

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## DÉTENTE

## HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, Crosby S. Noyes, foreign affairs analyst for the Washington Star-News, discussed détente in his piece in the Star-News of Sunday, July 7, 1974.

I ask unanimous consent to print his column captioned "Détente's One-Way Benefits" in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Washington Star-News,  
July 7, 1974]

## DÉTENTE'S ONE-WAY BENEFITS

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

The debate in this country over "détente" with the Soviet Union is hardly getting started, but it promises to gain momentum as time goes on.

The reason why it has been slow in developing is that the lines of the debate have generally been drawn in utterly simplistic and misleading terms. So far as the administration is concerned, it is largely a matter of preferring peace to nuclear war. As long as the alternative to détente is implied to be an open-ended armaments race with the Soviet Union and a return to the hardest confrontations of the Cold War, there is very little to argue about.

Quite obviously, the avoidance of nuclear war had been an established priority in Soviet-American relations for many years before anyone ever heard of détente. To the extent that an improvement in relations contributes to this—including regularized summit meetings in Moscow and Washington—it is welcomed by virtually all Americans.

So, no doubt, is the possibility—still somewhat theoretical—of being able to agree with the Russians on some sort of reasonable balance in both nuclear and conventional military forces. The record of the latest summit meeting and the interminable negotiations in Vienna on thinning out military forces in Central Europe leave the outcome of these efforts still very much in question. But most reasonable people would agree it is worth the try.

At the same time, however, there is very little evidence that détente—in the sense of a general relaxation of tension—between the Soviet Union and the West has, in fact, done much to insure the avoidance of nuclear war or to promote armaments control. And apart from these two objectives, there has been no real attempt to define what positive benefits the United States and its allies expect to achieve by what is essentially a propagandistic slogan, encouraged, strictly for Western consumption, by the Soviet leaders.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to be sure, talks hopefully of creating what he calls a "structure of peace" and President Nixon in Moscow evoked the vision of a "pattern of interrelationships" that may eventually tend to domesticate and humanize the Soviet system. But there is no indication that the Soviet leaders share any such expectation and plenty of evidence that they are exploiting détente for very different purposes.

It is now only too evident that détente does not imply a relaxation of tension—or effort—so far as the Soviet bloc is concerned. Whatever illusions may have been entertained by Western Europeans—including notably former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt—they have long since been rudely dispelled.

The Russians got precisely what they wanted from Brandt's excursions into Ostpolitik, including the recognition of East Germany and a so-called "security conference" which formally ratified and consecrated Soviet control of Eastern Europe, presumably for all time. In return, the Russians gave not a centimeter on Western demands for a freer exchange of people and ideas across the ideological frontier.

It now looks as though the Soviet leaders will get just about everything that they want from the United States as well. The list of goodies includes subsidized trade and infusions of technology to bolster the ossified Russian economy, an arms agreement which, if it lasts, will insure Soviet superiority in strategic nuclear weapons, and perhaps eventually a congressionally mandated retreat of American military power from Western Europe.

It is, in short, not at all easy to see why Brezhnev & Co. are all in favor of détente and more than happy to encourage the notion in the West that the conflict is over and we can all relax. The result has been to yield them dividends that all the years of truculence and militancy failed to produce.

It is a good deal less easy to see what the West is getting in return except disaffected Bolshoi Ballet dancers and a temporary illusion of security. The debate is likely to start in earnest only when people in this country begin to realize how much of a one-way proposition détente is turning out to be.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MOST REVEREND PETER LEO GERETY UPON HIS INSTALLATION AS THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEWARK

## HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 28, 1974, Peter Leo Gerety was installed as the third archbishop of Newark, N.J. Archbishop Gerety is the successor of Archbishop Thomas A. Boland who is retiring at the age of 78. I join with the over 2 million Roman Catholics of the Newark Archdiocese in wishing Archbishop Boland well in his retirement, and in congratulating Archbishop Gerety upon assuming the spiritual leadership of the fourth largest archdiocese in the United States.

I join New Jersey's Star Ledger newspaper which noted in an editorial on June 29, 1974:

## FULL COMMITMENT

Peter Leo Gerety has formally assumed the spiritual leadership of the Archdiocese of Newark, the sixth largest in the country.

He was installed as archbishop in a liturgical ritual in Sacred Heart Cathedral, an investiture that was warmly and richly sym-

bolic of the universality of the Roman Catholic Church.

The pastoral staff that was presented to the third archbishop of the Newark Archdiocese signified his role as a shepherd of the church, the ecclesiastical acknowledgment of the responsibility he assumed as the spiritual leader of almost two million parishioners.

Archbishop Gerety brings a broad experience of social as well as religious awareness to an archdiocese that has undergone drastic change in recent years. He has been known as a prelate of liberal persuasion, an activist with a commitment that predates the emergence of the civil rights movement as an instrumentality for great social change in the United States.

He is a cleric who epitomizes the changing role of the Christian church, a fuller involvement that transcends the traditional spiritual meaning and brings the church into the community mainstream.

As archbishop of the Newark Archdiocese, his new assignment will entail much greater responsibility, not only in larger number of parishioners but in the diversity and complexity of problems evident in a widely representative see that includes urban, suburban and ritual spiritual constituencies.

Archbishop Gerety appears to be eminently qualified to deal with these archdiocesan problems in a secular as well as a religious perspective. There are opportunities in addition to great challenges in his new post of pastoral concern and involvement.

## RETIREMENT OF DR. LEWIS DESCHLER

## HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1974

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that I have heard of the retirement of the Parliamentarian of the House, Dr. Lewis Deschler.

Over a period of five decades, it has become an axiom of House life that Congresses come and Congresses go, but Lew Deschler goes on forever.

In an age in which we have received so many shocks and temblors, it is doubly disappointing to know that this verity of life is crumbling, too.

We can well understand the desire of Dr. Deschler to lay aside the enormous tasks he has performed so well for so long. He has earned honorable retirement many times over, and we all wish him well.

This House, from its earliest days, has had a tradition of integrity. For nearly a quarter of this Republic's life, the House's integrity has reposed in the advice and rulings which he recommended to the Speakers and Members. That is an enormous span of service, and Mr. Speaker, that is an enormous repository of integrity.

Dr. Deschler has gathered around him in the Office of the Parliamentarian a fine, loyal, and dedicated group of assist-

ants. They reflect great credit upon him, and upon this House, and I know the great traditions of fairness, reasonableness, and truth in which this staff is immersed will continue its contribution toward the shaping of the character of the House.

I do not know Dr. Deschler's future plans, Mr. Speaker, but I hope he will visit us often.

Since the 1920's, this House has been his home. I hope he will always continue to regard it so.

#### SOVIETS PULL PLUG ON U.S. NETWORKS

### HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, in time honored Soviet fashion many dissidents were rounded up and placed in jail before the Nixon visit. Many more that our newsmen were unaware of were probably also rounded up and placed under detention. True also to Soviet tradition, our news networks were cut off in mid-sentence when attempting to report on dissident activity from Moscow during the President's visit. I find it difficult to see how détente is going to work under such circumstances. The article from the Washington Star-News of July 3, 1974, follows:

#### SOVIETS PULL PLUG ON U.S. NETWORKS

MOSCOW.—In a chilling reminder of cold war tactics, Soviet authorities have pulled the plug on television newsmen reporting on Soviet dissidents.

Elliot Bernstein of ABC, the Moscow pool coordinator for the three U.S. networks, told reporters after the blackout was imposed yesterday that Soviet authorities on Monday had threatened retaliation against the three networks for carrying "anti-Soviet material." ABC and NBC had prepared television reports on the hunger strike of Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist, in protest against the detention of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

CBS had prepared a report on efforts by the secret police to prevent Jewish scholars from holding an unofficial seminar.

All three television reports were blocked in transmission, as were two attempts by commentators to explain on camera what had happened.

The three networks have paid the Soviet Television System \$281,000 for use of facilities during the summit talks.

All three networks broadcast on last night's news programs in the United States the beginnings of the transmissions which showed the correspondents as they were cut-off mid-sentence.

Bernstein, said there had been "complete and total cooperation" from the Soviets up until now with several dissident stories having been transmitted earlier during the Nixon visit.

Among yesterday's broadcasts was one by ABC correspondent Herbert Kaplow, beginning with Sakharov's name. The line to New York immediately went dead.

ABC tried to reroll the film to no avail. So New York reported: "The patch has been pulled . . . the patch has been pulled."

Over at NBC, similar check disclosed that "the whole thing" was lost in transmission.

At CBS, film on dissidents was transmitted about twelve minutes later, but the result was the same. "We are not receiving video . . . you lost video and audio about 20 seconds in. We lost it on the words "in jail."

"There it is—for everyone to see—what happens when a government controls the news," said Richard S. Salant, president of CBS news.

Gerald L. Warren, a White House spokesman, said "It is the White House position that the networks should be able to send anything they wish."

#### BRINGING GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, my city of New York has taken another significant and unprecedented step in bringing local government closer to the people. A branch of the district attorney's office has been established in my home community, Harlem. In these days of high crime and low confidence in governmental institutions, I deem it imperative that government provide better mechanisms for citizen participation. Especially in those institutions designed to protect the citizen from this criminal threat against the social and economic fibers of our communities. I commend my city for taking this action, and I wish to share with you and my colleagues, remarks by Mayor Beame at the opening of this new branch office.

#### REMARKS BY MAYOR ABRAHAM D. BEAME

I am delighted to be present at this opening day of a branch of the District Attorney's office.

This is a most important event, since it is a first step toward a working relationship between the District Attorney and various communities in Manhattan.

This is an experiment in law enforcement and crime prevention and I am sure all of us here want to see that experiment succeed.

I have been informed that this is the first branch office of any District Attorney's office in the country, specifically set up in order to create a warm rapport between the community and the local prosecutor.

A second office is expected to be opened in Manhattan soon, under the same LEAA grant which is letting us open this office in Harlem.

One of the main points I keep making as Mayor is that government must increasingly involve the citizenry in the solution of our social problems and in the delivery of government services.

I have been delighted by the response I have received from businessmen, educators, professional people, civic groups and individual citizens.

I believe there is no more important area of social concern in which government needs the cooperation of the private sector than the area of law enforcement and crime prevention.

I have involved the citizens of various communities in different parts of the City to participate in "walk and talk" programs and I intend to continue pushing for local participation in these programs.

I have also involved the business community in Manhattan and Brooklyn, so far, in crime prevention programs of various

kinds to prevent commercial thefts' and other crimes.

