvering.

But the fact that this practice has sometimes obscured the main purposes does not mean that those purposes are not fully valid. If the federal government sees fit to drastically curtail these revenues, because of the complex formulas or whatever reason, then in fairness it should offer an acceptable alternative: Like paying real estate taxes maybe?

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN COOPERATION AND SECURITY: REGULAR MEETING OF THE U.S. GROUP OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 6, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Interparliamentary Union, it was my privilege and responsibility to participate along with Members of both the House and Senate in the Interparliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security held recently in Helsinki, Finland.

A detailed report of the meeting and the other functions in which the delegation participated will be presented for the RECORD. I am taking this time to insert into the RECORD the resolutions passed by the conference.

The resolutions follow:

WAYS AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING COOPERATION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING AND OF BUILDING UP LASTING PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE CONTRIBUTION OF THIS CONTINENT TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN THE WORLD

(a) Proposals in the area of security

(b) Proposals in the area of economic relations

(c) Proposals for co-operation in the areas of science, technology, education and culture, as well as exchanges of persons and information

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Co-operation and Security,

Deeply conscious of the fact that Europe has, in this century, been the source of two world wars and is still that part of the world which has the largest concentration of armaments and armed forces,

Considering that the establishment of peace in the world will be assisted by the progress which will be made in organizing co-operation and security in Europe,*

Noting that important progress has been made in co-operation in Europe among States as a result of efforts by the States concerned and as reflected, in particular, in the conclusion of treaties between the Soviet Union, Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Four-Power Agreement of June 1972, the treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, and the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the limitation of strategic weapons, as well as other treaties furthering peace in Europe,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, and reaffirming, in particular,

The principles of sovereignty, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity and independence as well as of the right to participate on an equal footing in international relations;

The right of all peoples to choose freely, without any kind of interference, the form of their respective social and political systems;

The duty of all States to refrain from the use of force or threats thereof, as well as to solve their conflicts by peaceful means and to implement in good faith their obligations under international law;

Considering that broad economic co-operation in Europe, as well as between the countries of that continent and those of North America, rendered particularly necessary by their economic development and based especially on the intensification of all possible forms of economic relations as well as on non-discrimination by the gradual reduction of discriminatory practices, could promote interdependence, mutual confidence and the security of European States,

Aware of the responsibilities of European

*The word "Europe" as used in this text implies, where appropriate, the inclusion of the United States of America and Canada as participating countries.

countries to contribute to international economic development, particularly that of the developing countries.

Considering that the protection of the human environment, which has become a priority concern in the world, is a particularly acute problem in Europe and must be faced on the international and if possible global levels, but that the desirable global solutions can be fostered by regional activities among countries having similar and common problems.

Noting that national minorities can contribute to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations among European States,

Convinced that broader and more diversified co-operation in the areas of science education, culture and information and the extension of human contacts to the all-European level would contribute substantially to the elimination of the causes of misunderstanding, to the consolidation of peace and the establishment of lasting understanding on the European continent, as well as to the strengthening of ties between Europe and the other parts of the world.

Affirming, in particular,

The principle of respect for and preservation of the dignity and value of each culture;

The right and duty of each people to develop its culture;

The principle that all cultures, in their rich variety, form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind;

The principle that international co-operation must cover all aspects of intellectual and creative activities relating to education, science and culture;

The need to promote economic and social conditions that would ensure for the general population free and democratic access to education, culture and information;

The importance of promoting, through the cultural co-operation of groups and individuals, the ideas of peace and friendship among people and of ensuring the authenticity of information disseminated and presented;

Recalling that, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all States have an obligation to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the value of the above-mentioned general principles, the Conference therefore

(a) supports the convening of a Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) on a governmental level as soon as possible after the positive conclusion of the multilateral preparatory consultations in Helsinki with a view to improving peaceful relations among all European States, the United States of America and Canada, and to developing their co-operation in all fields;

(b) believes that that Conference should be entrusted with defining, on the basis of the principles mentioned above, the specific positions that the participating States will adopt towards each other in their mutual relations, regardless of their ideologies, their political, social and economic systems;

(c) feels convinced that the establishment of lasting security and peace in Europe implies the disappearance of all causes of tension in all parts of the continent, having in view also the Mediterranean region.

