

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IDAHO OFFICE ON AGING: AT WORK
IN 39 SITES

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, one of the major goals of the Older Americans Act of 1965 was to encourage establishment of statewide offices on aging which would, in turn, help municipalities or counties to establish their own agencies to work with and for elderly citizens.

Every State in the Union now has a State agency on aging, and there are now many local agencies and even a few which operate on a regional basis. In this way, Federal funds are used for grassroots purposes, based upon grassroots decisions. The Older Americans Act is a fine example of Federal-State local cooperation; and this concept was incorporated in the Older American Comprehensive Service Amendments approved last year in both Houses and again this year in the Senate.

An article which appeared in the February 19 issue of the Idaho Statesman describes the work of the State Office on Aging in that State. It describes that State. It describes the rich range of programs which are provided, not only through the Older Americans Act, but through other Federal programs as well.

Idaho is fortunate, too, in that its office on aging is one unit in the State Department of Special Services, which is responsible for other programs for other Idahoans in all age groups. The department, under the direction of Mrs. Kay Pell, encourages close communication among the units under its jurisdiction. The Office on Aging, under the direction of Mr. Wil Overgaard, can thus relate its efforts to others in the department.

I believe that the Statesman article gives a good picture of the program on aging in Idaho; it tells what is happening to people in down-to-earth terms, and it makes good argument for enactment of the Older Americans Act amendments at the earliest possible date. I would, therefore, ask unanimous consent to include the article in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

OFFICE OF AGING RUNS 39 SITES TO ASSIST
ELDERS OF GEM STATE

(By Carrie Biven)

Mrs. Joseph Johnson (not her real name) is widowed at the age of 87. She lives in rural Fremont County in Eastern Idaho. The wife of a farmer, she pursued a busy, secluded life assisting her husband in making a living and rearing her six children.

Now all of the children have their own families and live a minimum of 100 miles to as distant as the East Coast from their mother. When her husband died last October, she was left stranded.

She had never taken time to learn to drive, so the family automobile sits without a licensed driver. Now, she believes 67

is too late in life to undertake learning to drive.

A distance of several miles stretches between her home and the nearest church. Ashton is the nearest town, 10 miles away. She lives near enough to two families to see them occasionally. But she needs more.

A means of transportation to town for groceries, for keeping doctor appointments, for going to church and for keeping in contact with the outer world in case of emergency, or just to keep an interest in life, is a top priority.

If Mrs. Johnson were the only person in Idaho in such a predicament, perhaps her plight could "be solved easily and simply" by moving her into town to a small apartment to spend her remaining years. And when she became too decrepit to wait on herself, she could then be placed in a nursing home to await her last moment.

But the Idaho Office on Aging has a different view, because of other Idahoans in similar circumstances. Wil Overgaard, as deputy director of the Office on Aging, has no desire to twiddle his thumbs while people who can pursue useful and rewarding lives waste away uncared for and unnoticed.

Nearly three years have elapsed since Overgaard became deputy director. In that time the Idaho Office on Aging has established 39 community centers for the elderly throughout Idaho.

Some of the services rendered the elderly without cost as a result of the establishment of the centers include homemakers and home health aides, retirement jobs referral, information, and referral services, transportation, nutrition, arts and humanities for senior citizens, recreation and free-time activities. Nutrition has been improved through a hot lunch program in some areas.

The Foster Grandparents program at the Idaho State School and Hospital, Nampa, and State Hospital South, Blackfoot, has recruited 70 foster grandparents who serve four hours a day, five days a week, working with mentally retarded, physically handicapped, or emotionally disturbed children.

Just getting in gear is the Nursing Home Ombudsman Project created to provide volunteers to act as intermediaries between the patient and the government. The project is serving 15 licensed nursing homes in Southwest Idaho.

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program, now operating in 10 areas, affords the elderly an opportunity for continued involvement in community life through volunteer services to public agencies and private, non-profit organizations.

But all this is not enough, Overgaard stresses, for persons like Mrs. Johnson. Many older Idahoans still are being overlooked.

In order to reach more of the "unreached," the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, by authority of the amended Older Americans Act, has announced plans to implement a new Areawide Model Projects Program to serve older Americans. To be operated on the national level by the Administration on Aging (AOA), an entity of HEW, the program spirals down to the aging office of each participating state.

Overgaard noted the primary objective of the areawide projects is to coordinate and cement all programs for the elderly so more people will be better served without duplication of effort.

"First, we have determined the needs of all our elderly citizens in geographic areas of high priority. Now, we must attempt to satisfy these needs on a priority basis. For these persons who are able, with some assistance from our programs, to live independently in the community and participate fully in com-

munity life, it is our responsibility to make this possible, in order that they feel wanted, needed in their quest of a useful life."

Institutional care can be postponed many years for some elderly persons (Mrs. Johnson, for instance), if needed transportation can be provided, along with homemaker and home health services, social welfare counseling, home visits and telephone calls of reassurance, Overgaard believes.

"Home maintenance may turn out to be a priority for the elderly on low incomes," he added.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION HONORS OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANTS

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 1973, the Greater Cleveland community joined in honoring five individuals who have given more than 180 years of service to the "Bench and Bar" in Cuyahoga County. This year's noon luncheon was the 27th annual Public Servants Merit Awards Luncheon—a civic effort undertaken by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association to praise those who have given so much in civic service to the people of the Greater Cleveland area.

Five remarkable individuals were honored in this year's luncheon:

ELIZABETH M. HOPKINS

Miss Hopkins first joined the staff of the juvenile court 39 years ago and is presently the supervisor of the clerk's office in the juvenile court. For more than a decade prior to her employment with Judge Harry L. Eastman—founder of the juvenile court in our county—she served as a complaint clerk for the Cleveland Humane Society. In all, Miss Hopkins has now completed over half a century of receiving and journalizing the personal complaints of juveniles or the child caring agencies who file on their behalf.

MAURICE H. BERG

Mr. Maurice H. Berg is presently the deputy in charge of the psychiatric unit of the probate court. He was first appointed a constable in the probate court on June 1, 1934. He was an application clerk during 1938 and 1939 and then was assigned to the court's psychiatric unit in 1941. He is now deputy in charge with four referees assigned to assist him in hearing matters relating to the mental health of residents of Cuyahoga County.

JOHN E. GARMONE

Mr. Garmone, a 1940 graduate of Case Western Reserve Law School, is now the chief deputy clerk of the criminal division of the Cleveland Municipal Court. For 27 years he has been a vital link in the system of administration of justice in Cleveland.

VINCENT D. CASEY

Mr. Casey has been in the service of the county clerk's office for 24 years and is presently administrative assistant of

the auto bureau's tax and title information Department in one of the Nation's most populous counties.

JOSEPH BENIK

Mr. Benik is presently chief deputy clerk of the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Ohio. Mr. Benik has served all his working career—some 21 years now—with the court and is another of the experienced and dedicated public servants who, with the others listed above, have done so much to help in the smooth and efficient conduct of judicial business in the Greater Cleveland area.

I would like to add my personal congratulations and best wishes to this year's honorees—and on behalf of the Cleveland community, commend the County Bar Association, and in particular, Mr. Franklin Polk, chairman of the Merit Awards luncheon, for its continuing support and assistance to good government in Cuyahoga County.

HARRY MAUCK—"MR. NONPAREIL"

HON. DICK CLARK

OF IOWA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, Iowa has lost one of its most distinguished journalists. Harry Mauck died February 28, after 53 years in the newspaper business.

He began as typesetter on the Hubbard, Iowa Review at the age of 12. Mr. Mauck then worked for several Iowa newspapers before joining the Council Bluffs Nonpareil in 1929. During his 44 years on the staff of that newspaper he truly became "Mr. Nonpareil."

At various times he was city editor, managing editor, director of the New Nonpareil Co., and finally a secretary of the company. After almost 30 years as an editor, Harry Mauck returned to reporting in 1968 to cover the Iowa State Legislature.

His achievements were not limited to journalism—he was an outstanding citizen. He served Iowa from 1970-72 as an appointee to the State Historical Society's Board of Curators, and for years he was a leader in his church and in civic groups.

Harry Mauck will be missed by readers of the Nonpareil, his colleagues and friends, by his community, and his State.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert an article on Mr. Mauck's life and death in the RECORD.

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

NONPAREIL EDITOR HARRY MAUCK DIES

"Mr. Nonpareil" is dead.

Harry Mauck Jr., dean of the news staff, died Wednesday afternoon at an Omaha hospital after a long illness. He was 65 and resided at 309 Huntington Ave.

The associate editor suffered from lymphoma, a type of cancer, and had been on sick leave since last November. He had been hospitalized since Sunday.

Newspapering was his life; The Nonpareil his home base for nearly 40 years.

A native of Lake City, Mauck began newspapering at age 12 as a typesetter on the Hubbard (Iowa) Review, a weekly newspaper. He lived in several small Iowa communities before attending Parsons College at Fairfield and Drake University at Des Moines.

RAILROAD REPORTER

Mauck worked on various Iowa newspapers before joining The Nonpareil June 29, 1929 as a railroad reporter. He served in various news reporting positions on The Nonpareil, including one year as sports editor. He became city editor in the fall of 1939 and managing editor in 1949. He was elected a director of the New Nonpareil Co. in 1959 and was named secretary of the company in 1955.

After almost 20 years as managing editor, he asked to return to the field of writing and special assignments in 1968. He was then named associate editor. He handled the editorial page and covered the State Legislature.

He was well-known in Iowa and national newspaper circles, and spoke many times at the American Press Institute at Columbia University, New York, after he attended the City Editors Seminar there in 1949.

He was president of the Iowa Associated Press Managing Editors Association in 1955, a past director of the Iowa Daily Press Association for which he served several times at chairman of its news committee, and a member of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEE

Mauck completed a two-year term in 1972 as a governor's appointee to the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society for Iowa.

He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where he had served as vestryman and warden; and also belonged to the Rotary, Elks and Aeos clubs, having served in various capacities in each.

He is survived by: widow, Genevieve, daughter, Mrs. Frederika Gene Rerrick of Minneapolis; son, William C. of Indio, Calif.; mother, Mrs. H. C. Mauck of Boone; brother, Frederick R. of Davenport, and sister, Miss Jane Mauck of Cedar Falls, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday at the Meyer Chapel, with the Rev. Raymond Ray, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating.

The casket will remain closed after 9:30 p.m. Friday.

Graveside services will be at 4 p.m. Saturday at Hubbard.

Memorials may be made to St. Paul's Church of the Council Bluffs Public Library.

AID TO NORTH VIETNAM DRAWS INCREASING CRITICISM

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, criticism of the administration proposal to provide billions in aid to a former enemy—North Vietnam—continues to mount.

The latest criticism comes from the weekly Washington report, the conservative Human Events, which points out that the war in Indochina is still there, and even while Hanoi continues its attacks on Laos the administration pushes its proposal for reparations in North Vietnam.

Because of the interest of my col-

leagues and the American people in this most important subject, I place the article from Human Events in the RECORD herewith.

The article follows:

WHY THE RUSH TO AID NORTH VIETNAM?

With the war in Indochina still raging, with Hanoi's regiments continuing to batter free Laos into submission, even after last week's cease-fire arrangement, and with fresh intelligence that Hanoi is sending tanks, men and munitions into South Vietnam in flagrant violation of the January 28 truce, we think it is hardly time for the Administration to continue pressing for the U.S. taxpayer to lavish from \$2 to \$3 billion on North Vietnam.

Yet that is precisely what the Administration is doing. The campaign to bribe the barbaric rulers of the North is clearly in high gear. In the 10th Century, the English under Ethelred the Unready tried to buy off the Danish invaders with an extravagant ransom called the "Danegeld." It didn't work too well, as the Danes kept invading and Ethelred was forced to flee into Normandy. The Administration is rushing ahead with plans to have the United States pay a North Vietnam-ese gold.

After Dr. Kissinger visited with Hanoi's top leaders for four days beginning February 10, a U.S.-North Vietnam communiqué was whisked to the fore establishing a Joint Economic Commission to channel postwar American reconstruction aid to Hanoi.

The wording of the communiqué, falling just short of convincing the world that we've been the guilty party in the war all along, talks about "the manner in which the United States will contribute to healing the wounds of the war and to postwar economic reconstruction in North Vietnam." (Soviet Russia, Red China and Hanoi, one must understand, are not required to heal the wounds of this war or ante up a dime to those nations they helped to wreck. Just the United States.)

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee seven days later, Secretary of State William Rogers fueled the campaign to rain dollars on Hanoi by urging Congress to back the idea. But Rogers indicated the Administration might pay the ransom whether the Congress likes it or not. Though Rogers insisted that Congress would be fully consulted before we plunge ahead, he did not maintain that it would have final authority on the matter.

Indeed, Rogers specifically refused to rule out the possibility that the Administration just might dip into the foreign aid contingency fund to bail out Hanoi.

When Dr. Kissinger returned last week from Peking—where he laid the groundwork for full diplomatic relations with Red China—he also came back selling aid to Hanoi. Dr. Kissinger contended before a press conference that such aid should not be considered reparations or ransom, but a "long-term investment in a structure of peace."

Reaction to the Administration's idea has not been particularly favorable on the Hill. Sen. William Brock (R.-Tenn.) has said: "I cannot support the Hanoi aid proposal. It is wrong." Sen. Robert Byrd (D.-W. Va.), the Democratic whip in the upper chamber, asserts: "I am against it, period. I'm against it now, I'll be against it six months from now, I'll be against it a year from now. I can't vote for foreign aid for North Vietnam when the Administration is impounding monies for programs that are vitally important for my own people in West Virginia."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.): "The North Vietnamese were the culprits in this. They could have ended the war before it caused any damage to their country. Their failure to do so caused many American deaths, and I don't think we should pay them for it. My mail is running heavily against it, and my feeling is that the Amer-

ican people will oppose it to a rather great extent."

Sen. William Proxmire (D.-Wis.): "Large-scale aid to North Vietnam is out of the question. One or two billion dollars for Hanoi has as much chance as a billion or two for the U.S. poverty program—and that is zero. No aid at any level will come until our prisoners of war are accounted for and all military activity is ended. That could be a very long time."

A major argument trotted out by supporters is that the proposed aid to Hanoi is somehow comparable to the massive aid we shovelled into Germany and Japan after World War II. But the actions taken by the United States to rebuild the economies of these former enemies are in no way analogous.

The United States furnished aid to both these countries only after we had vanquished them in battle and had deposed from power the warring governments in control. The mind fairly reels at the thought that we would ever have lavished aid, say, on a Hitler-ruled Germany, let alone on a Hitler-ruled Germany whose invading armies were still ruthlessly engaged in naked aggression against neighboring nations.

Yet we are now proposing to provide aid to a country whose armies are still marauding in a deadly fashion throughout Indochina and have committed no fewer than 4,100 violations of the South Vietnam cease-fire agreement since it was signed just about four months ago.

The aid proposal is breathtaking, to say the least. The scope of the aid is also stunning. The \$2.5-billion figure that has been floating about in Administration circles is greater than all the aid given to Japan after World War II, and Japan then had a population of 73 million people compared with North Vietnam's 21 million. Also, the \$2.5 billion figure is three times as much as Red China gave Hanoi in the four peak years of the Vietnam war, and a half-billion more than the Soviet Union provided in the same period.

The mere thought of giving aid to Hanoi is extremely difficult to swallow, though one supposes it might be less unpalatable if the Communists were scrupulously living up to the Vietnam and Laotian cease-fire agreements as the Nixon Administration has verbally demanded.

Distasteful as it would be to provide aid to Hanoi under any circumstances, some sense could be made of dispensing a little bribe money if that's what it took to get Hanoi to stop its aggression. But nothing has taken place since the January 28 cease-fire in Vietnam to indicate that Hanoi has any intention of complying with lofty agreements solemnly signed.

Far from offering any sign that its troops plan to leave Cambodia, as is strictly required by the cease-fire provisions, Hanoi has urged its forces in that country to fight even harder and entrench themselves even further. In Laos, North Vietnamese regiments are not leaving that country, as Hanoi has promised they would, but occupy two-thirds of that nation's territory and are gulping up new territory each day. So aggressive have the North Vietnamese troops been in Laos since last week's cease-fire there that Souvanna Phouma has been desperately urging us to renew the bombing.

Despite the cease-fire in Vietnam, U.S. intelligence sources last week reported that the North Vietnamese were pouring hundreds of tanks and thousands of fresh troops into the Laotian supply trails in recent weeks, with much of the armor and personnel headed toward South Vietnam.

Intelligence reports say Hanoi has sent more than 250 tanks, many powerful 122mm. and 130mm. guns, about 50 armored personnel carriers and about 1,300 tons of supplies into southern Laos since early February.

These sources, related an AP dispatch, "also estimated that about 15,000 North Vietnamese troops have moved into southern Laos since the [Vietnam] cease-fire. Intelligence analysts say about half are headed for the region near Saigon, some into the South Vietnamese Central Highlands, and others into the area below the demilitarized zone."

Meanwhile, a single motor-fuel pipeline which North Vietnam Army engineers laid across the DMZ last spring to support a tank-led invasion is reported undergoing expansion with a second pipeline to increase the flow of oil and gas from North Vietnam.

Dr. Kissinger has said the Vietnam agreement includes a "flat prohibition" against the use of Laos and Cambodia for infiltration of weapons and personnel into South Vietnam. Under the agreement, moreover, Hanoi's troops are required to leave these countries they've invaded and return north. In addition, the agreement forbids the DMZ to be used for military purposes. Unfortunately, however, Hanoi has thus far decided not to live up to these critical provisions and, apparently, is violating them in the most flagrant manner.

The time, then, has come for the Administration to stop trying to sell the Congress on the vital need for America to pour billions of dollars into North Vietnam. Instead, the President should be spending his efforts in convincing Hanoi that the B-52s will fly north again unless Hanoi begins complying with the cease-fire provisions it has formally agreed to.

ALMA V. JOHN: BLACK PRIDE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to submit for your attention and the attention of my colleagues, a WPIX television press item announcing Alma V. John as the recipient of the Mary McLeod Bethune Award presented by the African-American Historical Association.

In the struggle to raise the level of black consciousness in this country, Ms. John's devotion, talents and energy stand out. That she is honored with this prestigious award is indeed appropriate.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
HONORS ALMA JOHN, PRODUCER OF WPIX TV'S
"BLACK PRIDE" SERIES

Alma V. John, producer of WPIX-TV's weekly community affairs series, "Black Pride," has been honored with the Mary McLeod Bethune Award presented by the African-American Historical Association at their 36th annual breakfast held February 18 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The association bestowed this most coveted Mary McLeod Bethune Award, so named in tribute to the noted American educator, upon Mrs. John in appreciation for her outstanding contribution in the field of communications and her unselfish dedication to improving the lot of her fellow man and enriching the lives of other peoples' children. The presentation was made by Sara Slack, women's editor of the New York Amsterdam News.

On her channel II program, "Black Pride," Mrs. John brings to the black community an awareness of their heri-

age and culture. The program covers a wide spectrum of interests: education, medicine, the arts, religion, history, issues of the day, and focuses on the problems and people of the black community.

VICTIMS NOT BENEFICIARIES

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned about an issue which I believe must be worrying other Members of this Congress. One of the main complaints I am receiving in the mail concerns the reduction of non-service-connected pension benefits payable by the Veterans' Administration which followed upon the 20-percent social security increases the Congress voted last year.

Ironically the reduction of VA benefits did not occur until January of this year because the veterans' benefits income voted by Congress in 1971 also increased the amount of income a person could receive and still receive their VA pension. This was to take into account the increase that had been voted in social security benefits previously, an increase many veterans had received.

But, in the last Congress, while we generously increased social security benefits by 20 percent, we did not pass another bill increasing the income limitation for beneficiaries of veterans pensions.

Consequently I have had a number of people writing me that they are getting less than last year. And they are, for beginning in January those who received additional social security income—and it was across-the-board—found their VA benefit reduced. It was less and is less than what they received for several months last year following the 20-percent increase and before the end of the year. In fact, I believe that their total pension income is probably now less, at least relative to a period at the end of last year.

So I would like to quote to you from some of these letters I have received. One lady wrote me that—

After the social security was raised to help with the rapidly rising cost of living, medical bills etc., now our veterans pension has been lowered in 1973.

As another put it "every time one raises the other one cuts."

A World War I veteran wrote the following:

As you know time is running out on the World War One Veterans and nothing is being done to relieve the hardships of many of us who are in advanced years and are receiving small pensions such as I received in 1972, \$61.35 per month, and when the social security increase of 20% was passed and added to my monthly payment, the VA reduced my pension to \$50.30 per month. (emphasis supplied).

Speaking of the Congress, one veteran said:

As a veteran don't think much of them reducing my little VA pension cause I got a

small social security raise. I believe in economy but we both can see where there is a dozen places to save money than to take it from a veteran. . . .

I think most of us would agree.

I know that the Veterans Affairs Committee is planning on hearings on the whole issue of the effect of other income—social security, railroad retirement, et cetera—on veterans benefits. I would like to urge that these hearings commence as soon as possible and that a bill be sent to the House floor as quickly as possible, a bill that will retore to these people the full advantage of the social security increase.

BUDGET REFORM

HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 1973

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to join with not only the freshmen Members of Congress but also those more senior Members in urging an end to fiscal irresponsibility wherever in Government it may exist. The fuel for the fires of the furnace of inflation lie right here in the halls of Government, not with the workers in the steel mills of Pennsylvania, nor the laborers in the fields of California, and certainly not with their employers, large and small, across this Nation.

Members of Congress and the executive branch as well have long had the best of both worlds before the American public. They could vote and grant huge appropriations for favorite programs and mount the stumps in the hinterland loudly proclaiming their great deeds while failing to tell these same constituents that they have neglected to pass the revenue bills to pay for the programs; sheer, unadulterated hypocrisy on the part of both parties, I might add.

The people we represent are demanding, and surely deserve, the right to have their Government operate their business the same way the citizen must, within their means, or face certain bankruptcy. Our present world position reflects how far we have traveled on this road. It is not too late to stop this dream world trip.

I respectfully suggest to all the Members for their consideration the following means to end this insanity:

First. To pass an amendment to the U.S. Constitution which demands that expenditures may not exceed revenues.

Second. Immediately establish, fund, and staff an office of the congressional analysts working for the Congress and whose job it would be to closely examine all aspects of the budget and on a continuing basis report to the Congress so that we may more closely evaluate our national priorities.

Third. Immediately establish a committee, joint or otherwise, to oversee and prepare a congressional response to the administration budget as is done in many States today.

Fourth. Establish and maintain a reasonable ceiling on the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I stand prepared to assist in any way I may this effort in a completely bipartisan manner. While I totally understand that I may philosophically differ with other Members on priorities, I am more than willing to argue my case and accept the will of the Congress in this regard. Our people can no longer wait, the Congress can no longer vacillate, the time for this reform is now.

SOCIAL SERVICE REGULATIONS IMPOSE HUMAN SUFFERING

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the new social service regulations proposed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would have a devastating effect on millions of citizens.

The regulations would cut off modest but effective services to children, to the elderly, to the mentally retarded, to drug addicts and alcoholics, and to the working poor who would be forced back on welfare. I have strongly urged HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to withdraw these inhumane regulations which are in blatant violation of the intent of Congress.

Today I wish to call to the attention of the House a letter to Secretary Weinberger from Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who vividly describes some of the consequences of the regulations in our State of Georgia. As the Governor observes, in Georgia alone, the proposed regulations would eliminate participation for 4,243 children in day care, 3,714 retardates in community training centers, 24,243 women active in family planning clinics, 8,100 children and adults in foster care, and 2,079 alcoholics and drug addicts. In other words, an unwarranted edict by the Federal bureaucracy would take a terrible toll in human suffering.

The text of the Governor's letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1973.

HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY WEINBERGER: Each day the ruinous implications of the proposed new social service regulations become clearer:

Staff report that our program for treating drug addicts will lose the use of \$1.2 million; only 18% of current patients will remain eligible under the new regulations. The extremely valuable Statewide telephone "drug information center" will be lost since this service will no longer be an optional service.

The Wonder World Child Center in rural Lincolnton, Georgia, writes of two young mothers on welfare until three months ago who will have to go back to welfare if the center closes; it cannot continue to use the private funds the local citizens raised themselves to start the program.

Even though the young mothers above earn less than the minimum wage, the proposed regulation on allowable income will make their children ineligible for day care.

The "We Care" Center in Swainsboro, Georgia, established after tremendous effort and interest of local citizens, writes poignantly of the progress of an eight-year-old boy diagnosed as hopelessly emotionally disturbed and refused admittance to school. Another child enrolled at age two could not walk or crawl and had been kept in a box by older siblings. His mother is in a state hospital and the father works to support five children. Due to loving attention this child is now indistinguishable from other normal children in the center.

The above center cares for the children of 65 working women, mostly black and many employed for the first time. The community raised the matching money and the University is so impressed with the center it is field testing teaching techniques there.

A woman 83 and her son 66, both in poor health, are able to live at home with "home-maker-home health aide service" five days per week from the Athens, Georgia Council on Aging. Without this attention both will have to go to nursing homes at a cost easily four times as great. Since they are on small Social Security stipends and not "current welfare recipients," the proposed regulations will exclude them.

A 16-year-old severely retarded girl—with frequent seizures and unable to walk—will be excluded from a Douglasville, Georgia "training center for the retarded" where she was making good progress. She will be ineligible until she is 17½ years old because of the proposed rule that service can be given only to those who will likely be eligible for welfare within six months.

Why further restrict such obviously worthwhile efforts when Congress has already placed a firm fiscal ceiling on the program? The alternatives to the above examples will be increased welfare, Medicaid, and institutional costs. It is neither economical nor humane!

By listing them in the law, Congress deliberately created a special status for six program efforts: child care, family planning, retardation services, foster care, drug addiction and alcoholism. The proposed regulations ignore this intent of Congress and will result in a severe reduction in the listed services. The impact in Georgia will eliminate participation for . . .

4,243 children in day care;
3,714 retardates in community training centers;
24,243 women active in family planning clinics;
8,100 children and adults in foster care;
2,079 alcoholics and drug addicts.

Again I strongly urge you to withdraw these proposed regulations. Allow states to operate existing programs without disruption and within the fiscal and statutory limits set by the Congress. It makes no sense to deny these helpful services to the "working poor" and increase the likelihood they will also become dependent on welfare. Congress did not intend such an unfair and unjust result.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER.

JOE LABUDA'S TRAVIS AFB FEDERAL CREDIT UNION IS CONSUMER'S BEST FRIEND

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, credit unions have become a way of life in the

United States. These unions of investors and borrowers were practicing consumerism long before that word became a staple in the American vocabulary. By banding together, individuals have been able to maximize the profitability of saving by lending to their neighbors, with the entire transaction under the control of those involved.

An example of the high degree of effectiveness that is possible through this type of community action is offered by the Travis AFB Federal Credit Union. This institution, run by an elected board of governors and managed by Lt. Col. (Ret.) J. E. LaBuda, recently announced that it is refunding to its borrowers 20 percent of all interest paid on loans by borrowers in 1972. This is in addition to an annual dividend rate of 5.75 percent compounded semiannually paid to investors.

A great deal of the credit for this fine showing goes to Joe LaBuda himself. Active in the credit union movement since 1960, he is a member of the board of directors of the Credit Union International Association as well as first vice-president of the California Credit Union League.

Credit unions themselves have been praised from all corners of our society for the outstanding services they provide, especially to the military community. The Travis AFB Federal Credit Union provides a sterling example of the way in which consumers can band together under effective leadership to get the most from their saved and borrowed dollars.

WATER ISLAND—THE FOURTH LARGEST OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the legislation which I am introducing today would transfer title to Water Island to the government of the Virgin Islands, and authorize the acquisition of some of the outstanding leasehold interests in real property on the island.

Before discussing the reasons for this legislation I believe it would be useful to briefly sketch the history of the holdings on this fourth largest of the Virgin Islands. The 500 acres comprising the island were purchased by the U.S. Government in 1944 from the West Indian Co., and 6 years later it was declared surplus. In 1952 Water Island was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and in that same year was leased to Water Island, Inc., for a term of 20 years with an option to renew for an additional 20-year period. This option has been exercised, and the second 20-year term will expire on December 31, 1992.

Through a series of subleases and assignments approximately 165 acres are presently held by the Sprat Bay Club, Inc., which is the major sublessee. The club in turn has executed subleases which represent shares of the Sprat Bay Club, Inc., and these are owned by 35

families and amount to approximately 80 acres.

In 1965 the principal lease was transferred from Water Island, Inc., to the Water Isle Hotel & Beach Club, Inc.. These two corporations have sold subleases mostly for 1-acre homesites; 62 of these sites are still vacant, and about 40 acres remain unsold.

In the past 20 years 65 families have built homes on Water Island; 29 of these reside there permanently and pay Virgin Island income taxes, while the remainder presumably pay income taxes in other jurisdictions.

It is interesting to note some of the more important sections of the lease agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and Water Island, Inc. The pre-amble states:

That, Whereas, Water Island . . . was placed under the control and administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior . . . so that it might be developed in such a manner as to contribute effectively to the economy of the Virgin Islands . . . "and" Whereas, development of the area as a tourist area appears to be the most effective use to which it may be put. . . .

The lease stipulates that—

The leased property and improvements shall be developed into a resort area, comprising dwelling and recreational facilities, and parts thereof may be devoted to residences, whether private or cooperative or otherwise, agriculture, horticulture, the breeding and raising of livestock and poultry and other purposes.

The lease provides for an annual fixed rental of \$3,000 and 3 percent of gross receipts between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and 4 percent of gross receipts above \$300,000. During the first 20-year term of the lease approximately \$100,000 has been collected from the annual rental and the percentage of gross receipts.

There is a possessory interest clause which states that upon the termination or expiration of the lease

The Lessee will sell and transfer to its successor its possessory interest in the improvement made by it . . . at the fair value thereof.

In addition—

The Lessee shall have the option to occupy and operate the premises and the property until the fair value of its possessory interest . . . shall be paid to it.

It is further stipulated in the lease that—

The Lessee and sub-lessees shall not be liable for any taxes or assessments levied upon the demised premises or the improvements thereon.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the original intent of the lease has not been complied with, and that Water Island is being substantially developed as a community of private dwellings rather than as a "tourist resort." This may be seen by examining the relative acreages involved. Of the total 500 acres comprising the island 34 are used for the hotel and related facilities while 360 has been allocated for private residential purposes; 47 acres of beach site are owned by the lessee for possible future hotel development. In addition 59 acres are devoted to service and maintenance facilities, and 20 acres are classified as being partially resort and partially private

residential land. In the first 20 years of the lease approximately 10 times as much land has been designated for private residential use than for tourist purposes.

In view of the great need for additional recreation areas in the Virgin Islands, and the rapidly growing pressure on the limited land available, we cannot permit Water Island to be almost exclusively developed for private residential purposes. The major portion of this land, which lies adjacent to our principal population center, must be made to serve a wider public need. Therefore the intent of my bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to buy back the unimproved land on Water Island, and those improvements which are unsuited to the interests of the territory, and to transfer title to the island to the Virgin Islands Government.

The decision regarding which property will be purchased is to be made by the Secretary "in consultation with the Governor and Legislature of the Virgin Islands." This means that our chief executive and elected representatives will have a key position in determining the future development of this vital land space.

The Department of the Interior Audit Report entitled the "Lessees Compliance with Provisions of Leases for Water Island" states that,

Development of the island, or a major portion thereof, into a rather exclusive, private residential preserve . . . is probably not in the best interest of either the Federal or the Territorial Governments.