This branch office, set up independently by the District Attorney, is another example of involving citizens in the tasks of self-government.

I am sure that the residents of Harlem will make use of this branch office and obtain the information and help which they are seeking.

I am glad the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council played a role in funneling the Federal grant for this project. I want to congratulate District Attorney Kuh for taking this step, and wish Assistant District Attorney Daniel Lewis, who will be in charge of this Harlem office, complete success in this very worthwhile experiment.

If it succeeds, I believe we will be able to expand the program, with appropriate Federal help, throughout Manhattan and the other four boroughs.

I also want to thank the Harlem business community for its cooperation and I would like to commend individual businessmen, residents and officials who cooperated in making this project possible.

Thank you.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD FOOD

### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of regional scarcities of food supplies has reached crisis proportions in many areas of the world. Every year many thousands of people die for the simple reason that they do not have enough to eat. This year, the famines in the African Sahel and India lead the list of the most tragically affected geographical areas in terms of food shortages.

Events in the petroleum market and inflation have had a deleterious effect on the availability of cheap fertilizers and on the fiscal ability of small nations to purchase necessary food supplies. Unilateral food policies of major food producing nations have had a similarly negative effect. What is desperately needed is a cooperative system for the management of food reserves.

One positive approach to this problem that has been presented is Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY's world food resolution. I commend to my colleagues the following editorial reprinted from the July 7, 1974 Boston Sunday Globe which focuses on this problem and major efforts to deal with it:

#### THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD FOOD

On Thursday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a one-day hearing on Sen. Hubert Humphrey's World Food Resolution. If Sen. Humphrey can generate major support in the Senate—say, 85 votes (staff members say he has lined up 35 so far)—it is possible that American policy on the world food problems could be substantially liberalized by the time the World Food conference is held in Rome in November.

It is Sen. Humphrey's contention, reiterated in numerous speeches, that the United States has dragged its feet in this area at a time when our help, as the world's

greatest food producer, is needed more than ever before. As drought edges south in the Sahel region of Africa and famine's shadow lengthens over India, the American response does appear to be lacking a lot, and confused.

While soaring food and fertilizer prices have made it all but impossible for the poor, developing countries to buy food from American farmers, our PL 480 food grants (Food for Peace), have been cut drastically as have long-term credit sales. A more positive note was struck last week when the House voted to approve a \$1.5 billion contribution to the World Bank for 50-year, no interest loans to the poorer nations. However, an amendment to the legislation instructs the US representative on the board overseeing the loans to vote against any loan to a country which has exploded a nuclear device. That could rule out India as a recipient, a nation which has received about 40 percent of the credits since the system was started.

In his resolution, which he introduced to the Senate on May 22, Sen. Humphrey asks that the President and the Secretaries of State and Agriculture "give the highest priority to the immediate expansion of American food assistance," specifically by restoring the PL 480 program to its 1972 level and by increasing the US pledge to the 1975-76 World Food Program. The resolution also requests the Administration to encourage the oil exporting nations to contribute assistance and to "encourage the American people to reduce the noncritical, nonfood-producing uses of fertilizer" so that more can be made available to countries which have a fertilizer shortage.

Underlying Sen. Humphrey's proposal and sure to be stressed in the hearing will be the issue of setting up a world food reserve program. Although such a proposal is not specifically mentioned in the resolution, a program of this type is generally regarded as the key to any world food program. So far it is difficult to assess the Administration's position in this area. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has strongly backed the idea of US participation in a world food reserve (it was Kissinger who formally proposed the Rome conference), but Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz has appeared to shy away from the concept although he does favor supplying emergency food to any nation that needs it. Butz reflects the American farmer's fear, generated by the decades of American farm surpluses, of the establishment of any giant food banks because of their tendency, just by existing, to depress farm prices. If such a system is to be developed, he thinks, it might be handled by the private traders and not by government. Considering the complications of making anything work on a global scale, such an approach would appear to be impractical.

The world agricultural picture, like the energy situation, has changed drastically in the last few years. No longer are there vast grain reserves in the forms of surpluses in the United States and other exporting nations. No longer, in this country at least, are croplands held idle. Although a bumper crop is predicted for the United States this year, the old cushion is no longer there.

At the same time unilateral food policies as practiced by various nations have made the distribution of the world food supply more precarious. In the summer of 1972, for instance, the Soviet Union cornered the world's wheat market and even now it keeps secret the amount of grain reserves it has on hand. A year later the United States, which grows 85 percent of all the soybeans entering the world market, declared an export embargo on soybeans to keep down prices at home. Later, Thailand banned rice exports

for several months and Brazil banned exports on soybeans and beef for the same reasons. While this happened the prices of some foodstuffs tripled, the more affluent nations greatly increased their consumption, and the resources used to produce food—land, water, energy, fertilizer—declined, especially for the havenots.

Somehow there must be a cooperative approach on this problem, if the ups and downs of food crisis are to be avoided. Lester R. Brown and Erik P. Eckholm of the Overseas Development Council have pointed out that many nations have developed the means of managing commercial abundance on a domestic scale. Now, they suggest, it is time to tackle the problem of scarcity both nationally and internationally.

"Foremost among the new institutions needed," they write "is a new world food reserve system. Cooperative international management of food reserves would reintroduce some measure of stability to the world food economy and also help ensure that the capacity of the international community to respond to food emergencies is maintained. Human life is too valuable to depend on the vagaries of weather and the whims of the marketplace. The extreme price volatility that is likely in the absence of an effective reserve system will serve the interest of neither producers, nor consumers, nor government policymakers attempting to cope with inflation."

It remains to be seen whether the Nixon Administration will ever go this far, despite Mr. Kissinger's endorsement of the principle. In both the State and Agriculture departments it is maintained that there is actually little difference between the ideas of Sen. Humphrey, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Butz. Sen. Humphrey, it is said, is too impatient by asking for immediate action, as he does in his resolution. The food reserve problem has to be studied carefully, it is said (there are several studies under way), and no firm decisions can be made about what should be done for a month or so until it is known precisely what the American, Indian and other crops will amount to this season.

There is some sense to this. There may not be much point in expanding our assistance programs until we know how much assistance will be needed, though that should not be used as an excuse to evade the responsibility. However, an ever more far reaching effect of the hearing on the Humphrey resolution could be the clarification of U.S. policy on the world food reserve issue. It is not time for the United States to play Santa Claus to the world. It is time, however, for us to provide leadership in solving the problem of bringing stability to the world food supply both for the year ahead and on a more permanent basis.

DR. GEORGE F. JACKSON, SR.

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C.

Whereas, the West Adams Community Hospital is holding a testimonial dinner in honor of Dr. George F. Jackson, Sr., one of

the founders and first president of the Hospital, and

Whereas, Dr. Jackson had the foresight in 1968 to recognize the need for a community hospital in the area, and the courage and determination to see his dream become a reality, despite many obstacles, and

Whereas, Dr. Jackson is still an inspiration to the staff and a source of strength for the Hospital's nearly 500 employees.

Therefore, be it known this 12th day of June 1974 that we are in recognition of Dr. Jackson's contribution to this community's health, and to his outstanding record as a physician, and further direct that this commendation be entered in the Congressional Record.

U.S. TREASURY ACTS ON TAX AND LOAN ACCOUNT BOONDOGGLE

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced the Tax and Loan Account Interest Act to require banks to pay interest on Treasury tax and loan accounts. I was pleased when the Department of the Treasury last week announced that it is drafting similar legislation to be submitted to Congress within the next several weeks.

Tax and loan accounts are one of the least known and most expensive boondoggles by which the Federal Government has ever frittered away the taxpayers' money. Not many people are familiar with them, but they have cost the taxpayers as much as \$1.5 billion in the past 5 years.

Tax and loan accounts are interest-free accounts kept by the Federal Government with commercial banks into which flow billions of dollars worth of social security payroll taxes and corporate income taxes. The primary purpose of the accounts is to prevent disruptions in the money market due to heavy receipts and disbursements by the Federal Government each month. They have performed this useful function ever since they were instituted over 50 years ago.

A secondary purpose of the tax and loan accounts is to compensate banks for certain services they perform for the Government, including maintenance of the tax and loan accounts, cashing Government checks, handling Government securities, and others. Here is where the boondoggle occurs. The value of the balance in the tax and loan accounts far exceeds the value of the services performed by the banks, to the tune of several hundred million dollars a year. Moreover, there is no rational cost accounting system to determine what specific services the Government is getting and how much it is costing the banks to perform such services. Many of the services performed ostensibly for the Government actually benefit the banks and their customers. Indeed, many banks charge their customers for the same services for which they are already being compensated by the interest-free use of tax and loan account balances.

What this means for the average taxpayer in effect is that he is giving the free use of his tax money to the banks which are loaning it back to him at recordbreaking interest rates. At a time when many prospective home buyers cannot even get a bank to give them a mortgage and many small businesses are facing closure because of the money crunch, the tax and loan account policy of the U.S. Treasury is scandalous.

For years, the Treasury has fought efforts in Congress, most notably by the distinguished chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee (Mr. PATMAN) to change the tax and loan account system. Last Monday, however, the Treasury released a study of the tax and loan accounts which takes a radical new look at the system. The study is based on a questionnaire sent to 600 of the Nation's 13,000 commercial banks holding tax and loan accounts, including 300 of the largest.

The study shows that the total value of the tax and loan accounts to commercial banks in calendar year 1972 exceeded the value of the services they performed for the Government by over \$260 million. In other words, the U.S. Treasury gave the banks a \$260 million subsidy in calendar year 1972. In that year, the banking industry earned profits of \$4.4 billion, an increase of \$371 million over 1971.

The Treasury study also shows that the costs reported by banks for the handling of Federal tax deposits in tax and loan accounts ranged from a low of 1½ cents per transaction to a high of \$3.10 per transaction. Similar ranges occurred for other bank services. Incredibly enough, as late as 1973, some banks were still reporting the sale of Federal transfer stamps as a service they performed for the Government although these stamps were discontinued in 1965. The study further reported "a lack of any logical relationship between unit costs reported and factors which might have been expected to have a bearing on them."

Based on this study, the Treasury Department has made three recommendations: First, that the unneeded balance in tax and loan accounts be invested in short-term money market instruments, the interest on which would accrue to the Government's account; second, that a minimum balance be kept in tax and loan accounts to compensate banks for only those services directly related to the handling of tax and loan accounts; and third, that banks be paid directly for a limited number of other services which they perform for the Government.