I. PROPOSALS IN THE AREA OF SECURITY

The Conference,

1. Wishes to see national Parliaments contribute to the organization of détente and the strengthening of security in Europe;

2. Notes that the security of the European continent is dependent, to a large extent, on each State respecting and applying the generally recognized principles of international law which govern inter-State relations;

3. Is aware of the need to give concrete significance to the above-mentioned principles;

4. Appeals to Governments to examine, at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the question of the sys-

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tem for the peaceful settlement of disputes and, in case of need, that of its improvement;

5. Calls upon the Parliaments and Governments of each State to consider:

(a) Implementing steps to create greater mutual confidence among the Governments concerned leading to a genuine reduction of tensions, such as by giving advance notice of manoeuvres and exchanging observers;

(b) Stimulating a mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, through negotiations which would be accessible to all States concerned, with a view to gradually reducing all armed forces and armaments to a less dangerous level and to ensuring the equal security of States, taking into account that the disarmament problem constitutes an essential component of security;

(c) Taking concerted action to combat terrorism in Europe and support the ratification of international conventions in this field.

II. PROPOSALS IN THE AREA OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Conference,

1. Calls upon Governments of European States to support the activity of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and to avail themselves of the experiences of that body;

2. Draws the attention of European Parliaments and Governments to the fact that the development of trade in Europe requires the intensification of all possible forms of exchanges and economic cooperation, and the elimination of existing obstacles and discrimination;

3. Recognizing therefore the need to establish a common policy and programme of action for the exchange of data on scientific and technological achievements in order to promote economic research and development;

4. Recommends to all Parliaments and Governments of Europe:

(a) To consider measures to be taken to accelerate the building up of a European economic infrastructure, particularly in the fields of energy and all forms of transportation;

(b) To promote the idea of establishing an information centre for European industrial co-operation;

(c) To take measures which would promote tourism, e.g. mutual technical and financial assistance, liberalization and facilitation of border crossings, a system of insurance and the creation of standards of responsibility for tourist organizations;

(d) To establish mutual forms of long-term planning for the sending and receiving of labour forces, securing equal conditions of work and rights for migrant and indigenous workers, accelerating the elaboration of joint programmes for the development of co-operation and investment in order to open new possibilities for employment in the countries of emigration;

5. Recommends that Inter-Parliamentary Groups exercise, through the Parliaments of their countries, appropriate influence on their respective Governments in order that an agreement be reached at the CSCE, now under preparation, on the elaboration of a European programme for economic and cultural cooperation, the implementation of which would contribute to better understanding among peoples and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world;

6. Recommends that Parliaments encourage their Governments:

(a) To co-ordinate and promote collaboration with the developing countries so as to increase national and international programmes for development aid, and to devote to the development of these countries the financial advantages and savings that would be achieved as a result of European co-operation and security;

(b) To work for the reconstruction of ex-

isting tariff systems, insofar as their effects on the developing countries are contrary to the professed aims of aid and co-operation; and, in particular, to take measures to stabilize the prices of primary products at a remunerative level;

7. Invites all countries to realize as soon as possible the following goals:

(a) To develop further international environmental law;

(b) To take steps to initiate regional co-operation between national Governments in order to prevent a further deterioration of the environment in specific regions;

(c) To take action on the international level, through the appropriate agencies;

(d) To establish a general system of monitoring and surveillance that would provide data on the pollution of air and water, especially concerning rivers that cross frontiers, closed sea basins and seas around Europe;

8. Recommends Parliaments to give active support to the principle that regional co-operation for the protection and improvement of the human environment, especially in the field of the man-made environment and in relation to the pressing problems of pollution which have arisen in this respect, should be dealt with in a way which makes every European State directly concerned eligible to participate actively in such efforts;

9. Calls upon the Governments of all countries concerned with the pollution of the Baltic Sea to convene a Baltic Conference on Environmental Problems by the end of 1973 and establish a Baltic Commission for the Prevention and Control of Pollution;

10. Requests the Inter-Parliamentary Union to sponsor an Inter-Parliamentary Conference of States bordering on the Mediterranean, to be convened as soon as possible on the initiative of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and Inter-Parliamentary Group, in order to study problems relating to the pollution of this sea and its protection.