Further it notes that—

Large-scale residential development will also make it very difficult (and probably very expensive) for Water Island to be used for any other purpose at the expiration of the lease term. Residential development will not result in much of an increase in annual rent paid, and since the property is owned by the Federal Government, neither the lessee nor sublessees pay real property taxes to the Territorial Government.

While the Virgin Islands Government does not build or maintain the roads on Water Island or provide many other services, the audit report points out that this:

The situation is not really much different in other private residential developments in the Virgin Islands where property owners pay real property taxes.

Although residents are not assessed a property tax they do use facilities and services which are, at least in part, supported by such taxes. The report notes that,

Many residents of Water Island work on St. Thomas; their children go to school on St. Thomas; they use the roads, airport, shopping facilities, etc. on St. Thomas and most of the persons employed by Water Island businesses and residents live on St. Thomas. Many of these employees are bonded aliens and other noncitizens who become residents because of employment on Water Island.

The vesting of title in the Virgin Islands government will unequivocally subject the residents of Water Island to all of the laws of the Virgin Islands including those relating to real property taxation. Since the immunity from property taxation contained in the lease is in the nature of a property right which

cannot be taken without just compensation, the bill I am introducing provides that the U.S. Government will pay those property taxes assessed during the remainder of the lease term.

The clear applicability of Virgin Island law to the residents of Water Island will bring an end to the contentious problems involving the use of the island's beaches, and assure that all provisions of our civil rights legislation are complied with. These beaches are a great natural resource which must be available for the pleasure and enjoyment of the whole population as well as visitors to our territory.

I am hopeful that passage of my legislation will remove the problems associated with Water Island, and contribute to the increased well-being of our people.

CALL FOR ACTION AT LORTON

HON. STANFORD E. PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I include the joint resolution of the Virginia General Assembly which urges Congress to take immediate corrective steps to insure the proper administration of the Lorton Reformatory, which is located in my congressional district.

As you know I have pending before the House District of Columbia Committee legislation which would transfer control of Lorton from the District of Columbia Department of Corrections to the Attorney General. I think this resolution is very important testimony to the need for the enactment of that legislation. The resolution follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 229

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to undertake corrective actions at the Lorton Prison Complex to insure proper administration and security of that facility

Whereas, the District of Columbia's penal institution at Lorton, Virginia is unique in that it is physically located within the confines of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and

Whereas, the administration and control of subject facility is exclusively that of the District of Columbia government with no participation by local or State governmental officials or agencies; and

Whereas, there have been one hundred thirty-seven instances of prisoner escapes during the nineteen hundred seventy-two calendar year, an increase of fifty-eight over nineteen hundred seventy-one, endangering the lives and safety of Virginia citizens; and

Whereas, the administrators of subject facility have responded to local citizen concern in an arrogant and most uncooperative manner; and

Whereas, citizens of Virginia have been captured in their homes, kidnapped and escapes of the Lorton Complex have been charged with the murder of a police officer; and

Whereas, there have been fifteen inmate assaults on prison officers and sixty-three cases of assaults by inmates upon inmates with three violent deaths; and

Whereas, the consumption of alcoholic beverages and use of hard drugs has become

commonplace within the prison complex with four recorded instances of death due to drug overdose in nineteen hundred seventy-two; and

Whereas, escapes have taken place at Lorton Prison and gone unreported to Fairfax County, Prince William County, and State law enforcement agencies, for as long as an eight hour period of time, endangering the lives and safety of Virginia residents; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate of Virginia concurring, That the Congress of the United States is memorialized by the General Assembly of Virginia to give its most expeditious consideration to transferring the control of the Lorton Prison Complex to the Federal Prison Systems, and to undertake corrective actions to insure proper administration and security of subject facility.

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates is instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States Congress, and to the Virginia delegation in the Congress.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 7, 1973.

GEORGE R. RICH,
Clerk.

Agreed to by the Senate, February 23, 1973.

LOUISE LUCAS,
Clerk.

AID TO REPUBLIC OF KOREA

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, various plans to reduce aid to the Republic of Korea are floating around, and I believe that all of them are untimely, ill conceived, and inconsistent with the welfare of the United States.

The proposals of some to reduce or even to terminate financial aid and military support to the Republic of Korea would be a serious blunder on the part of our country.

I believe that the American people rightfully take great pride in having been so vitally instrumental in the social and economic gains of a country subjected to the same type of aggression we have witnessed in Vietnam.

At the present time the two Governments of the entire Korean peninsula appear to be making good progress in their peace talks. I would never be a party to action which could force our longtime friends in the south to bargain without the vital strength we help supply. The free elections in Korea have produced a leadership committed to peace in the Far East and to individual productivity. To discontinue our helping hand would be to throw away our substantial past investment in stability in this part of the Orient. Literally thousands of Koreans visit the United States annually, and likewise thousands of Americans visit Korea annually. We are very strong trading partners.

The people of the Republic of Korea have picked themselves up by their bootstraps in attempting to develop a free,

independent, and viable economy. We have helped them, and should continue to do so until they have fully achieved their objective. They will be the first to acknowledge the achievement of their goal, and this time should not be far off.

LEGISLATION TO CORRECT MEDICAID ABUSES

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to give cities like New York, responsible for the administration of medicaid, the option of providing these health services through neighborhood health centers rather than private physicians. Today, the law requires that a State plan for medicaid assistance provide that medicaid patients have "freedom of choice" in the selection of their physicians. The way the system is working today, however, in New York City there is little freedom of choice for patients; freedom of choice is effectively limited to the doctors, and the majority of doctors are opting not to participate in the medicaid program. Consequently, only 23 percent of the city's licensed physicians treat medicaid patients; and 4 percent of the doctors are collecting 85 percent of the fees.

Because so few doctors will now participate in medicaid, the system has been opened to abuses by unscrupulous physicians. Many excellent, conscientious doctors continue to participate in medicaid, but too many doctors abuse the system through overcharging, charging for services not rendered, and even putting patients through unnecessary tests and treatment. These practices have sent prices up sharply while undermining the quality of health care. Both the patients and the taxpayers are suffering.

Medicaid costs in New York City have doubled in recent years and now \$1.3 billion is being spent on medicaid in New York City alone.

One might properly ask if local administrative agencies could not easily identify abuses. In New York City the flagrant abuses are often identified, but court action in prosecuting offenders can take years, and in the meantime the unscrupulous physicians continue to collect six-figure medicaid fees. Many cases are never prosecuted, and of course, thousands of smaller abuses go undetected.

In addition to the "free choice" of a physician the medicaid patient also has the "free choice" to go to whatever hospital clinics he or she wishes. Fees for such out-patient visits in New York City generally run between \$40 and \$50 and can run as high as \$94. The tab is picked up by the taxpayers, many of whom cannot afford this "freedom of choice" for themselves.

Our first goal must be quality health care. At the same time we must be sure that the city and our taxpayers are getting a fair return for their investment in

this program. This is not happening in New York City today.

As I have indicated, some \$1.3 billion was spent in fiscal year 1972 in New York City for medicaid services. For this amount of money quality comprehensive health care can be provided through neighborhood health centers. This does not mean the medicaid patients would be relegated to impersonal health clinics where they would wait for hours and then be attended to by physicians they did not know. The neighborhood health centers I am proposing would have staff physicians; a patient would be assigned to one such physician, or a team of specialists, and return to their doctor on succeeding visits.

My bill would simply give cities whose medicaid programs have been subjected to abuses the option of providing medicaid assistance in this way. Many localities would decide to continue the present system and they would be free to do so. The localities are given the responsibility for administering this program; it is appropriate that the Federal Government, after establishing standards of health care, give them sufficient administrative flexibility to meet their enrollees needs.

The expenditure of \$1.3 billion in a city where there are approximately 1 million on welfare plus those who are medically indigent, averages to an annual per patient cost of approximately \$1,000. This compares with the national average health cost of \$350 per man, woman, and child in this country. Through my work with the children and youth program funded under title V of the Social Security Act, I have seen an example of a program providing excellent, comprehensive, personalized health care to the children of low-income families through centers such as those I have proposed. In the 6 years these projects have been operating, they have increased the "well registrants" by 50 percent and reduced costs to an average \$126 per registrant. These children and youth projects have been able to attract excellent physicians for their staffs; similarly, there are many fine doctors in New York City who would be willing and anxious to work full or part time in centers for medicaid patients. Through such centers, staffed by salaried physicians, excellent health care could be provided and costs cut.

Mr. Speaker, I would note at this time that my bill provides an exception for persons with serious chronic disabilities. These persons would be encouraged to go to the neighborhood centers, but they would be allowed to continue with their own physicians, from whom many have been receiving continuous treatment for years, if they so desire. The definition of what constitutes a "serious chronic disability" would be made by the Secretary of HEW, but as an example it would include such disabilities as multiple sclerosis, hemophilia, muscular dystrophy, and conditions requiring dialysis.

In giving the cities this option to provide medicaid services through neighborhood health centers the Congress must demand that quality health care will be rendered. The bill stipulates that this option may be used only if the centers are

provided for the dispensation of such medical services. In addition, this legislation would allow the city to purchase drugs and eyeglasses at wholesale prices for dispensation through these clinics. Within the present budget, new centers could be opened and quality health care provided.

In the past few weeks I have inserted in the RECORD the whole series of excellent articles written by William Sherman in the New York Daily News. These articles speak for themselves in detailing the extent of medicaid abuses in New York City. However, for emphasis, let me again note the following distressing examples of these abuses:

A radiologist in Brooklyn who received \$956,053 from medicaid in 1971 and 1972 and who has been charged with taking an average of 19 unnecessary X-rays per patient.

A Central Park West physician who gave all his medicaid patients injections of both penicillin and bicillin at a cost to medicaid of \$1 per injection. These injections were judged to be needless and the physician has been ordered to refund \$2,600 to medicaid.

A private clinic in Hunts Point which mainly serves medicaid patients and has been judged "unsafe and unsanitary," the waiting area "filled with litter" and the clinic's disposal of used needles and syringes is "unsatisfactory and unsanitary."

I believe that my bill would lead to the correction of these abuses, and I urge my colleagues here to give it their thoughtful consideration.

AT THESE PRICES, WE CAN EXPECT QUALITY

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, from time to time I have shared with my colleagues the comments of my constituents concerning the operation of the U.S. Postal Service. There have been many times when I have questioned its efficiency and effectiveness. After reading the following article from the Memphis Press Scimitar, I can only hope that poor administration does not play a part in the poor postal service. For at these salaries, I think we should be getting some of the best administrators available.

The article follows:

IRATE CONGRESSMEN WILL PROBE POSTAL EXECUTIVES' SALARIES

(By Dan Thomasson)

WASHINGTON.—Irate members of Congress, besieged by complaints from home over deteriorating mail service, are preparing an investigation of the unusually high salaries paid the U.S. Postal Service's executives.

The Postal Service, turned into a semi-autonomous corporation two years ago, has 48 executive positions for which the annual salary range exceeds the \$42,500 being paid the nation's lawmakers.

This compares with only 20 positions throughout all the rest of government, excluding Congress and the Cabinet, where the salary even reaches the \$42,500 level. These 20 include the secretaries of the various armed services, the Under Secretary of State, deputy attorney general and other subcabinet posts.

Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen receives \$60,000 annually, the same salary paid members of President Nixon's cabinet. Klassen has one senior assistant postmaster general who draws \$52,500, three who make \$50,000 and one who is paid \$46,000 a year.

A deputy postmaster general's post that has a top salary of \$58,830 is now vacant.

The latest congressional records show that when it was occupied last spring, the man who held the job, Merrill A. Hayden, was paid \$57,500.

The lowest paid of the senior assistant postmasters general is Paul N. Carlin. But his \$46,000-a-year salary is a contrast to a salary in the mid-\$30,000 range he drew only two years ago in the old Post Office Department where he was a congressional affairs specialist.

In addition to the senior assistant postmasters general, there are two assistant postmasters general receiving \$45,000 annually, one getting \$44,500 and six drawing \$42,500.

Five regional postmasters general are paid \$45,000 each annually, although under the present Postal Executive Service (PES) schedule their salaries can go as high as \$56,329 a year.

These include Carl C. Ulsaker in Memphis; Clarence B. Gels, Chicago; Edward V. Dorsey, Philadelphia; Harold R. Larsen, New York; and Fred Huleen, San Francisco.

All five have assistants whose salaries can go as high as \$43,800 annually under the current pay schedule. But currently these assistants are drawing between \$35,000 and \$39,000.

Congressional Records show that Postal Service has 111 executives who are being paid between \$30,000 and \$40,000 annually and 34 of these drew between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

Edward Day, a Washington attorney who served as postmaster general in the cabinet of the late President John F. Kennedy, testified during a little noticed appearance before Congress last fall that when he was running the Post Office only 10 persons made above \$20,000 annually.

He said there are more than 1,000 Postal Service executives whose salaries exceed that figure.

Meanwhile, the Postal Service has asked the Federal Pay Board to permit it to raise the salaries of some 77,000 non-union employees. The increase calls for an extra \$500 a year with a one-shot "cost of living" boost of \$160 for the first year.

A similar proposal was made to the Pay Board last summer but was rejected. A spokesman for the Postal Service said, however, that Klassen has high hopes, the second salary increase bid will be approved.

Meanwhile, members of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee including Reps. H. R. Gross of Iowa, senior Republican, and Morris K. Udall of Ariz., second-ranking Democrat, have asked their committee staff men to begin collecting detailed information on postal salaries for an investigation and possible hearings early next year.

Gross heatedly opposed the Udall-authored legislation that turned the Post Office into a semi-public corporation more than two years ago. He has complained bitterly that Congress failed to incorporate tight restrictions on salaries.

Former Postmaster General Winton N. Blount tried to keep Congress from putting \$60,000 lid on the postmaster general's salary. But Gross prevailed and the limit remains.

ATLANTIC UNION WITHOUT U.S.A.

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, judging from the latest reports, the Atlantic Union concept of regional government by restoring the United States to the role of a European colony to bolster military, economic, and financial assistance is moot.

Our European friends no longer want us as an equal state now that we have become a financial handicap.

America has long propped up European governments with men and money, but now that the mother countries have drained America dry they repudiate their angel like a depleted gold mine. The Europeans' desire not to be interdependent must be accepted as for the best. For if they cannot be counted now what could we ever expect in the way of "mutual assistance" if our nations were integrated?

This European repudiation of America should serve as the coup de grace to the threat of any Atlantic Union including the United States. The only Union the American people need is the Union of 50 sovereign States called the United States.

The related news clippings follow:

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Mar. 9, 1973]

MONETARY COLLAPSE FEARED: EUROPE WARNS UNITED STATES

(By Andrew Borowlec)

PARIS.—Warnings that international speculators may destroy the western monetary system dominated a 14-nation conference on how to deal with the latest financial crisis today.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz promised America's European partners to help solve the current crisis which spilled out of control after the Feb. 12 dollar devaluation, the second in 14 months.

There was no immediate information as to what concrete measures Shultz proposed to take in the face of a European barrage of proposals that the United States shoulder most of the burden.

In any case, Shultz was reported to have voiced complaints at European hesitations which were demonstrated at yesterday's meeting of the nine Common Market countries which failed to adopt a common stand.

The European point of view was presented by French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his Belgian colleague Willy de Clercq.

Addressing the conference at the International Monetary Fund building, Giscard d'Estaing urged "immediate and concentrated action against speculators." He said international speculators want to "undermine the very basis of our cooperation."

The French finance minister stressed that the Western monetary system could collapse unless immediate action is taken.

De Clercq offered a series of European proposals, the gist of which consists of American efforts to support the Feb. 12 dollar parity by a number of measures involving tighter credits, capital flow restrictions and other steps.

He asked the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve Board to:

Install controls on the outflow of dollars to other countries.

Raise interest rates to attract deposits from abroad.

Borrow foreign currencies from central banks and the International Monetary Fund and use them to buy up dollars.

De Clercq urged the United States to intervene on world markets to maintain the value of the dollar.

The Paris meeting opened amid skepticism that immediate and effective measures could be adopted. It followed an emergency session of the European Common Market finance ministers in Brussels yesterday which failed to agree on a concerted currency float.

Unless the Paris meeting comes up with a solution—which was doubtful—the nine Common Market countries are likely to float their currencies individually, with provisions to prevent them from straying too far.

When a currency floats it has no fixed relation to the dollar, or other currencies for that matter. A modified float, which is what is being considered by the Common Market, would call for central bank intervention if the rates vacillate out of control.

Such a solution would permit reopening of currency exchanges which have been shut all week. However, it would merely be a stop-gap solution—as have been all solutions adopted since the Western monetary system went haywire four years ago.

In addition to the nine Common Market countries and the United States, those participating in the Paris meeting are Canada, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland.

President Nixon has said firmly that the dollar would not be devalued again. Another devaluation would totally shatter world confidence in the United States and would raise more havoc in trade and financial relations. As it is, many economists regard the dollar as commercially undervalued.

The United States alone can do little to prevent the movement of the billions of speculative dollars from one country to another. Only a joint American-European solution could bring concrete results.

One of the widely discussed proposals in Europe concerns a massive foreign currency loan by the Key European countries to the United States. Such a loan would permit the United States to buy back at least a portion of the mass of dollars which have found their way to Europe because of America's trade deficit.

The United States is represented at the Paris meeting by Secretary of the Treasury Shultz, assisted by Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Paul A. Volcker and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns.

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Mar. 9, 1973]

NEW EUROPE UNITY AT EXPENSE OF UNITED STATES DISMAYS NIXON

(By Saul Friedman)

BONN.—President Nixon within the last few days has privately conveyed to European leaders his dismay that Europe may be growing more united at the expense of the Atlantic Alliance and the United States.

But his expressions of concern were met with unusually firm replies that Europe, as it tries to settle problems like the dollar crisis, will continue to give its own unity first priority.

The European attitude toward "unity first" may have accounted, in part, for Nixon's decision to delay a planned trip to this part of the world. A European trip had been tentatively scheduled this spring, but has now been put off at least until the second half of this year or even later.

These new signs of emerging conflict between the United States and its old Cold War friends in Europe came on the eve of this week's vital monetary talks in Brussels and Paris, which could affect negotiations later this year on trade, defense and the big American balance-of-payments obligation to Europe.

LINKING SOUGHT

The President and American policymakers had hoped that they could convince Europe's leaders to link problems of trade, defense and money to help the United States solve its economic problems abroad.

A year ago, many European leaders—especially West German Chancellor Willie Brandt—supported the American view that the Continent ought to organize a new mechanism for dealing with the linked problems.

But now, following two devaluations of the dollar, and the latest dollar onslaught, those same pro-American leaders have changed their minds.

Even Brandt now agrees with the view of British Prime Minister Edward Heath and the anti-American French that monetary, trade and defense problems should be dealt with separately, in long, tough bargaining sessions.

If President Nixon intends to journey to Europe later this year or early next, it has been suggested to him that in addition to meeting with individual heads-of-state, he also confer with those who speak for a unified Europe.

The President was also told that one spectacular meeting at the summit, though it might be symbolically important for Europe's sense of unity, would not now go very far in solving problems driving the United States and Europe apart.

The most immediate problem, which was on Nixon's mind when he expressed his concern about the trends and motives of European unity, is the monetary situation.

European leaders friendly to the United States before the first devaluation, and even after the second, were willing to concede that those two moves were necessary to give the Americans a little better trade edge.

LATEST CRISIS

But the most recent crisis seemed to pull European finance ministers, foreign ministers, and heads of state closer together and away from the United States.

One European spokesman said: "Once again, threats from the United States rather than American exhortations to unify, are bringing us closer."

The Nixon administration is said to have expressed doubts that European integration should be the first priority in the money crisis, when instead it should be an instrument to bring about cooperation across the Atlantic.

But a high West German official replied that Europe cannot have an instrument for transatlantic cooperation unless the instrument is first created by the Europeans.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION CONTINUES IN U.S.S.R.

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in recent days there has been a great deal of discussion about the alleged "liberalization" of life in the Soviet Union. Many clergymen have expressed the view that communism and Christianity are, in fact, compatible and that past misunderstandings may have been based upon ignorance rather than truth. Carrying this new philosophy into action we find a new Christian activism, one which holds that capitalism and not communism may be the enemy.

The unfortunate fact is that ever since

the Russian Revolution of 1917, religion has been held in disrepute in the Soviet Union and from that time forward the most strenuous efforts have been made by the Soviet Government to eliminate it.

In 1925, for example, the League of Militant Atheists was formed in the Soviet Union to spread and publish anti-religious material and, like the government's economic plan, an atheistic 5-year plan was launched in 1927 and again in 1932. The program aimed at the complete disappearance of God's name from the U.S.S.R. by 1937. In the late 1930's, the League was reported to have 3.5 million members.

Despite a 50-year campaign calling for its eradication, religion remains a force in modern Russia. Many in the West believed that the death of Stalin would usher a more liberal period into the life of Soviet citizens. Unfortunately, things have gotten worse, and not better.

Beginning in late 1961, children under 18 years of age were forbidden to attend Baptist worship services and by the fall of 1963 this restriction was being applied in Orthodox Churches as well. In 1963, the Central Committee of the Komsomol urged that services not be allowed to continue if children were present in church.

Many religious institutions have been closed. Synagogues have been converted into clubs, Buddhist monasteries were shut down, Moslem mosques have been converted into atheist museums, and the printing of the Koran has been prohibited. All religions suffer persecution at the hands of a state which considers itself the supreme arbiter of all moral values.

Recently, DeWitt S. Copp, European correspondent of Human Events, had a conversation in London with the Reverend Michael Bourdeaux, director of the Center for the Study of Religion and Communism. On the morning of the visit a bundle of letters and documents had arrived from the Council of Baptist Prisoners in the Soviet Union, a group made up of relatives of Baptist Christians now imprisoned.

The crime for which they have been sentenced to prison: Spreading their faith. Writes DeWitt Copp:

Most had been charged under Article 142 of the Soviet Penal Code, concerning the separation of church and state—which forbids any attempt to instruct or to inform the young about the Christian Gospel. The penalty—three years in prison for the first offense. And if you keep it up, you can be charged under Article 70 for anti-Soviet activities and be sentenced to from 10 to 15 years.

Despite these facts the World Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches, and the Baptist Alliance continue to maintain that there is no persecution of Christians in the Soviet Union.

To really discover whether or not religious persecution is continuing in the Soviet Union, writes Mr. Copp:

One only needs to ask those imprisoned for their religious beliefs.

I wish to share with my colleagues DeWitt Copp's important article, "Religious Persecution Continues in U.S.S.R.," which appeared in Human Events of February 17, 1973, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION CONTINUES IN U.S.S.R. WHILE MUCH PUBLICITY HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWS, LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE SUPPRESSION OF CHRISTIANS IN RUSSIA

(By DeWitt S. Copp)

LONDON.—Much has been and is being reported on the problems of the Jews in the Soviet Union, and the desire of many to leave it for a new life in Israel. Very little, however, has been heard about the plight of Christians in the U.S.S.R. It is a plight in which religious persecution goes hand in hand with a dramatic religious story.

A man who knows this story better than most is the Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, director of the Center for the Study of Religion and Communism, in Great Britain.

As an Anglican minister, the reverend came to the directorship of this important center through an early interest in things Russian, followed by undergraduate studies at Oxford that combined theology with Russian, and in 1959-60, a year of study in Moscow. During that period, being fluent in the language, he was able to establish contacts with, as he termed it, "many people from the grass roots," both in Moscow and other major cities as well as in rural areas. From these contacts, and the contacts of others with a similar interest, he has over the past decade been able to compile a mass of first-hand information on the true state of the Christian Church—both Russian Orthodox and Protestant—and its adherents in the Soviet Union.

On the morning that we discussed the subject, he produced a thick bundle of letters and documents and photographs which had just arrived by specially organized means from the Baptist community in Russia. Included was an underground publication printed secretly by the Council of Baptist Prisoners. The Council is made up of relatives of Baptist Christians now imprisoned in the USSR. The publication gave names, dates, locations, offenses and length of prison terms.

The crime? Spreading the word of the Lord. Most had been charged under Article 142 of the Soviet Penal Code, concerning the separation of church and state—which forbids any attempt to instruct or to inform the young about the Christian Gospel.

The penalty—three years in prison for the first offense. And if you keep it up, you can be charged under Article 70 for anti-Soviet activities and be sentenced from 10 to 15 years.

This is the grim side of the story, but the optimistic side is that more and more young people in the Soviet Union are turning to the Christian religion. This is reflected in the ages of those receiving sentences for attempted missionary work—18, 19 and many in their early 20s. The fact is best corroborated, says the Rev. Bourdeaux, not by going to the religious but to the atheists—the Soviet press, inside Moscow and out, where young people are named, held up to ridicule, their characters blackened for religious activity.

To sense the real meaning of "this gradual resurgence" in the face of persecution, one must reflect on the position of organized religion in the Soviet Union today. It is estimated, but cannot be proven because the Kremlin will not allow statistics on it, that there are approximately 30 million members of the Russian Orthodox Church and somewhere between a million and a million and a half Protestants—largely Baptists.

Throughout the USSR there are only three Russian Orthodox seminaries—one near Moscow, one in Leningrad and the third in Odessa. Enrollment is about 250 students in each. If a student wishes to attend, he must not only apply to the church but also to the state, and it is the latter that makes the final decision on his acceptance. Thus the student who is accepted is under state control from the outset.

There are no seminaries for any of the Protestant denominations.

At this time there are between 7,000-8,000 legally recognized Russian Orthodox churches in the Soviet Union and somewhere between 2,500 and 5,000 Protestant. Thus if the individual Christian, regardless of his faith, lives in a town or province where there is no church and he legally seeks to form one, the state will suppress it. If he persists, he will be fined and receive an automatic sentence of 15 days. If he attempts to organize a worship group clandestinely, and he is caught—and many are—he goes to prison.

There is, of course, in this modern day determination a familiar correlation in the suppression of the early Christians by the Romans. The Soviets do not physically feed the offenders to the lions, but they try to break the religious spirit in other ways. Even in those places where a church is permitted, the individual who is a student or a professor had better not be caught going to worship. He can be expelled from the university or lose his job as a result.

It would be incorrect to say that the Kremlin dictates the policy of the Russian Orthodox Church. It doesn't have to, for church leaders are chosen by the state through rigid appointment. Only conformists are wanted.

The Baptists, who have been in Russia for a century, have seldom had it easy. From 1905-1917 and after the Revolution until 1927 when Stalin began to cement his control, they were left alone.

During World War II as a matter of need Stalin relaxed his persecution of all faiths. Khrushchev also persecuted the religious, and as can be seen things are not much better under Brezhnev. However, as the Rev. Bourdeaux and his assistants can attest, there is a steady flow of material on Christian religious activities at the grass-roots level coming out from behind the Iron Curtain and helpful material going back in. The latter, of course, is to encourage those who are willing to risk imprisonment, deprivation, social ostracism and ridicule to spread the Christian Gospel where people hunger for a faith that transcends the sterile dictates of little men.

And what do the powerful world church organizations have to say about all this?

The official position of the World Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches and the Baptist Alliance is to maintain that there is no religious persecution of Christians in the Soviet Union. All of these bodies, the Rev. Bourdeaux maintains, have accepted verbal assurance from Eastern churchmen, refusing themselves to investigate the situation. After all, Soviet churchmen joined the Baptist Alliance in 1954 and the World Council in 1916. To question their position might anger them and make them resign, and that would never do, for the underlying rationale is that a little religious freedom is better than none at all. But as the reverend points out, the Kremlin needs the respectability of these organizations far more than they need the Soviet churchmen.

In spite of the insistence of these churchly bodies—not in turning the other cheek but in turning a deaf ear and a blind eye to the reviled state of Christianity in the Soviet Union—the word through dedicated people like the Rev. Bourdeaux is beginning to make itself felt. Soon there will be a bi-monthly publication, *Religion in Communist Lands*,* published by the Center which will cite the situation chapter and verse. And in that regard, Radio Liberty is doing a tremendous service in reporting to the Russian people what is going on and what is being said in their own country.

As to the repeated liberal cant that there is a dialogue going on between the church and the Communist state—there is no dia-

* Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism, 34 Lubbock Road, Chislehurst, Kent BR 7 5JJ, England. Subscription rate: \$7 per year by sea mail, \$10 by air mail.

logue except in the Western minds of the duped. In Poland, Rumania and East Germany where the Church still remains strong, no mention is made of such theoretical nonsense; it simply doesn't exist. In Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, where the Church has been brought under firm state control, the church leadership maintains there is nothing antagonistic between communism and Christianity.

Well, one only needs to ask those imprisoned for their religious beliefs. And one need only wonder who will raise the question of such persecution before the Soviet delegation now sitting in Helsinki.

MIAMI'S INTERNATIONAL CENTER AIDS U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, not all the news about the U.S. balance of payments is bad news. I am pleased to report that in the Miami Customs District, at least, the balance of trade is strongly in favor of the United States. An important factor in this achievement has been the way in which various sectors of the community have organized to promote exports and encourage tourism from abroad. Key to these effective joint efforts has been Miami's International Center.

Its creation was spearheaded by some of the area's outstanding businessmen. They recognized the necessity for coordinated direction and action of Miami's potential as an international trade center was to be fully realized. One of Miami's outstanding businessmen and banker, William Pallot, was part of the organizing group. His determined leadership breathed life into the concept.

Now the center's president, Mr. William Pallot, recently outlined its functions in a speech before a special workshop of the Partners of the Americas' Florida-Colombia Alliance. Because of the unique character of the International Center and the possibility that it might well serve as a model for other cities, I wish to draw the attention of the House to Mr. Pallot's remarks:

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAM PALLOT BEFORE DELEGATES TO THE FLORIDA-COLOMBIA ALLIANCE WORKSHOP, JANUARY 12, 1973

The name of your organization is the Florida Colombia alliance. With that name you have acknowledged that Colombia is only one of many American republics; that Colombia has a unique national entity, with unmistakable characteristics that distinguish it from other nations of Central and South America.

You have avoided a common mistake made by too many people who think of Latin America as an integrated continent of related States . . . with artificial boundaries . . . wherein the problems, fears, aspiration, hopes, faith and cultures of all peoples are the same.

Your understanding of the truth . . . and the consequences of your undertakings, have improved relations and strengthened meaningful ties between the people of Florida representing our national government and the people of Colombia representing theirs. Your efforts have cultivated a firm basis for mutual respect of differences in historic

backgrounds . . . and ethnic images between U.S. and Colombian citizens.

For this Lt. Governor Tom Adams and your alliance should be commended. What you are doing should be encouraged by our national government and emulated in other States to the extent that it is possible.

It was proper that the leadership of such an organization should have arisen in Florida. It is fitting that men and women of business and industry should cooperate with public officials, educators and students to accomplish what you have set out to do.

The results of such work and its influence on the culture and economy of our State and nation are incredibly important.

It is this influence that I will discuss as my contribution to this conference. I want to tell you about a complex of associations that have recently joined forces in a co-operative effort to provide unified leadership and uniform patterns for orderly growth in what we believe will become one of the worlds most important centers for international trade, tourism and cultural exchange.

I want to tell you about Greater Miami's International center. A new organization . . . bottomed on an amalgamation of 3 already existing organizations that we now refer to as councils.

First, . . . is the Board of International Trade with its importers, exporters, freight forwarders, bankers, manufacturers, shippers, professional, insurance and business people.

Second, is the Council of Multi-National Corporations with a membership from Alcoa, 3-M, Dow, Texaco, Gulf, Coca-Cola and others of that magnitude.