I have some reservations about even maintaining a minimum interest-free balance in the tax and loan accounts to cover the costs incurred by banks in servicing the accounts unless some effective cost accounting measures are implemented. It seems to me more business-like to pay the banks directly for all of the services they legitimately perform for the Government at a standardized rate based on actual services rendered. However, I am glad that the Treasury has finally taken a step in the right direction toward ending the tax and loan account scandal and am hopeful that its legisla-

tive proposals will be submitted to Congress at the earliest possible date so that they may be given immediate consideration.

#### LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY

### HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on H.R. 14565, we have been treated to a rare exhibition of what some choose to call compromise, and I choose to call legislative bribery. The International Development Association portion of this bill was resoundingly defeated last January by a vote of 248 to 155 as the Members of our House finally realized just what a giveaway this was. Subsequent to its defeat, we were barraged by an intense lobby effort on the part of Mr. McNamara of the World Bank, and Mr. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, in an attempt to convince us all of what they felt was a mistake.

In a final gasp, the proponents of this terrible program hit upon a ploy which can only be described as bribery—they attached to the bill what should already be a right of the citizens of the United States: the owning, holding, and selling of gold, something almost everyone in the world can already do except the hard-pressed, harassed American taxpayer.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am totally in favor of the right to own gold, as are many other Members of the House, but certainly not at this price. Mr. SYMMS of Idaho put it all in perspective with his comment that the price of gold in the Congress today was \$1,500 million and he was so right.

Some so-called conservative Members of the House let us know that, in order for the people to own gold, any compromise was agreeable. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, how the cost of the International Development Association can possibly correlate with owning gold.

When one considers the minute percentage of Americans who will be able to afford to buy gold, and then consider that all our over 200 million people will share in the repayment of the \$1½ billion IDA fund, one is forced to wonder where equity and fairness lie.

The International Development Association will spend \$1½ billion which we do not have, and which we will then add to the already staggering deficit. IDA will loan, interest free for 50 years, money to foreign governments for all sorts of dandy projects, while we at home cannot afford or obtain home loans at under 11 percent, plus points.

When, Mr. Speaker, do we start to think about the folks at home? Voting for a bill to send billions abroad which we do not have to people who will not appreciate us is a disgraceful act which totally ignores the inflationary aspects, and, more importantly, ignores the hopes and desires of a disillusioned American people.

This is far too high a price to pay for the freedom to own gold. Mr. Symms was right: gold sold for \$1½ billion in the House, and the people get the shaft again.

#### THE FOOD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

### HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, the world's food cupboard is quickly becoming bare. Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world are facing malnutrition and starvation. The situation is becoming more and more critical as each day the number of new mouths to be fed increases by 200,000. By the end of the century, there will be 7 billion mouths to feed—twice as many as there are now.

How can we possibly feed twice as many people within the next generation if we do not have enough food to feed the people in the world today?

Recently I introduced a bill which provides a partial answer to that question. My bill, the Food Research and Development Act of 1974, would establish a Government-sponsored program to develop new methods of producing protein and fertilizer and making more efficient use of our existing food resources. In addition, the bill provides for demonstration projects and an education program to encourage market acceptance of the products produced by such methods.

Some progress has already been made in the development of new types of food and fertilizer, abundantly and cheaply, with the use of microorganisms and soybean meat and dairy substitutes. These new agricultural techniques have the potential for meeting all of the world's future food needs. However, it is going to take an effort comparable to the R. & D. effort we launched in response to the energy crisis to put them into practical use. The Food Research and Development Act is designed to be a vehicle for such an effort.

Mr. Speaker, we are living in an age when men have visited the moon and probed the outer reaches of the solar system. That we have not applied our technological know-how toward adequately meeting our most basic need—the need for food—is profoundly disturbing. We are at a stage in the history of mankind when change occurs very rapidly, placing new and sudden demands on our ability to utilize our natural resources to meet our needs. At a time when in one generation we will witness a doubling of the world's population, we cannot afford to be unprepared. We must look ahead, or face catastrophic consequences.

The Food Research and Development Act is obviously only one step toward solving what is a very complex problem. It does not offer a solution to the current food shortage which is threatening the impoverished nations right now and which demands an immediate relief ef-

fort by the developed nations. What it does offer is hope that the food needs of the next generation will be met.

I am pleased to reintroduce the Food Research and Development Act today with the following cosponsors: Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HECHLER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. ROE, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. WRIGHT.

#### RECLAMATION PLAN FOR STRIP MINED LAND STIRS DEBATE

### HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, our recent unfortunate experience with the Arab oil embargo has brought a resurgence of interest in the mining of our vast coal reserves in an effort to achieve self-sufficiency in energy. Major problems have arisen over the sudden acceleration of strip mining as the easiest way to extract this suddenly rediscovered resource. One particular difficulty is the lack of information on how to make land reclamation successful in the West where the energy industry is now concentrating its efforts to unearth coal as cheaply as possible.

It appears that we do have a long-term energy problem in this country. However, the short-term crisis has been eased by the flooding of world markets with an excess of several million barrels of crude oil over the demand every day. It is important and prudent that we not be stampeded at this time into further despoliation of land that might never be reclaimable again for any useful purpose if strip mining is allowed to proceed unregulated. There are ample badlands in the United States, east and west, to illustrate the loss forever of a natural resource from over-grazing, over-logging, and over-mining when no thought is given to the consequences for the land.

Mr. Speaker, land is a finite resource. We know how much we have now and will have into perpetuity. We also know that some soils, once depleted, will not regenerate themselves. Consequently, I can see no crisis so imminent at the moment to justify a headlong rush into tearing up the landscape as is the case with the more than 1,000 acres a week from which coal is being taken by surface mining at this time.

An excellent article in the New York Times on July 3 contributes to the dialog with its emphasis on the dearth of knowledge about reclamation techniques. It deserves a careful reading before we vote on pending strip mining legislation, and I include it here in full for the benefit of my colleagues:

#### RECLAMATION PLAN FOR STRIP MINED LAND STIRS DEBATE

(By James P. Sterba)

DENVER.—A crucial debate is under way over whether Western coal lands can be reclaimed after they are strip-mined. At stake

are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of square miles of land in this generally arid and fragile region. The key element in the controversy is water.

Coal companies, already implementing plans for massive strip-mining operations, argue that most of the land to be mined receives sufficient annual rainfall to allow restoration to productive use.

Environmentalists argue that successful reclamation is doubtful and that stripped regions could become a vast "national sacrifice area" of barren, useless land incapable of being rehabilitated by either nature or man for decades and possible centuries.

#### "NOT ONE ACRE" RECLAIMED

Both sides tend to agree, however, that precious little research and experimentation have been conducted on mined Western land to answer key reclamation questions with much certainty.

"We're suffering from a disease that can be terminal if it isn't controlled—it's called lackada," says Carolyn Alderson, a Birney, Mont., rancher and environmentalist. Like other opponents of strip mining, she is skeptical about reclamation.

"We're not comforted by assurances of reclamation," she says, "when in fact there is not one acre of reclaimed land in the Northern Great Plains which has been returned to agricultural production, much less grazing." Some 12,000 acres in that area have been disturbed by strip mining thus far.

Industry, meanwhile, looks to the future. "We must find a way to take the wreck out of reclamation," says Roger Rice, senior exploration geologist for the Western Energy Company, which has Montana coal mines. "We must find a way to do better than merely restore mine lands, for the creative potential for accomplishing great things reclamation-wise is very real."

Annual rainfall in Western coal areas averages less than 16 inches a year—three or four times less than Appalachia. Thus, reclamation techniques used in the East are largely irrelevant. And research in reclaiming stripped Western land only began in earnest a few years ago.

The coal industry favors going ahead with Western strip-mining while at the same time conducting reclamation experiments. It generally acknowledges that key reclamation questions remain unanswered, but argues that the national quest for energy self-sufficiency requires huge increases in Western coal production in the next several years.

Environmentalists argue that successful reclamation should be proven before coal and utility companies are allowed to proceed on the massive scale they envision. Otherwise, irreparable damage may be done to what is now productive agricultural land. Then, they charge, energy companies would simply abandon their spoils with the rationalization that restoration was impossible.

Laws binding coal companies to certain strip-mined lands are generally weak, although some states are attempting to make them stronger. More than half of the 2.5-million acres of land stripped in the United States thus far remains defaced, and 1,200 more acres are strip-mined each week.

Legislation pending in the House of Representatives would require coal companies to be liable for reclamation of Western lands for 10 years. But critics of that bill contend that 20 or more years of careful attention may be required to restore these lands—if it can be done at all.

The key point of controversy is water: how much is needed to develop not short-term showcase greenery but rather new vegetation that can be sustained in a natural balance over the long term.

A recently published National Academy of Sciences study holds out little hope for reclaiming stripped areas where annual rainfall is less than 10 inches. It says:

#### TEN-INCH FIGURE DISPUTED

"Rehabilitation of the dryer sites may occur naturally on a time scale that is unacceptable to society," because it may take decades, or even centuries, for natural succession [of vegetation] to reach stable conditions."

Revegetation of Western areas receiving a little more rainfall than that "can possibly be accomplished only with major sustained inputs of water, fertilizer and management," the study said. But it added:

"However, we must emphasize that this belief is not based on long-term, extensive, controlled experiments in shaping and revegetating Western lands that have been surface-mined. Few such studies have been made, and those in progress have only a few years' data to report."

Existing information has come, to a large extent, from reclamation projects on over-grazed Western lands and on road cuts rather than strip mines.

Some scientists sharply dispute drawing the line of reclamation success or failure at 10 inches of annual rainfall, charging that the figure is arbitrary and pro-industry. They argue that it amounts to giving coal companies carte blanche to rip up the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, where 45 percent of the nation's coal reserves lie and where annual rainfall averages a crucial 12 to 16 inches.

"It could be said that Northern plains coal development hinges almost completely on the validity of this essentially unsubstantiated academy state-associate professor of environment," wrote Robert R. Curry, of the department of environmental geology at the University of Montana, in an addendum to the academy's study.

Coal companies have set up reclamation research projects at strip mines in the West, but Dr. Curry says they were too new to be called "demonstrated" techniques by the academy study team.

"It may be significant," Dr. Curry asserted, "that one or more members of the study team had been receiving contracts from energy-development companies to develop 'successful reclamation' techniques."