III. PROPOSALS FOR COOPERATION IN THE AREAS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, EDUCATION AND CULTURE, AS WELL AS EXCHANGE OF PERSONS AND INFORMATION

The Conference,

1. Invites Parliaments to make every effort to promote and develop, taking into account the existing cultural and scientific agreements, bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the areas of education, science, culture, information and, in a more general way, to further contacts and exchanges between peoples;

2. Also invites Parliaments to pay special attention to the achievement of progress in the following areas:

A. Contacts among people

(a) Improvement of regulations and practices concerning the movement of European nationals across frontiers;

(b) Carrying out, in a humanitarian spirit, negotiations at the governmental level with a view to eliminating the problems posed by the separation of members of families seeking to be reunited;

(c) Development of tourist and professional exchanges, especially among young people, for better understanding and mutual benefit;

B. Education

(a) Improvement and modernization of educational methods and policies and the adoption of measures, especially as regards:

Forecasting of needs;

Study of new techniques;

Life-long education;

Equivalence of diplomas and degrees, particularly university degrees;

(b) Contribution of education to better international understanding, especially by the following means:

Revision of school textbooks, particularly those on history and geography, in order to present objectively the contribution of the various European national cultures to uni-

versal culture and not to impair the dignity of other peoples;

Conclusion of agreements for the recognition of degrees and diplomas;

Twining among educational institutions; Development of exchange programmes for professors, lecturers and students;

C. Science

(a) Development in all areas of co-operation in basic and applied research;

(b) Striving for long-term co-operation and the co-ordination of long-range plans;

(c) Participation in the large international programmes of scientific co-operation, particularly by developing a network of scientific co-operation among participating countries;

(d) Stimulation of joint research projects particularly in the fields of medicine and public health, including documentation and dissemination of information and the training of personnel;

(e) Development of cooperation between scientific and technical institutions, organizations and universities;

D. Culture

(a) Development of exchanges, particularly in order to promote mutual knowledge and the development of the various European cultures;

(b) Cooperation in the field of cultural development of foreign minorities resulting from migratory movements and support for the principle of cultural equality for these minorities by appropriate national legislation;

(c) Equality of rights and of possibilities of access to the cultural development of national and ethnic minorities;

(d) Broadening of cooperation between European countries and those of the other parts of the world;

(e) Development of tourism for cultural purposes;

(f) Organization of a "European Cultural Year";

(g) Promotion of universal accessibility to the hitherto little-known masterpieces of European literature and publication of an all-European anthology of literature;

E. Information

(a) Free flow of information by eliminating obstacles to the exchange of ideas, books, newspapers, films, and radio and television programmes, while recognizing the right of each country to protect its cultural and political values;

(b) Measures designed to facilitate foreign journalists in the exercise of their profession and to provide assurance of the security of Press correspondents in all countries;

(c) Utilization of the mass media for the purpose of broad mutual understanding;

(d) Development of the production, including joint production, of books, especially of low-cost editions;

3. *Further invites* Parliaments to define and seek the adoption of all the necessary means to implement the above objectives, especially by using the existing regional and international institutions and mechanisms and by the possible establishment of new procedures;

F. Human Rights

4. *Invites* participants to stress the need in their respective countries;

(a) to reinforce the application of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) to hasten ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

IV. FURTHER INTERPARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF COOPERATION AND SECURITY IN EUROPE

The Conference,

Calls upon the Inter-Parliamentary Council to authorize the organization, within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's activities, of meetings at suitable intervals which would enable the European Inter-Parliamentary Groups and those of the

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United States of America and Canada to consider and develop ideas and suggestions on specific aspects of European cooperation and security, it being understood that any necessary expenditure would be financed by contributions from the Groups concerned.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE U.S. GROUP OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

Mr. Speaker, as retiring chairman, I hereby announce the regular meeting of the U.S. group of the Interparliamentary Union which will be held at 4 p.m. Wednesday afternoon, March 7, in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, room S-228 in the Capitol, pursuant to the agenda approved by the executive committee of the U.S. Interparliamentary Union group.

