

purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RANDALL (for himself, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WARE, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WON PAT, and Mr. YOUNG of Georgia):

H.R. 15690. A bill to establish the Harry S. Truman memorial scholarships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 15691. A bill to amend section 402 of title 42, United States Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ABZUG (for herself and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 15692. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and Ms. SCHROEDER):

H.R. 15693. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income taxation for cooperative housing corporations and condominium housing associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.J. Res. 1080. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating January of each year as March of Dimes Birth Defects Prevention Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER (for himself, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KING, and Mr. WALSH):

H. Con. Res. 553. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that regulations, requiring statement of ingredients on bottles of distilled spirits and wine, be not promulgated until Congress has considered the matter fully; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H. Res. 1203. Resolution directing the Chairman of the Select Committee on Committees to seek a rule making in order for consideration by the House, House Resolution 988; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASPIN:

H. Res. 1204. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the completion of negotiations between the United States and Canada for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Alaska to the continental United States through Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H. Res. 1205. Resolution creating a special committee to conduct an investigation and study into the legal, political, and diplomatic status of lands which were the subject of grants from the King of Spain and from the Government of Mexico prior to the acquisition of the American Southwest as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo concluding the Mexican-American War in 1848; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KETCHUM (for himself, Mr. SARASIN, and Mr. GILMAN):

H. Res. 1206. Resolution expressing the

sense of the House regarding the reclassification of servicemen listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia to presumptive finding of death status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H. Res. 1207. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 15694. A bill for the relief of Angela Barnett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.J. Res. 1081. Joint resolution granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

453. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Administration Committee, Board of Governors, American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill., relative to the confidentiality of the Federal Trade Commission's annual line of business reports; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LASER FUSION

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, it is generally accepted that the thermonuclear fusion is the ultimate solution to the world's energy problems. In the past few years there have been tremendous advances in the field, primarily in the areas of laser fusion, as opposed to the older theory of magnetic containment fusion. Researchers hit upon the idea of using intense laser beams to blast frozen pellets of hydrogen instantly to thermonuclear temperatures, with a potentially vast release of nuclear energy. Laser fusion eliminates the problems of magnetic containment fusion that scientists have been wrestling with for decades. Numerous problems must be overcome before it can be demonstrated that the laser technique is a practical source of energy. But these problems are somewhat smaller than those confronting magnetic containment.

From its inception, however, laser fusion development has been controlled by the Atomic Energy Commission—AEC—Division of Military Applications, where the tightest security reigns. In effect, the AEC has placed laser fusion in two compartments: one, the dominant military, is hermetically sealed, while the other, civilian, has been allowed a varying degree of flexibility. Under the terms of a 1958 international agreement, initiated

by the Soviet Union, six nations agreed to end secrecy about controlled fusion in the interests of solving its problems faster. But when the possibility of laser fusion appeared, the United States tightened its security measures. Such details as the most powerful laser energies achieved and even the names of the new lasers themselves became state secrets.

Naturally, this administrative schizophrenia has inhibited the free flow of information that nourishes research and development. In preventing publication of the work of its own scientists, the United States has slowed its own progress several years. By sealing off information about the development of high-powered lasers, the AEC also excluded all independent researchers who lack security credentials. Yet history shows that new ideas in science most often come from brash youngsters, mavericks, or rank outsiders. It is all but impossible to keep independent minds from getting ideas, but the laser fusion program is studded with futile, harassing attempts to do so.

Last year the prestigious Physical Review Letters, the Journal in which physicists air new ideas and report discoveries, ran a notable editorial denouncing the treatment given laser fusion. "We don't know why it is so secret," wrote the Review Letters' editor, Samuel A. Goudsmit, a distinguished World War II physicist on the staff of Brookhaven National Laboratory. He also said:

All that we know about fusion is what we read in newspapers and journals. It is heralded as the energy source which will solve all the world's problems . . . keeping work toward this goal secret sounds like

hiding progress in cancer research . . . Isn't it silly?

Should laser fusion be so classified? In an area with such vast potential for contributing to the benefit of all mankind, and with much intelligent discussion both for and against, there should at least be a full accounting of AEC action. We must adhere to the admonition of Edward H. Teller, a primary developer of the hydrogen bomb, that:

Secrecy, once accepted, becomes an addiction . . . difficult to kick.

Fusion research must not be allowed to suffocate in a vault of false secrecy. I am today calling upon the AEC to explain its classification of laser fusion research before Congress and the American people. It is only after a full accounting and review of the aforementioned that we can intelligently tackle the enormous problems and rewards of thermonuclear fusion.

CHARLES MILLARD ENGLISH

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mrs. Beatrice Burns of Johnstown, Pa., for bringing to my attention the outstanding example set by Mr. Charles Millard English.

Mr. English was recently in Washington as the National Goodwill Worker of the Year. Mr. English is from Columbus,

Ga., and my distinguished colleague the Honorable JACK BRINKLEY rolled out a very deserved red carpet for Mr. English and his wife Gloria.

I certainly want to add my congratulations and sincere best wishes to Mr. English. His life following a crippling automobile injury serves as a reminder to us all of how brave the human character can be when it is possessed by a man of vision and courage. Mr. English is certainly such a man.

Mr. English is also a proper symbol for the outstanding work being done in communities all across America by the Goodwill Industries of America. The Goodwill has been doing such good work for so many years, that it is one of those American institutions we have come to take somewhat for granted. But we should take time to remember the outstanding contribution this organization has made to millions of lives in the United States. Mr. English is but one of those lives, but his aid with the Goodwill is a story that has been repeated with a million different variations across this Nation.

Mr. English will be honored at the Goodwill Industries' annual delegate assembly July 9-12 in New York City. He will address the assembly as the official representative of all handicapped people in the Goodwill program. His choice as speaker is an excellent one. And I am certain his remarks will be an inspiration not only to the delegates but to all of us.

I am proud to add my personal best wishes to the many being deservedly received by Mr. English and Goodwill Industries.

RAIL SERVICE FOR NEW YORK STATE

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's decision by a three-judge Federal court in Philadelphia that parts of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act are unconstitutional has added more confusion and chaos to what is already a confusing situation.

Eventually all the problems will be straightened out and a viable system, I am sure, will begin operation. In the meantime, however, the confusion will continue.

What we have to be most careful of is that, in this confusion, the freight and passenger needs of individual States and communities are not overlooked.

New York accounts for a hefty chunk of this Nation's rail freight and passenger traffic and so the opinions and findings of local officials must be taken into consideration if the final system is to realistically reflect what the State needs in the way of rail service.

Along that line, I would like to share with my colleagues the following resolution which was recently passed by the New York Conference of Mayors and

Municipal Officials at its annual meeting:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the members of the New York State Conference of Mayors are deeply concerned that the residents and industries of their particular communities be provided with the best, the most efficient and the most economical passenger and freight train service possible; and

Whereas, the members of the New York State Conference of Mayors are concerned that the planning process authorized by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 be so conducted as to produce the optimum rail system; and

Whereas, the officers and Counsel of the New York State Conference of Mayors have coordinated their efforts in this regard with the Commissioner of Transportation of the State of New York and the staff of the New York State Department of Transportation, which coordination included conferences at the Department of Transportation in Albany, testimony at Interstate Commerce Commission hearings in Washington, D.C., and testimony at Interstate Commerce Commission hearings in the City of Albany; and

Whereas, the officers of the New York State Conference of Mayors do agree with and approve the presentations made by the Department of Transportation to the Interstate Commerce Commission Rail Services Planning Office with respect to the report issued by the Secretary of Transportation on or about February 2, 1974 and with the Department of Transportation comments to the Rail Services Planning Office on its proposed standards for determining "Revenue Attributable to the Rail Properties", Avoidable costs of Providing Service" and the "Reasonable Return on the Value"; and

Whereas, the Secretary of Transportation of the United States did promulgate in the Federal Register of April 5, 1974, certain rules and regulations defining procedures for the acquisition of subsidy funds available under § 402 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973; and comments being required on those proposed rules on or about June 4, 1974; and copies of the comments on those proposed rules submitted by the Transportation Department of the State of New York having been made available for the inspection of the members of this Conference; and

Whereas, the Counsel of this Conference having recommended that the Conference adopt a Resolution approving and supporting the Commissioner of Transportation in his efforts to insure preservation of the best possible rail system, and in particular, approving and endorsing the comments of the Department of Transportation with respect to the rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to § 402 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the members of the New York State Conference of Mayors, in annual convention assembled, do hereby approve the efforts of the Commissioner of Transportation to preserve for the State of New York the best possible rail system, and

The members of the New York State Conference of Mayors, in annual convention assembled, do hereby endorse, approve and adopt the comments of the Department of Transportation of the State of New York in a document dated May 31, 1974 entitled "Comments of the New York State Department of Transportation" in Part 255—Assistance to States and Local and Regional Transportation Authorities in the Region for the Continuation of Local Rail Services Pursuant to § 402 of Title IV of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, and

Each member of this Conference be requested to apprise the member of the United

States House of Representatives representing his district of this action and request the support of that Congressman; and

The Secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors, be directed to apprise the two United States Senators from the State of New York of this action and request their assistance; and

The Secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors, in annual convention assembled, be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the National League of Cities, Conference of Mayors, with the request that it be considered and adopted at the annual convention to be held in the month of June, 1974, in San Diego, California.