Instead of such problems as rugged terrain and high acidity, which are common to Eastern strip-mined lands, some of the biggest problems in the West are too little rain and concentrations of salts such as sodium that retard plant growth, according to Dr. Harold L. Barrows, a staff scientist with the United States Agricultural Research Service. The service began research on North Dakota stripped lands four years ago.

Dr. Barrows said that gypsum had long been used to loosen the soil so the salt can be "leached" or dissolved out.

"To be effective however, the sodium must be leached below the root zone," he added. "This is not possible in many sections of the West because of lack of rainfall. If rainfall is below 10 inches annually, the strip mine area cannot be reclaimed. The average rainfall in North Dakota mining areas is from 12 to 16 inches. Thus, it should be possible to revegetate these areas."

#### PROBLEM "ONLY COVERED UP"

Just adding topsoil, however, is not enough. Grass grew well on experimental plots with two inches of top soil, but, Dr. Barrows said, "it did not eliminate the problem—it only covered it up."

The strip-mining of coal, on a minor scale, has been going on in the West for more than 50 years, but the large-scale movement by coal companies West did not begin until the mid-sixties. As of 1972, some 288-million tons of coal was produced from nine Western states, and some 20,700 acres of land was disturbed, according to the National Academy of Sciences study.

With the Arab oil embargo last year, the rush West became a stampede backed by a commitment by the Nixon Administration to

"restore King Coal to his former position," in the words of Royston Hughes, an assistant secretary of the interior.

"Our objective," he said in a recent speech, "is to at least double and possibly triple the production and use of coal by 1985." By that year, according to an Atomic Energy Commission study, 55 per cent of total United States coal production is expected to be strip-mined in the West.

Politicians in the region are divided on the issue.

"I want a guarantee—not merely reasonable assurance—that every acre of land laid open will be reclaimed, and that requires tough strip-mining legislation," says Senator Floyd K. Haskell, a Colorado Democrat. "Hard evidence, not emotionalism, forces me to that conclusion. There is enough unreclaimed strip-mined land in this country to form a mile-wide swath of devastation from New York to Los Angeles."

#### HOUSING BILL

**HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, the housing bill just passed by the House was the subject of a July 1 editorial in the Journal Herald, one of the daily newspapers in my district.

The analysis was a very astute one, indeed, and I would like to make it available for the edification of my colleagues. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

HOUSING BILL—HOUSE VERSION PENALIZES CITIES, POOR

The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved an Administration-backed housing and community development bill that would replace a number of categorical, largely federally controlled programs with direct block grants to localities. The House did not markedly alter the Administration's bill for fear that it would result in a Presidential veto at a time when the House is likely to be bogged down with impeachment proceedings.

The bill would substantially reduce funds for cities like Dayton that have been most successful in obtaining federal money for urban revitalization and would eliminate several programs designed to provide decent housing for the poor.

Under the formula contained in the House bill, cities will get no less than the average sum they received from six of seven federal programs over the past five years. Unfortunately for cities which recognized and attacked the housing problem early, the Model Cities program is not averaged into the formula once its five year funding period is over.

Over 80 cities, which were either first to obtain Model Cities funding or had their programs expanded recently, stand to lose under the new averaging formula. Nearly 20 of them will receive no money at all for discontinued Model Cities programs. Dayton will be particularly hard-pressed by the revenue sharing proposal, receiving funds that it obtained under the seven federal programs that will be replaced.

If the purpose of revenue sharing is to promote greater local flexibility in the use of federal funds, we see no reason to cut back aid to hard-pressed cities like Dayton. At the least, the bill should make available to such cities adequate transitional funds to ease the cutback until the time when, as the Administration and backers of the House bill claim, revenue sharing levels will approach those obtained under the categorical federal

programs. The Senate has passed a housing bill that provides \$500 million for the transition while the House bill supplies only \$100 million. We hope that in reconciling the House and Senate bills in a conference committee, conferees will adopt the Senate version.

The House bill would also replace subsidies for low-income housing with an expanded rent supplement program. The supplement program has the advantage of directness since it will help pay the actual rents of low-income tenants rather than subsidize the builders of low-income housing. But the program does not, by itself, remedy the problem of an inadequate supply of decent housing in the right places. The Senate version would retain subsidies for low-income homeownership and rental units, and an amendment to the bill would require the government to pursue recovery of mishandled funds, a defect of programs in the past.

Because of the virtual Administration freeze on housing funds and the failure of Congress to pass major housing legislation in the last three years, federal funding for housing and community development programs is long overdue. But we hope that the conferees will not ramrod the House version of the bill through the conference committee. Changes should be made that will make the cutbacks to cities such as Dayton less precipitous and that will assure an adequate supply of decent housing for all Americans.

#### PENNSYLVANIA'S CATHOLIC WAR VETS

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the Catholic War Veterans of Pennsylvania, an organization dedicated to preserving the heritage and precepts of the United States, recently held its 34th annual convention in York, Pa. I was privileged to address the traditional Commander's Banquet and to meet the new State CWV leaders, Comdr. William Higgins and Mrs. Rosemary Pankiewicz, president of the State Ladies Auxiliary.

I know all of us in the Congress of the United States are aware of the accomplishments and the objectives of the Catholic War Veterans. The commitment of the CWV, whether as individuals, separate posts, or as a unified organization, is identical to that of the Congress—eternal vigilance for the safety of our Nation and its people.

The Catholic War Veterans never hesitate to single out for public recognition individuals or posts that give unstintingly of time or talent to better the lives of others, particularly their fellow veterans who have honorably served in the defense of our country.

I am pleased, therefore, to insert into the RECORD those honored by the Catholic War Veterans at this year's convention:

#### LIST OF HONORED MEMBERS

Leonard C. Staisey, Thomas J. Foerster and William R. Hunt, members of the Allegheny County Board of Commissioners, for the establishment of a job bank for veterans.

Judge John G. Brosky of Allegheny County Common Pleas Court and Rev. Francis B. Filip, state CWV chaplain, for long and dedicated service on behalf of all veterans.

Stanley J. Roman Sr., retiring state CWV commander and a close, personal friend of

mine, for capable leadership of the state organization during the past year.

St. George Post 1438, Mt. Oliver, Pa., represented by Commander Michael Romanello, for outstanding service to a children's center.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my personal congratulations to these worthy award winners and I offer my best wishes for continued success in pursuit of their objectives to the officers and members of Pennsylvania's Catholic War Veterans.

#### ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

**HON. EDWARD I. KOCH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, Prof. Herman Schwartz, professor of law at the State University of New York at Buffalo, has written an excellent report entitled "A Report on the Costs and Benefits of Electronic Surveillance, 1972." I would like to append material from this report for the information of our colleagues:

EXCERPTS FROM "A REPORT ON THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, 1972"

#### B. COSTS

All of this activity does not come cheap. Although the state figures for the earlier years are not too complete, we can get some notion of the range of costs.

A few general comments are in order, as qualifications to both the analysis and conclusions.

1. The costs for the very extensive national security surveillance are not included. It will be recalled that the number of installations annually is about 100 and that the average national security installations is six to sixteen times as long as the average court-ordered installation. The result in the manpower costs of listening and transcribing are likely to be about 6 to 15 times the cost of the court-order surveillance. Consequently, the cost of the national security surveillance is likely to be somewhere in the range of from 6 to 15 times the manpower costs of the average installation plus other costs. The average cost of a 1969-71 federal installation was about \$9,500. Since the non-manpower costs are a relatively small part of the total, a guess at the cost of the 207 1969-70 taps is that each came to 6 to 15 times \$9,500 or about \$47,000-\$142,500 each. This totals about \$4.7 to \$14.25 million per year for 100+ annual installations so far. This is a very loose estimate, of course, but may be within the range.

2. The figures as given omit the inevitably substantial amount of lawyers' and judges' time in preparing, determining and supervising each application and interception. Regardless of how cursory the Mitchell scrutiny was, it does take time and money to prepare an application, and to submit it to the court. The lawyer and judge man hours for this preparatory work, which is very expensive time indeed, are completely omitted.\* The federal costs will be explored first, and then the state costs.

#### 1. FEDERAL COSTS

1969

The costs per offense, both total and average, per device, are as follows:

\*The elaborateness of the procedure—apart from Attorney General authorization—is described in Justice Department affidavits filed in United States v. Ceraso, — F. 2d —, nn. 7-8, 72-1355, 11 Cr. L. 2513 (3d Cir. 1972).

	All	Gambling	Drugs	Homicide	Kidnaping	Other
Total.....	\$440,287	\$146,431	\$247,298		\$492	\$45,006
Average.....	14,343	7,447	61,825		492	9,213

It will be noted that the gambling figure is much lower than the drug figure. This difference continues throughout the years.

	All	Gambling	Drugs	Other
1970:				
Total.....	\$2,116,266	\$926,588	\$1,041,408	\$148,270
Average.....	11,716	7,667	28,035	7,373
1971:				
Total.....	2,114,216	1,776,481	268,206	69,529
Average.....	7,524	7,163	12,772	5,794
3-year total.....	5,670,769	2,849,500	1,556,912	263,595

It is very difficult to explain the difference in costs between gambling and drugs. Telephone calls to a few government officials have produced no enlightenment. It cannot be attributed to lengthier surveillances, for a study of some selected daily manpower costs produces the same results. For example, in a series of federal investigations in California in 1970, the following costs appear:

Order	Offense	Date	Manpower cost	Days used	Average cost per day	Order	Offense	Date	Manpower cost	Days used	Average cost per day
4	Narcotics.....	Jan. 26, 1970	39,200	11	\$3,564	In the Western District of Missouri, we find:					
6	Transmission of wagering information.....	July 28, 1970	6,825	15	455	83	Gambling.....	Jan. 7, 1970	1,800	10	\$180
7	Narcotics.....	Sept. 3, 1970	72,400	23	3,147	84	Counterfeiting.....	Sept. 3, 1970	8,928	10	893
8	do.....	Sept. 14, 1970	142,000	18	7,888	85	Narcotics.....	Apr. 30, 1970	47,500	20	2,375
10	Gambling.....	Oct. 22, 1970	3,640	14	260	In the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, we find:					
11	do.....	Oct. 23, 1970	5,655	29	195	151	Gambling.....	Feb. 3, 1970	1,516	5	303
In some Federal investigations in Maryland we find:						154	Narcotics.....	Mar. 31, 1970	9,345	12	779
62	Gambling.....	June 22, 1970	14,385	15	959	156	do.....	Apr. 20, 1970	11,843	15	789
63	Narcotics.....	Oct. 16, 1970	67,953	33	2,059	163	Gambling.....	June 9, 1970	2,722	13	209
64	Gambling.....	Nov. 24, 1970	5,813	10	581						

All in all, in 1970 the average narcotic investigation cost \$1,410 per day of manpower, whereas surveillance for the gambling and other non-narcotic offenses cost but \$551 per day. The 1969 figures are not as extreme, but they too show a similar pattern—\$661 per day for narcotics and only \$485 for gambling and other non-narcotic offenses.