Those members who are interested are urged to attend.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

HON. DICK CLARK

OF IOWA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 6, 1973

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the Omaha Regional Director for HUD, Guy Birch, has offered the ultimate solution to the scarcity of housing for the elderly: he told senior citizens in Iowa last week that the only alternative left is "to pray." One of his listeners, 67-year-old Ray Wilcox, replied that he reads the Bible every night and,

It says in there that faith without works is dead.

His comment reflects my belief that we can and must do something about the situation ourselves.

The administration has been given the authority and granted the money to lessen the housing scarcity. As Father John Smith, chairman of the history department at St. Ambrose College, wrote in a letter to the Davenport Times-Democrat,

Isn't it bad enough that the elderly are the victims of the new insensitivity of such governmental "economy," not to add to their discomfort with such misguided sermonizing!

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that both the February 22 article on Mr. Birch's speech from the Times-Democrat of Davenport, Iowa, and Father Smith's letter to the editor be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

HUD AIDE TELLS AGING TO PRAY

(By Bruce Johnson)

About 100 gray-haired residents of Davenport had a chance Wednesday to ask a federal official where they can turn in the face of government cutback on housing programs.

Guy Birch, area director of the Housing and Urban Development office in Omaha, Neb., told them they could always pray.

"You've got your beads," Birch said. "It sometimes helps to turn to a power greater than our own for support."

Birch and his staff assistants were in Davenport Wednesday for the ceremonial signing of a formal agreement between HUD and the city regarding ongoing services. But what he had to tell the elderly audience in the city council chamber left them with little to celebrate.

"Many of our programs have been sus-

pended or terminated by the secretary's directive, to give us a chance to look at them and see if the money is really being spent as it was intended to be used," Birch said. "We in government are frustrated because we know that your problems don't change even if the programs do."

Among the Davenport projects that were indefinitely delayed by a freeze announced in January by former HUD Secretary George Romney were 100 units of low-cost conventional housing for the elderly and another 175 units of housing for poor families and the elderly.

Steve Goebel, a young staff worker for Senior Iowans Inc., was the first to respond to Birch's suggestion to "turn to a power greater than our own."

"Just when some of these programs are far enough along to be funded, the government comes along and wipes them all out," Goebel said. "Frankly, I'm embarrassed that the best answer you can give these people is to pray."

Ray Wilcox, the 67-year-old vice president of the Scott County chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons, rose slowly from his seat to say that he reads his Bible every night.

"It says in there that faith without works is dead," Wilcox noted. "You can do all the praying you want to, but if you don't start doing something you won't get any housing."

A succession of speakers made their way to a microphone to plead for adequate housing for the city's elderly, especially those living in the decaying apartments above the stores and businesses in the downtown core.

"Since Mr. Romney visited Davenport last year, our plight has worsened," Charlie Williams, 78, president of Senior Iowans, read from a statement.

"Some of the homes of our aged have no kitchen, no running water; there is faulty wiring, poor heating, too many steps to climb and toilets that you have to share with three or four other families—and when you get to the toilet it is not uncommon to find a vagabond sleeping in there," Williams said.

"Several of our elderly have already passed away since signing up for the waiting list for new housing. How many more will die before something is done?" he asked. The crowd applauded loudly.

Birch more than once pressed the theme that President Nixon is trying to divert the decision-making away from Washington and back to the local level.

"I throw it back to you," Birch told John Hand, another Senior Iowans case worker whose voice had trembled as he described the hazards in some of the places where old people are forced to live.