DAIRY FARMERS HAVE GRADE A PROBLEMS

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, farmers of every type have a common problem: lack of consumer understanding of the economics of food production. Housewives recognize that food prices in the supermarkets have increased. They have the natural human tendency to overlook the fact that the family paycheck has grown, too.

But, on the farm, the family paycheck is not growing; it is getting smaller. Farm prices are falling, even, though these lower prices are not being passed through to the consumer. Dairy prices, for example, have fallen by about one-fourth within the past several months. What blue-collar worker or office executive has taken a 25 percent pay reduction?

On the other hand, farmers are super consumers themselves. And the prices they are paying for the barbed wire, baling twine, gasoline, and other costs of producing our food is steadily and steeply increasing.

I should like to call the attention of the Members to the following article from the Farmers Union Herald, which describes this situation in the dairy industry. The same situation exists in other farm industries.

[From Farmers Union Herald, June 17, 1974]

DAIRY FARMERS UP AGAINST SOME GRADE A PROBLEMS

Cows are still contented in the lush, green pastures of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

It's their owners who aren't.

The cows have it made with luxuries like milking parlors and good-tasting protein supplements to their diets.

Their benefactors, meanwhile, are faced with a bewildering set of economic facts of life. For one thing, the law of supply and demand isn't working.

Milk prices are dropping, even though U.S. production is decreasing and the nation's consumption is increasing. Costs, on the other hand, continue to skyrocket.

Bob Betzel, River Falls, Wisconsin, dairy farmer, says one reason is imports. "Last calendar year the Secretary of Agriculture and the President failed to enforce a bill which requires countervailing subsidies on imports. We're supposed to collect from the company shipping into the U.S. equivalent to subsidies they've paid to farmers over there," he explains.

"Last year that would have amounted to \$26 million, according to the finding of Senator Proxmire. Not one penny was collected."

The imports "depressed our markets here in the United States," he says. Now, there's "more cheese than the people can consume and we have a surplus on our hands. It may go as low as \$2 less per hundredweight paid to the dairy farmer." That would bring his last check of \$8.22 per hundred down to \$6.22.

"It's hard for us to meet the competition," Betzel says. "In some of these foreign countries, milk isn't produced under the same standards we have to meet here. We have a Grade A milkhouse that has to be so far from our septic tanks, no other livestock is allowed in the barn and we have electric bulk coolers that range from \$5,000 to \$6,000."

"I've seen pictures," he says, taken in Europe "and they've got milk sitting in cans out by the road waiting to be picked up like it was here 30 years ago."

Imports, says Jim Green, Ellsworth, Wis., dairy farmer, "are equal to what the state of Wisconsin produces in milk products. Wisconsin is the number-one dairy state in the Union so there is a problem."

The majority of milk in the Ellsworth creamery where he markets, is sold as cheese. "We got \$8.50 a hundred for 3.5 test in March," he says. "April milk we got \$8.00 and they tell me May milk is going down another 60 cents."

According to dairy association reports, quality of imports is none too good. "Their health and sanitation doesn't come near up to ours," says Lauren Sorg, Hastings, Minn. "They tell me they ship from countries that have hoof and mouth disease. They've got a warning on it not to feed it to animals here, but they'll give it to humans."

The imported cheese is a "very inferior quality," adds Betzel. "It's mixed with processed cheese here and sold that way. Very little of it is sold on its own merit as a special brand."

Lower milk prices led to more culling of cattle than usual this spring. Lately, though, beef prices have plunged and dairy farmers are tapering off selling for slaughter.

"Farmers were culling quite heavily up till about a month ago," Betzel said. "But now the cow market is dropping to where 24 cents would be a pretty good cow. A month ago they were 34 cents."

Then there are the prices the farmer has to pay.

They've "almost doubled in the last ten months" for Green. "We fill silos with hay for our cattle," he says. "But the price of fuel has jumped about 25-30 cents a gallon and we burn all the way up to 10 gallons an hour filling silo."

"The cost of parts has doubled, if you can get them. And baler twine—in 1973, we were paying \$7 a bale. In January, 1974, I paid \$18.50."

Betzel agrees that the "cost of production is where the real pinch comes to the farmer." Twine, for him, cost "\$6.85-\$7.25 a bale and now it's running from \$21-24 a bale if you can find it. Barbed wire for our pasture fence—we have rumors occasionally that you can find some at \$32 to \$40 a roll. You could buy it for \$7 to \$12 a year ago."

Then there's feed prices. Robert Stegmaier, Farmington, Minn., farmer, attended the Minnesota Farmers Union-sponsored Food Policy Conference the beginning of June. One of the topics for discussion was grain reserves—"so the consumer doesn't get caught with high prices. Of course, farmers are almost as much consumers as the regular consumer-factory worker. Sure, we produce," he says, "but we also consume. High prices hurt us as much as the city person."

Another high-priced item in his area just south of St. Paul, is land rent. "In some instances it's doubled. Rent was relatively rea-

sonable until this last year and then everybody had to get part of the action."

Attrition of farms has been gradual. There's only one farm between his 1,100 acres and St. Paul. And, "you go quite a ways between dairy farms from here on south."

One of the reasons, he says is that "you have a hard time finding anybody who wants to milk cows twice a day. The last I heard, the average age of a dairy farmer now is 58. A guy gets that old and he doesn't feel like getting under a cow too often."

Green says it another way: "A dairy farmer is married to his cows. Recreation—whatever we do—we do around the cow's schedule. We're tied to these cattle seven days a week."

There's more—take equipment, for instance. Standing in his milk house, Green observed, "Take all this stainless steel equipment—you don't pick that up for nothing. There's many, many thousands of dollars involved before you can sell your first dollar of milk."

"We have a bulk tank that automatically washes. We have a pipeline milker that automatically washes, but it takes maintenance. It all costs money."

"They always told us that we should mechanize to be more efficient, but yet you can have all the mechanization in the world and it still takes a person to operate and maintain it. One man can only go so far."

"We sell as much milk here now in one month as we sold in a whole year when I was a kid with my Dad," Green said. "And we're doing it with the same amount of help. They tell me now that we're down to about 5 per cent of the population in farming. I think that's about as efficient as you're going to be able to get in any business."

Green thinks if "this price keeps dropping on milk during the next two to four months—if it doesn't make a turn-around, I think we're going to see a lot less milk production in years to come."

Weather hasn't hurt Green's hay yet, he thinks. "But the corn and small grains are quite a ways behind. The only thing ahead this year is weeds and the chemicals aren't working because it's too cold."

"The farmer's the biggest gambler in the world. When he puts his crop in, he just lays his cards on the table. If Mother Nature doesn't cooperate we just don't get a thing."

"But you look at it another way—1973 was a tremendous year and maybe we got a little too spoiled. I look at it this way," Green said, "probably the rest of my life I'll say I'm going to shoot for that year of 1973 because our cost of production was down in comparison to what we received. This year, our income is down and the cost of production is up. We'll play it by ear, I guess."

It's still the good life, though, Betzel says. "That's why we're here, I guess. I'm living on a homestead that's been in the family over a hundred years. I have a grandson I hope will continue it."

The economy's the key.

Besides solving the problems of imports and all the rest, the farmers agreed, as Green put it, that "we should do a little better job of telling the public our problems. Of course, people in this country have been fed so much like dollar-loaf bread and milk shortages, that they don't believe anything anymore. Still, I think we have to do more educating."