The explanation cannot be in the difference between taps and bugs, since relatively

few bugs were used for any offenses—only 8 out of 180.

One possible explanation may be that different agencies are involved—the FBI and the Strike Forces handle gambling investigations, whereas the Bureau of Narcotics and Treasury handle narcotics and counterfeiting respectively. Either the latter are overstated, or the FBI understates. There is no reason to overstate costs, but understatement is very useful to justify electronic surveillance on a cost-benefit analysis.

Another possibility is, of course, that the FBI and Strike Force are more efficient though it is rather difficult to see such sharp differences.

## 2. STATE SURVEILLANCE

1968

The state figures were quite incomplete—only 120 out of 169 installations reported, or less than 75%. These reported costs, both total and average, are as follows:

	All	Gambling	Drugs	Homicide	Kidnaping	Other
Total.....	152,860	8,692	37,392	35,592	3,450	67,734
Averages.....	1,260	579	1,039	2,738	3,450	1,274

If these averages are approximately correct, then the total for all 169 is about \$200,000.

	All	Gambling	Drugs	Homicide	Kidnaping	Other
Per installation, 1969:						
Total.....	402,787	85,935	98,802	68,962	3,450	145,638
Average.....	1,806	1,303	1,453	4,060	3,450	2,051

Extrapolating the average of \$1806 to all 260 installations, produces an estimated cost of \$470,000.

	All	Gambling	Drugs	Homicide	Kidnaping	Other
Per installation, 1970: <sup>1</sup>						
Total.....	937,998	305,691	296,394	94,700		317,813
Average.....	2,288	1,500	3,529	4,735		3,345

<sup>1</sup> 17 installations did not report.

Extrapolating the overall average of \$2288 to all 410 installations, produces an estimated cost of \$938,000.

	All	Gambling	Drugs	Homicide	Kidnaping	Other
1971: <sup>1</sup>						
Total.....	1,455,391	532,806	502,888	39,969	1,140	378,588
Average.....	2,940	1,752	4,835	2,222	1,140	4,507

<sup>1</sup> 16 installations did not report.

Extrapolating the overall average of \$2940 to all 511 installations, produces an estimated cost of \$1,502,340.

The rather wild fluctuations in average cost per installation among the different offenses are hard to explain. As with the federal figures, it is hard to relate this to dif-

ferences in length of installation, for it is the daily manpower costs that fluctuate so much. For example, of 11 taps installed in Essex County, New Jersey in 1970, 4 of the bookmaking installations produced the following costs:

Order: Bookmaking; total cost, \$334; days used, 2; average daily cost \$167.

Similar peculiarities appear in reports from other States, as some examples from Bronx County, New York, Fulton County, Georgia, and Baltimore, Maryland show, to take but three examples:

Order	Offense	Total cost	Days used	Average daily cost	Order	Offense	Total cost	Days used	Average daily cost
Bronx County, N.Y.:					Baltimore, Md.:				
1	Narcotics	\$9,635	51	\$188	4	do	\$1,300	10	\$130
2	do	5,060	15	337	8	Gambling	600	10	60
6	do	3,390	25	136	9	do	1,000	3	333
12	do	3,105	15	207	Fulton County, Ga.:				
Fulton County, Ga.:					1	Bribery, conspiracy	86	130	86
1	Bribery	575	1	575	2	do	86	133	86
3	Bribery, burglary	2,100	20	105	3	do	135	13	135
					6	Arson	521	141	521

<sup>1</sup> Minutes.

It thus appears clear that the state cost figures are dubious, to say the least.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

	Federal		State		Total		Federal		State		Total
	Total	Average	Total	Average			Total	Average	Total	Average	
1968			\$200,000	\$1,260	\$200,000	1971	\$2,114,216	\$7,524	\$1,502,340	\$2,950	\$3,616,556
1969	\$440,287	\$14,343	\$470,000	1,806	910,287	Total	4,670,769	9,513	\$3,110,340		7,781,069
1970	2,116,226	11,716	\$938,000	2,788	3,054,226						

<sup>1</sup> Extrapolated from costs actually reported.

<sup>2</sup> These are somewhat incompletely reported, so the figures reported are extrapolations.

TOTAL AND AVERAGE COSTS PER INSTALLATION, BY OFFENSE

	Gambling		Drugs		Kidnaping		Other		Total	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average		
Federal:										
1969	\$146,431	\$7,447	\$247,298	\$61,825	\$492	\$492	\$46,066	\$9,213		
1970	926,588	7,667	1,041,408	26,035			148,270	7,373		
1971	1,776,481	7,163	268,206	12,772			69,529	5,794		
Total	2,849,500		1,556,912		492		263,865		4,670,769	
State:										
1968	\$8,692	\$579	\$37,392	\$1,039	\$35,592	\$2,738	\$3,450	\$3,450	\$67,734	\$1,274
1969	85,935	1,303	98,802	1,453	68,962	4,060	3,450	3,450	145,638	2,051
1970	305,691	1,500	296,394	3,529	94,700	4,735			317,813	3,345
1971	532,806	1,752	502,888	4,835	39,969	2,222	1,140	1,140	378,588	4,507
Total	933,124		735,476		239,223		8,040		909,773	

HONORS FOR MEMORY OF SENATOR GRUENING

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the memory of a distinguished and courageous colleague, Senator Ernest H. Gruening. To all who knew him, this man of integrity was an admirable model of the principled public servant.

His passing is a great loss to all of us and to the Nation. His courage in speaking up on behalf of what he believed in showed his dedication and his unwillingness to put aside his principles to meet a temporary, popular mood when he was convinced that it was misguided. A few of his stands for unpopular causes may be remembered longer than others, but to those of us who were honored to view his activities most closely, the most significant thing was the consistency of his

principles and his constant willingness to champion an unpopular cause when he felt it was right.

I know I speak on behalf of all of my colleagues when I give thanks for his having served with us in the U.S. Congress, and for having been an example for all of us.

DEATH OF MRS. CHARLES WILSON

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my deepest sympathy to my colleague, Congressman CHARLES H. WILSON of California on the recent loss of his wife, Betty. I know that she will be sorely missed by her husband and four sons. She has been a tremendous asset to her husband over his long and distinguished career. Friends in California as

well as those here in Washington will remember her well for her public-spiritedness and interest in a wide variety of community activities. She served with many school-related organizations and in 1972 was elected president of the California Congressional Wives Club. Patti joins me in offering most sincere condolences to CHARLES WILSON at this sad time.

GILMAN SEEKS REMOVAL OF AGE DISCRIMINATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation amending the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to remove the 65-year age limitation.

This measure is designed to prevent



employers from forcing many of our mentally and physically capable older Americans into retirement.

I have been receiving an increasing number of complaints from able-bodied senior citizens who have been arbitrarily excluded from the labor market. The eroding effects of inflation have widened the gap between retirement and employment income creating near poverty conditions for millions of older Americans. The limited prospects for adding to one's retirement income makes retirement status unattractive and often unacceptable. Mandatory retirement policies should be abolished. An individual's right to work should not depend upon any arbitrary, unreasonable age criteria.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this proposal which will extend coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to all older workers, not just those between ages 40 and 64.

#### HEARINGS ON PROPRIETARY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

**HON. FLOYD V. HICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months, the Special Studies Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations has been looking into the Federal dollars going to proprietary vocational schools. These schools offer students a chance to learn a trade in a relatively short period of time and have helped many Americans improve themselves. At the same time, other students have been defrauded by schools which promised jobs or instruction that they could not deliver or schools that went out of business after collecting lump-sum tuition payments from students. The availability of federally insured loans and veterans payments has contributed heavily to the growth of these schools. Unfortunately, it has also led to an increasing waste of Federal money as veterans do not get what they pay for and as borrowers of Federal insured student loans refuse to pay them back.

The seriousness of this problem has been emphasized in recent stories and accounts of misdoings in the proprietary vocational field. Articles have appeared in the Reader's Digest, the Boston Globe, and the Washington Post. Locally, WTTG carried a series of television features about these schools. The Federal Government is instrumental in the growth of this industry because many students are financed by Federal loans or veterans payments.

Some students have relied on Federal eligibility as a stamp of approval only to be shocked to discover that the school has closed and left them stranded with a debt they must pay. The tactic of misleading students in order to recruit them has been particularly noticeable in the proprietary school area, but as the colleges need to recruit to fill their seats,

we are beginning to see instances of equally questionable behavior.

On the basis of the staff investigation to date, the Special Studies Subcommittee has decided to hold hearings on the proprietary school area and the Government spending that supports it. These hearings will begin on Tuesday, July 16, at 9:30 a.m. in room 2247 of the Rayburn House Office Building. They will examine ways in which the Federal Government can reduce the waste occurring when loans or veterans payments support students who get nothing from the training. How can we take action against those schools which do not give the student full value for his dollar, so that all students will benefit? Proprietary vocational schools offer for many Americans a relatively quick way to improve themselves, and it is unfair that the schools which prey on students should be allowed to tarnish the reputation of the entire industry.

I am sure that other Members share our concern with this problem. The subcommittee would be happy to receive information about problems that may exist or cases where sound regulations or corrective action have reduced or eliminated student exploitation.

#### RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE LEWIS DESCHLER AS PARLIAMEN- TARIAN

**HON. JOHN J. ROONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the recent announcement of the retirement of my friend, the Honorable Lewis Deschler as Parliamentarian of this House of Representatives is a great disappointment to me as I am sure that it is to all the Members of this most august body.

In the long and illustrious history of the Republic and of this House of Representatives, few men, if any, have served either as long or as well as Lew Deschler. What an extraordinary accomplishment it is to have served one's country for half a century and for 46 of those years as one of the most influential men in Government.

It is the mark of the greatness of Lew Deschler that during his long career he shunned completely the publicity and the spotlight that could have so easily been his and chose instead the quiet course that made him one of the most respected and trusted men in Government.