Third, the Council of Civic and Cultural Affairs with representation from the University of Miami, Florida International University, local and international chambers of commerce, several world trade associations, the Council of the Americas, as well as civic and social leaders of the community.

Duplication and overlapping efforts that existed prior to the amalgamation have been eliminated or minimized. Where there were 3 or more staffs and offices, there is now only one staff and one office.

Today nearly every inquiry from abroad relating to international business in the Miami area finds its way to the center office and receives prompt attention.

The combined available resources of the center's broad membership . . . are used: To develop commerce and tourism; to maintain advanced standards in the field of export by providing educational and related services to members; and by making significant contributions . . . designed to improve balance of trade problems.

For the last 14 consecutive months . . . we have seen imports into the U.S. exceed exports by no less than \$300 million in any one month. The Florida story has been an exception.

International center can't claim all the credit for the very comfortable margins of exports over imports recorded in the Miami customs district. However, for purposes of this discussion, it is worthy of note . . . that total exports reported in this district in 1971 . . . amounted to \$804.5 million versus imports in the sum of \$406.5 million. More importantly, during the first seven months of 1972, exports totaled \$690.8 million versus imports totaling \$397.9 million. Those are healthy balances.

Using those numbers . . . exports in 1972 should exceed \$1.1 billion versus \$700 million in imports, . . . and the center or its predecessor councils had more than a little to do with that.

The center works closely with all governmental agencies and trade associations . . . to promote international business and cultural exchange. At the moment . . . we are discussing plans with State officials and the Florida Council of 100 . . . to expand our

activities by organizing centers in other metropolitan communities of Florida so that what we are doing in Miami, can be emulated elsewhere in the State . . . to mutual advantage.

We can't compare the North Florida Customs District with the Miami district because it includes several large gulf ports in other States. However we know that Florida does have a favorable trade balance. And in a nation plagued with large imbalance problems the Florida record is meaningful and there are reasons for the difference.

Consider that Florida has 15 deep water ports . . . and that none is more than 100 miles from any part of the State . . . that Florida has five international airports and numerous others, none of which is more than 50 miles from any part of the State.

Consider that international air service in Miami compares favorably with any other major airport in the country and is much closer to rich markets in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Consider that greater Miami's communications systems are unexcelled anywhere. That Miami has an excellent employment market with a bi-lingual, multi-cultural population; a growing system of international banking institutions; excellent accommodations for tourists and conventions; good facilities for higher education; political stability and a temperate climate.

Consider that in just one year Disney World became the number one single tourist attraction in the world and is itself surrounded by numerous other famous attractions such as Cypress Gardens; Busch Gardens, Silver Springs, Lion Country, and Cape Kennedy.

These are most desirable ingredients around which South Florida can be solidly established as the finest center for international tourism in the entire world.

Methods for the best use of these ingredients are being explored by appropriate governmental agencies working with industry, colleges and associations like International Center, the Florida Council of 100, and the Council of the Americas.

Do you know that there are 82 million people in other countries who can afford vacations in the U.S.?

Do you know that the federal government has tripled its budget to promote tourism and tap that lucrative market? Even finance travel costs?

International center and the Miami office of the Florida Dept. of Commerce are already developing plans for getting a substantial share of that business.

The center has conducted workshops and seminars . . . designed to keep current with the numerous federal programs that provide incentives and produce money to increase exports from Florida.

International center is working with the U.S. and Florida departments of commerce to improve marketing techniques and to increase sales of domestic goods overseas. One method that has proved successful is the sponsorship of trade missions or fairs.

The Florida dept. of commerce and international center within the past 12 months conducted 5 successful missions.

The first one went to Central America where we sold over \$200 thousand worth of merchandise from exhibits. Orders were taken for an additional \$1.5 million and participants bid on another \$4 million for proposed projects, some of which have already materialized.

In April we sponsored the first trade fair ever conducted in the free port of Manaus, Brazil, where \$91 thousand was sold from exhibits. Orders were taken for an additional \$505 thousand and contacts were established to account for future sales of at least \$1 million annually.

At the third mission, in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, we sold \$358 thou-

sand worth of goods from displays; \$1.2 million was sold for future delivery, and \$3.5 million was bid on proposed projects.

At the fourth fair . . . in Bogota, Colombia . . . we sold over \$130 thousand from displays; orders totaling more than \$1.3 million were taken for future delivery; and more than \$5.6 million was bid on proposed projects. More than a million people visited our exhibit. It was the first time that there was U.S. participation in the important annual Bogota fair, and Florida was the only state involved.

In November, with Eastern Airlines and Disney World participating, we took our 5th trade mission to Jamaica.

Last year Jamaica imported over \$70 million from Florida before the mission. At the mission we sold \$145 thousand worth of merchandise from displays. Orders were taken for an additional \$1.5 million and nearly \$3 million was bid on proposed projects.

These fairs and missions also promote tourism and establish valuable person-to-person relationships that are sorely needed to improve commerce and implement cultural interchange.

These programs and others involve students from the University of Miami, Florida International University, and Florida Atlantic University. The students plan and work with businessmen and public officials. There is no generation gap, nor is there any lack of communications or understanding. This is bridge building at the highest level, youth, industry, and government working together.

By this time you should have an idea of what International Center is and what it can do.

By now you must be thinking about how much more can be accomplished for our state if such centers were organized in the other Metropolitan communities of Florida.

Perhaps you are even thinking about how effectively the Florida-Colombian Alliance can contribute to the efforts of International Center and conversely how the center can make contributions to your alliance.

If you were not thinking about that, I hope you will. I hope you will agree that lines of communications should be established and that we can only gain from cooperation.

The future holds unlimited challenges and possibilities. Miami is to Latin America, South Africa and the Caribbean—what New York is to Europe—or Los Angeles and San Francisco to the Orient. But there is one important difference: The potential for developing trade with, and tourism from the emerging nations of Latin America and Africa is immeasurably greater.

Total exports to Latin America are already in the \$7 billion range, and large portions of that business go through the Coral Gables offices of multinational corporations located there, even though products are shipped from other ports.

Miami has 7 Edge Act banks—compared to 4 each in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago. This condition exists mainly because of Miami's proximity to Latin America.

The new Federal Reserve office in Coral Gables handles more items than any office in the Southeastern United States. It employs 400 people and clears over 22 million checks per month. That's more than Atlanta which has long been considered the financial center of the South.

There are at least 5 times as many direct flights from Latin America to Miami than to New Orleans, a city that for many years was considered the inter-American gateway.

Greater Miami is now the financial center and corporate capital of the Americas, and we have only begun.

What we do to prepare for the future, will determine what we will become.

Certainly we can agree that we don't want anything in Florida that esthetically resembles Los Angeles or New York.

Certainly we can agree that we must estab-

lish a foundation upon which we can continue to develop foreign trade, with a healthy balance in our favor.

Certainly we can agree that we must continue to improve our tourist facilities and accommodations.

Certainly we can agree that the integrity of U.S. currency can only be restored to the extent that unfavorable trade balances can be reversed.

Certainly we can agree that we can have progress without doing violence to our natural surroundings.

We can have progress with the very best culture that 5 continents can offer. We can provide decent housing . . . surrounded by clear fresh water and handsome landscapes. We can enjoy progress in the best environment or we can tolerate something less or worse.

Our goal at international center is the orderly development of commerce, and the establishment of cultural relationships with the international community at the people, government, political and esthetic levels. If there are better ways to strengthen our economy or improve our culture we want to know about them. That is why we welcome opportunities to talk about what we do and about the things we plan to do.

We offer and ask for assistance. We suggest to those who lend us their ears to lend us their strength and we offer ours.

There isn't a business or professional person in this State . . . who won't derive substantial benefit from the work done by organizations like the center and the alliance, and the degree can only be measured by the amount of support given and received.

LP-GAS: LOW POLLUTION FUEL CATCHES ON IN HAWAII

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, by 1976 automobile manufacturers will be required to meet stringent standards for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and nitrogen oxide emissions. Although imaginative proposals to help Detroit meet those standards have been numerous, most are several years away from economic feasibility.

However, for several years a fuel has been available which, with minimal equipment changes meets these new standards. It is liquefied petroleum gas—LP-gas.

LP-gas has been used by some Hawaii trucking fleets, forklift operators and State and county highway fleets for 20 years to minimize carbon monoxide hazards to personnel, and has proved to reduce maintenance costs. Despite these advantages, nonusers of LP-gas are still in the majority.

In Hawaii, though, where our environment is one of our most precious natural resources, a greater awareness of the possibilities of LP-gas in meeting upcoming Federal emission regulations is developing.

With the thought that my colleagues will find the environmental benefits of LP-gas of interest, I am submitting for the RECORD an article by Nelson Shreve from Hawaii Fleet Management, the official publication of the Hawaii Trucking Association:

LP-GAS HITS THE ROAD—BUT, VERY, VERY SLOWLY

(By Nelson Shreve)

Although the merits of liquefied petroleum gas as an automotive fuel have been recognized for some years, the product has been slow in taking to the streets of Hawaii. For the last 20 years, forklift operators in the islands have used equipment powered with LP-gas because its extremely clean burning properties minimize any carbon monoxide hazard to personnel working in closed-in areas.

Besides protecting lives, the forklift users also found that LP-gas was safeguarding profits in lower engine maintenance costs and oil changes every 3,000 hours instead of every 200. One maintenance supervisor in Honolulu reports breaking down a propane-powered forklift engine that had logged the equivalent of 500,000 miles and finding the honk marks made during manufacture still visible on the cylinder walls.

A number of highway fleets, notably many operated by State and County agencies, have made extensive studies and switched to propane. The process is simple. The equipment can be ordered factory installed from some manufacturers. But more commonly, conventional gasoline fuel systems are converted to LP-gas by various automotive dealers and shops, and by Gasco's Clean Air Center.

But the non-users are still in the majority and have resisted the efforts of Gasco, until recently the only supplier of automotive quality propane in the State, to convince them that, for a fleet owner, LP-gas is the only way to go.

Bud Coleman, manager of the Clean Air Center, has applied his analyzer to this hesitation and diagnoses a combination of psychological blocks and out-of-tune economics.

First, he believes, is the perfectly natural disinclination to junk several hundred dollars worth of fuel system on a rig that is entirely operational, then spend up to \$400 plus installation costs on a different system. An entirely valid line of reasoning for a vehicle owner who trades equipment in every two years or so, but missing the point for a fleet operator looking at the long haul operating expenses of a number of units, Coleman believes.

The relatively low number of propane dispensing units is another apparent stumbling block, particularly for fleets whose units must be stationed in widely dispersed neighborhoods and can't return to a central marshaling yard every night for a refill. Gasco had hoped to install retail dispensing equipment at key gasoline stations around the Island, and one Union 76 station is selling the company's product. But there has been a reluctance on the part of oil companies to spread out the welcome mat for a direct competitor.

However, in spite of the low profile of propane dispensing units, Gasco's automotive product is available at retail at seven different locations in Honolulu and one in Kailua. Oahu Gas Service, Inc., a company that recently went into competition with Gasco in the field, has announced plans to build its own service stations, which should further broaden the supply base.

More resistance comes from auto mechanics, most of them weaned on gasoline engines and leery of a departure from their accustomed tradition. Coleman points out that the difference really isn't that great, and that propane and gasoline are simply two different factions that can be distilled from the same batch of crude oil. Furthermore, the fuel system conversion is relatively simple and can be completed in as little time as two hours unless a lot of engine parts have to be removed before the installation can be made. Tim Monro, who is Coleman's assistant and also in charge of mechanic training for cus-

tomers, uses a three-step program: He performs the first installation himself while the trainees watch. Then the second installation is performed by students with Monroe coaching each step. Finally they do the third one by themselves while their instructor observes.

Basically, the operation consists of removing the gasoline carburetor, installing a new propane carburetor, and mounting a device called the converter, which transforms the pressurized liquid into a gas, then attaching a new propane carburetor. With the new equipment there is no longer any need for a fuel pump since propane in the closed system is under pressure, and therefore there is one less component to wear out. The need for after-parts is further reduced by the simplicity of the propane carburetor, which has neither float ball nor needle valve.

Fuel reservoirs are more complex than normal gasoline tanks, and consist of pressure vessels in a variety of shapes and sizes to fit the trunk of a sedan, the bed of a pickup truck or station wagon, and the regular fuel bay of a big truck. All tanks are fitted with check valves that automatically shut off in case of fuel line failure. Wherever a fuel line must pass through metal, a hole is drilled and a coupling welded into the barrier, with the hose fitted to each side. This eliminates the friction problem that could be caused by merely passing the hose through a hole in the barrier.

Precautions regardless, Coleman detects a lingering suspicion in the minds of many toward a vehicle with a tankful of pressurized gas aboard. But he points out that the heavy gauge pressure vessel with all its safety devices is even less hazardous than a sheet metal gasoline tank. Coleman gives as an example a propane racing car that rolled seven times during a road race and ended wheels-up with the engine still running. The ignition had to be shut off before the driver could be extricated from the car—which was subsequently righted and driven off under its own power.

Besides the long-term maintenance savings to be realized, Coleman emphasizes that there is an even more pressing reason for switching to a cleaner fuel as the steady clamor to save the environment hardens from agitation into legislation. Already, two states—California and New Jersey—have established emission criteria and are enforcing them by setting up roadblocks and checking vehicles with infrared analyzers which can gauge both carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emission with great accuracy.

Almost any gasoline engine in good shape and regardless of year can be adjusted to yield far less fallout and live up to the standards that have been established. But propane burning engines will remain clean and in compliance with far less attention. (One of Coleman's pet demonstrations is to roll a visiting prospect's car into the diagnostic bay at the Clean Air Center. In most cases, either the carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon readings or both are well into the polluting range, while a new propane installation in the next bay registers clean even before any carburetor or ignition adjustments have been made.)

The year 1975 has been designated as the year of clean exhaust emission. But getting all vehicles into compliance in Hawaii and enforcing the law is going to require time because of the expensive and complex testing equipment that is a must for emission monitoring and control.

But Coleman detects the first steps being taken. Until a few months ago, the Clean Air Center was the only facility on Oahu that had an infrared analyzer. Recently, however, a Honolulu auto dealer tried to buy one—only to find the local supplier was back-ordered for four months.

LEE HAMILTON'S MARCH 12, 1973,
WASHINGTON REPORT ON ISSUES
FACING AMERICAN AGRICULTURE
IN 1973

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following: My Washington Report of March 12, 1973, concerning the issues facing American agriculture in 1973:

CONGRESSMAN LEE HAMILTON'S WASHINGTON
REPORT, MARCH 12, 1973

This is a big year for American agriculture.

A variety of factors have converged to confront the nation with major decisions about the direction of American agriculture. These decisions cannot be put off much longer, and they will affect, not alone the farmer and his family, but all Americans.

Among the factors pushing agriculture to the forefront is the President's call for a major reversal in American agricultural policy, including the virtual elimination of direct program payments to farmers and deep cuts and terminations of several rural programs. His plan, if adopted, would end a plan, begun in the Depression years, under which the government has set limits on how much a farmer may grow and remain eligible for subsidies.

The Agricultural Act of 1970 expires in 1973 at a time when urban Congressmen dominate the Congress. Only 85 (or 20 percent) of the 435 House Members come from rural districts (in 1960, 53 percent came from rural districts). Moreover, 41 of the Congressmen who voted for the 1970 bill have been defeated or retired.

Alongside these factors are the record levels for livestock and grain prices (average farm prices are 22 percent higher than one year ago), and total farm income (more than \$19 billion in 1972). At the same time consumers are confronting the fastest rising food prices in recent history. Small wonder then that the farmer is concerned, even apprehensive, and that American agriculture stands at the crossroads.

In the commodity programs, the President proposes to eliminate gradually the direct subsidies that supplement the prices received by farmers and substitute a system under which farmers would be paid for withholding land from cultivation. Top Agriculture Department officials have said that their goal is to help the farmer get his income from the marketplace, move the government out of agriculture, and allow the farmer greater freedom to make production and marketing decisions.

The Administration proposes to put an additional 40 million acres back into production, leaving only 20 million acres "set aside", and to curb rising food prices by increasing production. The Administration would also like to have any commodity surpluses which exceed domestic demand absorbed by new markets abroad. Under the Administration's approach a number of federal programs which aid the farmer and rural areas will be terminated, including grants for water and sewer systems, rural housing and disaster loans, grants for conservation, and the program for 2 percent direct loans for electrification will be replaced with 5 percent government guaranteed loans.

All of this adds up to fundamental change, new risks, and old fears. Farmers would be pleased to be rid of controls and subsidies, but their sense of history cautions them that farming has always run in boom-and-bust

cycles and that, once free of controls, the farmer's productivity and competitiveness can produce enormous surpluses to depress prices.

Critics of the Administration's proposals, many of whom are in Congress, contend that farm policy should be directed toward assuring the production of abundant supplies of food and fiber at reasonable, and reasonably stable, prices, with the emphasis on improved farm family income. These critics contend that the Administration's plan to achieve production adjustments by means of a general cropland retirement program will not work. Production will soar and prices will plunge; and the small farmer, who would be at a special disadvantage because he must use all his cropland, would be hurt most.

The President's plan, then, will face stiff resistance, but reaction to it among the farm bloc leaders has varied from strong support to vigorous opposition. To get their proposals adopted, the Administration's strategy is to place heavy emphasis on the urban domination of the Congress, high farm income, rising food prices and the increased foreign markets. They press the argument with urban Congressmen that with rising food prices and exports and good prices there is no need for farm programs. The plan is a political gamble, but it is based on a changing electorate and on new economic conditions.

It is hard to see at present how these differences will be resolved. The Administration would prefer a straightforward approach that would clearly move farm policy toward a 1980 target date of removing the government from commodity programs.

On the other hand, at present and because of its concern about the impact of the Administration's programs on farm prices, the Congress does not appear likely to accept this approach.

Compromises must be made, but it appears to me that farm policy will move in the direction of reduced payments to farmers and more Executive discretion to run the farm programs.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES BOREN

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Congress an event of unusual significance that will occur at the end of this month in Los Angeles.

It is actually three events, Mr. Speaker, two of them predicted upon the third.

Charles Boren, vice-chairman of the board of the Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers, and a close personal friend of mine, will retire from the Association on March 25 of this year.

That may not seem at first glance to be a significant event, Mr. Speaker, until one realizes that Mr. Boren will be calling close to a quarter-century as the motion picture industry's chief labor negotiator.

He has handled the industry's contract negotiations and labor relations during an era of the most significant change ever to affect this 78-year-old industry. Mr. Boren was at the helm during the years when the production industry divested itself of the theaters it

owned, necessitating a radical change in its production planning. And he presided over the years when a rival medium came upon the scene—television—and more quickly than had been thought possible, became nearly an equal of the traditional market, the theater. The changes this new medium required in the working arrangements in the industry created a continuing stream of problems that it fell to Charles Boren's leadership to solve.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of this man on behalf of the motion picture industry are so highly thought of that he will be honored on Tuesday, March 27, by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, which will present him with an honorary award in the form of the familiar Oscar statuette on the worldwide telecast originating from Los Angeles.

This is the same award, Mr. Speaker, that was presented to Charles Chaplin last year; to Walt Disney, for the creation of Mickey Mouse; to D. W. Griffith, for creating the motion picture art form, and to a select group of industry greats such as Mack Sennett, Douglas Fairbanks, Adolph Zukor, Cecil B. DeMille, Louis B. Mayer, Gary Cooper, Cary Grant, and Bob Hope.

On the Friday before that date, Mr. Speaker, it will be my privilege to attend a special dinner being given for Mr. Boren at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, where the association he served for 25 years, on behalf of the industry he served for 38 years, will honor him for his contributions.

A thousand persons are expected to attend this dinner. Danny Thomas will be the master of ceremonies for this evening of accolade. Among those who will sit at the head table will be Lew Wasserman, president of MCA, Inc., the parent company of Universal Studios, and chairman of the board of the Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers; Billy H. Hunt, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the association; Jack Valenti, president of the association; James Aubrey, president of MGM; Gordon Stulberg, president of 20th Century-Fox; Donn Tatum, chairman of the board of Walt Disney Productions; Ted Ashley, chairman of the board of Warner Bros.; Dan Taradash, president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences; Robert Wise, president of the Directors Guild of America; Samuel Z. Arkoff, chairman of the board, American International Pictures; and Mrs. Y. Frank Freeman, widow of the late chairman of the AMPTP board.

Charles Boren first entered the motion pictures industry in 1935, when he was employed in the personnel office at Paramount Pictures.

In 1941 he was named studio manager and served in that capacity, and also as industrial relations manager for the studio, until 1947.

In March, 1947, he was named to head labor relations for the Association of Motion Picture Producers, and in December, 1958, was named executive vice-president. He was elected to the AMPTP Board in 1965.

He was born in Owensville, Ind., on January 9, 1907 and graduated from the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences of the University of Southern California in 1929.

While at USC Charlie Boren played football for famed coach Howard Jones and won letters in 1925, 1927, and 1928 as a halfback, end and running guard. After graduation and until he joined Paramount, he was assistant counselor of men, and assistant football coach at USC.

Charles Boren was president of his junior and senior class while in high school in Long Beach. In 1925, at USC, he became a member of Sigma Chi.

During high school and college Boren worked in the construction trade and as a longshoreman on the docks of Los Angeles Harbor.

Active in alumni affairs at USC, he was elected president of the General Alumni Association of USC in 1965, after serving on the board of governors of the alumni association since 1963.

He also was named a trustee of the university in October 1964.

In June 1962 Charles Boren was tapped for Skull and Dagger, the men's honor society. He has served as alumni chairman of Homecoming Week and was chairman of a dinner honoring Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, USC chancellor.

He has been a member of the board of directors of the California State Chamber of Commerce since 1958.

He has been active in minority affairs, serving as the honorary cochairman of the Los Angeles Urban League's "Equal Opportunity Day," and receiving the Founders Image Award in 1969 from the Beverly Hills-Hollywood branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for his work on behalf of minorities.

Charles Boren has received numerous awards and citations from labor groups, including an award in 1968 from the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees for service to the motion picture industry and to Hollywood, and the first honorary life membership card ever presented to a management negotiator from the American Federation of Musicians in 1972.

He was president of Central Casting Corp. from 1960 to 1972 and has been an executive vice president of the Motion Picture Association of America since 1963.

He has served as the first chairman of the boards of trustees of the Motion Picture Health and Welfare Fund, the Motion Picture Industry Pension Plan, the Screen Actors Guild Pension and Health and Welfare Plans, the Producers Guild Pension Plan, the Writers Guild Pension Plan, and the Directors Guild, Pension and Health and Welfare Plans.

He was chairman of the board of the Contract Services Administration Trust Fund for 8 years and is a member of the board of trustees of the Motion Picture and Television Fund.

He served four terms as a member of the board of governors of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, from 1967 through 1972.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Boren has been one of the great pioneers of the motion picture industry and it will give all of us who are his friends great pleasure this month to show him something of the profound admiration, gratitude, and respect.

LEAA: REVENUE SHARING TO POLICE FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration originally established by Congress to make the streets safe from crime by pouring billions of tax dollars into local and State police agencies continues to develop its bureaucratic threat to locally Controlled Law Enforcement.

Like all Federal bureaucracies, LEAA publishes its compliance orders in the Federal Register. The guidelines for March 9 do not relate to crime in the conventional sense but rather indicate the LEAA, leadership is more concerned with theories of social justice than giving the American people a top notch, effective police force. According to the latest defacto order, continued LEAA funding will depend, not upon police, statistics showing positive action in crime control or making the streets safe, but rather in achieving race and sex balance. The penalty to the police for not obeying the LEAA—the "cutting off" of Federal funds. This new regulation is reminiscent of the old "school-funds" cannot used by HEW at least until the public schools were federalized.

And the new LEAA guidelines may well require the busing of police officers and employees to achieve race and sex balance. Continued funding requires State and local law enforcement agencies, jails and prisons to take special steps to recruit minorities in suburbs or rural areas where minorities may not live. So if the recruits and employees do not have transportation, who can doubt that some Federal judge would even hesitate to order busing?

Police departments, now conditioned to LEAA funds in their expanded budgets, will find these additional funds no longer an asset in upgrading law and order to combat crime but rather a liability denying them time and money to keep in compliance with a Washington bureaucracy. The nationally controlled police force continues to shape up.

Back in 1970 when the LEAA funding concept for State and local police was passed under the motherhood title of Law Enforcement Assistance Amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, I explained my vote against the bill—one of only two—thusly:

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 10, 1970]

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the crime situation in the United States has reached such

crisis proportions that the Members are hearing from the folks at home with demands that something must be done. The political impulse seem to be to do something, even if it is wrong.

We are being asked to ignore the cause of the problem—the many crime-favoring Supreme Court laws. We are being urged to hoodwink our people into thinking that by massive expenditures of Federal money, by so-called upgrading our local and State police officers, and modernizing our correctional facilities, we can deter the criminal threat.

The crime problem in the United States is not the fault of this body—nor the police officers, nor the taxpayers. We are hiding our heads in the sand if we think we can fool the people into believing that by giving away more of their money, they will be any safer from the criminal element which roams our streets and highways like some sacred cow.

H.R. 17825, now before us, carries the emotional title of law enforcement assistance amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. But, fancy-sounding names on legislation will not stop criminals nor deter crime, nor even accurately describe the bill. We already have enough laws on the books.

The gut problem is that as we continue to talk about reducing crime, our law enforcement agencies are denied the freedom to enforce the laws. This bill offers no solution. It but provides for \$2,150,000,000 to be doled out over 3 years for grants to local and State police who agree to comply with various edicts and guidelines laid down by the Attorney General of the United States and enforced by the administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Except for this purported financial assistance, the measure offers only false promises of help to the police of America in their efforts to stop crime.

Those of us who live in the South are familiar with Federal funding programs based upon compliance. The funded State or local organization loses all semblance of representing its local people and becomes completely subservient to the funding agency. In this instance, any law enforcement agency accepting Federal funds, which does not toe the line of compliance, can expect to be threatened with loss of funds and if not whipped into line, have its funds cut off.

We of the South have witnessed firsthand what has happened to our State and local governmental agencies that accepted Federal funds. We need only point to the wholesale destruction of our public schools and public education system which are in many areas either abandoned by a large segment of our people or made wholly inadequate to educate the youth.

With Federal funds necessarily comes Federal control. It is utterly ridiculous for any rationally informed person to believe that we can buy personal safety or freedom from crime. It is equally ridiculous to believe that we can hand out Federal money and not end up with Federal control and domination over our local police.

Up to now, the sociological pseudo-intellectuals have sought to justify throwing away billions of tax dollars with their theories that we can buy off criminals with massive Federal programs and funds. While they still refuse to acknowledge the utter futility of their upside down thinking, some of the same spokesmen, that is, Ramsey Clark, the National Governors' Conference, the League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, and representatives of do-gooder organizations now support this bill and ask this body to buy the police away from the people and put them under the control of an appointed Fed.

The police power under the Constitution of the United States, with rare exception

caused by judicial fiat, has historically been reserved to the States. Now, after 190 years of constitutional government, with the police being under the State and local control, we are told that the Constitution must be warped if it says what it does not say.

If it is a national police force that the Federal bureaucrats want, they have the Army, Navy, and Marines. I for one, oppose every effort to destroy local police forces, or to even chance the "foot-in-the-door" power building which is constantly sought by the socialist bureaucrats in their craze for domination of every facet of local and State government.

This is bad legislation—spurred on by emotion and frustration—more laws by the democracy phobia of the mob—demands without regard or consideration for the further erosion and destruction of constitutional government.

I intend to abide by my oath of office by casting my peoples' vote against this bill. I will continue to support my local police in upholding their responsibilities to maintain law and order to their people, unbridled by additional unnecessary Federal controls and redtape.

I insert a related news story
[From the Washington Post, Mar. 10, 1973]
LEAA BANS HEIGHT BIAS BY AGENCIES
(By Susanna McBee)

Police departments, correctional institutions and courts across the nation that receive aid from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration were told yesterday they can no longer use minimum height requirements to deny jobs to minorities and women.

A guideline published in the Federal Register, and effective immediately, bans the height limitation in the 40,000 LEAA-funded agencies unless height can be shown to be essential to job performance.

"The guideline is necessary to prevent law enforcement agencies from denying employment opportunities to many Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Japanese-Americans, and to women," said the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which has negotiated with the LEAA for more than a year on anti-discrimination issues.

Another guideline effective at once requires the agencies to take "affirmative action" to correct deficiencies in the numbers of minorities and women in their work forces.

Both actions are subject to comment for 45 days and possible modification.

The LEAA, which is spending nearly \$1 billion this year aiding state and local law enforcement agencies, also agreed to require jails and prisons to take special steps to recruit minorities even if they are located in suburbs or rural areas where minorities do not live.

The national funding agency said it would cut off funds in appropriate cases against state and local law organizations with discriminatory employment practices. In the past it has not applied such sanctions.

PSYCHOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, today I bring you the conclusion of a series of writings by Dr. John Buckman an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Virginia School of Medicine. I became acquainted with Dr. Buckman when he was a keynote speaker at a Con-

ference on Drug Abuse which I conducted in the First Congressional District of Arkansas.

The first part of this article has appeared previously in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The material follows:

DRUG ABUSE

DRUG ABUSE AND THE ADOLESCENT PERIOD

This generation has inherited a world which is vastly different from anything that existed before the second world war. Previous concepts of space, time distance, feasibility, and predictability have been vastly altered, if not completely shaken, by speed of travel, speed of dissemination of information, the information explosion itself, the contraceptive pill, and the invention of the ultimate weapon—the hydrogen bomb. The fact that we are facing vast and apparently insoluble problems such as prospects of continuing wars, pollution, and overpopulation produces a generation of people who, while certainly more informed and more aware, are at the same time more frightened, anxious, and in need of escape. One method of escape, of course, is drugs. Adolescence has always been a difficult period. In this society the difficulties have been compounded by disruption of family life, by the rapid speed of change, by protracting adolescence for extended education, and by the adolescent's growing realization that the adult world seems unable to cope with the enormity of the problems.

Freud, in 1905, described it as a period of final transformation; Ernest Jones, in 1922, stressed the correlation between adolescence and infancy. He pointed out that the adolescent recapitulates developmental stages of the first five years of life and thus the successful or unsuccessful emergency from adolescence will be determined largely by the case with which the early developmental stages were dealt with. Anna Freud, in 1936, described adolescence as a struggle for survival in which all defense mechanisms are brought into play and strained to the utmost. In connection with this, I feel that adolescence may be the worst period to experiment with drugs because hallucinogens and psychedelics especially further loosen the already brittle adolescent defenses. Anna Freud went on to say, "Adolescents are excessively egoistic regarding themselves as the center of the universe and the sole object of interest, and yet at no time in later life are they capable of so much self-sacrifice and devotion. They form the most passionate love relations only to break them off abruptly as they began them. They oscillate between blind submission to some self chosen leader and defiant rebellion against any and every authority." Here again some of the motivations for drug abuse become apparent; as a form of self-medication, to allay anxiety, but also as a form of rebellion against authority, and at times as a statement of allegiance to chosen leaders or martyrs. Going back to Anna Freud, I quote, "Their moods veer between lighthearted optimism and the blackest pessimism." Here we can understand how drugs may be used as a form of slow destruction or sudden suicide.