John H. Doornick, Baldwin, Wis., dairy farmer agrees. "Consumer education is a part of it, I think. They've been misled on a lot of it like the cholesterol scare."

If Sorg could tell American consumers his side, he'd tell them "they've never had it so good." For instance, he says, "butter now is 50-60 cents. That's no high price. Butter was always 40 cents a pound, even during the Depression when people made 30 cents an hour. Sure, milk is high compared to what it's been, but consumers don't have any idea what the inputs are. If they compare it with their salary, it's still cheap."

MICHENER ON KISSINGER

HON. EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Kissinger has found himself in the midst of controversy in the wake of his masterful peace-seeking mission in the Middle East. The accusations against the Secretary center around the nature of his involvement in national security wiretaps, and the criticisms which have been leveled against him have occasioned a strong response from many quarters.

My fellow Bucks Countian James Michener, who is most generally known for his successes in the literary field, is also a keen and respected observer of the political scene, both nationally and internationally. He has expressed some very thoughtful opinions on the Secretary's current predicament, and I would like to share his thoughts with my colleagues.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 19, 1974]

WE NEED KISSINGER, WARTS AND ALL
(By James A. Michener)

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's extraordinary behavior in Austria can be understood only if three factors are kept in mind.

Personal. He was exhausted after weeks of exquisite negotiation with the Jews and Arabs. He had pulled off one of the diplomatic miracles of this decade. And he expected, like the Harvard professor he is, to be treated deferentially by the press as he explained modestly how he had done it.

He had every reason to believe that he would be cosseted and coddled. Instead a police-reporter type asked if he had retained counsel to defend himself against perjury.

This was more than he could take. Wounded by the unfairness of such a question, he brooded, felt increasingly sorry for himself, then blew his stack. Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) called him a damned fool. Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk must have smiled indulgently when he told reporters that perhaps Dr. Kissinger had overreacted.

And yet, as we all review Watergate, of which this is a peripheral part, how often we find ourselves wishing that one or the other of those young men had stood up and asserted their honest feelings. For Kissinger to do it is refreshing. It bespeaks an honest conscience and a will to defend himself against slander.

Tactical. That a Secretary of State should have waited till he reached a foreign country to sound off was an appalling lapse of proper deportment. That he should have done so while on a delicate national mission was indefensible. And that he should have risked imperiling the very peace he had obtained a few days before was irresponsible. It is difficult to imagine a worse breach of diplomatic behavior in our lifetime and lesser men have been fired for lesser breaches.

One suspects that Dr. Kissinger may have put on his act in a calculated effort to help President Nixon, and that he chose a friendly country for the setting, with a captive news corps in attendance, in order to achieve a maximum effect. Certainly, he was aware that his explosion would divert attention from the President and that his anger could serve as surrogate for Mr. Nixon's.

And yet, if we keep our eye on the main problems affecting the Presidency right now, and hence the secretary of state and all the

rest of the cabinet, the main problem is to gain time, to defuse public dismay over the tapes, to diminish the demand for impeachment and to erode the strength of the opposition. Mr. Kissinger's outburst helped in all these areas, and while it would be too cynical to say that he had planned it that way, as a super-diplomat he must have been aware that his Austrian outburst could not damage the foreign mission too much, while it aided the stateside mission of subduing Watergate immensely.

Factual. It must be remembered that the resuscitated charges against Dr. Kissinger are in effect trivial. They focus upon semantic definitions and incredibly carefully worded responses to vaguely formed questions. They rely principally upon memos written by men who were never present at the actual exchange of directives and who could not possibly have known precisely what was said. They rely upon implication.

It is fairly well established that someone close to Dr. Kissinger, or perhaps he himself, ordered a series of wiretaps and designated the men to be placed under surveillance. This is openly acknowledged by everyone. But who did exactly what? And how important was the action?

Dr. Kissinger has testified under oath, and has reiterated twice in public, that he did not originate these taps. One suspects that in making this disclaimer he is urging his words with great precision and that he defining the word *originate* in his own way. He is careful, nay meticulous, to state exactly what the facts were, without necessarily giving us all the facts.

Technically, one supposes, he cannot be tripped up. Technically, things will be found to be pretty much as he has described them. But that he was somehow involved no sensible man can deny. It is the precise quality of the involvement that concerns us.

Therefore it seems futile to try to pin some criminal error on this able man. For even if it can be proved technically that he did originate the taps, what would that prove? Our nation was in a time of crisis. Leaks of the most damaging kind has erupted all over the place.

If the administration, and Henry Kissinger in particular, were not apprehensive they should have been. And a series of perfectly legal wiretaps was initiated.

The only question here is one of possible perjury on Dr. Kissinger's part, and as I have indicated, I doubt most seriously that this can be proved. The secretary defines things too accurately to be caught in that trap.

I am not being nice-nelly on this point. A year ago I expressed in public print my disgust over the fact that Dr. Kissinger's close intimates and newspaper friends had been wiretapped, and he rebuked me for my comments, for he is a most sensitive man.

As a long-time hand in the difficult areas of Jew-Arab confrontation, I can attest that his stubborn negotiation with the various nations of the Near East, his patient attention to detail and his obvious good will in dealing with both sides was a major accomplishment. That he was able to convince the Israelis and Syrians to reach a cease fire was miraculous, and he deserves the acclaim he has received.

I am aware that all the warring nations wanted peace and were casting about frantically for someone to act as negotiator, and I am also aware that great historical pressures demanded a settlement, whether Kissinger were on the scene or not, but the fact that he handled negotiations so well, with such good humor, and with such abiding intelligence is to his credit.

We can not afford to lose his further efforts in this field. We must not be like the Athenians who, when they had a notable leader in Aristides, voted to ostracize him on the

grounds that everyone praised him too much . . . he was too popular. One Athenian, unable to write, actually asked the great leader to write on the oyster shell the name "Aristides."

"Has Aristides ever harmed you?" the leader asked.

"No," the voter replied. "And I do not even know him. But it irritates me to hear everyone referring to him as The Just."

A lot of people are gunning for Kissinger because he has become too popular, too fawned over. And to harass a man out of office on such grounds is insanity.

Granted that Dr. Kissinger is an arrogant man, granted that he is vain and sometimes even pompous. He is still the brightest political operative on the horizon, and we need him more than ever.

JOHN "LIVER-EATING" JOHNSON

HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an account of a recent event which illustrates the character and spirit of America's youth.

In 1906, John "Liver-Eating" Johnson, the subject of a current film "Jeremiah Johnson," was buried in the Los Angeles National Cemetery.

But it was his wish, according to his descendants, to be buried in the area what is now southern Wyoming and Montana, the land where he had lived most of his life as a mountainman, an Indian fighter, a trapper, and a scout.

Mr. Franklin Robinson's seventh-grade class at Park View School in Lancaster, Calif., thought the legendary Johnson should have his wish fulfilled and began a letterwriting campaign about 6 months ago for his reinterment.

On June 9, Johnson was returned to his beloved mountains, thanks to the untiring efforts of the students. The reinterment ceremony was attended by students from Mr. Robinson's class, relatives of Johnson, and the people of Trail Town, Cody, Wyo.

I know my colleagues join me in commending Mr. Robinson and his students for the integral role they played in the reburial of Jeremiah Johnson. It reflects pride in our Nation's heritage.

I am honored to submit their names for your information with deep appreciation for a job well done on behalf of Jeremiah Johnson.

Julia Aden, Danette Appler, Becky Carey, Kelly Daugherty, Tami Downing, Kirk Dowsett, Mark Endures, Jerry Fields, and Ron Flores.

Monica Garza, Russell Gilliam, Nancy Goldsworthy, Kevin Jennings, Paul Kiyono, Ron Langley, Keith Marshall, Pat McIver, and Lia Miller.

Robert Miller, Karen Moeller, Eric Radzik, Jackie Riley, Kim Seyler, Ben Stewart, John Terry, Sally Westphall, and Ann Willie.

THE HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES INSTITUTE

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Health and Educational Services Institute is a landmark in the minority community of south-central Los Angeles. The institute is a minority firm, and is an inner-city-based, nonprofit organization, incorporated in 1971 under article 501(c)(3) of the tax code. It represents an extension of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bates and family enterprises initiated in Los Angeles over 22 years ago with the operation of a restaurant. In the intervening two decades, there has been constant improvement and expansion of facilities, and family interests have moved into new areas.