Lew was already a respected veteran of 20 years' service to the House when I arrived here over 30 years ago as a freshman Congressman. I was most impressed with the affection and esteem with which Lew was held by all the Members on both sides of the aisle. His counsel and advice were much sought after and valued by all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply treasure the friendship of Lew Deschler, which goes back a long time. We celebrated VJ-Day

in San Francisco on August 14, 1945. We have traveled in many of the countries of Europe. As the years passed, I came to respect and admire him more and more.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to learn that Lew will continue to work on his authoritative work "The Deschler Precedents" which will certainly be the most complete and outstanding work to be compiled in our time dealing with the various parliamentary precedents of the House of Representatives specifically and parliamentary law in general.

Lew, now that you are retired, Katie joins me in wishing you and your lovely wife Virginia a very enjoyable and rewarding retirement and we extend our very best wishes to you, Virginia, and your family for many, many years of happiness and good health.

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

**HON. CARL D. PERKINS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, one of the most progressive labor leaders in the country, Joseph A. Beirne, announced that he was not going to run for reelection as president of the Communications Workers of America, after serving in that office since 1943. Many of us on both sides of the aisle have had the opportunity to correspond and speak with President Beirne, and we know his significant achievements. But there is a special aspect to Joe Beirne that I want to remind the House of—he recognized a long time ago that this is a pluralistic country, made up of different people with some common values and objectives, so he always guided his union in directions that built on our common values and beliefs, and enhanced them. Joe Beirne's efforts have made the fabric that binds America together stronger.

Not many of us may know that it was his idea which developed into the American Institute For Free Labor Development, a combined labor-management-government project designed to build strong, democratic labor unions in Latin America and the Caribbean area.

He saw the coming of automation and other technology, and welcomed it, rather than fought it, but he sought to make the best use of it for everyone, which includes the public, as well as the industry and the workers.

He constantly sought to improve the collective bargaining process so that difficulties and differences could be settled without unnecessary uproar, again to the benefit of the public as well as the workers.

President Beirne built a great corps of leadership for CWA, which includes its secretary-treasurer, Glen E. Watts, and its executive vice presidents, George Gill, G. C. Cramer, and Louis Knecht, and many of us know them because they have testified before numerous committees, on various issues. Many of us also know

President Beirne's assistant, George Miller, who directs the CWA legislative function and contributes a strong effort to the progress of legislation beneficial to all of the people of the country.

Mr. Speaker, although President Beirne will be relinquishing his office, I hope that this organization will continue to have his advice and counsel for a long, long time. I know that it will remain a progressive force, ably lead, and doing good for its members and for all working people.

#### NUCLEAR REACTORS

### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, my office in recent days has received a flood of mail from constituents and citizens all across the Nation who are appalled and astonished by President Nixon's recent offer of nuclear reactors to both Israel and Egypt.

It is an act of pure madness to inject nuclear capability into an area like the Mideast. But more importantly, the Congress and the American people were not consulted about the nuclear deal. We cannot allow the President to continue to hand out nuclear reactors as if they were party favors.

Mr. Speaker, the statement by the Central Conference of American Rabbis typifies the shock and astonishment with which citizens have been reacting with to the President's nuclear deal. I would like to commend this to the attention of my colleagues:

#### STATEMENT BY CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

We are appalled and alarmed at President Nixon's atomic give-away proposition for Egypt.

Neither the mood, the spirit nor the mentality of the Egyptian State can assure anyone of its peaceful intentions. Egypt started the Yom Kippur War and provoked the wars of 1967 and 1956.

The SCUD missile capability given to Egypt by the Soviet Union assures a delivery system for atomic warheads to strike anywhere in Israel. Supervision or guarantees by our own United States government or any international commission that such atomic materials will not be put to war-like possibilities have proven to be totally and completely tenuous in the past.

Our American government had pledged Israel passage through the Suez Canal in return for withdrawal from Suez in 1956, and this pledge was not kept. The Soviet Union's vast advisory, military and technological force was capriciously expelled from Egypt in 1970. Nothing that our government could do is more inflammatory than presenting Egypt with this potential for atomic carnage.

With the Palestinian terrorists waiting to utilize these as small arms, and with this atomic gift closing the scientific and technological gap between Egypt and Israel, it creates a new imbalance in the situation. Egypt has no shortage of energy sources in view of its recent oil strikes and the vast hydroelectric potentials of the Aswan Dam which have not yet been fully exploited.

We support the majority of Congress and the American people who see this as folly and a great danger to world peace. We urge every effort to turn back this uneven proposition.

#### WITNESS TO THE TRUTH

### HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a compelling and fascinating new book by Mr. Nathan Shapell entitled "Witness To the Truth." Nathan Shapell today is chairman of Shapell Industries, a California-based homebuilding company. Thirty years ago, however, he was in war-torn Europe, a young man lucky to be alive. His book tells of his experiences in postwar Europe.

Mr. Shapell survived such horrors as Auschwitz and two other Nazi concentration camps, the Russian takeover of Poland, and later transfer to Russian-occupied Germany. At age 23, he organized a group of survivors, including what was left of his family, from various displaced persons camps, and led them into the American zone of occupation. With the assistance of U.S. military officials in Munchberg, Germany, Shapell devoted the next 5 years to providing homes and other essentials to fellow Jews and others left homeless by the Nazi holocaust.

Only after almost everyone else in the community had left for new homes in Israel, the United States, and other friendly countries, did the Shapell family leave Germany for the United States. That was in 1951. Today, his firm is one of the largest in the homebuilding industry, doing more than \$100 million worth of business last year.

All proceeds from his book will be used to set up a Witness to the Truth Children's Foundation. The Foundation will give aid to children in need all over the world, regardless of race, color, or creed, in the hope of furthering brotherhood and understanding. Mr. Shapell has said he felt impelled to produce the book as partial payment for what he considers to be a debt to the United States. He hopes it will serve as a reminder of American humanity and generosity. "The foundation of the United States is good. It is based on sound human principles, and there is no need to feel there is no hope for the country," Shapell said.

"Witness to the Truth" is also a tribute to a man who has not only survived indescribable horrors, but has risen above them by his own hard work, hope and determination, Nathan Shapell.

Finally, it is a tribute to the United States. The book is living testimony of a moving quality to the disparate philosophies of the East and West. The impact upon human dignity, human aspirations and human opportunities in the framework of a closed, oppressive and authoritarian regime as against an open, free competitive and democratic regime is starkly contracted.

#### SLOVAK INVENTOR OF THE PARACHUTE

### HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, each day we encounter new ways in which our fellow countrymen of Slovak ancestry have contributed to our country. Yesterday on the "Slovak Hour" on station WERE in Cleveland, Father Andrew Pier reminded us of Stefan Banic, a Slovak coal miner, who invented the parachute. I would like to share with my colleagues the excellent remarks of Father Pier, who is the director of the Slovak Institute in Cleveland and also a teacher at one of our outstanding high schools, Benedictine High School:

#### SLOVAK INVENTOR OF THE PARACHUTE

On June 3, 1914, Stefan Banic, Slovak coal miner and mason in the town of Greenville, Pa. (across the eastern Ohio border), submitted his request for a patent for his invention of a parachute, and on August 25th of the same year he obtained his patent (No. 1,108,484) from the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C. His patent rights covered the U.S. for 17 years, but soon afterwards he surrendered his personal rights (for a nominal sum) to the U.S. Air Force of the U.S. Army.

A native of Smolenicka, N. Ves (formerly Nestich), Slovakia (Czechoslovakia), where he was born on Nov. 23, 1870, he graduated from the local elementary school and went to work on the feudal estate of Count Palfy. Soon his native genius as a mason won him the privilege of restoring the Smolenicky Castle. . . . The chimneys are his design and the workmanship is exquisite.

As a boy he was fascinated with the flight of birds and he experimented with a glider made of cloth. Although he planned to use it to glide to earth from the walls of the local castle, his dream remained unfulfilled. In 1907 he went to America.

After working in various places in New York and Pennsylvania he settled in Greenville, Pa. He was employed at a coal mine there and in his spare time worked on the idea of perfecting his parachute. He was convinced his idea was practical in view of the recent invention of the airplane.

Finally, in 1914 he made a trip to Washington, D.C., to secure a patent for his invention. Completely confident of success, he demonstrated its practicality by making several jumps from a 15-story building in the nation's capital. That convinced everyone and soon he had his patent registered in his name.

Banic returned to his native homeland in 1920 and resumed his trade as a mason. He continued to work in his native village of Nestich until his death on Jan. 2, 1941.

On August 25, 1974, it will be precisely 60 years ago that Stefan Banic obtained a patent for his parachute from the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C. His timely invention, acquired by the U.S. Army at the outbreak of World War I, saved hundreds of airmen at home while training and on the western front during the first World War.

At the moment there is a campaign to commemorate this anniversary by the issue of a special commemorative postal stamp to honor the memory of a man whose inventive genius has been instrumental in saving thousands of lives in war and peace. Stefan Banic fully deserves this honor.

In view of the great contribution to our air force by an unhonored genius it would

certainly be appropriate that the U.S. military command would arrange a suitable commemoration of the anniversary of an event that resulted in rendering inestimable service to our country and to all mankind.

I am happy to announce that our Congressman William Minshall from Ohio recently requested the U.S. Postal Department to consider the issuance of a commemorative stamp on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the invention of the parachute by a Slovak immigrant coal-miner, Stefan Banic, in Greenville, Pennsylvania . . . a mile or two across the eastern border of the state of Ohio where the Wright Brothers invented the airplane to which a great safety feature was destined to be added a decade later by an American immigrant from Slovakia.

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**MR. DAN MUNDY**

**Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment to call attention to a distinguished Los Angeles labor leader who has recently accepted a position in our Nation's Capitol as legislative director of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

He is Mr. Dan Mundy, who brings to his new assignment a long and dedicated career in the organized labor movement.

Mr. Mundy's career began when he joined Local 230 of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union in San Diego as an apprentice in 1941. Following a 4-year tour of duty with the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific, he returned to southern California and joined Local 289 in Pasadena, where he turned out as a journeyman plumber.

In 1947, Mundy joined Local 78, Los Angeles, where he became recording secretary, and later business agent and assistant business manager. In 1965, Mr. Mundy became business representative with the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council and, in 1969, he took on his assignment as associate director of the Committee on Political Education—COPE.

He has served as a vice-president of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor for the past 8 years, and was also president of the board of publishers of the Los Angeles Citizen, the County Federation of Labor's official newspaper.