In 1958 Anna Freud likened adolescence to mourning over a previously occupied position in the family. She talks of "the urgency of their needs and their intolerance for frustration." "The height of elation or depth of despair, the quickly rising enthusiasm, the utter hopelessness, the burning or at other times sterile, intellectual, and philosophical preoccupations, the yearning for freedom, the sense of loneliness, the feeling of oppression by the parents, the impotent rages or active hate directed against the adult world, the erotic crushes whether homosexually or heterosexually directed—the suicidal phantasies." These are some of the states of mood and perception that the adolescent may at-

tempt to correct or prolong by the use of the various drugs. He may crave the hallucinogens or psychedelic experience which will give him some relief from pain, some euphoria, some detachment from a hostile and understanding world. At other times, these drugs give a sense of belonging, of understanding, of communion, and of meaning. Some of these are valid, some are delusional, of course.

Erickson (1950) commented on the need that the adolescent has for final establishment of an ego identity. He said, "In their search for a new sense of continuity and sameness, adolescents have to refight many of the battles of early years, even though to do so they must artificially appoint perfectly well-meaning people to play the role of adversaries and they are ever ready to install lasting idols and ideals as guardians of a final identity. Erickson's words have become especially pertinent now. Present adolescent behavior, whether just simply delinquent or drug abusing, is a good illustration of what Erickson talks about. One meaning of drug abuse, as well as dress and hairstyle, is to form a sense of group identity, a sense of belonging; but also to reject parents and parental standards as well as to provoke a punitive response. This need to provoke, to argue, to destroy, to ridicule, and generally to "bug" the older generation brings the question frequently asked by adolescents, "If you have legalized alcohol, why don't you legalize marijuana?" It can be easily seen that this sort of question is not posed to be resolved but to continue the conflict; both the young and the old fall into the trap of using this senseless argument in order to "clobber" each other over the head.

To survive and remain sane in the face of external pressures and eruption from within, the adolescent must use a vast variety of defense mechanisms, some of which have been well established and some of which have become available more recently, namely drugs. Instead of gradual detachment from parents, they attempt to leave them suddenly and altogether. They may seek out parent substitutes or leaders or may form passionate new ties to members of the opposite or their own sex.

Here again, escaping to drugs aids this type of defense. The user may achieve either actual or delusional feeling of closeness or belonging. He may also identify with charismatic and messianic figures such as Timothy Leary; these figures, in every case, will be as unlike the drug user's parents as possible. Love for parents changes into hate, dependency into revolt, respect and admiration to contempt and derision. All this is done in order to ease the separation. Others may show ideas of grandeur or suffering which may assume Christ-like propositions with corresponding phantasies of saving the world (Freud, 1953).

This defense again can be closely linked with drug abuse, especially drugs of the psychedelic type. These drugs aid in the dissolution of ego defenses and give rise to depersonalization, derealization and oceanic feelings with transcendental or mystical experiences. Some adolescents, at the beginning of the psychotic state, are to some extent aware of threatening disintegration and are profoundly anxious about it. They may use drugs as a form of self-medication or as an unconscious or even conscious suicidal attempt. The conflict areas of the adolescent are: coping with aggressive feelings, adult sexuality, dependency-independency issues, and identity diffusion.

The adolescent defenses tend to be brittle and a whole host of auxiliary defense mechanisms have to be brought into action. The adolescent may be tempted to use drugs in order to deny or mortify his impulses. Here, the powerful drugs of addiction as well as hallucinogens may be used. Heroin is a

drive suppressant, modifying primarily sexual and aggressive feelings as well as thirst and hunger. Prone to use heroin will be those who are already in physical and psychic pain and those who tend to cope with problems by withdrawal and oblivion. Some of the psychedelic users are good evidence for the use of these drugs in order to control aggression and deny hostility.

If we listen very carefully to what they say, they will claim that these drugs make them more at peace with the world, more tolerant, more understanding of the other man's point of view. These are the "flower children" and the "love is all children" who insist that the way to solve problems of modern materialist oriented, war addicted society is to withdraw into communes, return to the uncomplicated life and organic foods, and to share all possessions. They may live in communes which are closely knit incestuous communities devoted to peace.

Some provide aggression in the surrounding community. Occasionally this massive denial of hostility may fall and allegedly one or more members of the commune will break out and commit some bizarre murder in the community. For some individuals prolonged use of strong psychedelics produces profound attitudes of passivity and dependence. Many of them may see it as a result of insight gain, but in many cases, it is obvious to the psychiatrist that the picture is that of profound regression, precipitated by the drug use and maintained by normal stress of life.

If in college or at work, this person may become a "drop-out." He will rationalize his action by claiming that work is uninteresting or that his study is irrelevant. Privately, he will admit that he has difficulties in concentration and in relating to other people. He may also begin to have sleep difficulties and hypochondriacal concerns.

THE NEED FOR AND FEAR OF ISOLATION

Winnicott, speaking on adolescence in London in 1962, said, "The adolescent is essentially an isolate . . . in his respect, the adolescent is repeating an essential phase of infancy."

The hallucinogens or psychedelics may be used in order to deny isolation or produce an illusion of sharing and communion with others. For many it may be a valid interpretation and experience. But for the pre-psychotic, or the already anxious adolescent, the feeling of unity with others is illusory and transient and he may be tempted to repeat again and again the drug experience in order to recapture the feeling which escapes him as soon as the drug action is terminated. If he should progress to the hard narcotics and become addicted, he may have achieved profound regression and, in Winnicott's view (1953), the drug may be used as a transitional object.

Savitt, in 1963, gave an excellent description of the addict: "The addict is unable to experience love and gratification through the usual channels of incorporation and introjection. Because of the inability to tolerate delay, he seeks an emergency measure which by-passes the oral route of incorporation in favor of a more primitive one, the intravenous channel."

Psychiatrists, psychologists, and sociologists have for a long time been trying to determine a personality pattern which would be common to all drug abusers. There are some basic differences between addictions and psychological habituation, even though we insist on lumping all of these together now as drug dependence. The diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders treats drug dependence as a personality disorder: "characterized by deeply ingrained, maladaptive patterns of behavior that are perceptibly different in quality from psychotic and neu-

rotic symptoms. Generally, these are life-long patterns, often recognizable by the time of adolescence or earlier."

Fenichel (1948) classified drug addiction with the impulse neurosis. They show "the need to get something that is not merely sexual satisfaction, but also security and assurance of self-assertion and as such essential to the person's very existence." He further said, "Persons of this kind react to stimulation differently from others. They are intolerant of tension, they cannot endure pain, frustration, situations of waiting." And, he added, "All other strivings become gradually more and more replaced by the pharmacologic longing. Interests in reality gradually disappear, except those having to do with procuring the drug. In the end, all of reality may come to reside in the hypodermic needle." The sexual symbolism of the repeated penetrations by injection is obvious; as one addict mentioned to James Mathis (1970), "You know Doc, the addict screws himself."

Ewing (1967), writing on non-narcotic addictive agents, says, "Often the patient can be characterized as a passive-aggressive personality, passive dependent type. A history of weak or absent father and an indulgent, but rejecting, mother is common. A tendency to be manipulative of others is often observed as the patient seeks gratification from the environment."

Wikler (1970) expresses the importance of primary reinforcement in conditioning leading to drug abuse: "Thus, alcohol, barbiturates, and minor tranquilizers may be used to release inhibitions; narcotics to reduce aggression as well as hunger, pain, fatigue, sexual desire, and fantasy; and amphetamines to reduce hunger, fatigue, and depression. Hallucinogens may be used to intensify fantasy."

Blachy (1970) considers drug abuse as a seductive behavior and says, "Seductive behaviors have the following qualities: (1) The victim actively participates in his own victimization; (2) Negativism (he knows the danger but does it anyway); (3) Short term gain; (4) Long term penalty." Among seductive behaviors he includes drug abuse, sex deviations, truancy, rape, robbery, smoking, rioting, gambling, alcoholism, and divorce. Persons engaged in one seduction are likely to be involved in others. He points out that different persons have different seductive thresholds. There are also different seductive thresholds for each individual during different stages of life. Risk is increased during *traumatic periods* in which are included adolescence, marriage, job loss, menopause, retirement, and debility. When speaking of adolescence, there are also periods of greater danger of exposure to seduction. These are parental divorce, move to a new neighborhood, loss of school satisfaction, persuasion by peer consultants, and the release from jail.

Maurer (1970) speaking about students and drugs, says, the drug user feels, "The society has not provided me with the emotional competence to cope with the world without the chemical." He further says, "It indeed is a society in which the pursuit of escape by chemical and other means is a well entrenched value." He documents it by saying that in 1968, Americans spent 794 million dollars in amusement parks, 30 billion dollars on vacations, 14.4 billion dollars on alcohol, and 420 million dollars on headache remedies. They smoked 500 billion cigarettes, and tranquilizers, were the most prescribed drugs in 1968.

CONCLUSION

The history of drug abuse is as long as history. While all drugs are being abused, this paper has attempted only to elucidate some of the psychological reasons why the western adolescent might be attracted to ex-

cessive drug use or experimentation. There has grown in the past 8 years a great interest in drugs which produce an altered state of consciousness. It is the opinion of this writer that the adolescent years may be the worst years to experiment with the strong hallucinogens like LSD, mescaline, or psilocybin. The adolescent is already under enormous pressure, both from within and without, and any drug which further loosens ego defenses may produce flooding with little opportunity for integration. Early drug experimentation is usually haphazard and involves numerous drugs at the same time. There is some evidence that different individuals, may eventually become dependent on a drug or a combination of drugs which particularly suits individual psychological needs. Wieder and Kaplan (1964) try to document this in their article "Drug Use in Adolescence. Psychodynamic Meaning and Pharmacogenic Effect." Another complicating factor in our society is the extent to which adolescence is being prolonged, especially through the educational system. Peter Blos (1962) says, "The term prolonged adolescence as used here refers to a static perversion in the adolescent position which under normal circumstances is of a transitory nature. A maturational phase which is intended to be left behind after it has accomplished its task becomes a way of life."

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A TRIBUTE TO LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. President, the recent passing of former President Lyndon B. Johnson was a tragic loss shared by all Americans. President Johnson was truly a formidable leader—a dynamic, vigorous, and forthright leader of men.

President Johnson came to the Presidency under conditions he did not desire or enjoy. Therefore as the first southern President in over 100 years he transcended the politics of regionalism and sought first what was best for the people of our Nation. Under his great leadership and with the cooperation of Congress he reaffirmed the strength and vitality of the American people and the stability of our political system. Certainly one of the high points of his public career was his "we shall overcome" speech on civil rights delivered to a joint session of Congress in 1964. It electrified the audience and gave a dramatic emphasis to Johnson's own commitment to civil rights—a commitment which had been previously questioned because of his southern background.

From my experience in Congress, President Johnson was one of the most easily accessible Presidents for Members of Congress to see and consult with. I recall an occasion during the early 1960's in which Johnson, then still the Vice President, was planning an appearance at a dinner in Milwaukee. In preparation for the event, he called together the entire Wisconsin delegation for our advice and counsel. After he had spoken his piece about what the visit was to accomplish he went around the table and asked each person to his views on the upcoming event. This episode epitomized his "let us reason together" approach and his reliance on local advice and counsel in his efforts to serve the people. On difficult and controversial matters he summoned congressional leaders usually on a bipartisan basis to consult and "reason together."

President Johnson firmly believed in the American dream—justice and equality for all Americans. In his quest to fulfill that dream, he launched the Great Society. Instead of progress and harmony at home, however, President Johnson was faced with seemingly irreconcilable division at home and a war in Asia. In an attempt to avert the growing division at home and to bring about an end to our involvement in Asia, President Johnson voluntarily declined to run for the Presidency in a final and courageous effort to bring our Nation together again.

At the time of his untimely passing, our Nation is still divided and responsible and effective leadership is still lacking although peace apparently seems to

be at hand. It is a real pity that he was not able to hear the official ending of the war which brought him so much personal anguish and grief.

No President in modern times has assumed office under more unenviable conditions, nor has a President given so much of himself in spirit and in body to solve our Nation's problems. I am sure that the American people and history will remember Lyndon Johnson as one of our greatest leaders.

Mrs. Zablocki joins me in expressing our deepest sympathies to Mrs. Johnson and the family.

FALSE ENTRIES IN NAVY RECORDS?

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice is currently investigating the possibility of false entries in Navy records in connection with the overspending of more than \$100 million in personnel funds. The Justice Department is investigating whether Navy officials, who are responsible for spending \$110 million more than authorized by Congress for personnel expenses, are engaged in a massive coverup, including possibly making false entries in official records.

Apparently, once the Navy officials discovered that they were overspending in 1969, nothing was done to correct the situation and eventually the officials tried to cover up the whole affair. Members of my staff have discussed this matter with the Justice Department officials who confirm the ongoing investigation and the alleged coverup by Navy officials.

Mr. Speaker, neither the Navy nor the Congress can condone or tolerate book juggling and the making of false entries. It is a Federal criminal offense to falsify any official document or record. Penalties for conviction range from 5 to 10 years in prison and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in fines.

Last January the Congress was provided with a complete report of the overspending by the Navy. In the report were statements by two civilian employees that included acknowledgments that they had authorized adjustments in Navy records. While they deny any wrongdoing in connection with the practice and said superiors and peers had approved it, their action raises serious questions. The Justice Department must fully investigate whether employees of the Department of the Navy willfully falsified official records in violation of criminal statutes.

Mr. Speaker, I have also learned that a preliminary audit of personnel accounts submitted to the Secretary of Defense on December 15, 1972, show a "possible" overspending of approximately \$100 million in the Army's personnel accounts.

An Army official has confirmed that the interim audit did show possible over-obligation.

The only difference between the Army and Navy overspending seems to be that once it was clear that extra money was needed, the Army increased its budgetary request while the Navy continued the practice and eventually tried to cover it up.

The Army plans to submit a final audit of possible overspending on March 31. All of the military services were ordered last August 11 to perform special audits of past year personnel accounts to determine if overspending had occurred.

In view of the possibility of overspending in the Army, I have asked the General Accounting Office to completely review and investigate the Army's report of possible overspending. We must make sure that the Army's overspending has been stopped and corrective action taken.

The GAO was already investigating overspending in the Navy and I understand is presently preparing a draft report.

In this year of impoundments, it is imperative that Congress should gain the upper hand in fiscal management. It is intolerable for any department or agency to spend more than they are appropriated by Congress.

My letter to Comptroller General Staats follows:

MARCH 12, 1973.

HON. ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STAATS: I am writing to you today to request that your office review a final audit of possible over-obligations in the Department of the Army which will be submitted to the Secretary of Defense March 31, 1973.

Specifically, I hope that the GAO will consider the following questions:

Does the Army audit adequately reflect the true extent, if any, of the over-obligations in Army accounts in recent years?

Does the Army report name officials responsible for the over-expenditures?

What was, by account and year, the over-obligation, if any, in the Army?

Does the GAO consider the Army's audit adequate and reflective of standard auditing principles?

If your staff has any additional questions, I hope that they will not hesitate to contact a member of my staff, Mr. Bill Broydrick.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN,
Member of Congress.

MOORHEAD BILL ALLOWS FULL RECEIPT OF 20 PERCENT SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to allow social security recipients to enjoy the full 20-percent increase we passed last year.

I am sure that few of us realized, when we voted this needed boost in 1972, that the benefit increase would cause a corresponding cut in other types of assistance, including: Veterans' pensions, food

stamps, medicaid, public housing, and more.

This legislation, which has been introduced by others, directs States to disregard the 1972 increase when determining eligibility for other types of aid.

I know each of us has received hundreds of letters from elderly constituents who are confused and angry over what appears to be giving with one hand while we snatch away the other.

I hope the Ways and Means Committee will give a full hearing to this and other bills on the subject.

AN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to an important, perhaps revolutionary, scientific development that occurred recently. Two wheat scientists, Ben Gerrish and Dr. G. V. Rao, have completed research that has resulted in fractionalizing the whole wheat kernel. A recent article in the Tulsa World hailed this achievement and pointed out the uses that can be made of this discovery.

The article is as follows:

[From the Tulsa (Okla.) World, Feb. 20, 1973]

WHEAT SAVANTS REPORT IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES

(By Gus McCaslin)

HUTCHINSON, Kans.—Scientists were jubilant here Monday when Far-Mar-Co, described as the world's largest grain cooperative, announced discoveries the firm says can revolutionize the wheat industry.

Dr. Wayne E. Henry, director of Far-Mar-Co research and development, said the cooperative's wheat scientists have "fractionalized the whole wheat kernel."

This means the wheat berry has been separated into its component parts—starch, gluten, bran and germ.

The work was done by two Far-Mar-Co scientists—Ben Gerrish and Dr. G. V. Rao, protein chemist from India.

The scientists said the results of this scientific breakthrough can mean thousands of products for consumers.

Uses of these wheat components range from the production of oils and greases, vitamin E, cold cream, building materials, papers, plastics and film.

The research was begun two years ago through a \$113,900 grant from the Kansas Wheat Commission. Far-Mar-Co added about \$225,000 to the research project.

A \$700,000 pilot plant with a 1,000-pound-an-hour wheat-use capacity is planned. Henry said the plant should be in operation here this year.

E. L. Hatcher, Lamar, Colo., wheat farmer and head of the National Wheat Institute, said the NWI has approved a \$500,000 grant for Far-Mar-Co wheat research.

Henry said wheat broken into its component parts is worth at least \$4.03 a bushel.

This is good news for wheat growers perpetually burdened with surpluses which depress prices to near production costs.

Far-Mar-Co is owned by 700 local cooperatives in 2,200 communities. These local co-

operatives are owned by 300,000 farmers in eight states including Oklahoma.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE LEBER, MINISTER OF DEFENSE, THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, last month, in Munich, Germany, I participated, together with our distinguished colleagues, Senator JOHN TOWER of Texas and Representative SAM STRATTON of New York, in a conference on defense problems that affect the United States and other member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The meeting was known as the Tenth Annual International Wehrkunde-Encounter.

Delegates to the conference included defense officials of several European nations as well as academic experts on security affairs, and journalists.

During the conference, Mr. George Leber, the able Minister of Defense of the Federal Republic of Germany, presented an illuminating address on "The Relationship of Western Europe With the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union".

Because I believe Mr. Leber's address to have been a most significant one, I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

THE RELATIONSHIP OF WESTERN EUROPE WITH THE USA AND THE SOVIET UNION

(By Georg Leber)

Anyone who is aware of the scope of the subject encompassed by the title "The relationship of Western Europe with the USA and the Soviet Union" will soon realize that there are no easy answers to the fundamental questions which arise in this context.

1. A glance at the map shows that Western Europe is at the same time the strategically important transatlantic beachhead of the United States and a narrow marginal zone on the double continent of Eurasia with favourable climatic, geological, and traffic conditions. For more reasons than one, this marginal zone is of interest to the Soviet Union the dominant power on this double continent and the strategic rival of the United States. It is understandable, therefore, that Western Europe tries to secure its independence from an ideologically expansive, if for the moment power-politically static, Soviet Union by leaning towards the United States. For varied, good reasons the confidence of the Western European nations in their ability to preserve their independence alone and without outside help, is limited.

U.S. OCCUPIES ARTICLE POSITION

2. The military force balance is analogous to the geopolitical conditions: In the nuclear-strategic field, Western Europe, with its national French and British nuclear capabilities, plays only a minor role. All West European efforts notwithstanding, the regional force ratio in Europe can be maintained in a relative state of balance only by the strategic commitment of the United States and a substantial military U.S. presence in Europe. This is true especially in the Central Region and in the Mediterranean. An adequate capability for deterrence, crisis management, and certain forms of defence must be kept in constant readiness through the concerted efforts of the European and transatlantic allies. This is as true today as it was yesterday, and as it will be tomorrow.

SEPARATE STATES WEAKEN EUROPEAN ROLE

3. Politically, Western Europe's situation is, if anything, even less favourable than are its military and geographical conditions: There is no consolidated West European state or even confederation of states or federal states. The aggregate of the political interests of the West European states is looked after more or less in the classical form of nation-state politics, among each other as well as vis-a-vis third countries, especially the United States and the Soviet Union. This diminishes the European's ability to fix common political goals and it diminishes even more the prospects of achieving them. Often, the ability to act in unison is paralysed by internal European differences. This is of special importance to the foreign, security, and defence policies of Western Europe. A greater measure of commonality was achieved, although with difficulty, in the economic and monetary areas, because the European Communities provided a framework for it. The enlargement of the European Communities has raised many hopes which will have to be fulfilled. We are aware of the need to facilitate, in a West European framework, joint political decision-making by the heads of government, by governments and parliaments; but the way in which this goal can be achieved is still in the dark. Nobody falls to see the difficulties involved.

4. The position and the problems of Western Europe in the relationship between the two world powers are determined not only by the state of Western Europe but also by the relationship between the two world powers, and by the place Western Europe occupies on the weighting scales of each of these two world powers.

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES STILL PREVAIL

The decades since World War II have been characterized by the tense relationship between the world powers. Every regional conflict into which these powers interposed themselves or into which they were drawn, bore the risk of escalating into a world-wide conflagration, or of being settled without regard to the interests of the countries immediately concerned. The early decision by the United States after World War II to help Europe back on its feet and thus to escape from the political and economic grip of the Soviet Union has probably saved us from suffering the same fate as Korea and Indochina. The development of a force balance adequate to the political objectives of the West, i.e. deterrence, crisis management and defence, the development of a strong economy in Western Europe and the continuation of a close political alliance between the United States and Western Europe, in which again and again joint interests were defined, through compromise, has had the effect that today the use of military force between East and West appears to have ceased to be a suitable means of realizing political objectives in Europe. Ultimatums, threats and pressures have not produced for the Soviet Union lasting successes outside the Warsaw Pact. We must not delude ourselves, however, that the rivalry between the world powers and the struggle between Communist ideology and the liberal democratic way of life has thus been ended. While this rivalry is now limited in its choice of means, it is not limited in its objectives.

If the military force balance is given less attention than it deserves, the number of means to be used in this competitive struggle may again increase. If the North Atlantic Alliance breaks up, the same is to be expected. The maintenance of the force ratio and the normalization of political relations between East and West limit the means available in the continuous struggle for the shaping of Europe and the relations between the world powers. The normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, however, cannot be allowed to go beyond the point where we

cease to be able to maintain the full cohesion of the Western Alliance. The rivalry between Western Europe and Eastern Europe find its limits at the vital requirement for the maintenance of peace, which stands or falls with the solidarity of the Alliance. In practical terms, this means that the United States could not follow an adamant course towards the Soviet Union against the will of Western Europe. Equally unconceivably, could the Western Europe allies, collectively or individually, embark on or sustain such a course against the will of the United States. The preservation of an adequate force ratio and a step-by-step normalization of relations between East and West are equally essential prerequisites for a continued identity of United States and Western Europe interests and for the assertion of these interests. Both factors ensure the freedom of Western Europe and the parity of the United States with the Soviet Union.

PERSPECTIVES OF THE ALLIANCE AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS

1. The Alliance and the East-West relationship have entered a new phase of development. As far as the United States is concerned, the developments in both areas reflect the policy of the Nixon doctrine. The United States' partnership with its closer allies, especially the West European nations and Japan, and its willingness to talk with its opponent determine the course of U.S. foreign policy. From this it follows that the freedom of Western Europe depends on the identity of interests between the United States and its West European allies and a gradual normalization of the relations between East and West, though there is certainly no reason to expect that this would or, indeed, could do away with the rivalry between the power centres and ideologies.

Let us take a somewhat closer look at the situation in the Western Alliance: In view of their economic strength the United States and Western Europe could be equal pillars of an Atlantic Alliance. But because of the embryonic state of political union in Western Europe this equality is a purely numerical one and does not exist in terms of political influence. In the United States numerical comparisons have given rise to political and economic expectations which Western Europe is unable to meet. In Europe the potential of the American economy as depicted in statistical figures has led to a call for a fundamental change in U.S. economic policy. Finding a common basis will be a difficult task, one that may be even more difficult in the future than it has been in the past. There is no prospect of a new international trade and monetary system for the 80s and 90s to replace the present system (IMF, GATT) which has got out of hand, nor is there any indication of a political will to establish such a system. Finally, it should be realized that sustained differences between the United States and Western Europe over trade and monetary policy would have adverse effects on their cooperation in the fields of foreign and security policy.

SUBSTANTIAL U.S. PRESENCE NECESSARY

2. The security of Western Europe, however, will, regardless of the nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union, continue to depend on the strategic nuclear deterrent of the United States and a substantial U.S. military presence in Europe. This is true although Western Europe's financial and military contribution to Alliance defence exceeds that of the United States—a fact the public on either side of the Atlantic is largely unaware of. Here again the discrepancy between the actual figures and military and political utility is obvious.

WITHOUT INTERNAL UNITY, EUROPE MAY LOSE UNITED STATES

After a long period of peace in Europe the readiness to do what is necessary to maintain the balance of power is declining in both sides of the Atlantic. Proposals are

put forward which pretend to be aiming at a functionally oriented division of effort and a more equitable sharing of the defence burden while actually the idea is to shift part of one's own burden to somebody else's shoulders. Following these proposals would inevitably hamper the cooperation in the Alliance. The same is true of the effects of France's withdrawal from the integrated military organization. Criticism of the form of government in one member country or another or even open dissociation from the policies of major allies are a strain on the cohesion of the Alliance. Such controversies are incompatible with the necessary solidarity among the allies. They lead to alienation and diminish the effectiveness of the Alliance, thus jeopardizing the continued preservation of the peace and weakening the position of both the United States and Western Europe vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. They carry the risk of Western Europe losing its influence on, and its weight and importance as a factor in, U.S. foreign and security policy. They may help to bring about a situation in which the United States may find it wise to seek security agreements with the Soviet Union to reduce the security risk in its relationship with the other superpower. Developments of this kind were bound to arouse mistrust between the allies. In the long run the importance of Western Europe as a factor in U.S. strategic thinking would be lessened. Tendencies and views of this sort are all the more dangerous as Soviet predominance in the Warsaw Pact prevents similar developments on the other side. Signs of erosion in the Atlantic Alliance would certainly encourage the Soviet Union to step up its efforts at gaining greater influence in Western Europe and the progress towards European unity would be put in jeopardy. It seems as though the members of NATO, and in particular the general public in the member countries, are not always fully aware of this danger.

SALT SUCCESS INDICATES NORMALIZATION

3. The SALT II, CSCE and MBFR negotiation projects mark a new phase in the process of normalization in the relationship between East and West which has its roots in the NATO doctrine of defense and détente (Harmel Report of 1967). The beginning normalization of relations between the United States and China on the one hand and the United States and the Soviet Union on the other has furthered this process just as have the results of the Ostpolitik of the German Federal Government. Ostpolitik has been a deliberate attempt to put our relations with the Soviet Union and the other East European countries, especially the GDR, which we do not regard as a foreign country, on a new footing so that we may come from a relationship of orderly coexistence to one of positive cooperation without abandoning the right of self-determination of the German people. The three negotiation projects—SALT, CSCE and MBFR—do involve dangers and risks, but they also hold out chances.

Given the numerical superiority of Soviet capabilities in the strategic nuclear field, the existing balance might be upset if the Soviet Union succeeded in catching up with the United States in qualitative terms. On the other hand, the freezing of the parity may have created a basis for a more stable balance between the two super-powers which is unaffected by the concern about the other's superiority.

As regards the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a consolidation of the Soviet rule in Eastern Central Europe might be the only concrete result. The Conference also offers a chance of identifying common economic and cultural interests and possibly common security interests as well, provided the progress towards West European unity will not be impeded. The most critical issue here is no doubt that of a freer movement of people and information across na-

tional borders—a central element of the Western concept of human dignity. That this Conference has also brought to light divergencies of interest between the Soviet Union and the East European nations will hardly have come as a surprise to any of us, though we should not expect to derive any great advantage from this. The MBFR talks might result in a reduction of the "adequate force ratio" to a level no longer sufficient to support the NATO strategy of flexible response. But there is also a chance that, while undiminished security for both sides is ensured, the immediately combat ready forces may be reduced in strength in a balanced manner.

DETENTE MUST BE VIEWED WITH CAUTION

The most immediate danger, however, lies in the tendency of Western democracies to take the results of such negotiations or, indeed, even the mere fact that negotiations are taking place, as evidence that the power political conflict of interest between East and West has been settled. Their will to assert themselves in the face of Communist ideology and military threats and political pressure might begin to flag and sooner or later they might even fail to recognize threats to their freedom and independence. Our foremost task is to seize our chances while not losing sight of the risks and dangers involved.

CONCLUSIONS FOR WESTERN EUROPE

From these international and security policy aspects, some important conclusions do emerge. Realizing them is a particularly difficult task at a time when expectations regarding results from detente are running high.

First. The demands by the individual citizen of his state and his society are nowadays rather often out of proportion to his own readiness to shoulder burdens and duties for the common good. This is especially true of the defence effort. As I see it, convincing the people of our nations that military defence preparedness is a prerequisite of peace and detente and that repelling of the Communist ideology remains the precondition for maintaining our freedom is the major task we are facing today.

Second. In the relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, Western Europe has a special role. Western Europe can achieve its own goals, its independence from a foreign will, the free evolution of the forces of its own society, and its political union only in an alliance with the United States. Irrespective of all current problems, we have to uphold our conviction that Western Europe cannot unite against but only in an alliance with the United States.

Third. The inclusion of Western Europe in the strategic nuclear protection by the United States will remain of paramount importance to the United States as long as it has an interest in maintaining a stable peaceful order in Europe.

Fourth. East-West negotiations on relevant questions of security policy, be it in the nuclear strategic or in the conventional field, restricted to a region contribute to reducing the security risks while the East-West rivalry continues. East-West agreements designed to normalize relations are oriented towards the same objective. Both efforts can be undertaken only if there is a sound Western political and military alliance.

Fifth. As desirable as the political union of Western Europe is, as small are the prospects of having in the foreseeable future, a West European defense union which would be, in the Western Alliance, a pillar equal to the United States. On no account would it be able to replace the military presence of the United States in Europe and the deterrence of the U.S. strategic nuclear capability.

Sixth. The armed forces of all Western allies are all caught in an enormous cost squeeze. It is particularly strong in the field of operating cost, with the result that funds are diverted from new investments, which

in turn leads to obsolescence in military hardware. The armed forces must, therefore, be so structured that it will be possible to maintain within the framework of the economic and technological conditions of our nations and economic systems adequate forces which are immediately or at very short notice ready and fully available. All technological and geographical possibilities must be exploited for their maintenances. The concepts of the fifties for the armed forces structures will no longer suffice today. If we were to adhere to the old concepts, we certainly would be heading for a substantial decrease of combat effectiveness. With a certain time lag, a similar situation may arise in the future also for the Soviet Union and the East European nations. Since the political and economic systems are not comparable, it is not possible to say anything definite in this matter today.

Seventh. The trends in the Western Alliance force the European partners gradually to eliminate, within the framework of this Alliance, the duplication of effort in their defence capabilities. The instruments for this are harmonization of operational doctrines, common development, procurement, logistic support and maintenance of equipment, common training systems and, not least, a distribution of military roles which have to be fulfilled to accomplish the overall mission.

Eighth. European cooperation augments the military and perhaps also the politico-military effectiveness of the European defence efforts and makes it easier to continue the presence of American troops in Europe. It is true that the United States has a strategic interest in Western Europe. If the U.S. should not pursue this interest, the ensuing consequences for the United States and Europe would differ: the U.S. might be tempted to restore the balance with the Soviet Union in some other way whereas Western Europe in its entirety would be exposed to pressure from the Euro-Asian Soviet Union without being able to put up a sufficient counterweight. This in turn would inevitably affect the position of the United States as a world power.