An equal employment opportunity firm with a multiracial staff, HESI has maintained offices on both the west and east coasts. The organization's headquarters in Los Angeles is housed in part of the commercial, family owned complex of more than 11,650 square feet. In addition to the family restaurant, there is an administrative building, a research center, facilities for the profit corporation, conference rooms and workrooms, a technical library, dining areas, and kitchen and storage facilities, all directly related to the business of the nonprofit corporation.

The expansion and improvement of company facilities, all without funding assistance from any governmental or private source, has had a positive impact on the surrounding community to the extent that community-generated "urban renewal" is a visible force.

CONTRACT EXPERIENCE THAT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute has completed the following projects under contract to the Federal Government or to private groups:

First. Youth, ethnicity, and drugs: Reports from the Job Corps; U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. This was a survey that was a 2-year effort, and was one of the most comprehensive explorations in existence of drug phenomena among minority young people. The information was gathered through a survey research approach using individual interview questionnaires developed by members of the project staff. More than 1,700 individual interviews were conducted with staff and Corps members at 19 Job Corps Centers in 17 States.

Second. Evaluation of program elements and impact of Federal and local lead-based paint poisoning grant programs; Bureau of Community Environmental Management, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Bureau of Community Environmental Management awarded grants to 40 cities and counties for childhood lead-poisoning control and prevention programs.

The purpose of the evaluation contract is to establish baseline data on the prevalence of lead-based paint poisoning among children between the ages of 1 to 6 in two urban areas, and to establish evaluation criteria for measuring grant program effectiveness.

Third. Hughes alcoholism study: A study of alcoholism in a black community; Avalon-Carver Community Center, Los Angeles, Calif. The purpose of this effort was to research and plan a comprehensive alcoholism program with emphasis on education, treatment, and rehabilitation directed to ethnic and minority groups. A comprehensive survey was performed to measure the extent and attitudes toward alcoholism in a designated area of the black community in South Central Los Angeles.

Fourth. Data collection and analysis of urban health facilities and manpower; California Committee on Regional Medical Programs; Oakland, Calif. The purpose of this effort was to develop a comprehensive data base on the availability of personal health services, both facilities and manpower, in the State of California.

Fifth. Evaluation of the Job Corps health education program; U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. The purpose of the evaluation was to identify major strengths and weaknesses of health education curriculums, course formats and instructional competence, and methodologies at a judgment sample of 11 Job Corps centers.

Sixth. Development, production and national distribution of Job Corps health notes newsletter; U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. The Institute published a series of newsletters to serve as an instrument in the effort to improve the quality of health education at the Job Corps centers. Purpose was to broaden the health knowledge of the instructor while sensitizing him to the impact of culture on health, especially as it relates to the Job Corps population, which includes Indians, blacks, Appalachians, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans.

Seventh. Revision and conceptual modification of the Job Corps health education program—HEP—instructors' manual PM 400-8(a); U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. The purpose of this effort was to revise and expand conceptually the Job Corps health education instructors' manual, which is utilized in health education courses at each Job Corps center. The manual explored many health areas, and included such subject headings as: venereal disease; drug use and abuse; emotional first aid (mental health); love, sex, and the family; special health problems of females, black-Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans, and Indians.

Eighth. High-risk health education consultation and support to Job Corps; U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. Continuing consultation and support to the Job Corps health staff and health education staff at selected Job Corps centers.

PRESENT EFFORTS OF THE INSTITUTE

At present, the Health and Educational Services Institute is approaching Federal

agencies with responsibility in the national and international spheres. The institute is especially seeking a working contractual relationship with ACTION to further strengthen other minority and small businesses. The institute is considering this effort in small business assistance as a forerunner of international small business development that has always been a top priority in terms of its goals.

TIME IS SHORT

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly apparent in the past few weeks that the cattle industry in this country is facing a major crisis. Fed cattle prices have declined severely since February while feeding costs continue to rise. The resulting loss to the feeders is worsening daily, and is already in excess of \$125 a head, with the industry as a whole sustaining losses which amount to over a quarter of a million dollars a month. It is time now for decisive action to protect this industry which is so vital to Kansas and the Nation.

It is my opinion that the situation has become so severe that Congress should insist that meat importation should be stopped immediately and remain stopped until domestic supplies more realistically coincide with demand. Because of the severity of the present situation, an FHA-administered insured loan fund for cattlemen may be necessary as well. Finally, as the needed legislation is drafted, the Nation's food retailers can assume an important role, by encouraging increased sales of beef with retail prices that more closely resemble the low wholesale prices.

The following editorial from the Wichita Eagle and Beacon accurately conveys the urgency with which the situation must be handled:

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle and Beacon, June 23, 1974]

TIME IS SHORT

The Nixon administration announced with considerable fanfare the other day that it was going to buy \$100 million worth of beef and pork for the school lunch program, to bolster the faltering livestock industry.

That would be laughable if the situation weren't so grave.

Claire Robinson, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, was quick to point out that this amount would represent only 2½ days slaughter in the nation's packing plants and offers no real assistance at all.

The beef industry, especially, is caught in a price squeeze, and unless some substantial kind of help is forthcoming before long many feeders and producers could be wiped out.

Prices of beef on the hoof have slumped recently, and costs have remained high. At the other end of the food chain, the housewife has noticed that meat prices have gone down considerably.

Why, one might ask, when there are so many more consumers than producers, is that bad? Isn't it better to have lower prices at the supermarket than higher ones at the stockyards?

The answer, unhappily for the majority,

must be no. For the stockman cannot afford to raise cattle unless the tremendous investment he has in them is repaid with at least a reasonable profit. Disaster for him in the livestock market can lead only to short supplies and resulting high prices in the stores. So while the present situation may give the consumer a momentary advantage, it cannot in the long run lead to anything but trouble for him as well as for the producer.

What to do about it? That's a harder question. The beef industry and both Kansas senators, among other members of Congress, want to limit or perhaps even eliminate beef imports, which can be produced, shipped and marketed in the United States at less cost than homegrown meat.

To be sure, much of the imported meat is "baloney beef," the less tender, less desirable kind that usually ends up in prepared luncheon meat or wieners. To curtail or bar the import of such beef wouldn't be a complete solution. It probably would help some, though.

Sen. James B. Pearson of Kansas has said that "it simply makes no economic sense to allow foreign countries to substantially increase their shipment of meat into this country" at a time when the domestic industry is in grave trouble.

Probably the best answer lies in a combination of import curbs, federal buying of beef for schools and the military, and perhaps in emergency credit programs for beef producers. But something needs to be done, and quickly. Only Congress can do it, and its time is running out.

I. W. ABEL CALLS FOR CONTINUITY OF PRODUCTION

HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished president of the United Steelworkers of America, I. W. Abel, has called upon every American to join in an effort to improve lagging U.S. productivity.

In an historic agreement, the United Steelworkers of America has agreed with the Nation's major steel companies to resolve bargaining issues without industry-wide strikes in order to achieve continuity of production.

I. W. Abel was born in the portion of the village of Magnolia located about the length of a football field from the 16th District of Ohio. On July 27, 1972, the village of Magnolia most of which is in the 16th District, celebrated "I. W. Abel Day." The 3-day homecoming festival was highlighted by Mr. Abel's remark:

I was always proud of Magnolia—I have talked about the place on many occasions because, to me, it is the garden spot of the world. My grandmother always said, "as a twig is bent, the tree will grow." I had the counsel and advice of the seniors of those days and I'm sure it helped form my policies and views. I think it was here that I decided to do all I could for my fellow workman and the labor movement. I will try to warrant your faith—I am deeply grateful.

That concern and dedication has been the hallmark of Mr. Abel's leadership. The statesmanship of this national leader is abundantly evident in his statement on productivity which appeared in many national periodicals which I insert

at this point in the RECORD for all to read:

I. W. ABEL CALLS FOR CONTINUITY OF PRODUCTION

I call upon every American to enlist in the crucial battle to improve our lagging productivity.

Nothing less is at stake than our jobs, the prices we pay, the very quality of our lives.

Ominous signs have appeared that all is not well. Between 1960 and 1972, the average annual productivity rise in the U.S. was 3.1%. In comparison, the growth rate in a number of foreign countries was double, in some cases even higher!

By last year, 18% of all the steel sold in this country was being produced elsewhere. Statistics are sometimes dull, but these leap to life when we think of all the businesses that have shrunk, jobs gone down the drain and families have suffered lower living standards as a result.