"The officials in Washington can't know all of your problems," Birch said, "How many fires will it take before the people locally become concerned enough to do something for their own elderly?"

Thelma Kass, a former member of the Iowa Commission on Aging, took issue with the HUD director on his statement that federal officials aren't fully informed of the needs at the local level.

"I was a delegate to the White House Conference on Aging a year-and-a-half-ago, and it seems we made a lot of noise at that time," Mrs. Kass said. "Is that all the farther it goes? What good does it do to write your congressmen when the letter just goes in the wastebasket?"

Paul Ryan, a member of the Davenport Levee Improvement Commission, described himself as "probably a senior citizen too" and told of his efforts with other businessmen to get an elderly housing program started several years ago.

"We were told to wait, and we're still waiting," Ryan said. "We owe these people," he added, waving an arm toward the audience. "They gave us the society we have today, and

they shouldn't have to wait any longer for a decent home."

"Where do you suggest we go from here," asked Agnes Neumann, director of the volunteer Meals on Wheels program. "The need is now, but you say the money isn't available now. Where do we turn?"

Elsie Nelson, a Senior Iowans member and familiar face at governmental sessions where problems of the aged are being discussed, vowed to "be around a long time and to keep fighting for the cause."

"We're starting to think we are the forgotten people," Mrs. Nelson said.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
Davenport, Iowa, February 22, 1973.

The EDITORS,
Readers' Forum, The Times-Democrat,
Davenport, Iowa

DEAR EDITORS: The recommendation of President Nixon's man—Guy Birch of the Housing and Urban Development office, Omaha, Nebraska (Times-Democrat, February 21)—that Davenport's elderly turn to their "heads" and "prayer" in the face of massive cuts in federal funding for the aging must be a new kind of obscenity, more gross in its implications than more commonly recognized indecencies.

Isn't it bad enough that the elderly are the victims of the new insensitivity of such governmental "economy," not to add to their discomfort with such misguided sermonizing!

The misuse of prayer and the love of God as cover-ups for some very real injustices is doubly offensive. It leaves the elderly, in fact, unsupported and lonely; and it resurrects the outmoded notion that religion is nothing more than the "opiate of the people"—a drug to be taken in the presence of misery unrelieved, and unreleivable.

In the midst of our present affluence and mid-way through the very genuine renewal in the churches, we have a right to expect better of our federal officials.

Sincerely,

Father JOHN S. SMITH,
Chairman.

55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 6, 1973

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, February 24, 1973, marks the 55th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia.

As are other Baltic States, Estonia is engaged in a struggle for freedom and self-determination. It is fitting that we pause today to commemorate that struggle, and to reaffirm our support for Estonia.

Mr. President, a 1959 New York Times editorial in the plight of the Baltic States, is applicable to the Estonian people's courageous struggle, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

We do not propose to go to war for the liberation of the Baltic States. Nor do the citizens of those states, still resident there or in exile in other lands, argue for the sort of nationalism that existed between the first and second World War. What they do ask for is political, religious and cultural freedom. They are as aware as the rest of us that such freedom can exist only in a world of freedom.

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In the Baltic countries the path to a better future is still dark, but it is not lost and will not be. The day of the overloads will not last forever. The time will come when the three lost little nations will be able to come out and join us.

DEPLORABLE POSTAL SERVICE INTERFERES WITH DAILY BUSINESS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 6, 1973

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, from time to time I have shared with my colleagues the problems my constituents have had with the U.S. mail service. Invitations and announcements have arrived late. Some things never arrive at all. Today I would like to share with you the comments of Mr. Harold Henry who is president of the Cache River Production Credit Association. He clearly points out the way in which postal service affects our daily businesses. We cannot count on our money getting to the bank, on orders getting to customers, on bills being paid, on getting applications processed or on receiving any type of information which may be vital to our day's work. Mr. Henry's letter is reprinted below:

DEAR MR. ALEXANDER: In our visits from time to time you have so graciously insisted that should things come up where you might be of assistance, not hesitate to advise you.