Mr. Mundy, a graduate of Mark Keppel High School in Alhambra, Calif., has attended the UCLA labor studies program and has long been active in political affairs in Los Angeles County. He has been a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee and the State Democratic Central Committee.

Mr. Mundy is married and has two grown children.

I am happy to join with hundreds of Mr. Mundy's friends and associates both in and out of the labor movement in wishing him success in his new endeavor.

It is a pleasure to welcome him to Washington.

**MINORITIES BEING CRUSHED BY STAGFLATION**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the disastrous combination of inflation and stagnation in the American economy is currently affecting individuals throughout the country. Those who are hardest hit are those who are least equipped to weather economic buffeting. The poor and minorities, down and out and struggling to earn a living wage, trying to succeed in this society, have suffered a serious setback at the hands of inflated prices and slowed production.

Aspiring minority businessmen, deprived of Federal funds and a competitive position with regard to obtaining contracts, may well be destroyed by the disease of stagflation, which the administration seems unable to diagnose or cure. I place in today's RECORD for the attention of my colleagues an article from the New York Times of June 17, which describes one aspect of the impact of the current economic situation on minorities:

**CONSTRUCTION LAG HURTS MINORITY BUILDERS**  
(By Reginald Stuart)

Minority construction companies, traditionally restricted to small jobs valued at \$100,000 or less, began to realize an upward trend in their business during 1972 and 1973. The strong minority opportunity programs adopted by several public agencies here and community group pressure on established builders were beginning to have an impact.

But the continuous downward trend in the construction market over-all, especially the freeze on Federal housing funds, has virtually wiped out the economic prosperity most of these companies had just begun to taste.

The spurt in business for minority contractors in New York City was primarily attributable to the New York State Urban Development Corporation, which has what has been recognized as the strongest minority opportunity program for contractors of all agencies, public or private.

**POLICY IS BYPASSED**

The U.D.C. can negotiate contracts, bypassing the policy of most public agencies that the lowest bidder must get the job. This has resulted in minority builders in New York City receiving more than \$123-million in contracts since 1971 exclusively or through joint venture prospects with larger white contractors.

During the last 14 months minority contractors have won more than \$3-million in contracts from the New York State Dormitory Authority.

Despite their gains, most black construction companies are still small and not strong enough to absorb a downturn in business.

"Once you go beyond the first five or six companies among the minority builders, the rest are hurt," said Bill King, a partner in the Hannibal Construction Company, one of the city's estimated 250 minority construction companies.

"There are a lot more contracts valued at a million dollars or more which we have won, but there are a lot more builders with \$2,000 contracts too," said Lloyd Mayo, president of the Hannibal Demolition Company, a sister company. "Business is worse than it was five years ago."

Mr. Mayo acknowledged that new money

had been produced through the work of such agencies as the Urban Development Corporation, but pointed out that at the same time the money from Model Cities programs and from other Federal housing programs had been lost.

The inability of minority contractors to get major construction contracts during prosperous periods is related to several factors. The main one is that they have not been able to get experience in major construction due to racial discrimination within the industry and the lack of aggressive efforts to eliminate it. With the market down, the problems of minority contractors intensify.

Eric Castro, president of Rhodes-Bencroft, which is one of the city's few minority general contractors, built his company up from a consulting service. In a recent interview he said, "The restrictive practices of the industry are more generally imposed on minority contractors than others."

**ACCESSIBILITY LIMITED**

"It is more difficult for minorities to get a bond and to get financing. His accessibility to markets where construction contracts are awarded is also limited," he added. "All combined make it more difficult for minority contractors to penetrate the industry and stay in business."

Mr. Castro's company which did less than a million dollars worth of business last year, is one of the larger minority contractors. The F. W. Eversley Construction Company also in New York is the nation's largest minority construction company. It had contracts valued at \$41-million last year. The Brown and Root Construction Company of Houston, the nation's largest construction company, had contracts totaling \$4-billion.

During the last five years there have been agencies set up to assist minority builders in the critical areas of cost estimating, bid preparation and execution, bookkeeping, finances and bonding. The results of these services, combined with the programs adopted by some agencies directed toward utilizing minority builders, caused the business spurt. The technical assistance agencies are still around, but the needed work, in many cases, is not.

"Business is booming on a selective basis," said Woodie G. Williams, an assistant vice president at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. Williams has worked with minority builders in getting bank financing for their job. "Things are better because white contractors are forced not to use blacks not only as workers but as partners," he added. "At the same time however, a lot of minority builders are out of business because of the diminishing small, private work and drops in public work."

The minority builder's share of the construction market, is estimated to be 1 per cent of the total, which presently exceeds \$100-billion. It has been called the "drop in the bucket." And one smaller builder said "Now we're losing our drop in the bucket."

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**BILL BROWN, NEW PARLIAMENTARIAN**

**HON. TOM BEVILL**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in congratulating and welcoming Mr. Bill Brown as Parliamentarian.

I have known and worked closely with Bill for a number of years now and in my

judgment he is one of the most able and most qualified individuals in Government service today.

Bill Brown's education and experience on the Parliamentarian staff makes him imminently qualified for this high position.

The U.S. House of Representatives is indeed fortunate to have the services of this outstanding young man. I know Bill will serve with distinction and I salute his past accomplishments and wish him the very best in his new duties as House Parliamentarian.

#### FRANKFORD HIGH SCHOOL SETS COMMUNITY PACE

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, when we look back on our youth there always seems to be one or two adults who made a profound impression on us and who helped to mold us into what we are today. Very often these individuals are teachers whom we remember fondly and with great respect.

This year, in my district in northeast Philadelphia, James A. Killough, principal of Frankford High School, retired after spending 31 years at the school. He is the type of individual I have just described. He was a strong guiding hand for thousands of young people and his spirit and energy will be missed by the students, faculty, and community he served so well.

At this time, I enter into the RECORD an article about Mr. Killough, which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

FRANKFORD HIGH SCHOOL SETS COMMUNITY PACE

(By Robert Fowler)

Frankford High School, located in the middle of a quiet, tree-shaded residential area at the base of Northeast Philadelphia, has become the center of intense pride over the 64 years it has served the surrounding neighborhoods.

While spray-painted graffiti have become the most visible means of student expression at most city high schools, Frankford's walls remain unstained.

It is a school intensely aware of its history and traditions. Its long halls, freshly painted a bright yellow, are lined with cabinets that bulge with trophies accumulated by its winning teams, from its cricket team back in the days before World War I, to its powerful football teams of today.

Frankford's 4,000-member alumni association recently published a 60-year-history of the school, from 1910 to 1970, whose 228 pages ooze nostalgia through snapshots of graduating seniors, sports heroes, coeds in convertibles, and overseas band tours.

And June 18, when members of the school's 108th graduating class don their tassled academic caps and gowns at the school's Memorial Stadium, an epoch in the school's history will close—James A. Killough is retiring after 14 years as principal and 17 years as a history teacher at Frankford.

Students and teachers at the school poured out a remarkable amount of praise for Killough in interviews. "He's like the spirit of the school," said Tom Annuzio, a

senior. "Unless they get a really dynamic person to take his place, the school will have to suffer."

#### ABILITY TO LAUGH

Other students and teachers happily recalled Killough's ability to laugh with others and at himself. He poked fun at his own baldness, his short stature, and the fact that he has a Medicare card and can ride free on SEPTA buses.

Killough usually had a role in the spring play. This year, for example, he portrayed the Fairy Godfather in Cinderella Drocknarf, a production that borrowed freely from the plot lines of both Cinderella and The Godfather. (Drocknarf, for the uninitiated, is Frankford spelled backwards.) Killough was boosted onto his enormous throne by two attendants, and held a scepter bigger than he was.

But his performance this year failed to eclipse his performance of several years ago when he emerged on stage from an enormous commode to apprehend student smokers on stage in a boys' room scene. (Killough has rigidly enforced a no-smoking ban in the school. "I always thought it was hypocritical to teach kids that smoking is bad in hygiene class and then let them smoke.")

Killough's success has also been predicated on discipline, tempered by fairness. Annuzio, for example, at 16, had become a chronic truant, and then dropped out. Nearly two years later he decided he wanted to come back, and asked Killough for a second chance. The decision was discretionary. Killough took him back, and now 20, Annuzio is graduating this year.

#### HE'S DEMANDING

Annuzio says of Killough, "He's demanding of you, but if you're sincere he'll go a long way for you."

Repeatedly, people at Frankford associated Killough with the favorable atmosphere they enjoy at Frankford.

English teacher Harry Gutelius graduated from Frankford in 1963. He has been teaching at the school for the past seven years. "This is a tremendous school. I camped out down at the Board of Education, begging them to let me teach here," the mustachioed teacher began.

"This is an unusual school. We begin our pep rallies with the National Anthem," Gutelius said. "Now, how many schools do that?"

Then he spoke about Killough. "The principal is a super person. He's the main reason the school has stayed the way it has. He's a great combination of a disciplinarian who has great rapport with the kids."

#### AMICABLE SPIRIT

Elsie Kuhn, now a motivation counselor at another high school, but who was at Frankford until this year, contrasted her present and past assignments. At Frankford, she says, "everyone is so nice and friendly, everyone speaks."

Many of those at the school saw Killough's administration as a continuation of the basic characteristics of the school that have marked almost its entire history. Many events seemed to directly connect Killough's era with past Frankford history.

The 60-year history tells, for instance, how in 1926 the students raised \$12,000 to buy the magnificent, 1,608-pipe organ in the school's auditorium.

In 1962, the students raised \$13,000 to have it rebuilt.

There are other signs that the more things change, the more they stay the same. Al Angelo, the football coach, shattered all precedents when he abandoned the single-wing formation in 1965.

But when Angelo's son, Skip, quarterbacked the team last year, it evoked memories of the late 1940s when the coach himself had played for Frankford.

"The spirit's the same," says Angelo. "Nothing's changed. They (still) sing the fight song and pack the place on Saturday mornings."

#### POPULATION CONSTANT

The make-up of the school's student population has remained more or less constant—and mixed—after its early years when the area around it was semi-rural, and it functioned as an annex for academically prestigious Central High School. Today, fewer than half of its students go on to college.

Killough recalls, "When I first came here in 1934 there were students from very wealthy families, working class families, and poor families. We always had black kids from East Frankford, (and) they're good kids."

The president of this year's senior class, Garry Simmons, is a black student. He is from Olney, and is one of many students from other sections of the city who apply to attend Frankford each year under the city's open enrollment program. (So many applications are received that Frankford has a waiting list.)