What happened? Things have been so good for so long that we've become wasteful and inefficient. So wasteful that, incredibly enough, many firms nowadays actually expect to scrap 20% of what they produce!

Let me be blunt: I believe we are standing at a pivotal point in our history. If we adopt a don't-give-a-damn attitude, we risk becoming a second-class economic power.

How can we improve? In these ways:

By stepping up the efficiency of each worker. Does this mean work speedups, job eliminations? Hardly. It does mean cutting down on excessive absenteeism, tardiness, turnover and overtime. It does mean improving the morale of workers, more effective work incentives—and really listening to the man at the workbench. I've always believed that all the brains in the great American economy weren't in the executive suite!

By improving our technology and really using the technology we already possess. Let's put our brainpower to work to create more efficient manufacturing processes and better equipment. But then let's use them.

Important steps are being taken to help solve the problem. For example, the steel industry and the United Steelworkers of America have established joint advisory committees on productivity at each plant. This co-operative venture is a recognition that workers and employers share a common problem.

Like Oliver Twist, labor has always sought "more"—more wages and benefits. But labor also knows that to obtain more, we must produce more.

Together we face a great challenge. Together, I am confident we will succeed.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, any experienced law enforcement officer will agree that one of the most valuable aids in the fight against crime is fingerprint identification. I know from firsthand knowledge that the cause of justice would suffer and unfold numbers of lawbreakers would go free if it were not for the infallible science of fingerprint identification. The significance of fingerprint identification in the fight against crime is well established.

We would be remiss, therefore, if we failed to pay tribute to the FBI's Identifi-

cation Division on its 50th anniversary, July 1, 1974. The FBI Identification Division through its efficient expertise and cost-free cooperative services has been the guiding force in upgrading the science of fingerprints to an honorable, dependable tool of law enforcement. I am proud to salute the dedicated men and women of the FBI who have given so much of their time and talent over the years to the progress and growth of this great service—fingerprint identification—which means so much to law enforcement and to our country.

I urge my colleagues to join in the recognition of this most noteworthy event and to hail the accomplishments of all members of law enforcement—local, State, and Federal—on the occasion of the golden anniversary of the FBI Identification Division.

I am pleased to set forth below a brief résumé on the establishment and development of this great branch of the FBI which has been made possible by the hard work and dedication of the policeman and policewomen of every community of the country.

On the morning of February 22, 1974, minutes before the scheduled 7:15 a.m. departure of Delta Airlines Flight 523, from Baltimore-Washington International Airport, as its 49 passengers were passing through a security checkpoint, a lone male hijacker armed with a .22-caliber revolver appeared from behind a wall. He shot an airport security guard in the back, killing him instantly. Clutching a gasoline incendiary device hidden in a suitcase, the hijacker jumped a security gate and ran onto the plane.

Once inside the aircraft, the hijacker entered the cockpit and ordered the pilot and copilot, "Fly this plane out of here." When the pilot protested that the plane's wheels were blocked and exit doors were open, the hijacker fired into the cockpit killing the copilot and wounding the pilot. After being shot through a porthole of the cockpit door by a police officer, the hijacker killed himself with a shot in the head.

According to letters and tape recordings sent to various news agencies, the hijacker's motive was to force the pilot to fly to Washington, D.C., and to crash the plane into the White House.

The hijacker carried no identification. National news media immediately afforded this matter nationwide coverage; however, the hijacker remained unidentified until his fingerprints were delivered to the FBI Identification Division where a search resulted in a positive identification with fingerprints of Samuel Joseph Byck. A military fingerprint card revealed Byck was fingerprinted April 27, 1954, when he entered the U.S. Army.

The identification of this hijacker by fingerprints is illustrative and typical of the work performed around the clock in the FBI Identification Division. Over the years, hundreds and hundreds of crimes have been solved through fingerprints on file in the Identification Division. Through the FBI Identification Division, fugitives have been brought to justice, military deserters caught, missing persons found and reunited with families;

and in many instances, the innocence of suspects established. This is not to mention the part fingerprints have played in the identification of victims in airplane crashes, explosions, ship accidents, and other disasters.

On July 1, 1974, the FBI Identification Division celebrates its 50th anniversary of service to law enforcement. This occasion once again points up the significance and value of a central clearinghouse of fingerprints available to authorities throughout the United States.

The great forward strides made in professional law enforcement during this century must be attributed to a combination of many important developments. These include the adoption of scientific methods, computer development, the growth of modern communications facilities, the use of improved and new equipment, and the dedication of trained career police officers.

No one factor can be singled out as being individually responsible for the progress achieved; however, to list them in the order of their dramatic and far-reaching impact, a prominent place would have to be given to the science of fingerprint identification.

Being especially adapted to the field of criminal identification, fingerprints have come to be closely associated in the minds of the American public with the problems of locating and identifying offenders. Thousands of lawbreakers each year are made to face the consequences of their crimes because of fingerprints left behind. The fleeing fugitive is tied inescapably to his past by the ridge and valley detail on his fingertips.

In addition to its effectiveness in criminal identification, the fingerprint has become increasingly helpful through its humanitarian uses. It reunites joyful families with loved ones who have been long missing; it provides a name and past for the unfortunate tormented by amnesia; and in times of tragedy, it resolves anguished uncertainty by establishing the identity of disaster victims.

The FBI Identification Division in its first half century has become one of the strongest links in the chain of cooperation between Federal and local law enforcement officers, and it has become a mighty force in fighting crime. There is a never-ending drama in the FBI Identification Division's work of matching fingerprints with people. Each identification has its own story. No matter how impressive are the statistics recited or the splendid record of accomplishments by the teamwork efforts of employees in the FBI Identification Division, nothing tells the story of success like cases actually solved by fingerprints.

An unusual request was received at the FBI Identification Division in February 1971. An unsigned letter from Charleston, W. Va., contained three fingerprints of the correspondent with the request, "Please identify me." Without question, these fingerprints were found to be identical with fingerprints of an individual who had visited FBI Headquarters on a tour in 1937, some 24 years earlier, at which time he was fingerprinted for personal identification. Other civil fingerprints indicated this individual applied for Government employment in

November of that same year. On February 26, 1971, the Charleston Daily Mail afforded front page coverage to an article concerning this case entitled, "Who Am I?" In part the article read:

I didn't think J. Edgar Hoover knew me. But he does. . . . He knows me by the lines on my fingers . . . I'm proud that J. Edgar and his FBI know me.

Recently, the sheriff's office, Galveston, Tex., sent the FBI fingerprints of a deceased male found without identification in the Gulf of Mexico near where a tanker had recently gone down in a violent storm. These fingerprints were identified with those from the civil file of a seaman who was fingerprinted in 1944 as a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve.

In another instance, police authorities in Weiden, West Germany, recovered the body of an unknown adult male found floating in a creek. When local efforts to identify the body were unsuccessful, fingerprints of the deceased were forwarded by Interpol to the FBI Identification Division. Although the finger impressions were of extremely poor quality, they were identified in the civil file with U.S. Army fingerprints of a serviceman stationed in Augsburg, West Germany.

In yet another instance, authorities in McComb, Miss., submitted the fingerprints of an amnesia victim who had been tentatively identified. However, search of his fingerprints in the FBI Identification Division resulted in a positive identification with fingerprints on file of a different individual who was in fact in an AWOL status from the U.S. Army.

Recently, the FBI Identification Division received the fingerprints of a tavern owner arrested in Chicago, Ill., and charged with employing a minor. A search of these fingerprints revealed the subject was in fact a fugitive from justice, having escaped from a prison farm in Ohio some 28 years ago.

The cases are endless and each day brings new ones.

As the FBI Identification Division embarks on its second 50 years, it stands at the threshold of a new era in the science of fingerprint identification. For years the FBI Identification Division has pioneered for a means of using electronic technology to classify, search, store, and retrieve positive fingerprint information. A giant step was recently taken toward the realization of a dream long held by law enforcement—the dream of harnessing the speed and accuracy of the computer in the complex task of identifying criminals by their fingerprints.

In the fall of 1972, the FBI Identification Division accepted delivery of a prototype automatic fingerprint reader system which reads and records fingerprints through the use of computerized optical scanning equipment. The system called "FINDER," a contraction of Fingerprint reader, was developed by Calspan Corp.—formerly Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc.—of Buffalo, N.Y., and represents years of research effort. FINDER incorporates the latest advances in electronic technology and can read a fingerprint in one-half second.