Ninth. The Federal Republic of Germany today makes a significant military contribution to our common Alliance. It will continue to do so. It will change the structure of its armed forces in order to overcome the weaknesses which in the present structure affect their combat effectiveness to an ever-growing degree. But the armed forces of the Federal Republic can accomplish their political task and their military missions only in very close association with the military units of our allies which would not be ensured by just the classical form of coalition.

Tenth. For the next few years very much is at stake for the partners in the alliance. Our decision-making must be guided by our major goals which have a direct bearing on our political existence and not by current events. It would be a good thing if independent personalities would be appointed by the governments to form a commission to translate or try to translate our common goals into common tasks and programmes. They should make suggestions, worked out jointly without bias, whose realization would meet a political challenge of our time in promoting the peace.

ALFREDO V BONFIL

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues of the House of Representatives and my colleagues who were mem-

bers of the United States-Mexico Inter-parliamentary Conference of last year—

I have recently received word of the tragic death of our friend and colleague, Alfredo V Bonfil. Diputado Bonfil and others met their death in an airplane crash near the city of Vera Cruz on January 28, 1973.

We remember Diputado Bonfil as the leader of the House delegation from Mexico at our last conference. We remember him as one of the bright young stars in the Mexican horizon. We remember him as an energetic, untiring representative of the best interests of his country—firm and dedicated—yet always friendly and courteous.

It is always sad when one so young does—it is sadder still when one with so much promise for the future leaves us.

We share this great loss with the Government of Mexico; with the people of Mexico; with the people of Queretaro; with his wife, Yolanda Ojeda de Bonfil; and with his son, Juan Ramon.

We share our sincere sympathy with all of them and I would ask you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the Chamber, to join me in extending our sincere condolences to the Government and people of Mexico and to the members of the Bonfil family.

As a final tribute to this departed friend and colleague, we are reminded of the following from Julius Caesar:

His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

AN INEQUITY THAT NEEDS CORRECTING

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, for years an inequity has existed between computation of retired pay for a commissioned officer and an enlisted member. The commissioned officer may under certain conditions count his service in the National Guard or Reserve component when computing his retired pay. An enlisted member cannot.

On February 28 I introduced H.R. 4941, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain enlisted members to add their Reserve time in computing their retired pay.

This bill is designed to correct the peculiarity in the law I have referred to. Commitments in the National Guard or Reserves are the same for a commissioned officer as for an enlisted member. Both are subject to almost identical requirements and both have been recalled or subject to recall to active duty during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

Both have served their Nation well, and have gone on to committing themselves to a career in the military. But upon retiring, we find the law allows the commissioned officer to include National Guard and/or Reserve time in computing retired pay, while the enlisted member must forgo this privilege.

The Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America—NCOA—composed in excess of 110,000 noncommissioned and petty officers of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard; active, retired, National Guardsmen, reservists, and veterans; has respectfully requested for years that its Government correct this inequity.

Gladdened by the recent recommendation of the House Special Subcommittee on Retired-Pay Revisions report of December 29, 1973—H.A.S.C. 92-80—to correct this inequity, I take this opportunity to invite my colleagues to support this legislation. It is the least we can do to thank those career noncommissioned and petty officers, so appropriately hailed as "the backbone of our military services," who remained in the National Guard and the Reserves to eventually return to active duty and serve their country honorably for 20 or more years.

M-X: THE MISSILE SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR 2000

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, the intercontinental ballistic missile is of central importance to this country's ability to deter nuclear war. Only inadequate attention has been paid to the problem of how and in what direction the ICBM should grow in the decades ahead. Lt. Gen. Otto J. Glasser, the Air Force's Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, was interviewed by Air Force magazine on this subject and the resultant article which appeared in the publication's March issue goes a long way toward summarizing the range of options which are open to us:

M-X: THE MISSILE SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR 2000
(By Edgar Ulsamer, senior editor, Air Force magazine)

The apocalyptic image of nuclear war forces those who get paid for preventing it to assume the worst about the other side's strengths and their own side's weaknesses.

This fact of life is at the root of preliminary Air Force studies of future strategic weapon systems that eventually might augment or even replace the present family of Minuteman and Titan ICBMs.

Equally compelling is the recognition that no weapon system lasts forever and that, therefore, all possible approaches underlying the concept and design of follow-on systems should be examined. The Air Force is doing just that as part of an unhurried but comprehensive analysis of what such a future system should look like.

The tentative name of the exploratory effort is M-X, for "Missile system X." Lt. Gen. Otto J. Glasser, USAF's Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, told Air Force Magazine that there is no timetable for completing these studies because "it isn't at all clear that we can reasonably credit the Soviets with any near-term capability that could wipe out our ICBM force as a strategic entity.

"It is an arrant overestimation to say that Minuteman is vulnerable, if 'vulnerable'

means it is wiped out *in toto*. When we talk about future vulnerability of Minuteman, we think, in a statistical sense, of the number of missiles that might be lost to a concentrated wave of attacking enemy missiles. Everything that can be reasonably extrapolated from present Soviet capabilities confirms that no matter how we set the scenario, a sufficient number of Minuteman missiles can be expected to survive to carry out the system's assigned assured-destruction role."

This does not mean that an even more survivable system will not be needed at some future date.

"The obvious way to ameliorate future vulnerabilities of ICBM systems is to change from fixed hardened sites to mobile basing. It is equally obvious to most Air Force planners that there is nothing more mobile than an aircraft, and that no mobile system shows greater operational and cost-effective advantages than an air-mobile strategic system," according to General Glasser.

If, in the past, mobile systems have not been emphasized, he told Air Force Magazine, "then we must attribute this to the only defect in Air Force thinking that we might be guilty of—our concern about cost and, therefore, the desire to incrementally and inexpensively improve what we already have, rather than to go after brand-new, completely innovative systems such as the Navy's Trident program."

ADVANTAGES OF AN AIR-MOBILE SYSTEM

The Air Force, of course, has been aware for some time of the broad range of advantages peculiar to an air-mobile system. Among them, General Glasser pointed out, is a vast increase in survivability because "such a system can be scrambled on even the faintest warning, yet stay on alert at almost no additional expense over extended periods." An added benefit of the system's mobility, he added, is "that we think we can squeeze a very impressive weapon system into a rather small package because so much of the range [that the weapon must cover] can be accommodated by the carrier itself."

Studies of air-mobile systems and how they could be configured and operated have been going on for years. Initially, some experts doubted that such a system could achieve required accuracy. But advances in guidance technology have brought about a change in outlook.

"While I am not suggesting that solving the guidance problem is a piece of cake, there now are many competent scientists in this country who are convinced that they know exactly how to do the guidance job reliably and efficiently," General Glasser pointed out. Two factors are considered critical to the accuracy of any mobile system—the ability to update the navigational system (calibrating the system by taking position fixes) and the time lag between the precise moment when bearings are taken and when this information is translated into navigational corrections.

The guidance and navigation system can be updated by taking either stellar or navigation satellite fixes. Of these two techniques, General Glasser suggested that "stellar updating is more probable because there is no reason for inducting the additional inaccuracies that could come from a satellite system. The only problem is that the system needs clear air so that it can carry forward [all navigational information from the outset of the missile's flight and from subsequent position fixes] to its destination with a high degree of precision."

Time lag does not pose significant problems if sophisticated digital computers are used. "Not only can we update very quickly with advanced computers, but we also keep track of what is happening to the missile between the microsecond-long observations on a dead reckoning basis by either Doppler or inertial means. We know that this is possible because many of our current weapon

systems are predicated on this technique," General Glasser pointed out.

While Air Force and Department of Defense planners appear to be moving toward the conclusion that the Air Force's next ballistic missile system should be mobile, and most likely air-mobile, no decisions have been made on whether it would augment the present ICBMs or replace some or all of them. Stressing that these latter decisions are largely outside the purview of the Air Force because of SALT and for other reasons, General Glasser pointed out that from the military point of view "replacement is, of course, not the ideal way.

"The Soviets seem to recognize this because they haven't thrown anything away that they have ever built [in terms of strategic systems]. All our calculations lead to the conclusion that the most cost-effective way to achieve strategic deterrence is through proliferation [of the weapon systems, or aim points, that an aggressor must destroy in order to be sure that his victim will not be correct, then the best option, in case we decide to build an air-mobile system, would be to use it to augment the already existing force. Other factors, of course, might preclude this."

Many different concepts can be used in designing an air-mobile ballistic missile system. "The trade offs in terms of cost against reaction time are quite interesting, but have not been defined sufficiently to support any specific recommendations. Obviously, we will have to run more trade-off studies to pinpoint the approach that offers the greatest efficacy," General Glasser said.

The key to an air-mobile system's efficacy is the ability to launch from outside the enemy's detection range in order to preclude identification and attack with a high degree of reliability," General Glasser said. The ability to evade detection and attack can be obtained in different ways and to different degrees. "We can postulate, for instance, that we want a carrier that doesn't do much more than lift the missiles off the ground and circle around North America. This provides the system, in effect, with zero reaction time. Our missile carrier is up there ready to launch at any time," he explained.

Conversely, there is considerable merit in an air-mobile system that uses the carrier aircraft to transport its ballistic missiles reasonably close to the target area. The difference between these two approaches is considerable, in terms of cost as well as reaction time.

"The costliest way to transport payloads is by rocket power, and, as a result, the price extracted for the immediate reaction capability of the system that operates on a fully intercontinental basis is far greater than the one that transports its missiles for an extra 2,000 miles or so by the more economical jet power," General Glasser pointed out. The reaction time of the system that delivers its missile to the launch area at jet speeds is, of course, correspondingly longer than that of the long-legged system.

Still another fundamental operational aspect will affect the design of an air-mobile system: the question of whether or not a certain fraction of such a force should be airborne all the time. "Our studies to date show that it is very possible to have the entire force on the ground and yet be able to survive a surprise attack in sufficient quantity to maintain the system's lethality. But this fact notwithstanding, we found—and so reported to [senior Department of Defense officials]—that even if we postulate the need for airborne alert, such a system would still stay well within the bounds of reasonable systems costs," he added.

Because no conclusions have yet been reached as to how and where a future air-mobile system might be used, the actual configuration of the launching aircraft, as well as of the missile itself, cannot be predicted.

On the other hand, the present state of US technology in terms of nuclear yield and guidance accuracy makes it safe to predict that an air-mobile system can be built that is at once "an excellent weapon system and can be kept at very reasonable cost levels," General Glasser asserted.

TERMINAL GUIDANCE POTENTIAL

While terminal guidance has special appeal in the case of mobile systems, its attractiveness extends to all ballistic missiles. A number of variable and imponderable factors—such as atmospheric conditions over the target and geodetic uncertainties—establish what is in fact an attainable upper limit of ballistic missile accuracy. But this barrier can be eliminated by such techniques as terrain matching or map matching whereby the ballistic reentry vehicle (RV) guides itself to its target with the help of a computer and aerodynamic controls. The question is, however, whether such a capability, which obviously doesn't come cheap, is worth the price. Obviously, in the case of targets which are already within the lethal range of unguided RVs, terminal guidance would be superfluous. The degree of hardness of a given target combined with the warhead's yield and the accuracy of its delivery determine the lethal zone of the nuclear weapon. Accuracy is expressed in CEP, or circular error probability.

While the CEP of US ICBMs cannot be revealed, it already denotes high accuracy, but can be improved even further without resorting to terminal guidance. But this may not be good enough to guarantee a reliable damage-limitation capability involving very hard targets, such as new Soviet missile silos and command and control centers. Terminal guidance, therefore, might make sense if, as General Glasser put it, "we can justify it in terms of economics. Our studies have not yet progressed sufficiently to bring this out. What is clear, however, is that there exists a potential to incorporate terminal guidance into ballistic missiles."

Terminal guidance of ballistic missiles requires different techniques than those underlying electro-optically guided bombs or missiles. "These tactical systems rely on a lock-on, which is being provided through human intervention. Terminal guidance of a ballistic missile requires another technological leap forward. We will have to be able in fact, to tell the missile, 'When you get to the target area, you will recognize the target by such and such characteristics which you will ascertain with either your visual or radar sensors, through either terrain matching or map matching.' There is no question about the technological feasibility of such a system, but there are many unanswered questions about its cost and practicality," according to General Glasser.

Another technique to provide ballistic missiles with extremely high precision, General Glasser pointed out, is through the use of satellite-based guidance or target designation. Techniques of this type appear to be well within existing technological capabilities but would, of course, also lend to significant cost increases.

LAND-MOBILE SYSTEMS

Although most of the experts concerned with future strategic systems now favor air-mobility, the land-mobile concept has not been abandoned. In the past, some defense experts have expressed fears that a land-mobile system could become unduly vulnerable if exposed to a surprise attack by submarine-launched ballistic missiles with a depressed trajectory (see "Soviet Development," p. 64). General Glasser rejected this argument, saying that detailed assessments of the potential effect of such a capability on survivability of the USAF bomber fleet show "that it would cause us some pain by reducing the basin area but would not provide the attacker with an insuperable advan-

tage. The same condition obtains, of course, with regard to those land-mobile ballistic missile systems that are moved on warning to various launch sites from one central storage point."

Land-mobile schemes that show promise, depending on whether cost or survivability has top priority, fall into the following broad categories, according to General Glasser:

An off-road mobile system that constantly "wanders around the countryside," and whose exact location is extremely difficult to pinpoint by a would-be attacker;

A "shell-game" system consisting of many more shelters than missiles, with the missiles being moved periodically from and to different shelters so that a potential aggressor would not know which were empty at a given time. This approach requires life-support and housekeeping facilities at all shelters and is, therefore, costly;

A so-called garage system arranged in the form of a wheel. A housekeeping and missile storage center is located at the hub and a certain number (thirteen is often seen as operationally and economically most effective) of "garages" arrayed around it. The missile and its launch crew rush out from the central housekeeping facility to one of the garages as soon as warning is received. Again, the attacker is kept guessing as to which shelter the defender will launch from. This is the least costly system because the individual launch sites includes no life-support facilities.

Any of these approaches appear feasible and may use either trucks, tracked vehicles, or ground effects machines (GEM) to transport the missiles.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGE LIMITATION

A lingering and politically sensitive question associated with the design of future ballistic systems and the incremental improvement of the existing Minuteman system involves damage-limitation capabilities. In the lexicon of nuclear war gaming, damage limitation means the ability to successfully attack the missile forces held in reserve by the other side, after the enemy has launched a first strike involving most but not all of his missiles. The objective is, of course, to prevent further attacks, hence the term damage limitation.

In a practical sense, damage limitations requires the ability to attack the enemy's missiles and command centers in their hardened sites in order to prevent him from further aggression against the defender's surviving civilian population. This presupposes a combination of high accuracy and high warhead yield, with the former relatively more important. The United States currently does not possess a reliable damage-limitation capability, mainly because in a qualitative sense it is the same as a first-strike capability, and the United States historically has shunned a first strike posture. But a new consideration was hinted at when President Nixon, in his report to the Congress on "U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970s," rejected the indiscriminate mass destruction of enemy civilians as the sole possible response and requested instead "... that we have the forces and procedures that provide us with the alternatives appropriate to the nature and level of the provocation." This would seem to include damage limitation.

In addition, unemotional analyses of the two capabilities show that one is not synonymous with the other. The hard-target kill capability required for damage limitation is a function of missile accuracy and warhead yield in relation to the hardness of the target. A first-strike capability is all of these qualities plus large quantities and variety of both offensive and defensive weapons as well as associated strategy and tactics.

General Glasser expressed the opinion that "the ability to limit damage can well be seen as a form of additional deterrence and as a

means to further discourage the other side from nuclear brinkmanship. I would think that the American people will want to have the ability to limit nuclear damage to the United States." For the time being, damage limitation appears to be possible only through ICBM's, the sea-launched missile lacking the accuracy to attack hardened targets and the bomber, under most conditions, requiring too much time to reach them.

Any decision to provide the Air Force's ICBM force with a full damage-limitation capability rests, of course, with the White House and the National Security Council. SALT I contains no prohibition against the development of such a capability.

THE SURVIVABILITY OF MINUTEMAN

"If we consider the hardness of our silos, present Soviet capabilities in guidance technology, and the inherent growth potential of our ICBM force, Minuteman must be considered a completely satisfactory, enduring capability. If we add reasonable conjecture about the growth of Soviet capabilities—and we have done this—prudence dictates that we undertake precautionary steps. This is the reason behind our new UGS [upgrade silo] system, which gives us a dramatic increase in survivability at a modest cost of about \$1 million per silo," General Glasser emphasized.

The existing 1,000 Minuteman silos are scattered over six bases covering several states. The underground steel and concrete structures are separated from each other by an average of five nautical miles to prevent more than one being destroyed by a single warhead. The silos themselves are unmanned and controlled locally from underground, hardened launch control centers (LCCs). There are five LCCs in each Minuteman squadron and each LCC normally controls ten Minuteman silos. Each LCC is linked to all of the fifty missiles in the squadron to provide emergency control. In addition, the entire Minuteman force can be launched remotely, from SAC's Airborne Command Post.

Because of the hardening and the redundant, netted command and control system, the problem of a successful attack against the entire force, even assuming that US national policy might require the ICBMs to ride out the full attack rather than to launch in retaliation when the first enemy missile strikes, "appears insurmountable from the Soviet point of view," General Glasser said. "The problem has many facets, including command and control, timing, penetration of dust and debris clouds, accuracy, and yield, and it is staggering," he added.

An enemy who wants to destroy the US ICBM force—without regard to this nation's strategic bomber and nuclear submarine forces—must attack an efficiently hardened, dispersed force. And he has to attack all of them within a very short time. This time element is crucial. If it is too short many of the attacking missiles will be destroyed by "fratricide," blown off course, or rendered ineffective in some other way. If the interval is too long, the enemy invites a retaliatory launch.

Recent Air Force calculations indicate that "the task of laying on a precise attack with high confidence of success may be as difficult, or more difficult, than solving the ASW [anti-submarine warfare] problem." Because of their high penetration capability, their multiple, highly accurate warheads, and their high readiness (more than ninety-eight percent can be launched at any given moment), even a small number of surviving Minuteman missiles can inflict unacceptable damage on an aggressor.

In this era of mounting cost concern, Minuteman's most attractive virtue may be the fact that it provides more than sixty-five percent of Triad forces on alert, at an annual operating cost about one-third that of the SLBM (sub-launched ballistic missile) force

and about one-fourth that of the bomber force.

COMMAND DATA BUFFER

An important new capability is being added to the Minuteman force through the Command Data Buffer system. Heretofore, each missile was programmed for a very limited number of targets. To change the targets in the missile's computer, a new targeting tape had to be produced at SAC headquarters, and a SAC retargeting team had to go to the silo and insert the new information in the missile's computer—a time-consuming and highly cumbersome process, especially during or following a nuclear attack. The Command Data Buffer will provide the ICBM force with a "remote retargeting capability that operates with the speed of light," General Glasser explained.

Scheduled to cover eventually all 550 Minuteman IIIs (out of a total of 1,054 Minuteman and Titan missiles), Command Data Buffer links the Minuteman III launch control center to the individual silos through an electronic system that is secure, hardened against electromagnetic pulse (EMP), blast, and shock, and operable on the minimum amounts of power that can be expected to be available during and after a nuclear attack. The advantages of the new system are numerous and varied, ranging from reduced operating costs to increased operational flexibility, including instant responsiveness to changes in the potential threats as well as in national policies that govern the use of the offensive strategic forces.

"The efficiency of the entire ICBM force is enhanced a priori, and the value of the surviving force vastly increased by Command Data Buffer," General Glasser pointed out. In terms of specific operational advantage, Command Data Buffer, he said, "implies, at least potentially, the capability to reconstitute the force (after a nuclear first strike and the ability to retarget with the aid of an attack assessment system. Simply stated, this means we will be able to survey what's left of our own force and to retarget and reassign with the speed of light. As the planners revise SIOP (Single Integrated Operations Plan) on a continuous basis, they will be able to modify the targeting of the force to match these changes in SIOP." (Command Data Buffer does not entail any change in the redundant, highly hardened command and control system of the ICBM force, but functions only as a special communications link for the transmission of targeting information.)

Combined with steady and significant increases in the ability to provide unambiguous warning of impending attacks on the United States through complementary and redundant optical and electromagnetic sensors, improving accuracies, and far greater silo hardening, Command Data Buffer will help ensure what General Glasser termed "the enduring, completely satisfactory" nature of the Minuteman system, the mainstay of U.S. strategic deterrence.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, for more than 3 years, I have reminded my colleagues daily of the plight of our prisoners of war. Now, for most of us, the war is over. Yet despite the cease-fire agreement's provisions for the release of all

prisoners, fewer than 600 of the more than 1,900 men who were lost while on active duty in Southeast Asia have been identified by the enemy as alive and captive. The remaining 1,220 men are still missing in action.

A child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife wonders: "Is my husband alive or dead?" How long?

Until those men are accounted for, their families will continue to undergo the special suffering reserved for the relatives of those who simply disappear without a trace, the living lost, the dead with graves unmarked. For their families, peace brings no respite from frustration, anxiety and uncertainty. Some can look forward to a whole lifetime shadowed by grief.

We must make every effort to alleviate their anguish by redoubling our search for the missing servicemen. Of the incalculable debt owed to them and their families, we can at least pay that minimum. Until I am satisfied, therefore, that we are meeting our obligation, I will continue to ask, "How long?"

DEDICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY CENTER IN GARDENA, CALIF.

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following article from the South Bay Los Angeles Times regarding the dedication of the municipal activity center in Gardena, Calif., and commend the citizens who worked so hard to make this center a reality.

The building of the municipal activity center is a fine example of what a community can do with the assistance of its community leaders. Mayor Ken Nakaoka of Gardena and other civic leaders have done an excellent job raising funds to lease the building; youths of various racial background have contributed much labor and money; contractors and businessmen donated building supplies as well as labor. This joint effort on the part of the community serves as an outstanding tribute to the creative accomplishments produced by dynamic concerned citizens and public leaders.

The article follows:

[From the South Bay Los Angeles Times, Jan 21, 1973]

GARDENA YOUTHS TO HOLD FESTIVAL

GARDENA.—A festival beginning at noon today will raise money so that 40 young persons in this community can help 250 older persons to enjoy their leisure years.

Miss Karen Chomori, spokesman for the Gardena Pioneer Project, said the city's senior citizen programs are fine for those who speak English. But Gardena has one of the highest concentrations of persons of Oriental ancestry in the United States and many of the older ones are first generation American and don't readily communicate with those outside the eastern culture.

"The Issels (first generation) have their

own particular problems in addition to the usual problems of all older persons," said Miss Chomori. "So the young Japanese-Americans in the community have formed a club to help."

Today's festival has a goal of \$12,000 which the young Japanese-Americans hope to raise at 2000 W. 162nd St. where two bands, assorted booths and Japanese food will be available to the general public.

Miss Chomori said the money will keep the Japanese Cultural Center at 15350 S. Western Ave. open so Issels can stop by for hours of Go, a favorite "war" board game more complex than chess.

IDEAS SHARED

And it'll pay for the center's offering the services of a bilingual social worker every Friday afternoon who can untangle Social Security and Medicare and medical problems.

There's a group of Issel women meetings every Sunday afternoon at the center for handcraft workshops where they share ideas and make clothing, ornaments and flowers.

And the center turns into a meeting place where the older ones are met by the youth for trips to theaters, to potluck dinners, to convalescent homes where they visit their friends.

Miss Chomori said Pioneer Project members have driven busloads of Issels to the county's various gardens, to the Queen Mary and to such projects as the Nisei VFW's annual carnival.

"All senior citizens have the problem of transportation," said Miss Chomori. "Many of our grandparents didn't learn to drive at all, so they are doubly dependent on us. It's important for all people to be with others of the same age and background.

"So the Gardena Pioneers are working overtime to see that our senior citizens have a place where they really can enjoy themselves."

PHILADELPHIA BAR AND HEW REGULATIONS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a copy of a policy resolution of the Philadelphia Bar Association from Joseph N. Bongiovanni, Jr., chancellor of that organization. The Philadelphia Bar has taken a strong position in opposition to the proposed social services regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It especially takes exception to the administration's plans to drastically curtail the operations of Community Legal Services, Inc., in Philadelphia.

I am inserting Chancellor Bongiovanni's letter and the accompanying resolution of the Philadelphia Bar Association in the RECORD and recommend its consideration to our colleagues:

PHILADELPHIA BAR ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1973.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EILBERG: Enclosed you will find a Resolution which was passed unanimously on February 27, 1973 by our Association. We urge you to act to oppose the adoption of proposed HEW regulations (Fed. Register, Vol. 38, No. 32, February 16, 1973) which exclude legal services as an optional social service to be provided by the States. Elimination of legal services under HEW

would drastically affect Community Legal Services, Inc. (CLS) of Philadelphia.

One third of the CLS program in Philadelphia is funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare which applies its own funds and contributions from local foundations as matching funds for HEW money. Eighteen lawyers are able to work in the area of domestic, consumer, employment, health and welfare, education and housing law serving over 10,000 people at a total cost of \$490,000.

Pennsylvania is one of only five states that has opted to provide legal services with HEW funds since 1968. Of the \$4 million spent nationally by HEW on legal services, \$2.8 million is spent in Pennsylvania.

It is our understanding that HEW strongly encouraged utilizing social service funds for the development of legal services in the past. Acting in reliance on federal urging Pennsylvania has become the leading state in the provision of legal service. To deactivate these programs at this time when the present crisis in OEO legal services funding exists would seriously affect thousands of persons in our City and State.

If the states are to have a greater role in deciding for themselves the mix of services best able to meet the needs of their citizens and if a ceiling is already placed on the funds available from HEW, the intent of the regulations can only be construed as an effort to deny access to the law by the poor.

Community Legal Services, Inc. is essential to the system of justice in Philadelphia. A recent Evaluation by the State of Pennsylvania concluded:

"CLS, its special project funded by DPW and particularly the employment section are entitled to both praise and congratulations. They qualify on the basis of efficiency of operation, quality of service, possibility of immense payoff and support by the client community as among the strongest programs I have seen. They deserve the support of DPW because of the direct benefits which will and do presently inure to DPW and its clients—and even more basically, for the reason that CLS and the projects contribute to even more basic notions of humanity. In the final analysis it is this role that promises to clients the achievement of that to which, by any standard, they are entitled."

We urge you to ensure that legal services is included as either a specifically mentioned optional service or that they will be allowed under a general category in the final regulations that are adopted.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH N. BONGIOVANNI, Jr.,
Chancellor.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Proposed regulations have been promulgated by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare which would eliminate legal services as an optional social service to be provided by the states to welfare recipients and which would eliminate the use of private contributions to the state as matching funds for federal participation and which would restrict client eligibility for these services;

Whereas, The state of Pennsylvania is one of only five states which has opted to utilize private state and federal funds for the provision of legal services;

Whereas, In Philadelphia one-third of the provision of professional legal services is dependent upon funding under this program whereby services to over 10,000 persons are provided;

Whereas, The Philadelphia Bar Association sponsors and supports the provision of full and adequate legal services to the poor;

Now, therefore, it is resolved that:

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare adopt regulations which:

- (a) include legal services as an optional service to be provided by states under Social and Rehabilitation services;
- (b) allow private contributions to the states to be utilized as matching funds for federal participation in these programs;
- (c) maintain present levels of eligibility for these services.

CITIES CAN SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, as a citizen of Indianapolis I am very proud of my city. Like all large cities, we have our problems, but Indianapolis is a unique and wonderful place to live, work and raise a family. In my opinion, much credit is due our Mayor, the Honorable Richard Lugar, and his administration, for steering our city in the right direction and providing solutions to many of the problems that plague other cities in our country.

Recently Mayor Lugar spoke to the Champaign, Ill., Chamber of Commerce and my good friend, our minority whip, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ARENDS) brought an article from the Champaign News Gazette concerning the Mayor's appearance to my attention.

In his usual articulate and eloquent way, Mayor Lugar has carried his message about how problems can be solved more effectively by local officials in city halls rather than relying on the Federal Government to act in Washington. I feel that all of my colleagues as well as readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD would be interested in this article and I would like to share it with them:

CITIES CAN SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

(By Ed Borman)

Mayor Richard Lugar of Indianapolis came to Champaign Wednesday night to contend that local officials in city halls can solve problems more effectively than federal bureaucrats in Washington.

The 40-year-old mayor, who won reelection as a Republican after consolidating city and county government in Indianapolis, hammered away at the theme in a news conference and in a speech at the annual meeting of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce.

His objective was support for President Nixon in the controversy that is building up over the President's proposal to end "categorical" grants for specific programs administered by federal agencies and make money available—through revenue sharing—for local communities to attack their own problems under their own leadership.

Mayor Lugar made his point to Chamber of Commerce members this way:

"The good things that were supposed to occur in housing, education, health care, and in minority rights simply have not occurred in most places under the programs of the past.

"There is a world of difference between rhetoric and a delivery system that will do the job. Delivery in the American governmental system comes at the local level.

"Congressmen do not arrest burglars, put out fires, treat patients in hospitals, or teach children in classrooms. They are policy makers on what national standards should be.

"To deceive themselves and others that

policy decisions will necessarily deliver results is a cruel deception.

"What we are attempting to say is that whether or not local officials were up to the job in the past, and honest men may differ on that, unless they are up to it now, and unless they are given the wherewithal and authority to do it, the good things that many Americans would like to see—in life style, standards of living and environment—probably will not occur at all."

He emphasized that, under President Nixon's proposal, cities such as Champaign would receive money for such things as job training, education, and community development. Authority and responsibility for spending the money would be in the hands of mayors, city councils, and other local officials.

At the local level, people can make changes. Officials are responsive to those who can criticize. They have to meet them face to face. They have to produce results that are creditable and are not dependent on the whims of Congress, changes in national administration, or the ebbs and flows of public opinion," he declared.

The goal, he insisted, is "the greatest possible latitude for people to determine their own destiny at the local level."

Mayor Lugar emphasized that President Nixon "has not called for a major cut in the federal budget." The "din," he said, is over how the money will be distributed and who will have authority for spending it.

"More money is going to be spent in the coming year than was spent last year. Sizeable increases are provided for Medicaid, scholarships, Social Security. This is a fairly ample budget and a substantially greater one than before," he said.

Controversy over the budget is based on programs that heretofore have been administered through the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Model Cities organization, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"These programs are being wound up and pulled together into the Community Development Revenue Sharing bill, in which priorities will be determined at the local level by locally elected officials," he said.

He declared, "I am convinced that, after the Special Revenue Sharing legislation is passed, our city and most cities will receive more money than we are receiving now in the various categorical grants."

Revenue sharing and categorical grants are "the difference between night and day," Lugar declared.

"As opposed to having very narrowly defined categorical programs with very tight strings on what we can do, we will have very broad grants—for health or housing or manpower training—that our community can use with the greatest effectiveness.

"This is a rebirth of governmental responsibility. Scholars may ask if local officials are up to this—if there is the expertise in city hall that is found in the federal bureaucracy. This is the guts question," he said.

His message to the Chamber of Commerce is that, if local authority is to produce results, the "first team" of community leaders will have to be put to work in city hall.

Lugar has been referred to as President Nixon's "favorite mayor." His position is directly opposite that of many Democratic mayors.

He told newsmen, "I suspect a large number of Democratic mayors are engaged in political brinksmanship. They have taken an adversary position, hoping that in strident and sometimes shrill voices they might push the President one way or another. I don't think they will."