I am wondering if I might make some observations for your consideration pertaining to our deplorable mail situation—first, second, third and all classes.

For instance, our oldest son at times has a rather acute sinus condition. He has a prescription here in Brinkley for tablets to help cope with this situation. Tuesday morning he called the drug store here in Brinkley and asked them to mail him some tablets under this prescription. It's Friday and he has not received the package just 60 miles away in Little Rock. The druggist has shown us more than sufficient evidence that they were mailed Tuesday afternoon, the day of the call.

As you might surmise, a great deal of the Association's service is dependent upon mail delivery. Having branch offices in Hickory Ridge, in Cross County, Arkansas, less than 40 miles to the north, McCrory, in Woodruff County, less than 30 miles in the same direction, and Holly Grove, in Monroe County, approximately 20 miles to the south. As you might imagine, farmers' applications, notes, mortgages and all instruments necessary in making loans are taken in these offices and sent via mail to the Brinkley, or Central, office, for further processing. At the time we established these offices, some eight to ten years ago, overnight mail service going in either direction was a certainty. Today with all our modern equipment, and now even trips to the moon, two to three days is required between all these points.

For the benefit of our farm people, which is our sole reason for existence, our Association does business with nine banks, to be exact, every bank in the three county area that we serve. We do this for a number of reasons, primarily for the convenience of the farmers, and among other reasons to create a good relationship with our banker friends. Just today, Robert Carvell, of the Rice Growers Bank, in Wheatley, just five miles to our east, called us pertaining to an overdraft of the Association, and upon examination of the full facts, we find that we had mailed Mr. Carvell a deposit for \$40,000 several days

back. I believe that you can appreciate the embarrassment that this created, aside from the fact that our farmers indirectly paid interest on this deposit with no benefit.

I truly believe that I speak the feelings of almost every business person in this area when I say our mail service has never been so unreliable. The conversation of mail and its condition has almost topped that of the weather and our farmers trying to harvest their crops last fall.

I don't believe that Mr. Clifton, who publishes the Brinkley Argus here in Brinkley would mind my relating to you that, upon completion of his publication of his weekly newspaper on Thursday afternoons, he takes them around to the neighboring post offices in order that they might be delivered prior to the weekend, rather than get routed all over the country and delivered to the subscriber the following week.

Please allow me to recite one more little incident that I saw recently. The story went something like this: If the price of eggs had gone up in the last twenty years equal to that of first class postage, eggs would be something near \$2.60 a dozen, except that today's eggs are much fresher.

I'm wondering if it is possible for our postal department to get a little less modern, let's people go back to work, and give the American people a postal service they so richly deserve.

Knowing that you will accept these remarks in the true sincerity in which they are intended.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD HENRY,
President.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR JACK C. HUNTER

HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 6, 1973

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to take this time to honor a man who has done much for the good of his community. I would like to call the attention of the House to Mayor Jack C. Hunter, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mayor Hunter was recently awarded the Frank Purnell Award by the Youngstown Jaycees for having greatly contributed in civic affairs, education, industry in his community. In recognition of the mayor's efforts in behalf of Youngstown, I insert the following story which appeared in the Youngstown Vindicator:

MAYOR RECEIVES FRANK PURNELL AWARD

Mayor Jack C. Hunter was the surprised recipient of the Frank Purnell Award at the Youngstown Area Jaycees 38th annual awards dinner Thursday evening at the Elks Club.

The award is presented each year by the Jaycees to a person they consider to have contributed greatly in civil affairs, education, industry, or his community. The award was begun some years ago to honor the memory of Frank Purnell, late president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Also honored last night were Ed Shebert, who was given a special President's Award from President Robert A. Booth, and John Zedaker of Poland, who was awarded a life membership in the Jaycees. Zedaker is only the ninth person in the organization's 37-year history so honored.

The 70 persons present heard football player Jim Houston, veteran linebacker for the Cleveland Browns, tell how the Browns have changed during the 13 years he has played for them, evaluate the coaches, and discuss the merits of artificial turf and genuine grass. He believes it does not make much difference which is used.

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