Although new methods of personal

identification are constantly being suggested, it is hard to conceive of a system which can improve upon the combination of facility, practicality, and infallibility which is characteristic of fingerprint identification.

The role of the FBI Identification Division as a cost-free service agency is important in the smoothly functioning cooperative efforts of local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. The Identification Division's success to enlist the assistance of the Nation's law enforcement community may be seen in the magnitude of its size and operation—truly staggering. Having a file of almost 160 million fingerprint cards and some 3,000 employees, the FBI Identification Division, in the past year, processed over 6 million fingerprint cards, identified over 40,000 fugitives, handled over 4 million pieces of correspondence, and made over 2 million fingerprint identifications. Some 22,000 current fingerprint cards are received and processed daily for the 8,000 contributing agencies. Not even the most optimistic visionary could have foreseen the growth of the FBI Identification Division over the past 50 years.

It has been said that the bumble bee, by all laws of physics and aerodynamics, should not be able to fly. However, we know he does and quite successfully. The same analogy could be made of the FBI Identification Division, considering its magnitude and volume of daily operation. The remarkable and efficient processing system in the Identification Division is a testimony to its dedicated personnel. Innovations and improvements are constantly being made in the smoothly functioning sections and units which make up this important branch of FBI operation. Contributing law enforcement agencies deserve a large share of credit because of their splendid cooperation and accuracy in reporting identification data.

The golden anniversary of the FBI Identification Division is a significant milestone to take note of the splendid service which this branch of the FBI has rendered to law enforcement and the American public. From a meager beginning in 1924, the FBI Identification Division has risen to a preeminent position in the identification field.

Ahead lies its greatest challenge—the successful development of a fully automated fingerprint processing system, not only one to process 10-finger fingerprint cards, but one that will also have the capability of searching single latent fingerprints found at the scenes of a crime. To this goal and the continued improvement in identification services, the dedicated personnel of the FBI Identification Division pledge themselves.

CANCER

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, the most dreadful of all diseases is cancer. The U.S. Government has made a commit-

ment to eliminate this killer disease, which takes the lives of 1,000 Americans every day. It is my strong contention that we must fulfill this commitment, since only the Federal Government has the necessary resources to fund and oversee a task of such wide scope magnitude.

As a Member of the House Committee on Appropriations, I have carefully reviewed the proposed appropriation and would like to express my full support for this most justified expenditure. I am pleased to note that over the past 5 years the committee has approximately tripled the annual authorization of funds to the National Cancer Institute, which has admirably administered and coordinated the Federal initiative.

The Institute allocates the Federal funds to 12 comprehensive and 54 specialized cancer centers throughout the country. It is expected that over 100 million Americans will be within 60 miles of these institutions by 1976. These centers will receive most of the \$479 million Government-authorized appropriation in order to conduct both research and clinical studies in the fields of cancer prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. Furthermore, the NCI also collects and disseminates current information on the most recent scientific developments. This information is made available to all 66 centers and thousands of other private medical institutions.

The hearings before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations revealed the noteworthy progress of our federally sponsored program. Improved methods of efficient cancer detection have been developed for some of the most common cancer types. Since early detection is almost always essential in order to effectively treat a cancer victim, these new test and diagnostic techniques have been greatly responsible for saving the lives of 2½ million Americans. An example of this achievement is demonstrated by the 27 new breast cancer clinics, which have been established over the past year. These clinics have already provided free mammograph tests to 300,000 women throughout the Nation. Other easily administered tests, such as the pap test, which detects cancer of the cervix and the CEA blood test which detects cancer of the colon, are now being successfully used in most of our national cancer-care institutions. A new sputum test is also being researched which could efficiently detect early signs of lung cancer.

Moreover, combination therapy, which utilizes various surgical, radiological, chemical, as well as immunological therapy, has led to the great rise in the cure rate of 15 of the 100 known cancer types. It is now possible to successfully treat a high percentage of patients who might have otherwise died from common cancer types such as lymphocytic leukemia, breast cancer, primary Hodgkin's disease and choriocarcinoma. The percentage cure rate of these and other cancer types range between 50 to 90 percent fully curable.

Another rapidly developing facet in our fight against cancer has been in the area of new preventative techniques. In addition to research revelations, which found and classified 32 cancer causing chemicals, the NCI now conducts a cancer

screening program. This SEER program utilizes new statistical methods in order to determine the likelihood of cancer among various population groups. In this way, cancer prone persons can be easily sorted and tested based upon their inheritable history. Because of these and other medical advancements, cancer is no longer considered a totally incurable and fatal disease.

Although we have not yet won the battle against this insidious disease, we have finally faced our responsibility and launched a concerted attack against cancer. With continuous full Government support, I remain optimistic that we will be able to conquer this mysterious killer within the not so distant future.

"SORRY?" FOR WHAT?

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I am enclosing for the RECORD the following article taken from this morning's edition of the Washington Post. The attitude of judges like Judge Richey can only encourage that fringe element of society who would prey on women. We are almost to the point now where society has more to fear from some judges than it does from criminals. It has to stop.

JUDGE "SORRY" IN JAILING ATTACKER OF D.C. WOMAN

(By Timothy S. Robinson)

U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey yesterday sentenced a 25-year-old Seat Pleasant man to 3 to 9 years in prison in connection with the 1971 rape and pistol-whipping of a D.C. woman and then apologized to the man for the sentence. The judge's action came after the victim had told him the attack was "something I haven't gotten over yet."

The suspect, Joe P. Morgan Jr. of 7280 George Palmer Hwy., had been a fugitive for the last three years before pleading guilty on June 4 to a charge of assault with intent to rape.

Yesterday's sentencing was made unusual by the rare appearance of the victim before the judge at the time the penalty is imposed in a crime.

The woman previously had been unable to relate her story to the judge since there had not been a trial, so the prosecution asked that she be allowed to speak during the sentencing.

In imposing the sentence, Judge Richey, who has been highly critical of penal facilities in the past, told Morgan: "I'm sorry I have to do this. I wish there were some alternative that were available to you and to this community."

Richey, in an interview later, said that he "had great sympathy for the victim" as well as being sorry in having to send the defendant to jail.

He said he dislikes "the concept of incarceration" and that he is reluctant to send anyone to jail "because I have come to the conclusion that prisons do not rehabilitate prisoners—they are a warehouse or a holding operation."

At the time of the sentencing, he had told Morgan that "I am not satisfied that our penal system satisfies one of its so-called objectives, rehabilitation."

The woman had been raped at 3 a.m. in a car near her home in Northwest Washington,

and then fled the car to avoid another attack, according to assistant U.S. attorney Eugene Propper. Her attacker chased her down the street and pistol-whipped her severely, threatening to kill her if she didn't go back to the car, the prosecutor added.

The victim said she had been beaten on the head and face, pushed to the ground and kicked.

"I pleaded with him to stop . . . I got two black eyes. My head had to be shaved (for treatment for cuts and bruises). My legs and feet were bruised," she said. Prosecutors said that doctors would have testified during any trial that the beating she had received was one of the most severe they had ever examined.

She began crying loudly as she told the judge that she had been forced to take leave from her job without pay for a year, and paid her hospital bills herself out of her life savings.

"I suffered a nervous condition. I'm very sympathetic to anyone who has to go through what I've gone through," she told the judge.

Morgan's attorney, Leroy Nesbitt, said he "obviously had nothing but sympathy for this young lady," but indicated that the court should not give undue weight to her statement.

"There will be no gain to this community at this time to place Mr. Morgan in a penal institution," Nesbitt said. He suggested that if Morgan were placed on strictly supervised probation "he would be a walking example to the community" that such activity is being deterred.

Prosecutor Propper said, however, "The city doesn't need a walking example, it needs protection." He pointed out that Morgan had fled to escape trial on the charge three years ago and returned only after an arrest warrant had been issued for him.

Judge Richey told Morgan that although he has been critical of prisons in the past, there "does come a time" when prison is necessary. He told Morgan to use the minimum three years in prison to "reflect on your life . . . I wish you good luck and I hope you will think about the victim."

THE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION BLUES—OR—THE SCHOOL'S GONE UNDER, BUT THE LOAN PAYMENTS LINGER ON

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, my good friend and distinguished colleague (Mr. BELL) brought to the attention of this Chamber the first of a series of articles being run in the Washington Post. The series, written by Eric Wentworth, is a factual report on the victimization of postsecondary education students being carried out by unscrupulous institutions throughout this Nation with the tacit consent of the Federal Government.