The big test of the Nixon policy will come in congress on the Community Development Revenue Sharing bill, Lugar observed:

"The Community Development Revenue Sharing bill was introduced in the last ses-

sion of Congress. It did not make a lot of headway.

"Both friends and critics of the President have indicated that one of the reasons he has adopted his current strategy on the budget is to bring attention toward winding up categorical grants and pulling them together in revenue sharing. He has certainly gained attention. I am hopeful he will gain support."

SOME STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT SELECTIVE SERVICE

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the President's power to induct young men into military service will expire, for the most part, on July 1, 1973. Yet present plans of the administration call for the Selective Service System to continue operations virtually unaffected.

I believe that there are pressing reasons why that should not be permitted by the Congress, and I have therefore introduced legislation, House Joint Resolution 382, to repeal entirely the Military Selective Service Act. Although I have not circulated a general request, I would welcome cosponsors for this effort.

The National Council to Repeal the Draft—NCRD—a well-known organization with wide membership, has compiled what I believe is an invaluable guide to the basic issues presented by the proposal to dismantle the Selective Service System entirely. In the hope that my colleagues and other readers of the Record might have the benefit of the clear exposition of this matter, I include at this point the text of the NCRD pamphlet, "Selective Service Without the Draft?":

SELECTIVE SERVICE WITHOUT THE DRAFT?

WHAT IS THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE DRAFT?

Although the Selective Service System is in full operation, no one is being drafted at the present time, since President Nixon is not using his induction authority. Defense Secretary Laird recently stated that "use of the draft has ended."

DOES THIS MEAN THAT WE HAVE REACHED THE GOAL OF AN ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMED FORCE BEFORE THE JULY 1 TARGET DATE?

Yes. There are no serious problems with enlistments in terms of numbers, mental abilities, or racial mix. We no longer have to depend upon draftees to help meet our manpower needs.

WHAT WILL BE THE STATUS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM AFTER JULY 1?

If no new legislation is passed, Selective Service will continue as it has in the past with its draft boards, required registration, lotteries, classifications, and so on. However, since the President's induction authority expires on that date, he may no longer use the system to draft 19-year-olds.

THEN NO ONE CAN BE DRAFTED AFTER JULY 1?

Not quite. The President may still draft registrants who have been deferred in the past and who are under age 35. There are millions of these men and such drafting could go on for the next 15 years even without the induction authority in force.

There is also a section of the law which provides for the induction of young men into a "National Security Training Corps" for six

months of basic military training. While this section has never been used, it is spelled out in the law and could be activated easily.

WHAT SELECTIVE SERVICE LEGISLATION, IF ANY, DOES THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSE?

We do not know. The President had not announced, as of March 1, 1973, whether or not he would request an extension of the induction authority. He also had not said if he planned to modify the functions of the Selective Service System, although he still proposed to spend \$55 million on the System in Fiscal 1974.

WHY SHOULD WE SPEND ALL THAT MONEY ON THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM IF WE ARE DEPENDING SOLELY ON VOLUNTEERS?

The only possible argument is for insurance purposes in the event that we had to enlarge the Army greatly so that we might participate in a major ground war.

BUT EVEN IN PEACETIME WE COULD HAVE A SHORTAGE OF MEN. SHOULDN'T WE KEEP SELECTIVE SERVICE FOR THAT POSSIBILITY?

Such a shortage is not likely. Improvement in recruiting techniques and military life have led to a significant increase in the quality and quantity of volunteers. In any case, Congress has many options other than reinstating Selective Service. It can adjust manpower levels, recruiting budgets, job categories, enlistment periods, salaries, fringe benefits—as is done by employers everywhere. The use of those controls, not conscription, has been our military tradition for 160 years.

WHAT ABOUT THE INSURANCE ARGUMENT? SHOULDN'T WE KEEP SELECTIVE SERVICE ON STANDBY IN CASE OF WAR?

The assertion that Selective Service provides emergency manpower insurance is misleading. Since draftees take six months to process and train, they are of no immediate value in any emergency situation. Pentagon policy wisely calls for the use of regulars and reservists before draftees in any future war. In addition, we should not overlook the fact that whenever this nation has been clearly threatened, we have had ample volunteers at the outset of hostilities. The use of regulars, reservists, and these early volunteers will provide us the time to create a drafting agency if one is necessary. We activated a draft very rapidly from scratch during World War I and could do it even faster today with modern computerized technology.

WHAT IF THE NATION IS NOT "CLEARLY" THREATENED?

Then we have the Vietnam experience all over again. Our heavy commitment of ground troops was made possible by President Johnson's increasing the draft calls from 7800 a month in December 1964 to 40,200 a month a year later. Hawks and doves alike agree that we never should have gotten involved there without a national consensus. The availability of a drafting mechanism, even in standby form, increases the likelihood that it will be used in response to an international "crisis". A standby draft then may actually increase the chances for yet another undeclared war.

HAVE WE EVER HAD A STANDBY DRAFT BEFORE?

Not exactly. However, the situation was somewhat analogous in 1947-48. The military had gone on an all-volunteer basis after World War II and Selective Service was reduced to an Office of Selective Service Records. The Armed Forces then sabotaged the volunteer concept by raising mental requirements for enlistment, limiting the number of women and black enlistees, replacing civilian employees with military personnel, minimizing recruiting efforts, and increasing minimum terms of enlistment. In response to the manpower shortage which developed, even though it was a small one, President Truman requested the "temporary reenactment" of Selective Service which we still live under today.

WHY SHOULD CONGRESS BE INTERESTED IN REPEAL OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT?

First, because it should always be interested in eliminating wasteful programs. Second, because of the many pressing social needs which could use the money saved. For instance, the \$55 million gained by ending Selective Service could provide 100 million school lunches, 3000 low-cost homes, or annual salaries for 5500 policemen. Third, Congress should repeal the draft in order to regain from the President its constitutional power to "raise armies" and declare war. Sections of the draft law which do not expire—such as inducting previously deferred registrants—clearly erode Congressional power.

WHY SHOULD THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE INTERESTED IN REPEAL?

Top-level civilian and military leaders are committed to the volunteer concept. Many of them realize that the unpopular draft is coupled with the unpopular war, and that the best interests of the country will be served by the elimination of Selective Service. Any residue of the draft hurts their attempts to build the all-volunteer force because many middle-level Pentagon people are not in sympathy with the volunteer approach. Life was much easier for these middle-level officials when draft calls could be issued to cover up faulty manpower policies. As long as a standby draft mechanism exists, such individuals cannot be expected to devote their full energies to the changes necessary to insure that services will continue to attract and retain qualified young men and women.

Finally, military leadership at all levels will improve as those in charge realize that the draft is no longer there as a back-up—thus requiring them to lead their troops rather than to simply order them. It has often been said that the military leaders of today do not rate with those of the 1940s. It may not be coincidental that the World War II leaders had to learn their leadership skills in forces manned solely by volunteers.

WHY SHOULD THE PRESIDENT BE INTERESTED IN REPEAL?

For similar reasons. He certainly wants to be sure that the volunteer approach works. As long as the Selective Service Act is a law of the land, he runs the risk that some military people will give up the struggle and request that the draft be reinstated just as was done in 1948.

Repeal of the Selective Service Act would enable him to keep his pledge of September 11, 1968, to "eliminate Selective Service completely."

The President also has expressed a desire to hold down federal spending. He should welcome the chance to save \$55 million by closing down this bureaucratic relic of an earlier age.

WILL DRAFT REPEAL BILLS BE INTRODUCED IN THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS?

Yes, they will. Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon has introduced a bill in the Senate (S.J. Res. 54) and Representative Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii has introduced H.J. Res. 382 in the House of Representatives.

WHEN SOVIETS PLAY IT IS NOT FUN GAMES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I must reemphasize my concern that too much wishful thinking is involved in analyses of current United States-U.S.S.R. rela-

tions. A column by the noted columnist, John P. Roche, which appeared in the Chicago Today of Wednesday, March 7, 1973, is, I believe, a most objective commentary.

The article follows:

WHEN SOVIETS PLAY IT'S NOT FUN GAME

(By John P. Roche)

"How far is it from 10 a.m. to the Washington Monument?"

That may seem like a strange question, but I sometimes suspect our negotiations with the Soviet Union are conducted in an equally absurd fashion. They are operating on one wavelength, and we on another. But the hook is that we persist in trying to persuade ourselves that the gap is not there, that in reality we are communicating on the same level.

Earlier columns have referred to the debacle at the UNESCO conference last year where an American delegate on the resolutions committee innocently approved a Soviet-sponsored motion on freedom of communications.

Why not? Don't we believe in freedom of communications? Of course we do, but the resolution actually authorized censorship!

At the last minute someone blew the whistle and the American delegation ended up in the small minority opposing this ploy [as we did later when a similar Soviet resolution whizzed thru the United Nations General Assembly].

Now at the preparatory talks in Helsinki for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [ESC] Moscow has agreed to include on the agenda an item calling for "the expansion of cultural cooperation and contacts between organizations and individuals, and dissemination of information."

Splendid! The U. S. S. R. has backed down from its rigid approach. Doubtless it will stop jamming Radio Liberty, open its borders to those who wish to leave and, in general, relax its strict censorship.

But, comrades, there is a footnote: This Soviet "concession" is carefully hedged. This "expansion of cultural cooperation" and "dissemination of information" can in no way be construed to legitimize "anticulture," which is defined as "false, slanderous propaganda."

When you realize that "false, slanderous propaganda" includes virtually any reference to the realities of the Communist police state, the footnote suddenly assumes somewhat greater magnitude than the original "concession."

Similarly there is a Conference on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions [MBFR] scheduled for Vienna. Here the Soviet position is predictable: Both sides pull troops out of Europe. We bring our armed forces back 5,000 miles, and they pull their divisions back 500. It has a surface symmetry, but then "How far is it from 10 a. m. to the Washington Monument?"

The point was made most effective in testimony before Sen. Henry Jackson's subcommittee on national security and international operations by William R. Van Cleave, who in 1969-71 was an adviser to the U. S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT]. Van Cleave's remarks, originally made last summer but cleared only recently, are directed precisely to the American failure to realize negotiations are a tested Soviet weapons-system. In his words: "The U. S. did not approach [the SALT] talks as a bargaining process or a competitive one; instead we approached SALT as a cooperative process—as one in which both sides perceived the objectives and urgencies similarly."

The Soviets, he continued, "seem clearly to have regarded SALT as another competitive endeavor, where the objective is unilateral advantage and where one can gain at the expense of the other . . . Arms negotiation, like diplomacy and politics, is to the

Soviets a means to maximize political or strategic advantage and gain where possible at the expense of the other side . . . The American approach to SALT, accordingly, was primarily analytical and technical, and the Soviet approach primarily political. The U. S. viewed SALT as if it were a scientific-analytical matter. The Soviets regarded it as a political process."

Dr. Van Cleave's testimony is so valuable that one hates to abridge it, but space limitations are such that I can only end by hoping that the President of the United States reads it carefully and briefs his delegates accordingly.

The game in Europe is not being played for matchsticks.

HE LAUNCHED THE ATTACK

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, Edwin H. Gott has stepped aside as board chairman of United States Steel Corp., having reached the compulsory retirement age, and thus has brought to a close a very significant chapter in the steel industry's history.

When first taking over 4 years ago as the top man in the industry's largest corporation, Mr. Gott faced both a national recession and the problem of growing steel imports.

The first came to an end shortly. But the import problem remains and still has to be met by the industry with the help and understanding of the Government.

Steel imports are climbing simply because, as Mr. Gott said recently, foreign firms enjoy a combination of tax rebates and other Government aids which give them a competitive advantage over our free enterprise producers.

Higher wage rates here, he told business editor Jack Markowitz of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, could be managed in meeting foreign competition because of our better knowledge and productivity. The trouble, however, is the special consideration given companies overseas by their own governments—considerations aimed, I might add, at allowing them to grab greater and greater shares of the U.S. domestic market.

If work trade were conducted on a more equitable basis, Mr. Gott believes the U.S. steelmaker could best his European and Japanese rivals at every turn.

It is this kind of talk which marks the change in industry policy that came about during Mr. Gott's United States Steel chairmanship. And it is a distinct departure from that "say nothing do not offend the Government" gag which American steel men formerly had imposed upon themselves.

While the United States Workers Union leaders were decrying the rising volume of imports and demanding action to curb them in Washington, steel management generally preferred to remain silent. The idea apparently was to leave the matter to the diplomats. But, as we have seen, the diplomats did little except quibble with their foreign counterparts and draw up flimsy understandings about

quotas and cutbacks which were easily circumvented.

Fortunately, led by Mr. Gott, those in the steel executive offices have changed their tune. They have joined the union leadership and others concerned over the matter, including many in Congress, in demanding a fair break from Government for their industry and others struggling against foreign competition and especially in our own country.

It is good today to see steel management and steel labor standing together on a matter of such importance to the economic health of the entire Nation. Mr. Gott deserves the most credit for bringing this about. His statements on the import crisis have done much also to alert the public to industry's needs and to override the pretensions of those who have held sway for far too long with their notions that this country, no matter what others may do, must always subjugate its own interests to some vaunted goal of "one worldism."

MAYOR BLACKWELL

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday afternoon, March 10, 1973, I saw at firsthand over a period of almost 4 hours what the abolition of the OEO program would mean to the 130,000 American citizens in my congressional district who have been served over the past 8 years by the Massachusetts Opportunity Council—MOC.

Almost 40 witnesses testified at a hearing conducted by my office with respect to the impact which the Nixon administration's cutbacks would mean to the approximately 29,000 individuals who each year have been served by MOC, one of the finest and most creative antipoverty agencies in Massachusetts.

During the past 7 years MOC has grown from a \$17,000 antipoverty unit of limited scope to a \$2 million operation with a complex web of relationships with all types of other programs and services designed to assist the elderly, the disadvantaged, the unemployed and the sick.

One of the most compelling conclusions which came to me from the hearing conducted by my office on March 10 was the overwhelming number of volunteers who have participated in countless ways in the implementation of the 20 varied programs administered by MOC. I learned anew, Mr. Speaker, on March 10 that OEO with its community action councils has been reaching out into the community for the past several years and has been involving citizens at every level in the problems of the poor and the disadvantaged.

In the city of Fitchburg, Mass., for example, one fourth of the budget of the Community Action Committee comes from the city of Fitchburg and the United Fund. If the balance of the budget which comes from MOC is cut off the people

of Fitchburg will no longer have the Spanish-speaking Center, the Volunteer Corps to administer the food surplus program, the availability of medical transportation to clinics and hospitals for those who are too sick or too poor to travel by themselves and other comparable services which the people of this city have enjoyed because of the Fitchburg multiservice center.

Mr. Speaker I attach herewith a strong and eloquent statement by the Mayor of Fitchburg, the Honorable Carleton Blackwell. His eloquent voice sums up the despair of public officials and private citizens who behold an administration which wants to end the war on poverty.

Mayor Blackwell's statement follows:

MAYOR BLACKWELL

Congressman Robert Drinan: We thank you for joining us today and for bringing our message back to the Congress and the President.

In 1960 there were 39,851,000 people living in poverty in the United States. These figures are as defined by the Government. In 1969 that figure had been reduced to 24,147,000 through the efforts of administrations that were compassionate. In 1969 the figure again began to rise and in late 1971 it stood at 25,559,000. Who would care to comment on where this figure will be in years to come if we allow the cease fire in the war on poverty which is now proposed by the present administration? Will those people join these statistics who have been given hope and promise at our multi-service center on Day street for the past years? Will they be joined by the youngsters whom I have watched at the Water Street and Cleghorn Neighborhood Youth Centers, youngsters who had never had anyone put their hands on them and tell them they were loved until they came to these centers?

I wish that acting director Phillips of O.E.O., who charges that community action grants of federal money have been used to provide "patronage for local cadres of political activists" could have been with us to send off and then visit the hundreds of kids in project summertime who had never before experienced such a thing. Maybe they were the "cadres of political activists". Many of them came from the same neighborhood of which a letter I received yesterday from H.U.D. spoke. The letter said that there will be no land acquisition in connection with a neighborhood development program which we have been working on for a long time, land which would have been used as playgrounds for these same children. We are going to take the head start program away from the smaller ones so there will be no experience margin for them between home and the structured school system. And it looks like we may lose the 75 Turnkey Housing units promised to our housing authority. So where does the family go whose tenement is burned out?

The cities have severe problems, Congressman. What will happen to the cities in the transitional period from now until July 1, 1974? We cannot continue to shift the tax burden from the Federal level to the municipal level, and that is what this impoundment of funds is doing. There are programs which we will have to pick up locally while still paying Federal taxes at the same level. We were told repeatedly that revenue sharing would not replace programs but a H.U.D. document now says "with the increasing availability of general revenue-sharing funds it is expected that States and localities will be able to continue the most promising projects and programs formerly supported by Federal categorical assistance programs."

I was and am a believer in the concept of revenue-sharing because I believe in home

rule, but that was revenue-sharing as we were told it would be. I do not want to lose revenue-sharing but I ask you, Congressman, to do all in your power to maintain the trend of less poverty, not more.

I shall be bringing to the attention of my colleagues additional testimony given at the conference conducted by my office on March 10. I have the hope that other Members of Congress will offer to their constituents the opportunity to speak openly and candidly about their convictions concerning the proposed termination of the war on poverty. I am sure that all of us will discover once again to our dismay that the number of individuals under the poverty line, which in late 1971 stood at 25,559,000 people is now increasing for the first time in almost 15 years.

BARBITURATE ABUSE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three bills aimed at controlling the flood of amphetamines and barbiturates into illegal markets. These measures were introduced on the Senate side by Mr. BAYH.

Clearly, abuse of these two substances is reaching epidemic proportions. Figures indicate that at least 14 million Americans have abused amphetamines, barbiturates and other prescription drugs which can be obtained legally, as well as on the streets. The National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse reports that between 500,000 and 1 million Americans are barbiturate addicts. What is generally not realized, however, is that barbiturates are addictive much like heroin. But whereas opiates frequently depress violent behavior, barbiturates tend to permit this kind of behavior to be vented.

The problem is that as long as drug manufacturers continue to produce these substances in greater quantities than are needed to meet legitimate needs, then we cannot realistically expect abuse of these substances to decline.

An important point was made by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs when it testified in May 1972, that—

Unlike the case of all other major drugs of abuse, it appears that barbiturates are supplied exclusively from what begins as legitimate production.

To date, the Bureau has not uncovered a single working illegal barbiturate laboratory in the country. Diversion of these substances is not uncommon.

The first bill I am introducing amends the Controlled Substances Act by moving amobarbital, pentobarbital, secobarbital and butabarbital from schedule III to schedule II. Schedule II requires that production quotas be established to meet only current medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs.

The second bill amends the Controlled Substances Act to require the identification by manufacturers of each schedule

II dosage unit produced. Each manufacturer of solid oral form barbiturates would be required to place identifying marks or symbols on their products in order to facilitate law enforcement efforts to determine the original source of the drugs found illegally diverted.

The third bill provides for the Attorney General to conduct a comprehensive study and analysis of the diversion of controlled substances. Additionally, this bill requires that manufacturers incorporate an inert tracer ingredient in all schedule II and schedule III stimulants and depressants in order to provide assistance in source identification. Lastly, this bill provides for the systematic collection of data relevant to drug diversion, and requires a thorough assessment of law enforcement efforts in this area.

Here follows below a section-by-section analysis of the bills, as well as the text of each:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to move certain barbiturates from schedule III of such Act to schedule II

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Barbiturate Control Act of 1973."

Sec. 2. Schedule II of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91-513; 84 Stat. 1250) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

(d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system:

- "(1) Amobarbital;
- "(2) Pentobarbital;
- "(3) Secobarbital;
- "(4) Butabarbital."

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE DANGEROUS DRUG IDENTIFICATION ACT OF 1973

Section 1: This section contains a short title to reflect the amending of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.

Section 2: This section amends section 305 of the Act making it unlawful to manufacture or distribute solid oral form substances in schedule II, unless each solid oral form dosage unit carries a manufacturer's identification as required by regulation of the Attorney General.

Section 3: This section provides that 305 (e) of this Act shall become effective one year after the date of enactment.

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require identification by manufacturer of each schedule II dosage unit produced

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Dangerous Drug Identification Act of 1973."

Sec. 2. Section 305 of the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91-513; 84 Stat. 1250) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(e) It shall be unlawful to manufacture or distribute solid oral form controlled substances in schedule II, unless each solid oral form dosage unit carries a manufacturer's identification as required by regulation of the Attorney General."

Sec. 3. Section 305(e) shall become effective on the first day of the twelfth calendar

month that begins after the day immediately preceding the date of enactment.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE DANGEROUS DRUG TRACER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1973 (S. 985)

Section 1: This section contains a short title to reflect the amending of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.

Section 2: This section amends section 305 of the Act making it unlawful to manufacture or distribute Schedule II or Schedule III depressant and stimulant substances unless they contain tracer ingredients. It also authorizes the Attorney General to require tracers in other substances as may be necessary.

Section 3: This section amends section 502 of the Act by requiring the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and others knowledgeable in the manufacture, distribution and monitoring of controlled substances, to determine appropriate methods for incorporating tracers in depressants and stimulant controlled substances. This amendment of section 502 requires the Attorney General to conduct programs to implement the tracer program; to develop rapid field and laboratory tracer identification techniques; to train local, State and Federal law enforcement personnel regarding the identification of tracer elements and investigation of diversion; and to establish standards to evaluate diversion and tracer control of other controlled substances.

Section 4(a): The subsection amends Part E of the Act by adding two new sections. The new section 504 requires the Attorney General to establish regulations to obtain comprehensive information from State and local law enforcement agencies in order to assess the nature and extent of diversion and the impact of efforts to curb diversion; to establish a uniform system for investigating and reporting the disposition of investigations regarding dangerous drug purchases and orders of an unusual or suspicious nature reported by registrants under the Act; to obtain from State and local law enforcement agencies all currently available information of the diversion of controlled substances, including reports of thefts, seizures and arrests involving such substances; and to obtain information on thefts and shortages of controlled substances within the military supply system and establish regular meetings with the military services regarding diversion of such substances.

The new section 505 requires the Attorney General to submit an annual report to the Congress on the nature and extent of controlled substances diversion; the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to curb diversion of controlled substances; and the effectiveness of the tracer system.

Section 4(b): This subsection redesignates sections 504 through 516 of the Act.

Section 5(a): This subsection defines "abandon" as a voluntary relinquishment of possession or control of a controlled substance without vesting possession or control in another authorized person.

Section 5(b): This subsection redesignates clauses 12 through 26 of section 102 of the Act.

Section 5(c): This subsection amends section 304(a) of the Act by providing that abandonment or failure to maintain effective controls against diversion or failure to provide a standard of control consistent with the public health or safety are grounds for suspension or revocation of the registration required to manufacture, distribute or dispense controlled substances under the Act.

Section 5(d): This subsection amends section 401(b) of the Act by providing criminal penalties for registrants who abandon controlled substances.

Section 6(a): This subsection provides that all sections except section 305(e) shall become effective upon enactment.

Section 6(b): This subsection provides that section 305(e) of this Act, requiring the incorporation of tracer ingredients in certain controlled substances, shall become effective one year after the date of enactment.

Section 7: This section authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act for fiscal year 1974 and for each of the following five fiscal years.

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to establish effective controls against diversion of particular controlled substances and to assist law enforcement agencies in the investigation of the diversion of controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial channels, by requiring manufacturers to incorporate inert, innocuous tracer elements in all schedule II and III depressant and stimulant substances, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Dangerous Drug Tracer and Law Enforcement Information Act of 1973."

SEC. 2. Section 305 of the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91-513; 84 Stat. 1250) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(e) (1) It shall be unlawful to manufacture or distribute schedule II or schedule III depressant and stimulant controlled substances, including immediate precursors, unless such substances contain an inert, innocuous tracer ingredient identifying the manufacturer or manufacturers, as required by regulation of the Attorney General. (2) The Attorney General is authorized to require the incorporation of tracer ingredients in any controlled substance as necessary to maintain effective control against diversion into other than legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial channels."

SEC. 3. Section 502 of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by redesignating paragraph (b), (c), and (d) as paragraphs (c), (d), and (e), respectively, and by adding after (a) the following new paragraph:

"(b) The Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and with national organizations representative of persons with knowledge and experience in the manufacture, distribution, and monitoring of controlled substances, shall determine appropriate methods for incorporating tracer ingredients in schedule II and III depressant and stimulant substances in a manner that will facilitate the investigation of the illegal diversion of these substances. To carry out the purposes of section 305(e) and of this section the Attorney General shall conduct research and educational programs. Such programs shall include—

"(1) Studies or special research projects designed to develop and implement a network of tracer elements to be incorporated in schedules II and III depressant and stimulant substances so as to facilitate law enforcement efforts to identify the channels of illegal diversion of these substances.

"(2) Studies or special research projects to develop rapid field and laboratory methods for identifications of the tracer elements and manufacturers of schedule II and III depressant and stimulant substances.

"(3) Training programs for local, State, and Federal law enforcement personnel on the identification of tracer elements and the investigation of diversion of schedule II and III depressant and stimulant substances.

"(4) Studies or special research projects designed to establish standards to evaluate diversion of controlled substances other than

depressants and stimulants in schedule II or schedule III and the necessity for incorporating tracer ingredients in such substances pursuant to section 305(e) (2)."

SEC. 4. (a) Part E of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding immediately after section 503 thereof the following new sections:

"INFORMATION ON DIVERSION OF DEPRESSANTS AND STIMULANTS

"**SEC. 504.** In order to meet the need for comprehensive information required to measure the extent of controlled substance diversion and the impact of efforts to curb such diversion the Attorney General shall—

"(1) Establish regulations to obtain from State and local law enforcement agencies information necessary to evaluate the diversion of controlled substances; to assess law enforcement efforts to control such diversion; and to insure that new State and local information systems are consistent with the Attorney General's diversion control efforts.

"(2) Establish a uniform information system for each region that will provide control overall reports of dangerous drug purchases and orders of an unusual or suspicious nature received from registrants and over the disposition of such reports.

"(3) Direct regional offices to obtain from State and local law enforcement agencies available information on the diversion of controlled substances, including reports of thefts, seizures, and arrests involving such substances.

"(4) Obtain information on thefts and shortages of controlled substances within the military supply system and establish a procedure for meeting with appropriate military officials on a regular basis to exchange information on mutual problems concerning the diversion of controlled substances.

"REPORT TO CONGRESS

"**SEC. 505.** Within one year after the effective date of section 305(e), and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Congress a comprehensive report on the diversion of controlled substances including, but not limited to, the following:

"(1) The nature and extent of controlled substances diversion;

"(2) The effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to curb diversion;

"(3) The operation of the tracer system provided for in this Act, and its effectiveness in the investigation and prevention of diversion of controlled substances into illegal channels."

(b) Sections 504 through 516 of part E of such Act are hereby redesignated as sections 506 through 518, respectively.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding immediately after clause (11) thereof the following new clause:

"(12) The term 'abandon' means to relinquish voluntarily possession or control of a controlled substance without vesting possession or control in another person authorized under this Act to have such possession or control."

(b) Clauses (12) through (26) of section 102 of such Act are hereby redesignated as clauses (13) through (27), respectively.

(c) Section 304(a) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended (1) by striking out "or" after the semicolon in clause (2); (2) by striking out the period at the end of clause (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "or"; and (3) by adding after clause (3) the following new clauses:

"(4) has abandoned or otherwise failed to maintain effective controls against the diversion of any controlled substance into other than legitimate medical, scientific, research, or industrial channels; or

"(5) has failed to provide a standard of control consistent with the public health or safety."

(d) That part of section 401(b) of the Controlled Substances Act which precedes paragraph (1) (A) thereof is amended by inserting immediately before the word "shall", a comma and the following: "or any person subject to the requirements of part C who violates subsection (d) of this section."

(e) Section 401 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) It shall be unlawful for any person who is subject to the requirements of part C of this title to abandon a controlled substance."

SEC. 6. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all sections in this Act including this section shall become effective upon enactment.

(b) Section 305(e) shall become effective on the first day of the twelfth calendar month that begins after the day immediately preceding the date of enactment.

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for each of the next five years, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out this Act.

MORE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, in a speech last week I told my colleagues of the accomplishments of the Arkansas regional medical program thus far and spoke of the need for expanding the health care for our Nation's indigents, elderly, and rural citizens.

Today I would like to share with you some more examples of the effectiveness of this program recently designated for phasing out by the administration. Ms. Shirley Holbrook, the director of nursing services at Community Methodist Hospital in Paragould, wrote me the following letter:

COMMUNITY METHODIST HOSPITAL,
Paragould, Ark., February 9, 1973.

HON. BILL ALEXANDER,
U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ALEXANDER: It is important that you know of and understand some of the impact the Regional Medical Programs have had on the delivery of health care services in Eastern Arkansas.

In 1969 our hospital was able to send two registered nurses to a Cardiac Nurse Training Course in Nashville, Tennessee. The course was sponsored by the American College of Cardiology and lasted two months. Their tuition, books, room and board were paid with Regional Medical Program post graduate education grant monies. At that time we did not have a coronary care unit. We did have plans for the construction of such a unit which would open in 1972. Our needs and plans for meeting these needs were similar to other hospitals in the area. As a result of the training of these two registered nurses, our hospital became the base for a regional cardiac course for Northeast Arkansas, Southern Missouri and parts of Tennessee. To date we have certified 110 other nurses through this program. We believe we are making a real contribution to health care, a contribution that could not have been made without Regional Medical Program funding.

In 1971 our hospital became certified as the first hospital-based Home Care Agency in Arkansas. This was achieved through a

grant which allowed for our being a pilot project in home care for a five state area. Funding for this project terminates this spring. Community Methodist Hospital will continue the Home Care program because we believe this is needed by our elderly citizens and that we are offering a needed service.

Other services have been rendered, but these two are outstanding from my viewpoint. I do not believe these would have been accomplished without assistance from the Regional Medical Programs.

I would appreciate your considering the good that has been done and, ask that you use your influence to continue appropriations for Regional Medical Program services.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY HOLBROOK, R.N.,
Director of Nursing Services.

WASHINGTON INSIGHT

HON. JOHN BRADEMÁS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, March 9, Speaker of the House, the Honorable CARL ALBERT of Oklahoma, and Minority Leader, the Honorable GERALD R. FORD of Michigan, appeared in the first of a series of monthly discussion programs aired on WSJV-TV in Elkhart, Ind.

I had the privilege of moderating the program, "Washington Insight."

Because I am confident all of our colleagues are interested in their views, I insert a transcript of this discussion in the RECORD:

WASHINGTON INSIGHT

This is Washington Insight with Congressman John Brademas.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Welcome to Washington Insight. I'm delighted and honored to have as my guests two distinguished colleagues in the House of Representatives, the Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker of the House from the State of Oklahoma, a Democrat. And the Honorable Gerald Ford, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, Republican of the State of Michigan.

We meet at a time when the war in Vietnam is ending, when the attention of the nation is turning home and at a time when the role of Congress and our constitutional system is under more discussion than at any point in many years.

Today we're going to talk about these and some of the other questions facing our country. Mr. Speaker, let's begin with you sir. What do you think is the most important issue facing the 93rd Congress this year?

IMPOUNDMENT QUESTION CUTS ACROSS ISSUES

Speaker ALBERT. To single out an issue would be equivalent to saying some other issue is not important, it sort of depends on the plane in which you talk but we have the continuing issue, which I think has been highlighted due to the impoundment of funds by the President, of the historic role between the Administration and the Congress. Where do the powers of the Congress end and where do the powers of the legislature end. It seems to me that that is one of the challenging issues not only of this Congress but of this generation.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Ford, what do you think is the top issue facing Congress this year?

Mr. FORD. I believe the Speaker has highlighted an issue which cuts across many

other issues. The impoundment problem does involve itself with the total fiscal picture. And every program, domestic or foreign, involves fiscal affairs and the President has taken a very strong stand that if we are to be strong at home and able to handle our commitments abroad, we have to be fiscally responsible. And that, of course, leads into the problem of the impoundment of certain funds by the President in order to stay within the \$250 billion dollar ceiling for this fiscal year and the \$268.7 billion spending for the next fiscal year.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Well, what about that Mr. Speaker?

NIXON CUTS WITHOUT CONSULTATION

Speaker ALBERT. Well, first of all, kicking figures around is an easy trick. The budget requests of the President have gone up substantially just about every year since he has been here over the last budget of President Johnson when we were at the height of Vietnam, at the height of the Great Society. But, of course, there has been inflation, there's been other things that have contributed to that and we cannot short-circuit the fiscal issue. It's very important. It's important to the economy of the country, it's important to jobs, important to prices, important to keep down inflation but we've got one issue that is very difficult for me to get around in discussing this issue and that is this. Although the President requested the Congress to set a \$250 billion ceiling and the House voted for that \$250 billion ceiling, the Congress did not give it to him, yet in spite of that the President has imposed on his own a \$250 billion ceiling and is picking out more or less the programs where the cuts should be made. Now this to me is a direct thrust at the Congressional responsibility for doing the legislating for the country.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Gerry, let me make a comment on the Speaker's observations. The House did pass a \$250 billion spending ceiling last year and finally the Congress as a whole did pass a ceiling to some extent but with many, many loopholes in it. But I think it's interesting to note that in the final version that the Congress passed last year, it told the President to report back to the Congress the areas where he had impounded certain funds, which to me is a recognition or acknowledgement by the Congress that the President has that authority—to make impoundments or to hold money that Congress has appropriated and not spend it. Now, in addition, in either the House version or the final version and I'm sorry I can't remember which, actually the President was directed to make certain impoundments. I have a quote, I believe that it's in the final version that said in effect, Mr. President, we want you to hold a ceiling of \$250 billion and all you have to do is impound certain money that we appropriated and report back to us where those impoundments took place.

But isn't it true that there are forms of impoundment that have been delegated to Congress as distinguished from the forms of impoundment that the President has taken unto himself, Mr. Speaker, what about that?

Speaker ALBERT. Well, I think so and certainly I don't think, I don't think anybody in the United States thought that when the President was running for re-election that he was going to cut out the REAP program for instance which the Congress has just passed.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. What's that, Mr. Speaker?

DEMOCRATS COULD SWEEP IN 1974

Speaker ALBERT. That's the Rural Environmental Agency. It's a program which in another form, a conservation form, has been going on for 30 years. We don't have any more dust bowls, although we've had droughts. It's done a tremendous amount of good both to conserve the soil and to protect the en-

vironment of the nation. That's just one example. I don't think anybody, and the President got a substantial vote in the rural counties of America, the rural areas of America thought that he was going to eliminate the historic procedure for making rural electrification loans. They just had a convention at Dallas on this very subject and everybody was amazed and most of them actually and probably had voted for President Nixon but for other reasons, not because they thought of this. Had they thought of this they probably wouldn't have done it. And I say to Gerry, if we don't form our own priorities up here and do the things the American people want done and insist that the President do it, use the power we have to see that he does it, we're going to have so many Democrats in the next Congress we're going to have to move part of them on your side of the aisle.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Gerry, let me ask you following the Speaker's statement that your reaction to the Harris poll that came out a few days ago that showed by 55 to 31 percent that the American people think that the President is not cooperating enough with Congress and that he's taking too much power unto himself. What's your reaction to that?

NIXON'S CAMPAIGN PROMISES HIT

Mr. FORD. I think you have to look at it not just from that one poll. There was a poll taken right after or a month after the President was elected and it showed that he had about 68% of the American people believing that he was doing a good job. There was another poll that came a week or two ago that indicated that the public supported President Nixon in his efforts to hold the line on spending. Now I want to be honest and frank with you and say that when they began to itemize some of the programs that he was thinking of holding back money on or eliminating them individually the public may have supported this program or that program but on the overall issue of whether the President should hold the line against spending that would cause either more inflation or extra taxes, the American people supported him. Now, in all modesty, John, and Mr. Speaker, I think it all depends on whose ox is being gored. I came here two years after you did in the 81st Congress and you may remember, Mr. Speaker, a Democratic President had impounded \$750 million of money Congress had appropriated for the expansion of the Air Force from 48 to 58 wings.

Mr. BRADEMAs. But Gerry let me interrupt and say wasn't that in his role as commander in chief?

Mr. FORD. I don't see how you can differentiate between a man's role as commander in chief and chief executive. Mr. Truman impounded \$750 million and wouldn't spend it even though Congress had appropriated the money and President Kennedy impounded money, President Johnson did. What I'm saying is that all Presidents have done it.

Speaker ALBERT. Every President has done it since I've been in office but they have never done it to the extent that President Nixon has done it, they have never done it without preconsultation with Congress and the Leaders of Congress. I remember President Johnson calling us to the ranch one time on a fiscal situation that demanded some restraint and it was temporary. Go back to Jefferson. There's been times when money has been withheld because it wasn't needed by the time they got around to spending it. There have been times when it's been temporarily held but as a general rule, the rule of reason, the rule of time and all of those things come in otherwise, and I've heard you make speeches on this subject many times, otherwise we are becoming not the principal legislative source of authority in the nation and that is not good.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Let me turn our subject to another area. I see there's some disagreement

here between the Speaker and the Minority Leader. Mr. Speaker, on the question of government spending, Congress has been frequently criticized for not being able to control government spending. In fact this is one of President Nixon's major criticisms. What about that? What do you say?

CONGRESS CONSISTENTLY CUTS PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Speaker ALBERT. Well, of course, we have consistently held to or cut the President's budget in nearly every year since I've been in Congress. The Congress doesn't appropriate beyond the budget. It often changes the item but there are other things that contribute to inflation—not just the appropriations that we finally make and I'd like to say, back to this issue of impoundment of funds, it will be an important issue. Hearings are being held in the Senate. And are going to be commenced in the House on this very subject and I think the nation wants this subject aired. I don't think the nation wants the President to have legislative authority any more than it wants us to direct the President to do things that purely within the realm of his role as executive or as commander in chief.

Mr. FORD. Let me respond, if I might, John, and let's take a law suit that's now being brought, I think, by the state of Missouri objecting to the impoundment of highway funds. Now the first person to my knowledge who impounded highway trust fund moneys and refused to spend them was President Johnson because of the fiscal crisis in 1966 or 1967. President Nixon has also done that and now it's my recollection the state of Missouri has started a law suit and it's out of the District Court. It's now before the Court of Appeals. Undoubtedly it will get to the Supreme Court and we'll finally have a test on whether a President, whether he's Democratic or Republican, can impound monies that have been collected and appropriated by the Congress and therefore unspent as the Congress has dictated now.

Speaker ALBERT. But you remember, were you the Leader then because we were called to the ranch and the President specifically mentioned the highway funds, he mentioned a definite and limited period of time and he sought the advice of the Leadership and took no action until, not only just the elected Leadership of Congress but the Committees that were responsible were willing to assent to it.

CAN CONGRESS FORCE SPENDING?

Mr. FORD. Well, I did go to the ranch with you, Mr. Speaker, and President Johnson did talk to us about this. But I don't think that's the real crucial part of this issue. The real issue is whether Congress can force the President to spend money when the President, in looking over the total fiscal picture and the problems of inflation and more taxes, makes a decision as Chief Executive that for a period of time, he is not going to spend this money or he won't obligate these funds. Now, the Congress still has the authority to appropriate money or not to appropriate money.

Speaker ALBERT. I think that probably he has quite a bit of authority on his side on that issue. But he's taken it upon himself to select the programs which the Congress has enacted and to specify where the impoundments will take place and where they won't take place. I don't believe that the country wanted any Presidents to dismantle, as some say he is doing ultimately, with or without Congressional consent, the OEO and many other programs.

Mr. FORD. Well, let me just take the OEO program, Mr. Speaker. The President is going to continue the Legal Services Program providing the Congress responds and establishes it as a going organization. It would be funded and there's \$73 million as I recollect in the President's budget for the next fiscal year for Legal Services.

Mr. BRACHMAN. But what if we don't do it the way he wants us to do it.

Mr. FORD. Well, that's Congress's responsibility. I hope that we respond affirmatively. The President in the OEO program is continuing all of the health aspects of the poverty program. The President is taking those things under OEO, the poverty program, that have worked.

Speaker ALBERT. That he thinks have worked. I'm getting letters from all over the United States—we're getting more mail than we can answer on this very issue.

Mr. FORD. So am I but a lot of it comes, Mr. Speaker, from people who have had jobs or now have jobs, who want these jobs perpetuated.

Speaker ALBERT. Part of it does, of course, but part of it comes from people who have been the beneficiaries of programs.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Well, let's turn to some of these programs that I know are the subject of discussion in the country. When you look at the President's proposed budget for fiscal 1974, he's cut back funds for a number of programs in education, health, pollution control, and higher education, libraries and he said that these programs can be taken care of through revenue sharing. Now Mr. Speaker, what do you think about that so far as the mayors and the governors, they were all in town the other day, were concerned and I want to hear Gerry Ford's comment on that.

REVENUE SHARING A DISAPPOINTMENT

Speaker ALBERT. The Governors, of course, would like to have control of the money and so would the mayors. The Governors, some of them, argue that special revenue sharing is important, but it should be administered at the state level not at the federal level and not at the county level. The mayors want to distribute the funds and to set their own priorities, but it seems to me that it's no assault on our federal system to have specific types of programs such as we've had in the past. Aid to education, Hill-Burton funds, funds for conservation of soil and all those things. I don't see anything wrong and I don't see it as an assault on the federal system, a cutting out of the states, for us to do this. We are also representatives of the American people as well as the chief executives. Now I supported, reluctantly I must say, the general revenue sharing program last year because I thought some of the cities were up against it to such an extent, that we'd better do it, but I don't know about special revenue sharing. I would prefer, if I'm going to have to vote to levy the taxes to have something to say about how the money is spent.

Mr. FORD. John, I think it's fair to say that if you take the President's program for special revenue sharing in the field of education, actually, there's more money available than there would have been under the accumulated categorical grant programs. Now this does require Congressional action before the fiscal year begins if we are to move from many categorical grant programs into special revenue sharing for education. I think because of the differences in many, many states, it's far wiser for the individual state to have authority and control in the distribution of those education funds within that state than it is for the federal government to deal directly with the individual people at the local level. The problems in Indiana, John, are different from those in Oklahoma in the field of education and they're quite different from Michigan to Arizona and the Governors and their responsible people in the field of education, in my opinion, are better equipped if they have more money in education to divide it up appropriately and properly to the various educational programs than if you go from the federal government to the local people.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Of course, a lot of the mayors who came to see the Speaker and me a few days ago, you will recall Mr. Speaker, said that under general revenue sharing they got a certain amount of money but with the cut back in the funds for the various categorical programs they were losing more money than they were getting in revenue sharings funds and for that reason some of them are very leary about revenue sharing. Let me turn to another subject, and Gerry, I wanted to ask you one quick question in view of your comment there. You're the elected leader of the Republicans elected in the House of Representatives by your colleagues in the House, do you regard yourself as Minority Leader as having a role chiefly to speak for the Republicans in the House or to serve as a spokesman for the Republican who occupies the White House.

Mr. FORD. John, it's a combination of both. Really I have three constituencies and by far the most important is the one back in the 5th District of Michigan. I also have 191 other Republican constituents in the House of Representatives. I have to represent them at the White House. But I also am the conduit for the views of the White House with the Republicans in the House of Representatives. So I have three constituencies. I seldom have any serious differences because I think my own personal convictions coincide with those of the President, the majority of the Republicans in the House and those from my home district. Occasionally there is a conflict, but not serious.

PROUD OF HARD-WORKING CONGRESS

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, a White House Assistant was quoted the other day as saying "Congress is Lazy." What do you have to say about that, particularly in view of some of the procedural changes we've been engaged in the last several weeks.

Speaker ALBERT. Well, I haven't worked harder myself. I can't speak for every member of Congress on my side, neither can Gerry on his. I think this is one of the hardest working organizations in the country. I have respect for government employees everywhere. But I know my own office staff work longer hours than the bureaucracy works.

Mr. FORD. On that point I would agree entirely with the Speaker. I've been in several professions in my lifetime and I work harder in the Congress than I ever did in any one of the several other professions. And my staff here in Washington as well as out home put in long hours and they work hard at trying to solve problems and I think our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, Democratic or Republican, House or Senate, work longer and harder and try to do a conscientious job. I'm proud of members of Congress of either political party.

Mr. BRADEMAs. What are we doing, Mr. Speaker, about Congressional Reform? We've been pretty busy on our side this year.

REFORMING THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Speaker ALBERT. Well, we've had a lot of reform in the last few years. This year we've done more to reform the caucus and the internal workings of the Democratic Party in the House, I think, than we've ever done before. For the first time we have come up with the idea of vitalizing the Steering Committee and making it a part of the caucus, a working agency of the caucus. We have voted on every Chairman of every Committee. We have divided Subcommittee Chairmanships over the last two years from about 60 some odd, if I remember correctly, to over 120. We have spread the Democracy of the House around among younger members. We've done a lot in nearly every area to try to improve both the Democracy and the efficiency, the responsibility of the House of Representative and to regive to the House of Representatives which is the people's branch of government a public image that it does not sit and twiddle it's thumbs but that it responds as quickly as it can, being as large as it is, to the changing moods and methods of the country.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Jerry, let me ask you a question. The President has told us that we've been winning the war against inflation, but when beef prices have shot up he's told us it's patriotic to eat fish. What are you eating at the Ford household at night?

PREDICT 3 PERCENT INFLATION BY DECEMBER

Mr. FORD. Well, John, I happen to think that when you look at the overall problems that we've made substantial progress in trying to whip the rising cost of living. Now, my wife, who goes to the shopping center, comes back and says she has problems with the family budget, I understand them. But when you look at the fact that three years ago we had 5 to 6% inflation per year and we're down to 3% per year and the economists' tell us that by the end of this calendar year, overall it will be down under 3%, I think we're making headway. Now, people can't say that they're for the farmer on the one hand and then condemn farm prices or food prices on the other. Some of these people who are condemning the fact that food prices have gone up are the same people who have espoused the cause of farmer's at the market place on the other. Now you can't have it both ways. And some of our colleagues try to play both ends against the middle. Now, the President's working on the problems of inflation, our fiscal problems do relate to it. I think we're in the right direction and I trust that by the end of this calendar year some of the food prices will be more moderate and all the experts say they will.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, what do you think about what Mr. Ford has said especially in terms with wage-price controls and given the skyrocketing cost of food.

Speaker ALBERT. Well, I have had pleas from many constituents, although I come from a District that's largely agricultural, for stricter controls, across the board, you can't control one element without controlling the other. Now I'm for the farmer prospering, for the beef producer prospering. I come from a District that produces a lot of cattle and I'm a beef eater by choice as long as I can afford it but I'll tell you a lot of the profit that has been made, a lot of the cost that has gone into the inflation of food prices, has not been going into the pockets of the farmer, for instance, the Russian Wheat Sale, rightly or wrongly, has undoubtedly made an impact on the price of bread, and I'm getting 100s of letters from independent grocers saying why did you sell this wheat? I'm getting hundreds of letters from wheat growers saying that I've never had such a bad year in my life. So there's something wrong. I don't know what it is.

Mr. BRADEMAs. And now George Meany is saying that he does not agree with what he understands to be the Administration's position on the 5.5% limitation on wage increases. Gerry, what do you think about that?

Mr. FORD. Well, I believe that the Cost of Living Council has a tough job trying to hold the lid on prices and at the same time not let wages get out of hand. If we let this spiral accelerate again on the upward side, then all of us are going to have serious problems because if you let the country get on an inflationary spiral that is always a signal that we could have economic chaos which means the kind of adverse economic recession or depression. That's what we don't want and therefore I happen to think that we've got to pass the extension of the wage-price control legislation, we've got to control dividends and interest, we've got to control wages responsibility, and we have to find a way to help the consumer get a better break at the market place when he or she buys food. If we are all willing to tighten our belt, I think we can make it work.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, a quick last question. What's the outlook for tax reform and health legislation this year.

Speaker ALBERT. The Committee on Ways and Means has announced that the tax re-

form bill will be the first major item of legislation. What the details of that bill will be, I don't know. It's very complicated. Everyone knows there are all kinds of loopholes. Most of those loopholes are there because the special privilege of some group or another, most of them are there, nevertheless, with the belief on the part of those who are enjoying them that they are necessary for their continuation and their proper contribution to the nation. I hope we get a good bill in this area.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, I am going to have to say as we say in the House, that the time of the Gentleman from Oklahoma, and the Gentleman from Michigan has expired. But ladies and gentleman, I know that you join with me in expressing our thanks to the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives Carl Albert and the distinguished Minority Leader Gerald Ford of Michigan for participating in this program. Thanks to you for being with us and we look forward to another Washington Insight in the very near future.

SOME BOOZE ADDITIVES WORSE THAN HANGOVER

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, in our concern over complete ingredient labeling of food, there is a tendency to ignore the extensive use of chemical additives in alcoholic beverages. One person who has not ignored better labeling of booze is Dr. Michael F. Jacobson, codirector of the Center for Science in the Public Interest and author of "Eater's Digest, the Consumer's Factbook of Food Additives." Last year he wrote a booklet entitled "Chemical Additives in Booze," which helped draw attention to possible lifesaving benefits of full ingredient disclosure in beer, wine, and spirits.

I have introduced legislation which would accomplish that goal. More than 70 of my colleagues have joined in co-sponsoring the Truth in Food Labeling Act, H.R. 1650.

The identity of the chemical additives that are permitted in beer has been a closely held secret shared by the Internal Revenue Service and the breweries. The American beer drinker has been kept in the dark. The list of permitted additives is not published in either FDA or IRS regulations. The Internal Revenue Service enforces FDA standards and regulations as they apply to alcoholic beverages. Dr. Jacobson, however, has obtained a copy of the list of permissible additives and sent me a copy. I am making it public today for what is probably the first time.

The list of 59 substances—ranging from adipic acid to terpineol—will be a true shock to every beer lover. Tannin and enzymes can be used to chillproof beer. Calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate can be used to prevent gushing. Propylene glycol alginate can be used to stabilize the foam. Sodium hydrosulfite can be used to prevent oxidation. Quassia extract, sucrose octaacetate and many other substances can be added as flavoring. Caramel and three coal tar

dyes can be used as artificial colorings. And, last but not least, heptyl hydroxybenzenzoate can be used as a preservative.

Most of the chemicals are probably safe. However, some of the additives have not been adequately tested. And many

individuals may be allergic to certain others, such as F.D. & C. Yellow No. 5.

Not all brewers use questionable additives and the public has the right to know which these are. The way to accomplish this is to require that all additives

in all alcoholic beverages—as well as in all other foods—be listed on the label.

Following is the list prepared by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms showing chemical additives used in making beer:

ADJUNCTS REPORTED TO BE EMPLOYED IN BREWING

Adjunct	Range of levels reported used	Applicable limitations on use
1. Adjuncts employed for conversion:		
Proteases and amylases derived from nontoxic strains of:		
Aspergillus niger	0.000024 to 0.00884 percent (0.24 to 88.4 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5.
Aspergillus oryzae	0.000017 to 0.00136 percent (0.17 to 13.6 p.p.m.)	Do.
Bacillus subtilis	0.00016 to 0.00333 percent (1.6 to 33.3 p.p.m.)	Do.
Diastase	0.000156 to 0.0000584 percent (0.156 to 0.584 p.p.m.)	Do.
Ficin	0.00025 to 0.005434 percent (2.5 to 54.34 p.p.m.)	Do.
Papain	0.00044 to 0.00176 percent (4.4 to 17.6 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR Sec. 121.101(d)(8).
2. Adjuncts employed for clarifying in finished beer (chillproofing):		
Proteases and amylases derived from nontoxic strains of:		
Aspergillus niger	(1)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5.
Aspergillus oryzae	0.0001992 to 0.00250 percent (0.1992 to 2.50 p.p.m.)	Do.
Bacillus subtilis	0.0000016 to 0.0000336 percent (0.016 to 0.336 p.p.m.)	Do.
Bromelain	0.0000626 to 0.0000632 percent (0.626 to 0.632 p.p.m.)	Do.
Ficin	0.0001592 to 0.0003184 percent (1.592 to 3.184 p.p.m.)	Do.
Papain	0.00007524 to 0.00030 percent (0.7524 to 30 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(8).
Pepsin	0.000052 to 0.000076 percent (0.52 to 0.76 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5.
Gallotannin (tannin)	0.0021 to 0.0084 percent (21 to 84 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Subject to a maximum of 100 p.p.m. in finished beer. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(e)(2).
3. Adjuncts employed to stabilize foam and adjuncts employed to prevent gushing:		
Alginate (propylene glycol alginate)	0.0010 to 0.0320 percent (10 to 320 p.p.m.)	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by the FDA, 21 CFR sec. 121.1015.
Calcium disodium EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate)	0.0005 to 0.0010 percent (5 to 10 p.p.m.)	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved for use in brewing up to 25 p.p.m. 21 CFR sec. 121.1017.
Gum arabic (acacia)	0.0002 to 0.0400 percent (2 to 400 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(7).
Peptone	0.0001 to 0.0054 percent (1 to 54 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5.
4. Adjuncts employed to prevent oxidation:		
Ascorbate (sodium ascorbate)	0.00014 to 0.00209 percent (1.4 to 20.9 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(2).
Isoascorbates (sodium erythorbate)	0.0002 to 0.0300 percent (2 to 300 p.p.m.)	Do.
Potassium metabisulfite	0.00006 to 0.0080 percent (0.6 to 80 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 C.F.R. sec. 121.101(d)(2), subject to limitation of 25 p.p.m. SO ₂ in finished product.
Sodium bisulfite	0.0001 to 0.0160 percent (1 to 160 p.p.m.)	Do.
Sodium hydrosulfite (dithionite)	0.00028 to 0.0078 percent (2.8 to 78 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Considered GRAS for use in brewing in amounts such that no residue of sodium dithionite shall remain in the beer, and subject to a limitation of 25 p.p.m. SO ₂ in the finished product.
Sodium metabisulfite	<0.0001 to 0.0208 percent (<1 to 208 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(2), subject to limitation of 25 p.p.m. SO ₂ in finished product.
5. Adjuncts employed as natural and artificial flavors:		
Acetic acid	0.0000192 to 0.0060 percent (0.192 to 60 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(8); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Adipic acid	do	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164; also on FEMA GRAS list.
Anethole	do	GRAS-GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(g); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Benzaldehyde	do	Do.
Citric acid	0.0080 to 0.1000 percent (80 to 1,000 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(8); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Decanal	do	GRAS-GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(g); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Ethanal (acetaldehyde)	<0.0001 to 0.0040 percent (<1 to 40 p.p.m.)	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(g); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Ethyl acetate	do	Do.
Ethyl isobutyrate	do	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164; also on FEMA GRAS list.
Ethyl maltol	do	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164.
Gentian, extract	do	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a natural flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1163; also on FEMA GRAS list.
Glycerin (glycerol)	do	GRAS-GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(8); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Grapefruit, oil	do	GRAS-GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(e)(2); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Isoamyl-acetate	do	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164; also on FEMA GRAS list.
Isoamyl butyrate	do	Do.
Isobutyl acetate	do	Do.
Juniper berries	do	GRAS-GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(e)(2); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Lemon, oil	do	Do.
Licorice root	do	Do.
Lime, oil	do	Do.
Malic acid	do	GRAS-GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(8); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Methyl anthranilate	do	GRAS-GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(g); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Nootkatone	do	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164.
Octanal	do	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164; also on FEMA GRAS list.

Footnotes at end of table.

ADJUNCTS REPORTED TO BE EMPLOYED IN BREWING—Continued

Adjunct	Range of levels reported used	Applicable limitations on use
5. Adjuncts employed as natural and artificial flavors—Con.		
Orange, oil.....	<0.0001 to 0.0040 percent (<1 to 40 p.p.m.).....	GRAS—GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(e)(2); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Quassia, extract.....	0.000288 to 0.0009 percent (2.88 to 9 p.p.m.).....	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by FDA as a natural flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1163; also on FEMA GRAS list.
Sodium citrate.....	do.....	GRAS—GBP—On FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(6); also on FEMA GRAS list.
Sucrose octaacetate.....	do.....	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164; also on FEMA GRAS list.
Tartaric acid.....	0.0080 to 0.0800 percent (80 to 800 p.p.m.).....	GRAS—GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d)(8); also on FEMA GRAS list.
α-Terpineol.....	do.....	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA as a synthetic flavoring substance, 21 CFR sec. 121.1164; also on FEMA GRAS list.
6. Adjuncts employed as artificial colors:		
Caramel.....	0.0001 to 1.1800 percent (1 to 11,800 p.p.m.).....	GRAS—GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Also on FDA advisory GRAS list, 21 CFR sec. 121.101(d) (8).
F.D. & C. Blue No. 1.....	do.....	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by FDA for use in foods, 21 CFR sec. 8.206.
F.D. & C. Red No. 40.....	do.....	GBP—Specifically approved by FDA for use in foods, 21 CFR sec. 8.244.
F.D. & C. Yellow No. 5.....	do.....	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by FDA for use in foods, 21 CFR sec. 8.275.
7. Adjuncts employed as microbiological inhibitors: η-Heptyl-ρ-hydroxybenzoate (heptylparaben).	0.0012 percent (12 p.p.m.).....	GBP—Industry Circular No. 68-5. Specifically approved by FDA for use in fermented malt beverages up to 12 p.p.m., 21 CFR sec. 121.1186.

¹ Approved on application filed in accordance with ATFD Industry Circular Nos. 70-28 and 71-1.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE AWARDS PRESENTED TO TWO AT TREASURY

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 8, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, each year the National Civil Service League recognizes outstanding achievement by Federal employees by presenting two types of awards. Five people are selected to receive the Career Service Award for excellence in the Federal service throughout their career and five employees are selected to receive the Special Achievement Award for outstanding work on a single project.

In the announcement of these awards for 1973, I was pleased to notice that two employees of the Treasury Department were among the 10 selected for this year's awards. Charlotte Tuttle Lloyd, Assistant General Counsel for the Treasury, was selected for the Career Service Award and Edward F. Preston, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Stabilization was chosen for the Special Achievement Award.

The Treasury should be proud of these two individuals. The fact that they were among only 10 selected also speaks well for the quality of all the employees of the Treasury.

Biographies of the two awards recipients follow:

CHARLOTTE TUTTLE LLOYD

Charlotte Tuttle Lloyd has been a resident of Alexandria, Virginia, since 1938. She was born in New York City, the daughter of Charles H. Tuttle, a distinguished lawyer, United States Attorney and civic leader, and the former Helene Wheeler of Oswego, New York. Mrs. Lloyd was educated in Public School 186 and Barnard School for Girls in New York City, at Vassar College and Columbia Law School, receiving her LL.B. from Columbia in 1934. At Vassar College she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in her junior year, and at Columbia was a member of the Columbia Law Review.

After graduation from law school, Mrs. Lloyd commenced practice in the Solicitor's Office of the Interior Department, becoming an Assistant Solicitor in 1939. She worked primarily on Indian matters, but during World War II was Chief of the Mines Section of the Solicitor's Office. At the close of the war she transferred to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as an Assistant General Counsel, serving at the headquarters in Washington, D.C. and in London, England, until the termination of that organization in 1948.

In the years between 1948 and 1961, Mrs. Lloyd was preoccupied with the concerns of her family, civic responsibilities and private practice. During this period her husband, David D. Lloyd, was an Assistant to President Truman and later Executive Director of the Truman Library Corporation which erected the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri. As a member of the Alexandria PTA during the school days of her children, Andrew and Louisa, she became the Juvenile Protection Chairman of the Virginia Council of Parents and Teachers. She was active in the Alexandria YWCA and President of the Alexandria Community Welfare Council. She carried on alternately full-time and part-time private practice in Washington, D.C. Her husband was also in private practice at the time of his death in 1962.

In 1961 Mrs. Lloyd joined the staff of the General Counsel of the Treasury Department and was placed in charge of the Opinion Section in September 1962. As Chief of that Section she prepared several opinions on constitutional aspects of tax legislation, some of which were printed in the Congressional Record. In December 1965 Mrs. Lloyd was designated Assistant General Counsel by Secretary Fowler, becoming the first woman to hold a legal position of such rank in the history of the Treasury. In that position she has been responsible for the legal work of the Fiscal Service pertaining to the Office of the Treasurer and the Bureau of Accounts, as well as being responsible for the legal work for the Assistant Secretary for Administration in the administrative operations of the Treasury and in the application of administrative law and procedure. She has been particularly concerned with the administration of the Freedom of Information Act, the equal opportunity program, and, recently, with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. She has been one of the two Treasury members of the Administrative Conference of the United States since it was organized in 1968.

In private life Mrs. Lloyd has been Mrs. Homer A. Walkup since 1967, having then married Captain Walkup of the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, also long active in civic and religious affairs in Alexandria. Their combined families now include 3 sons, 2 daughters, 3 grandsons and 3 granddaughters.

EDWARD F. PRESTON

Edward F. Preston, a career Federal employee, was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Stabilization in October 1971.

In this position, Mr. Preston is responsible for the service and compliance functions of Phase II of the President's Economic Stabilization Program. His duties under the stabilization program will include: supplying public information and answering public inquiries; receiving and investigating complaints; monitoring compliance; and receiving, and reviewing and making decisions on requests for exemption or exception to economic stabilization provisions.

A native of Boston, Mr. Preston, 52, attended Northwestern University there and Syracuse University in New York, graduating in 1946 with a B.A. in political science. In 1948 he earned an M.A. in public administration from the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. After completing graduate studies, he entered the Federal service as a junior professional assistant on the management staff of the Department of the Treasury.

Two years later, he transferred to the Internal Revenue Service as a management analyst. After a series of progressively more responsible administrative positions, including senior staff man to the Assistant Commissioner for Operations and assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he was promoted in 1960 to the position of Assistant Commissioner for Administration.

In 1964, Mr. Preston was awarded a Presidential Citation for his work in connection with a major realignment of the IRS field organization. In June 1971, he received an Exceptional Service Award from the Secretary of the Treasury for providing dynamic leadership for the entire Service in major areas such as executive selection and development, career programs, and improved service to taxpayers.

Prior to his present assignment, he actively participated in the 90-day Wage-Price freeze and was one of the key IRS officials commended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and

the Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council, for an outstanding performance.

He is active in the American Society for Public Administration and served as a Vice President of the National Capitol Area Chapter for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston live in Mt. Vernon, Va. They have two children.

ENERGY CRISIS RECEIVES ANOTHER ASSIST

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in a recent report to the people of my district on the much publicized oil and gas shortage, I advised them that there was no "energy crisis" in our country. The so-called crisis is but the slowdown in fuel production resulting from too much Government interference in energy development in the continental United States, and from the efforts to sell international development, including oil and gas imports from foreign countries. In varied degrees, the diagnosis that our energy shortage results from stymieing production is a conclusion of most experts who have investigated the problem.