Mr. BELL and I have introduced legislation designed to put a halt to such practices. H.R. 11927, The Postsecondary Education Consumer Protection Act, is before the House Subcommittee on Special Education and, hopefully, will receive hearings and positive action in the near future.

Today, I would like to introduce the second of Mr. Wentworth's articles and urge all of my colleagues' attention to the problems it reveals:

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1974]
FOLDING SCHOOLS INCREASE LOAN DEFAULTS—II

(By Eric Wentworth)

When Technical Education Corp. of St. Louis abruptly folded last fall Judy Rodriguez of Ottawa, Ill., was one of thousands of students taken by surprise—or, she later suspected, simply taken.

Like students at a number of other profit-seeking schools which exploited federally insured student loans in recruiting, she wound up a victim rather than a beneficiary of the government program.

Miss Rodriguez, a 22-year-old drug store clerk, signed up in October, 1972, for Technical Education's correspondence course in data processing. She made a \$100 downpayment, and applied for an \$890 federal insured loan to pay the balance.

She had completed about 60 lessons last October when Technical Education ran out of money and its creditor, EDCO Financial Services of Los Angeles, foreclosed.

EDCO set up a new school in Phoenix, Ariz., and said it would finish training Technical Education's stranded students.

But there was a catch. The now defunct St. Louis school had spent all the tuition revenue from Miss Rodriguez and as many as 3,000 others who had paid in full with insured loans when they first enrolled. Hence, EDCO said, it would have to charge them extra for its own services.

Anxious to finish the course and get a certificate, Miss Rodriguez reluctantly took EDCO up on its offer and has spent an extra \$100 so far—at \$3 for each lesson she submits for grading.

Her original contract with Technical Education, she said, also covered tuition, travel and living costs for two weeks of classroom training in St. Louis. EDCO would provide that training in faraway Phoenix—but it would cost her an additional several hundred dollars which she can't afford.

Nor, Miss Rodriguez said, can she afford, on a drugstore clerk's salary, to repay the \$890 federally insured loan which is supposed to come due this summer. (She assumes a bank or finance company will start dunning her, though she has no idea who—if anyone—holds her loan note.)

"I don't feel I owe anybody anything," she complained. She could refuse to pay the note-holder, who could then file a default claim and collect the federal insurance. But then the federal government itself would try to collect from her.

SORRY EXPERIENCE

Ideally, Miss Rodriguez would like to get her money back and put the whole sorry experience behind her. She has written letters about a refund without success. Technical Education, of course, is insolvent, and EDCO says it isn't responsible for Technical Education's liabilities. The government, under existing law, can neither pay refunds nor forgive student debts.

Malcolm H. Harris, EDCO chairman, said he understood that possibly 3,000 young students who had enrolled in Technical Education's courses with insured loans were owed anywhere from \$300,000 to \$3 million in unpaid—and apparently unpayable—refunds. (Nobody seemed sure of this figure.)

"Unfortunately and unjustly," Harris said, "I think they have really had the course. They're up the creek without a paddle."

The plight of Judy Rodriguez and other former students of Technical Education in the same boat—one U.S. Office of Education official called it a "horrible, lousy, stinking situation"—would be serious enough in itself.

In fact, it is only one of many problems that have cropped up in the past two or three years where profit-seeking schools were exploiting the insured-loan program to boost their enrollment revenues. In case

after case, the students, whom the program was intended by Congress to benefit, have been the ones to suffer most.

School owners, some of them using misleading ads and hordes of glib salesmen, have lured thousands of young Americans into debt for training opportunities that turned out to be dead ends rather than promising paths to high-paid jobs. For many victims, these were debts and disillusionments they could ill afford.

The sorry scenario goes as follows:

The salesman signs up his young customers to an enrollment contract and insured loan application. He may gloss over the fact that they will be going into debt. He may imply that they will only have to pay off the loan after landing that lucrative job after training, or that Uncle Sam will pick up the tab if necessary.

In any event, the salesman gets his commission or adds to his sales-quota body count. The school owner himself gets ready front-end cash, since the loan proceeds usually provide him with the full tuition revenue before the young borrowers even enter the classroom.

The prospective students meanwhile, are caught up for the moment in heady dreams of a new life as computer programmers, executive secretaries or other skilled and well-paid jobholders.

Then the dreams start going sour.

Many students start their training but soon drop out. They may have found inferior lesson materials, inadequate equipment, unqualified instructors, overcrowded classes, indifferent administrators or other shortcomings they hadn't expected. Conversely, despite the salesman's assurances, they may have found the course too difficult for students with limited prior education.

UNEXPECTEDLY STRANDED

Others stay with their courses but then are unexpectedly stranded when the school's owner—for financial or other reasons played close to the vest—suddenly decides to shut down.

Students elsewhere who are able to finish their courses often discover the school's placement service is less than promised, or that their costly training carries little weight in any event when they go hunting for jobs themselves.

All these unfortunate individuals, however—like all the luckier student borrowers at other institutions—wind up with insured loans to repay.

It doesn't matter whether the ones who dropped out or were stranded got whatever refunds they had coming to them. And it doesn't matter whether those who finished the course got their money's worth.

Victims of this scenario and its many variations have turned up all over the country.

Barbara Rice, trying to support three children on a secretary's salary in California, was faced with a \$1,500 insured-loan debt she couldn't afford for a court-reporting course. She never finished the course because the school, technically nonprofit Riverside University, was driven out of business when the state sued it for fraud.

In Hartford, Conn., Terry Allen and other former students of Atlantic School's airline personnel course have charged the school with fraud in their own lawsuit. Allen was angry when the school fell far short of the salesman's rosy description, and angry, too, when he couldn't get an airline job afterward. Then he was angry all over again when a savings and loan association in the Dakotas demanded repayment of his \$800 insured loan—which he has refused to do.

It's hardly surprising that thousands of young borrowers who have had experiences of this sort at the hands of a number of profit-seeking schools have been angrily or desperately defaulting on their loans.

The Office of Education doesn't know for

certain how many defaulters have legitimate if unavailing complaints against such schools—as opposed to deadbeats and ordinary hardship cases throughout the \$6.7 billion loan program.

Hence, it doesn't know how much they are contributing to the total default volume for students who attended all types of private and public institutions.

CONTROVERSIAL LEVELS

It does know, however, that the overall volume of defaults is reaching costly and controversial levels.

By January of this year, the government had paid nearly \$76.3 million in federal insurance to private lenders for 81,200 defaults, plus another \$62.9 million to state and private loan-guarantee agencies whose default payments it partially reinsures.

Federal officials do have some indications, however, that borrowers enrolled by profit-seeking schools have been producing at least their share of defaults. One limited analysis, in fact, showed students enrolled by such schools accounting for 10 to 15 per cent of total federally-insured loan volume and later, at repayment time, for about 75 per cent of the defaults.

Moreover, the government agency's files contain a growing number of cases in which particular profit-seeking schools have short-changed their insured-loan students by one means or another—including failure to pay refunds to disillusioned dropouts.

Though students like Judy Rodriguez didn't know it, Technical Education Corp. had repeatedly been in trouble with the government before it folded. In a July, 1969, Federal Trade Commission consent order the company agreed to cease and desist from a number of alleged sales deceptions.

Then, in October, 1971, the Office of Education suspended Technical Education's authority to make its own federally insured loans on grounds it had been signing up ineligible high school students.

In March, 1973, the Office of Education also stopped insuring loans for Technical Education students from other lenders—which effectively barred its use of the program altogether.

A federal auditors' report, released subsequently, estimated that as much as 60 per cent of some \$3 million in insured loans to Technical Education students were in fact uninsurable because the borrowers had still been in high school, had enrolled but never started training, or had started but dropped out.

The auditors added that Technical Education had been "extremely slow, in most cases," in making refunds to those borrowers.

Finally, a month after Technical Education went broke, Judith Roman of the Greater St. Louis Better Business Bureau disclosed in a confidential report that there had been many complaints about the school's advertising, sales tactics, instructional services and failure to make refunds. "Letters promising still undelivered refunds to students go back as far as January, 1973," she reported.