But, alas, the political experts' efforts to solve the problem by treating the symptom rather than the cause continues with the announcement that the Cost of Living Council has reimposed mandatory price controls on U.S. oil companies. More controls over domestic energy production can only result in less production, less development, and less exploration, thus aggravating the problem and increasing the severity of the present shortage.

While major oil producers and multinationals are assisted in abandoning domestic energy production by Government edict, they are encouraged to develop foreign oil production for imports. The result can only be future price increases, a worsening of our balance-of-payments problem, and increased dependence on foreign fuels. For example, the Exxon Corp., formerly known as Esso, is reported to have made 52 percent of its 1970 profits from overseas production. According to a massive study by the U.S. Tariff Commission, the \$268 billion pool of capital controlled by U.S.-based corporations and banks overseas dwarfs the resources of national central banks.

The report states:

This \$268 billion, all managed by private persons in a private market which is virtually uncontrolled by any sort of official institution, amounts to more than twice the total of all international reserves held in central banks and international monetary institutions in the world.

These are reserves with which central banks fight to defend their exchange rates. The resources of the private sector outclass them.

The severity of the manipulated energy crisis as a result of handcuffing American production at home must be

analyzed as another of the tools of internationalism to redistribute the wealth, jobs, and interdependence of the American people around the world.

Artificially created shortages can be expected to trigger a crusade by patriotic Americans to curb food shortages, power shortages, fuel shortages, in an effort to help their national leaders solve the problem which these same leaders have created and are promoting in the interest of international development and international peace.

As a long-time Washington observer noted the other day:

Nothing just happens in Washington, everything is planned that way.

I insert the following related news clippings:

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Mar. 7, 1973]

FOR NATURAL GAS, THE ENERGY SQUEEZE IS NOW

(By Stephen M. Aug and John Fialka)

The strange new world the United States faces as the result of its energy shortages this winter is already here for Mayor Ralph Troy of Monroe, La.

His city, built atop a huge natural gas field, will soon be without enough gas to run its municipal electric power plant.

The crisis began in the chilly, damp days of late December. Troy was informed that the city's natural gas supply, which feeds the power plant and also heats its homes, would be cut by 70 percent.

In January, while Troy was looking for an alternate supply of fuel, an ice storm hit, coating many of the drafty, gas-heated shacks of the city's poor with crystal and pushing the temperatures down into the 20s, a near-record low for Monroe.

Then Troy discovered that the country was in the midst of an oil shortage. If he could get oil, it would be more than twice the price of the cheap gas that fueled the city, but he could find no long-term assurances of an oil supply.

"We know everybody's got a fuel problem," Troy grumbled during a recent interview, "but the city of Monroe is sitting on what was at one time the world's largest natural gas field. Our gas is being taken out of our dirt and sent north."

Although it had been predicted, the nation's massive gas shortage that began in the late fall fell on most people with the same jolt of surprise that it had in Monroe.

As one federal official later noted, the shortage was the start of a "domino effect." It played a major role in triggering a shortage in heating oil. This heating oil shortage, in turn, is the major cause of a gasoline shortage that both government and industry experts anticipate during the peak driving months of late spring and the summer.

The severity of the impact of shortages on the nation's fuel supply system has been such that the nation's consumers, like the residents of Monroe, finally provided gas by United Pipeline Co. on an "emergency basis," may now be looking at the last remaining days of cheap fuel.

The gas shortage really began with a bumper crop of more than a billion bushels of corn and soybeans in the Midwest. The problem was that much of the bumper crop was lying wet in the fields after an unusually cold, damp fall.

Normally, the gas crop-drying machines finish their work by November when the onset of winter creates the demand for natural gas to heat homes.

Last fall, however, the crop-driers were in the peak of their operation in November and

December, producing a strain on gas supply system that ultimately broke it down.

Officials in Washington and the executives of the many gas supply companies that operate the system had to make some hard decisions. First, crop-driers and other customers who bought gas on an uninterrupted basis—accepting the risk that supplies could be cut off and getting a discount in price—were told there would be no more gas for them.

The Federal Power Commission put into effect a contingency plan that gives top priority during shortages to homeowners and small businessmen. Near the bottom of the priority list are large industries, including, electric power plants, that use natural gas to fuel boilers.

By early December, the first signs of what was to be a chaotic winter were evident. Mountains of corn, awaiting drying, were piled in the streets of small Iowa towns.

Federal and state officials, beginning to cope with the first spot shortages, found evidence, that even the interruptible customers had never really been persuaded that there could be such a thing as a fuel shortage.

For instance, the landlord of a 42-unit apartment house in Des Moines, Iowa, had prepared for such an eventuality by putting a 290-gallon oil tank—about the size needed for a four bedroom home—in his basement.

During the December gas shutoff, the tank had to be filled every 24 hours. Some Midwest factory owners had made no provision for alternative fuel and simply shut down during the interruption.

The Denver public school system shut down for a week and went into half sessions for another week for lack of gas. For protection next year, Denver Mayor William H. McNichols is looking for an available oil tank farm.

His major problem, according to city attorney William H. Van Duzer, is that, so far, no major oil company has bid on the school system's oil needs at any price.

DEALERS PRESSED

With major gas customers banging on their doors for fuel oil, the nation's local oil dealers found themselves in an impossible position.

"This load shifting by the gas utilities is insidious," Robert B. Greenes, president of the National Oil Jobbers Council, later told the Cost of Living Council.

"We have no idea of the volume required so we can't plan for it. The gas companies promote this high-discount interruptible concept to the high-volume, low-profit consumers, then arbitrarily cut them off to sell that same gas to higher profit residential-commercial space heat competition for oil heat's conventional markets," he added.

The Federal Power Commission's statistics on curtailments on both the interruptible and "firm" gas supply contracts that occurred as the crisis progressed show that in November, the nation was 86.6 billion cubic feet short of demand. In December, the figure jumped to 121.6 billion. There are no statistics available for January, but the curtailments are believed to be as substantial as, or more severe than in December.

What caused the gas shortage? Did anybody have warning it was coming? Is it here to stay?

WARNING ISSUED

According to John N. Nassikas, chairman of the FPC, there was ample, early warning. He said he warned the President's Office of Emergency Planning in August that the nation faced a possible shortfall of 1,065 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Nassikas now believes that the actual shortfall will be quite close to his prediction, about 1,120 billion cubic feet.

"The whole gas shortage was very precisely forecast," he said in an interview, "because we had been working on it (the supply prob-

lem) for three and a half years now. I don't think that the shortage of the other alternate fuels to displace gas in a particular region of the country was specifically pinpointed."

Because the nation has been using more gas than it produces, the FPC has been warning of the possibility of a severe shortage for five years, since 1968 when it first noted that U.S. gas reserves were declining.

The rate of drilling, or exploring, for natural gas has been dropping since 1956.

Consumption, however, has jumped from 17.9 trillion cubic feet in 1966 to about 25 trillion last year. According to industry experts, at the present rate of demand growth, most of the reserves will be exhausted in 11 years.

As gas supplies dwindle, reducing the pressures in the wells, companies will have to go to greater expense to pump it into the pipelines.

Meanwhile, the federal government and the gas companies are studying ways to make the supplies last longer. One of the most sensitive indicators of their progress will be the consumer's pocketbook.

Much of the gas industry, and the President's Council of Economic Advisers, have recommended that the Federal Power Commission stop regulating the price of gas—now hovering around a nationwide average of 20 cents per thousand cubic feet at the well—and allow it to float.

Exactly to what point it might float is unclear; however, there are some indications. Supplies of intrastate gas, or gas that is not regulated by the FRC, are already selling at 52 cents per thousand cubic feet in the Southwest.

Imports of liquefied natural gas from Algeria may come in at around 83 cents. Gasified coal and other gas substitutes are likely to be priced at more than \$1. Companies now negotiating for Soviet gas supplies have indicated that a "reasonable" price might be \$1.50.

If the price of gas is deregulated, it is likely to provoke a strong outburst from consumer groups. For instance if the gas in southern Louisiana is increased from its present 26-cent ceiling to 45 cents, as has been proposed, consumers would pay an additional \$190 million for the gas that is still in the ground, according to Martin Lobel, a Washington attorney who has studied the problem on behalf of consumer groups.

"When companies talk about deregulation, they are talking about a lot of money," he said.

CRITICISM FROM CONGRESS

When the FPC has moved toward steps leading to deregulation, it has faced lawsuits and strong criticism from Congress. Some industry critics—particularly Sens. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., and William L. Proxmire, D-Wis.—have accused gas producers of sitting on potential gas reserves while waiting for the FPC to raise the price.

They and others have argued that no one knows for sure just how much gas is left. The FPC is now attempting to complete a nationwide survey in an attempt to answer the question.

Environmentalists will also soon feel the pinch of moves to stretch the gas supply. The FPC and other government agencies are now attempting to persuade major industries and utilities to switch to other fuels such as coal that can be used efficiently in large facilities.

One of the reasons for the popularity of gas among industrial users, however, is that it is the simplest way to meet air pollution control standards because it is the cleanest fuel.

According to industry and government sources, President Nixon's forthcoming message on energy is likely to call for both deregulation and the relaxation of some air

pollution control standards to permit the switch to coal.

A strong industry-backed effort is also under way to persuade the government to permit drilling off the Atlantic Coast, where large oil and gas fields are believed to be, as well as to hasten the federal push behind various Alaska pipeline plans, which could bring both oil and gas down from the massive Alaskan fields.

Both the offshore drilling and proposed pipeline plans have been vociferously resisted by environmental groups.

This spring, the nation's farmers and consumers may receive yet another jolt from the gas shortage. In order to remove farm subsidies and to fill a blossoming demand among other nations for U.S. grain, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has permitted up to 40 million more acres to be cultivated.

Much of this land has lain dormant for years and will require extensive fertilization. The basic ingredient of anhydrous ammonia, a commonly used fertilizer for grains is natural gas.

According to William Baxter, vice president of CFI Industries, one of the nation's larger fertilizer producers, the gas shortage may trigger a fertilizer shortage that would result in lower yields, leaner cattle and, ultimately, still higher beef prices.

And finally, according to the FPC's Nassikas, there will be another persuader for those who believe—as the residents of Monroe, La., once did—that a gas shortage could not possibly touch their lives.

Next winter, according to Nassikas, will "be worse."

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Mar. 7, 1973]

UNITED STATES REIMPOSES FUEL PRICE LID (By John Holusha)

The administration has reimposed mandatory price controls on the nation's largest oil corporations—the first use of the so-called "club in the closet" in Phase 3.

The ruling by the Cost of Living Council, issued late yesterday, brings back under control 23 oil firms with sales of more than \$250 million a year. They comprise about 95 percent of the \$80 billion industry in terms of annual sales.

A similar approach to controlling farm prices, which are now unregulated, is under consideration, the New York Times reported today. Although the Nixon administration has been emphatically opposed to applying price controls to farmers, the situation in oil is described as similar to the farm situation: Demand is outstripping supply and thereby raising prices.

Yesterday's ruling allows the oil companies to lift their prices by an overall average of one percent over those in effect Jan. 10, when Phase 3 went into effect.

The one percent annual limit applies to all the applicable products the companies produce. Thus, any particular product could increase greatly in price, as long as the average stays under the limit.

Testimony presented at three days of hearings on home heating oil prices in February indicated that some companies are near the one percent limit now.

These firms will be allowed to boost the annual increase another 0.5 percent, to 1.5 percent, if they can show their costs have risen since the reimposition of controls.

Price increases totaling more than 1.5 percent must be backed up with figures showing that the company will not exceed its profit margin limit, and the council must be notified in advance.

Despite increasingly tough administration rhetoric about willingness to use its stand-by authority under Phase 3, yesterday's announcement was conciliatory in tone.

Council Director John T. Dunlop said the

reimposition of controls "is not a punitive measure. It is designed to prevent increasing pressure for higher crude oil and petroleum product prices from triggering inflationary price increases."

The decision, Dunlop said, "gives oil companies flexibility to maintain adequate domestic supplies of crude oil and petroleum products. It does not interfere with the ability of oil companies to respond to seasonal variations and demand, market conditions both here and abroad, and individual company circumstances."

Most of the companies involved are multinational, so the question arises whether they might direct their products to foreign markets where they can get higher prices if controls hold down the U.S. price.

The council's deputy director, James W. McLane, said he did not anticipate a supply problem.

"It is our expectation that this action will not alter the oil companies' normal marketing behavior. In fact, it should increase supply because of the certainty it provides. Now they know what the rules are," he said.

At the beginning of Phase 3 several administration spokesmen said the reimposition of mandatory controls would mean the program had not succeeded in its objective of preparing for a control-free economy.

McLane said, however, the oil situation is a special one.

In Oklahoma City, the chairman of the Kerr McGee Corp. called the administration's action "very unwise" and said it "will not bring forth an adequate supply of oil and refined products."

Dean McGee said it was "unbelievable" that the government would justify its decision on grounds to assure supplies when it in fact will discourage the search for additional domestic supplies.

The controls are being reimposed under a catch-all provision which allows for mandatory controls when the council feels that "the goals of the program would be significantly advanced by reasserting controls over an industry . . ." the statement reimposing controls said.

When the largely voluntary Phase 3 controls were announced in January, administration officials stressed that anti-inflation enforcement was not being abandoned, and that they would use their powers to stiffen controls when needed. This threat has come to be called the "club in the closet" of Phase 3.

Yesterday's statement said the controls are being reimposed "both because of the influence of petroleum price movements in other sectors of the economy through what might be called a ripple effect, and because petroleum products serve as important inputs into the production process in most sectors."

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Feb. 27, 1973]

POWER, IMPACT ENORMOUS: MULTINATIONALS SCRUTINIZED

(By John Holusha)

Have multi-national corporations actually "exported" jobs from the United States? Or would the jobs have vanished anyway in the face of foreign competition?

Are the multi-nationals eroding this country's industrial base by building plants abroad rather than in the United States? Are they ducking U.S. taxes by leaving profits abroad? Are they "running away" from U.S. labor and social standards?

These are the questions the Senate Finance subcommittee on international trade is trying to answer through a series of hearings which began yesterday.

Hard answers may be a long time coming since the available facts can be tailored to support the predispositions of the individual or group concerned.

A subcommittee staff report, however, gives some indication of the power and economic impact of the multinationals.

Typically, they are enormous. General Motors, if its annual sales were compared to gross national product, would be the 23rd largest nation on earth, larger than Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Greece or Turkey.

They are broadly based. The Exxon Corp. in 1970 drew 52 percent of its \$1.3 billion in profits from overseas. The figure was 50 percent for IBM, 38 percent for Xerox and 45 percent for Dow Chemical.

According to a massive study by the U.S. Tariff Commission, the \$268 billion pool of capital controlled by U.S.-based corporations and banks overseas dwarfs the resources of national central banks.

"This \$268 billion all managed by private persons in a private market which is virtually uncontrolled by any sort of official institution, amounts to more than twice the total of all international reserves held in central banks and international monetary institutions in the world . . ." the report states.

"These are reserves with which central banks fight to defend their exchange rates. The resources of the private sector outclass them."

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the subcommittee, underscored the point in questioning presidential aide Peter M. Flanigan. He noted that the recent devaluation of the dollar was touched off by \$6 billion in dollars flooding into Germany—an amount too large for the country to absorb at the old exchange rate.

"Somebody made a quick profit of \$450 million," Ribicoff declared: "Can you tell us who it was?"

NO WAY TO CHECK

Flanigan said there is at present simply no way to check on currency speculation by multi-nationals.

Flanigan was questioned closely about declines in manufacturing jobs in the United States and increases overseas. "How will we absorb 20 million additional employees in the next 10 years?" Ribicoff asked.

Some decline in manufacturing jobs may be the result "of the natural development of our economy," Flanigan said. He drew a parallel with farming, which has become increasingly productive in the United States even though employment has declined. Services, he indicated, will have to absorb a larger percentage of the work force.

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, Feb. 26, 1973]

OCCIDENTAL SEES DEAL WITH SOVIETS BY 1974
(By Dow Jones)

Occidental Petroleum Co. chairman Armand Hammer reports he would "expect Oxy's 20-year fertilizer exchange agreement with Russia to be closed by the end of this year."

That deal involves Occidental's agreement to exchange \$150 million of fertilizer annually with the Soviet Union for a similar value in ammonia and urea which Occidental could sell domestically.

Hammer, who just returned from the Soviet Union, said the fertilizer deal "is progressing well," but there are so many different organizations that have to be consulted and technical questions to be resolved that it will take time."

DISCUSS PIPELINE

Coupled with the fertilizer deal, Hammer said, are discussions concerning an ammonia pipeline, the first of its kind in Russia.

He said that he had had a two-hour discussion with Soviet Community party chief Leonid Brezhnev during which "a wide range of both Occidental and U.S.-Russian trade shows great promise."

Hammer added, "There is a great misun-

derstanding relating to the manner in which the Russians negotiate . . . they take their time . . . but nonetheless all of our plans there are moving along smoothly."

PROGRESS ON GAS

Concerning a natural gas deal with the Soviets in which Occidental has El Paso Natural Gas as a partner, Hammer said, "We're definitely making progress, but the natural gas agreement will await President Nixon's energy message."

Hammer said he will return to Russia for further negotiations late next month.

Hammer, discussing the company's Peruvian oil concessions, said reserve holdings there "are at least as big if not bigger than those we hold in Libya."

Oxy is completing its second test well there, the upper zone of which came in at a minimum 3,800 barrels a day, he said. There "are still more zones to go through on the second well. The first tested at 2,160 barrels a day."

Currently, Hammer said, the company is negotiating with the Peruvian government concerning a pipeline to bring out oil over the Andes but on a lower elevation than the Ecuadorian pipeline.

The North Sea oil concessions held by Occidental are, in Hammer's opinion, "the closest to production of Occidental's new oil development areas." There, too, the company is drilling a second well that is "encouraging, with some shows of oil."

TO START REFINERY

He said construction of a 120,000-barrel Canvey Island refinery on the Thames River in London is expected to begin by the end of this year.

Hammer said that all Occidental divisions are profitable. He observed that "chemicals are doing very well and there should be substantial improvement in our coal business."

With respect to coal, he said that Occidental "has succeeded in renegotiating some of its major coal contracts in the last six months."

In response to a question relating to speculation that Nixon's energy message next month will urge that oil companies build refineries on the East Coast, Hammer said Occidental wouldn't back off from such an opportunity and indicated that the company would still be in the market for such a project as the ill-fated Machiasport, Maine, refiner plan of a couple of years ago.

Concerning earnings, Hammer said, "We will show a profit for 1972 compared with a loss in the prior year, and 1973 looks like a very good one."

EULOGY TO THE HONORABLE
GEORGE W. COLLINS

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to add my voice to those of my colleagues who in recent weeks have given well-deserved praise to the late Representative George W. Collins of Illinois. I was deeply saddened by his untimely passing in an airplane crash in December, for George was a personal friend of mine.

Though he served in this body only a short time—just a little over 2 years—he represented Illinois Sixth District exceedingly well, basing his decisions on what would best serve his constituents—the people of Chicago's West Side.

During his short tenure, George Collins gained the respect and admiration of his colleagues for being a committed and diligent man dedicated to humanitarian principles. His dedication is exemplified by the fact that that last tragic flight was carrying him to personally purchase gifts for a children's Christmas party which he sponsored annually.

I extend to his wife, Cardiss, and their son, Kevin, my heartfelt sympathy for their personal loss and assure them that their grief is shared by his former colleagues in the House of Representatives like myself.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S STRONG
STATEMENT ON LAW AND ORDER
AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DE-
SERVES SUPPORT OF CONGRESS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon on Saturday last issued a strong statement on law and order including an announcement of his intention to seek legislation authorizing the death penalty for such crimes as air hijacking, kidnaping, firebombing, attacks on prison guards or other police officers, and conviction for treason or other war-related crimes.

I support the President and his strong law and order statement and concur in his conclusions concerning capital punishment for certain specific crimes.

It is obvious that the shadow cast by the Supreme Court on the legality of the death penalty has encouraged criminals to commit acts of murder and commit other crimes of violence.

The death penalty is not only a fitting punishment for these crimes but will also act as a deterrent to those who would commit similar crimes.

Beginning with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, we have seen a new era of violence in our Nation and throughout the world. Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King were cut down by assassins' bullets. Gov. George Wallace was critically wounded and permanently paralyzed by an assassin a few miles from the Nation's Capitol. Senator JOHN STENNIS was gravely wounded by a robber's bullet in Washington. Recently in the Sudan two American diplomats were murdered by an Arab extremist group.

In the face of this continuing pattern of violence, many of our judges adopt a soft-headed, tolerant approach that is endangering our American way of life by creating disrespect for law and order and for our judicial system and its effectiveness.

Certainly individual rights must be protected, but the rights of law-abiding Americans also must be protected.

I commend the President for his strong declaration on law and order and the need for legislation in this area, in the public interest.

ALASKA PIPELINE PERMITS RAISES QUESTIONS

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee held 1 day of hearings concerning proposed amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act.

The recent court of appeals decision concerning the granting of permits for the trans-Alaska pipeline raises very serious questions about the present feasibility of the Mineral Leasing Act. The court, as many of my colleagues know, ruled that the Interior Department cannot grant a right-of-way in excess of 54 feet for a pipeline over Federal land. The Mineral Leasing Act specifically stipulates that pipeline rights-of-way may not exceed 54 feet.

Leaving aside the merits of any change in the Mineral Leasing Act, I believe that it is important that two issues—the pipeline issue and the changes in the Mineral Leasing Act—be considered separately. The building of a trans-Alaska or trans-Canadian route raises such fundamental questions about the environment, and our future energy policy that it should be specifically considered in a series of exhaustive hearings by both Houses.

It would be a serious mistake to pass a change in the Mineral Leasing Act which would automatically allow the granting of a permit for the trans-Alaska pipeline without considering specifically and in detail the merits of a Canadian as opposed to an Alaska pipeline.

I submitted a statement for the record at last Friday's hearings which may be of interest to many of my colleagues. The statement follows:

TESTIMONY BY HON. LES ASPIN—MARCH 9, 1973

Mr. Chairman, first of all let me thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony to this Committee concerning right-of-way questions that have arisen as a result of the recent Court of Appeals decision concerning the Alaskan pipeline.

There is no doubt that the recent Court of Appeals decision raises basic questions about the adequacy of the Mineral Leasing Act and the dimensions of various rights-of-way permissible across federal lands. However, I believe in its consideration of the right-of-way question, this Committee should not ignore nor confuse the right-of-way issue with the equally important question of whether North Slope Oil will be piped via a trans-Alaskan route or a trans-Canadian route.

Most importantly, I hope that this Committee does not report out legislation that addresses itself to the general question of rights-of-way across federal land, while not taking into account such legislation's direct effect on the building of a pipeline. Any legislation on the general question of rights-of-way should contain a provision that requires specific authorization by Congress of any pipeline involving Alaska's North Slope oil. S. 1081, S. 1056, title IV of S. 1041, and section 122 of S. 1040, while changing general

right-of-way provisions, could also allow the issuance of trans-Alaskan rights-of-way subject to court review. Thus, specific provisions in any legislation should allow an exemption for the pipeline decision or a specific requirement for Congressional approval of any pipeline.

Simply put we are faced with separate issues that must be decided by Congress. First, Congress must decide whether basic changes are needed in the Mineral Leasing Act allowing wider rights-of-way. Secondly, I believe Congress must make the fundamental decision about whether a trans-Alaskan or trans-Canadian pipeline is built.

Therefore, I urge the Committee to hold a series of comprehensive hearings on the question of an oil pipeline through Alaska or Canada and allow Congressional consideration of the merits of the pipeline issue. Extensive hearings are needed to fully explore the environmental and economic advantages of building a Canadian rather than an Alaskan pipeline.

This issue is of such complexity and importance that I believe we need several weeks later this spring to explore the advantages of a Canadian pipeline in Congressional hearings.

Most importantly, time is needed to develop additional environmental information about the Canadian route and to fully explore the economic advantages of a Canadian line. Forty-two members of Congress and I have urged President Nixon to undertake environmental studies of the Canadian pipeline route. While the high environmental costs of the Alaskan route are well known and it is widely accepted that a Canadian route would be less costly in an environmental sense, further study is needed to fully assess the environmental impact of a pipeline through Canada.

Extensive hearings are also needed to fully develop the case for the economic advantages to the East and Midwest of a trans-Canadian line. A trans-Canadian route can help avert future fuel oil shortages in the Midwest and East by bringing Alaskan oil directly to the region. Fuel oil prices can be lowered significantly in the Midwest and East if a Canadian pipeline is built.

In addition to more environmental studies of the Canadian route negotiations with the Canadian government should be initiated by our government to explore the possibility of reaching an early agreement about pipeline rights and distribution with the Canadian government.

Our whole energy policy rests upon making the right decision about a pipeline. Serious study and thorough hearings are needed to make sure Congress makes an educated judgment. I believe that if opponents of the trans-Alaskan pipeline are given adequate opportunity to present their case, it will become abundantly clear that the environmental and economic advantages of a Canadian as opposed to an Alaskan route are so overwhelming that Congress should decide against building a trans-Alaskan pipeline.

Mr. Chairman, legislation affecting the right-of-way issue could have a direct impact on the pipeline question. Therefore, this Committee must carefully delineate between issues and offer proper assurances that a right-of-way change bill will not automatically affect the pipeline decision. Otherwise, it is possible that the pipeline issue will be decided de facto by the passage of a change in the right-of-way provisions. I am sure that this is not the intention of the Committee and I am confident that full consideration in the format of extensive hearings on the pipeline issue will be held and that Congress will make a final judgment about whether to build a trans-Alaskan or a trans-Canadian pipeline.

FRED RIETZKE PREPARES FUTURE POSTAL PATRONS

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, Fred Rietzke is a postal clerk in Woodland, Calif. We all know what postal clerks do—sell stamps, weigh packages, sort mail, and generally keep the local post office running. Mr. Rietzke, however, is not satisfied to let his efforts stop there.

On his own time and at his own expense, Mr. Rietzke has built a model post office which has become a familiar sight in the elementary schools of the Woodland area. Below is an article from the Woodland-Davis Democrat which chronicles Fred Rietzke's thoroughly unique and commendable activities.

MODEL POST OFFICE AIDS YOLO PUPILS

(By Joyce Krieg)

When the kids come home from school and say they've been playing post office, don't panic. Chances are that's what they have been doing—learning how the postal service works from Fred Rietzke and his traveling post office.

Rietzke, a clerk in the Woodland post office, has constructed a miniature post office and for the past five years has displayed it at elementary schools. An entirely voluntary effort, Rietzke made the post office model and speaks to the children on his lunch hour.

He first began his post office touring show when his son—now a senior at Chico state university—was in second grade and wanted to show his classmates what his dad did for a living. This grew into a tour of the post office for the children in the class, a tradition carried on for many years.

The post office show changed with the years. Rietzke, originally a mail carrier, put away his bag and began working behind the window. There wasn't time for him to take children on tours of the post office. This, coupled with the Woodland joint unified school district's curtailment of field trips, helped Rietzke evolve the idea of the post office exhibit.

His wife, who Rietzke calls "my social secretary" works at Whitehead school and arranges most of his appearances at the elementary schools.

A special feature of the post office lesson is the miniature post office, including mail slots and boxes for each student, which Rietzke lets the schools keep for several days. He also lets them borrow uniforms, too.

"The kids thoroughly enjoy wearing them," Rietzke remarked. "They roll up the sleeves and the cuffs drag on the floor—they really look cute!"

The post office show came to Plainfield elementary school last week and for nearly an hour Sue Guldoni's second graders learned about zip codes, exotic foreign stamps and valuable old stamps.

Like most youngsters, the Plainfield students were especially curious about number—the bigger the better. When one child wanted to know how many mail boxes there are in Woodland, Rietzke knew the answer—1,500.

But when another wanted to know how many stamps there are in the entire world, Rietzke just laughed. "How many stars are in the sky? That's probably how many stamps there are in the world."

"How big is the post office?" asked one boy.

"Gi-ant!" put in another before Rietzke was able to tell them that the Woodland post office is about as big as the Plainfield playground, an answer that brought gasps and wide-eyed stares from the second-graders.

Miss Guidoni said that Rietzke's talk and the model post office has been a "real incentive for writing letters" for her students. Each child in her class has his own post office box and there are boxes for each of the other classes in the school too.

This has made Miss Guidoni's classroom the communications center of Plainfield school. With Valentine's day approaching, the boxes are overflowing with hand-made love messages for everyone from the "little red haired girl" to principal William Linford.

Much of Rietzke's speech centered around

the hobby of stamp collecting, a subject that immediately drew attentive listeners from the class. He told the youngsters about the United Nations stamps, which only may be purchased in the UN buildings in Switzerland and New York, the wildlife stamps showing rare and unusual animals and strange foreign stamps—"to tell you the truth, I don't even know where these are from!"

Many of the youngsters at remote Plainfield school were especially interested in the rural mail routes, since most of them receive their mail this way. Rietzke showed pictures of unusual mail boxes—some shaped like cars or bird houses—and told the children that any kind of box is legal "as long as it keeps the mail dry and has the person's name on it."

After introducing the youngsters to the mysteries of zip codes, pick up notices and c.o.d., Rietzke opened up another favorite subject, the mail man's uniform.

"When I grow up I want to be a postman," one boy said after viewing the blue jackets. "Well good!" Rietzke put in enthusiastically. "You'll have to study hard your math and spelling," he warned.

"Some of you girls may grow up to be a mail clerk—you never know," he added.

Before letting the children come up to inspect the post office boxes and uniforms, Rietzke said, "If you ever come up to the post office, you'll see me at the window or my friend Bert."

"Now all you have to do is start writing letters."

SENATE—Tuesday, March 13, 1973

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by Hon. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, a Senator from the State of Maine.

PRAYER

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

O God, in whom our fathers trusted and in whom we trust, since in Thy mercy another day has been added to our lives, we offer to Thee all that we are or hope to be. May Thy completeness surround our incompleteness, Thy strength support our weakness. Thy divine wisdom guide our human minds. Give us the manhood of the Master. Grant us greatness of spirit to match the magnitude of our labors. And here we would offer to Thee life's highest gift—our lives, by Thy mercy made clean, strong, and trustworthy in the service of the Nation.

We pray in His name who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. 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 assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, a Senator from the State of Maine, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. HATHAWAY) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees. (The nominations received today are printed at the end of Senate proceedings.)

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 12, 1973, be dispensed with.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H.J. Res. 334) to provide for the designation of the second full calendar week in March 1973 as "National Employ the Older Worker Week."

The enrolled joint resolution was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. HATHAWAY).

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.

SHIRLEY L. BACON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 66, Senate Resolution 80.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. Res. 80, to pay a gratuity to Shirley L. Bacon.

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

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Shirley L. Bacon, widow of Raymond E. Bacon, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania desire to be recognized at this time?

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I yield back my time.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I am disturbed by President Nixon's statement yesterday, in which he said that he would invoke Executive privilege as a means of keeping current and former members of his personal staff from appearing before congressional committees.

What particularly disturbs me is his precedent-setting shield of former staff members from congressional inquiries, and the fact that his statement was issued during the Senate Judiciary Committee's first-time-ever hearings on the nomination of a Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

As all of us are aware, the present chapter in the age-old debate over Executive privilege arose during the last few years of the Vietnam war. That war is now ending, and the President deserves all the accolades he has received for