For his part, Charles R. Johnson, Technical Education's president, said he was "a little bitter" about the whole experience. He said his school had taken advantage of the insured loan program to compete with larger rivals but found it "the worst thing that ever happened to me."

SOME \$900,000 IN LOANS

Johnson said the Office of Education "broke us" after March, 1973, when it held up insuring some \$900,000 in loans for new students until refunds to former students were paid.

He said he vainly asked the federal agency to assure the lender that insurance would be forthcoming once the refund obligations

were met. Then came the auditors' report, which he called "ridiculous . . . unreal."

Johnson said his school went ahead with educating the new students even without tuition revenue from their still-uninsured loans. The Office of Education kept stringing him along while the company's cash pinch tightened, he said, and finally, "We just ran out of money."

How many Technical Education students with loans insured earlier will ultimately default won't be known for a while. But federal officials have repeatedly found high default rates from schools which didn't make the refunds they were supposed to—either to dropouts or students they had stranded. Students who feel a school owes them money are less likely to pay their own debts.

Two years ago, for example, federal officials looked at the records of Marsh Draughon Business College in Atlanta, one of nearly 40 small schools throughout the South which LTV Corp. had bought a few years earlier when education seemed a rich new frontier for American business.

The officials were concerned because former Marsh Draughon students were defaulting on their loans at a high rate—later analysis showed nearly 62 per cent of them weren't making repayments. Their investigation disclosed that among 113 individual defaulters, 95 were owed a total of nearly \$60,000 in unpaid refunds.

LTV executives, alarmed, sent their own audit team to check the books of all LTV schools. The results produced a shock in LTV Tower, corporate headquarters in Dallas. According to the auditors, the school chain owed former students who had dropped out at least \$5 million in unpaid refunds—more than wiping out the supposed profits previously on the books.

The former LTV students, it turned out, were relatively lucky. The big conglomerate, 21st last year on Fortune magazine's roster of the 500 largest industrial corporations, decided it would, belatedly, make good on the refunds. (Faced with operational problems as well as unexpected red ink, it has also sold off all of its schools.)

Other school owners, faced with financial problems or threatened investigations, have simply shut down their schools.

Last June, the Office of Education wrote one industry accrediting group, the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools. Thirteen of the group's schools, the Office of Education complained, had closed within eight months "without delivering the educational services for which a large number of student borrowers have paid in advance from proceeds of federally insured student loans . . ."

"Questionable recruitment and admissions practices have usually resulted in an alarmingly high dropout rate by these institutions prior to their closure," wrote John R. Proffitt, director of the Office of Education's accreditation and institutional eligibility staff. "Accordingly, many of these institutions lacked the financial capability to meet required student refund liabilities because of apparent mismanagement."

Questionable at best were practices which the accrediting association had already uncovered at one of the 13 schools. Community College in San Antonio, Tex., had been recruiting 80 to 85 per cent of its students under the insured loan program, and by the summer of 1972 had run up a total loan volume of some \$3.5 million. More than 55 per cent of some 1,755 recruits had dropped out.

Jack H. Jones, Florida school owner and association leader who was sent to investigate the school in September 1972, found its salesmen had been recruiting large numbers of welfare recipients—three salesmen, in fact, had been assigned to a local welfare office where people came to get food stamps.

"A very high percentage of these welfare

recipients," Jones wrote in his confidential report, "were migratory farm workers who could be expected to remain in the area only short periods of time before moving on to another part of the country, automatically producing a dropout that would be very profitable to the institution under a strict interpretation of the [association's] refund policy, but a windfall under the distorted policies administered by the institution."

SOME \$500,000 OWED

All told, Jones reckoned, Community College owned its former students some \$500,000.

Hardly less callous was the attitude Jones and a colleague had encountered a few months earlier when they investigated another of the 13 schools—Delta School of Commerce in Shreveport, La.

"Although instructors appeared dedicated to a job of educating the young people," they reported, "management appears to have no interest in the welfare of the student body."

"Top management," they continued, "apparently had devoted itself to the collection of substantial sums of tuition in advance and the utilization of its capital in acquiring or opening other institutions for the purpose of obtaining additional windfalls."

A new owner acquired Delta School of Commerce in the late summer of 1972, according to Louisiana authorities. Then, in

February, 1973, the Louisiana attorney general's consumer protection unit in Shreveport began investigating a student's complaint about an unpaid refund. A few days later, Delta School of Commerce announced an "early spring vacation," closed its doors and has never reopened.

A federal official's confidential memo, based on an investigation of school problems in the South, describes a blatant pattern of loan-program exploitation:

A school owner makes a deal with a bank, which agrees to pay his school a specified sum, say \$150,000.

The school owner then sends salesmen to recruit 100 students and sign them up for \$1,500 loans to cover tuition. The salesmen also get the students to sign papers authorizing the bank to turn over the loan proceeds directly to the school.

The bank then pays the school the \$150,000 as agreed, frequently without contacting the borrowers or making sure they show up for classes.

This way the school owner has his cash. The bank gets federal interest subsidies on the loans while the borrowers are supposedly in school, and the protection of federal insurance if they default.

Only the unwitting students, faced with repaying their loans to the government if not to the bank, regardless of whether they get an education, stand to lose.

CALIFORNIA CASE

Student borrowers are left holding the bag even if a school shuts down as a result of illegal activities. This happened three years ago in California, where the state attorney general's office filed a civil fraud suit against self-promoting though technically nonprofit Riverside University. The school, swiftly forced into receivership, was charged among other things with certifying numerous ineligible students for insured loans.

Some had signed up for insured loans but hadn't yet started classes when Riverside folded. Since the school had received and spent their loan proceeds, however, the prospective students had to repay the loans despite receiving neither educations nor refunds.

Aroused by what happened at Riverside, California Congressmen Jerry L. Pettis and Alphonzo Bell introduced a bill last December aimed at better controlling school eligibility for student aid programs.

"A fine industry which is fulfilling an ever increasing need for good post-secondary education," Pettis asserted, "is being discredited by con men, hustlers and run-of-the-mill incompetents."

To protect students, their bill would relieve insured-loan borrowers of their debts if it was found the schools which short-changed them should never have been eligible for the program in the first place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, June 28, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore for Thy name's sake lead me and guide me.—Psalms 31: 3.

O Thou Ruler of Nations and Lord of Life who dost seek to lead Thy children into the paths of peace, guide our President in his journey to Russia that out of his endeavors there may come the good news of a closer cooperation between our nations. Grant unto all who participate in the conferences wisdom, understanding, and an eagerness to work together for the highest good of the people of this planet.

Bless the Members of this House of Representatives. Strengthen them with the assurance that Thou art with them leading them in the ways of wisdom, by the paths of peace toward the goal of a good and a genuine living for all. May we have the courage to walk with Thee in Thy wholesome ways.

God bless Lew Deschler as he retires and grant him and Virginia joy and peace and health in their retirement.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3534. An act for the relief of Lester H. Kroll;

H.R. 5266. An act for the relief of Ursula E. Moore;

H.R. 7128. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rita Petermann Brown;

H.R. 7397. An act for the relief of Viola Burroughs;

H.R. 8823. An act for the relief of James A. Wentz; and

H.R. 9800. An act to amend sections 2733 and 2734 of title 10, United States Code, and section 715 of title 32, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of a claim against the United States that may be paid administratively under those sections and to allow increased delegation of authority to settle and pay certain of those claims.

The message also announced that the Senate receded from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the amendment to the title and agreed to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to the bill of the House (H.R. 14833) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 18 months.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 11105. An act to amend title VII of the Older Americans Act relating to the nutrition program for the elderly to provide authorization of appropriations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3490. An act providing that funds apportioned for forest highways under section 202(a), title 23, United States Code, remain available until expended; and

S. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution adjourning the Senate from June 27, 1974, until noon, July 3, 1974, or until required to reassemble by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate, whichever comes earlier.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7724) entitled "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national program of biomedical research fellowships, traineeships, and training to assure the continued excellence of biomedical research in the United States, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1062) entitled "Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1975, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 8217. An act to exempt from duty certain equipment and repairs for vessels operated by or for any agency of the United States where the entries were made in connection with vessels arriving before January 5, 1971; and

H.R. 15074. An act to regulate certain political campaign finance practices in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 8217) entitled "An act to exempt from duty certain equipment and repairs for vessels operated by or for any agency of the United States where the entries were made in connection with vessels arriving before January 5, 1971," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LONG, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. FANNIN