Simmons says, "If there is any racial prejudice here, it's minimal. There's certainly no tension. I'm glad I came."

"I'm not leaving because I'm unhappy here," says Killough, 65, who lives with his wife, Helen, in Holland, Bucks County. "I think Frankford has changed least of any school in the city, and I'd put our top kids up against anyone's."

#### WEST GERMAN SOCCER TEAM WINS WORLD CUP

### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, although soccer is not one of the most popular sports in the United States, it seems clear that it is far and away the game with the widest appeal throughout the world. It has been estimated that more than 800 million persons watched, in person and on television, while the underdog West Germans defeated the Netherlands on Sunday to win the 14th competition for the World Cup.

I believe the West German team, which refused to buckle under the pressure of an early goal by the Netherlands, deserves great credit for the excellent defensive skills they demonstrated throughout the grueling 90-minute contest.

The triumph by the West Germans truly makes them world champions, in a sense that our baseball, football, and basketball titlists cannot really match. For while our World Series is played by the two finalists who have survived the competition from 22 other American and National League teams, the World Soccer Cup winner was one of 144 teams from nations throughout the world.

The West Germans, who finished third in Mexico City 4 years ago and were runners-up in England in 1966, have won a hard-earned and well-deserved championship. Their players have proved their mettle in the crucible of demanding competition against the best the rest of the world has to offer in the way of soccer teams.

I personally would be pleased if the United States could field a team to carry our banner in World Soccer Cup competition. For now, however, we must defer to the West Germans, who are truly worthy champions of the world.

VIETNAM VETERANS DEMONSTRATE IN WASHINGTON

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, this past week the Vietnam Veterans Against the War-Winter Soldier Organization was in Washington to call attention to certain concerns of theirs. The organization, which has expanded to include nonveteran members, demonstrated in support of a number of demands growing out of the war in Indochina and continued U.S. presence there.

Since the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in August of 1964, 6.7 million men and women have spent time in the military; nearly 3 million of those in Indochina. Now that these men and women are back in civilian life, they are finding that this administration has little more regard for them than it had for the people of Indochina. Inadequate educational opportunities, poor medical benefits, less-than-honorable discharges and a lack of jobs are some of the problems facing the veterans today.

The GI bill educational allowances have always been a great help to the returning veteran in securing the skills needed to get a good paying job. The Veterans' Administration gave single veterans from World War II \$75 per month in living allowances and paid up to \$500 in tuition and fees. That amount covered the costs of 89 percent of the private schools in the country at that time. Today, the single veteran gets a set sum of \$220 per month to cover living expenses and tuition.

Tuition at Harvard in 1948, for example, was \$525 for the academic year, just \$25 over the GI bill allowance. Today, the tuition at Harvard is \$3,200, which is \$1,220 over the allowance. Even at State schools the average cost is \$1,765. This leaves the veteran with a total of \$215 to feed and house himself or herself for 9 months.

The Veterans' Administration runs the largest health care program in the country, with 170 hospitals and a medical budget of more than \$3 billion a year. The VVAW-WSO has charged that while the VA has some model hospitals, most of them are understaffed and indifferent to the needs of patients. A recent Ralph Nader report concluded that the VA was "utterly incapable" of dealing with the Vietnam-era veteran because the VA is primarily geared toward providing care for the older chronically ill men.

The VVAW-WSO also denounces the VA for its inability to deal with the problems of Vietnam-era veterans, problems such as drug addiction and the psycho-

logical problems which come from fighting in an unpopular war. These problems are not considered "service-connected disabilities" according to the VA and therefore do not qualify the veteran for treatment. The Congress has a responsibility to look into these allegations.

The Veterans' Administration manages the largest hospital system in the country and its almost 100,00 beds are an indication of what it can do. There is a ratio of 153 employees to 100 patients in VA hospitals nationally. By comparison, community hospitals average 292 employees to 100 patients and university hospitals have between 350 to 400 employees for 100 patients.

The discharge system presently used has become a major problem to many veterans today. There are five classifications of discharges: honorable, general, undesirable, bad conduct, and dishonorable. The first three are given administratively; there is no trial or hearing. The last two require a court martial. The use of discharges other than honorable compound the problems already facing the veterans. A less-than-honorable discharge can brand a veteran for life, severely limiting job opportunities and Government benefits.

The veterans also voiced a strong concern, which I share, regarding our continued prolongation of the Vietnam war by proxy. During the past year, the United States has provided more than \$1 billion in aid to the corrupt governments of South Vietnamese President Thieu and Lon Nol of Cambodia.

The war in Indochina tore this country apart for 10 years and these veterans show that we have yet to heal all of the wounds caused by that war.

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War-Winter Soldier Organization is an important organization and I feel that it is the responsibility of all Members of Congress to listen to these people and to try to understand their dissatisfaction. I welcome their efforts in the Nation's Capitol.

CHATTANOOGA JAYCEES

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, there are many reasons why I believe Chattanooga, Tenn., in the Third Congressional District is an exceptionally fine place to live. One of the most important reasons is the quality of leadership exhibited by the young men in the Chattanooga Jaycees. The Jaycees are consistently found in the forefront of any movement which is destined to improve the quality of life in the Chattanooga community. Year after year, the Chattanooga chapter of the Jaycees receive record numbers of awards for their activities at the U.S. Jaycee National Convention. This year is no exception. This year our Chattanooga chapter of the Jaycees received more first-place awards than any other chapter in the country. I include the list from

the Chattanooga Jaycees publication, the Activator, in the RECORD at this point:

RESULTS FROM THE U.S. JAYCEE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chattanooga Jaycees received more first place awards than any other chapter in the country.

In our population, we received:

1st Place—Mental Health and Retardation—Chairman, Dick Miles.

2nd Place—Chapter Activities—Chairman, Charlie Clevenger.

1st Place—Youth Assistance—Chairman, Gordon O'Neill.

1st Place—Housing—Chairman, John Germ.

1st Place—Criminal Justice—Chairman, Ron Berke.

1st Place—Interclub Relations—Chairman, Tom Waller.

2nd Place—Unemployment and Retraining—Chairman, Booker Scruggs.

Chattanooga Jaycees had the outstanding project in the entire nation in the area of Criminal Justice.

THE LONG, LONG TRIAL

HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, much of the Nation, including the national media, has focused its attention of late on proceedings in our Federal court system. One aspect of proceedings in our Federal courtrooms which has drawn considerable criticism from many quarters is the pace at which criminal proceedings in particular move toward conclusion. While it may not seem that long, the now infamous incident which occurred at Wounded Knee, S. Dak., took place almost a year and a half ago.

Prosecution by the Federal Government of allegedly criminal activity concerned with that 70-day ordeal has been taking place in a Federal courtroom in St. Paul, Minn., for some time now. Recently, William Sumner, editor of the St. Paul Dispatch, included his views of those proceedings in an edition of that publication. I know that many of my constituents share editor Sumner's position on this matter, and I commend his editorial on the Wounded Knee trial to my colleagues:

THE LONG, LONG TRIAL: A STRAIGHT ARROW'S VIEW OF WOUNDED KNEE

(By William Sumner)

As with many of you, unlearned in the law as we are, the Wounded Knee trial becomes more baffling as the days, weeks, and months pile up.

We like the swift and tidy justice we used to see on Perry Mason and on "The Advocates." We become confused when the defendants and judge in a supposedly important case criss-cross the country for one reason or another. We ask the question:

"Is this a trial?"

I don't think so. Federal Judge Fred Nichol heard another case in South Dakota last week. Defendants Russell Means and Dennis Banks roam here and there conducting rallies, the latest of which was conducted by Means in the bar of a golf club on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota.

The FBI is searching for Means on this one, although only three persons—two of them policemen—were hospitalized.

A Sioux Tribal Judge has issued an order restraining the arrest of Means while he is on the reservation. It is doubtful if the order will be observed. Means will be off the reservation anyway on Friday to face a preliminary hearing on riot charges resulting from a ruckus at the Minnehaha County Courthouse in Sioux Falls on April 30.

That is why I don't think a trial is going on here.

The snow was on the ground and it was well below freezing when proceedings began.

It was so cold that demonstrators in favor of the American Indian Movement were driven indoors. Oh, there was some chanting and beating of drums, and a great many white liberals professed a desire to give South Dakota and parts of Minnesota back to the Indians. But what Indians?

That gets us beyond the point.

This trial is a farce. It took about a month to select a jury. It took about a month to argue about evidence the FBI may or may not have obtained illegally.

What seemingly has been overlooked is the fact that the American Indian Movement, uninvited, occupied Wounded Knee, S. D., for 71 days last year, ruining and befouling private property, shooting with a will, and posing daily for eager beaver TV crews who wanted to duplicate the "End of the Trail," a pop painting of the early century reproduced by the hundreds of thousands.

The expensive and gifted attorneys engaged by the defendants have attempted to make it a great political trial, as have Means and Banks, and there has been some resentment over the fact that there has been less national coverage than was expected.

One irate young woman wrote to me demanding that the New York Times and Washington Post do a better job.

I have nothing to do with their assignment board, but would tend to suspect that these newspapers, along with most of the rest, regard this as a disorderly conduct trial that has somehow worked its way out of Municipal Court and into a Federal Court.

Meanwhile, the trial is costing the taxpayers a lot of money and at this point seems hardly worth the effort. No one is going to pay for the damage done at Wounded Knee by these media-wise "spokesmen" for the Indians and no one is going to discover whose bullet it was that paralyzed one of the U.S. marshals at the scene.

The Judge, after ordering soft music and the scent of rose blossom for Kunstler, Lane, et al finally has let them get under his skin, which is what they had hoped, and the show creeps on dimly and boringly to the disappointment mainly of the defense.

Someone should take the show out of town. Surely the jury must have lost its train of thought by now, if the bench has managed to keep the thread intact in the first place.

But this trial by now has the significance and interest of a road show version of "Rose Marie."

JOHNNIE L. COCHRAN, SR.

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C.

Whereas, Family and friends are honoring Johnnie L. Cochran Sr. for his devotion to his community, his family, and his outstand-

ing contribution to the insurance industry, and:

Whereas, Johnnie L. Cochran, Sr. has completed 29 years of service to the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company as an agent and district manager, and has achieved recognition as Chartered Life Underwriter from the American College of Life Underwriters, and:

Whereas, Johnnie L. Cochran, Sr. and his wife Hattie have reared four fine children while, at the same time, he has been active as a member of Board of Deacons of the Second Baptist Church, a Board Member of the 28th Street YMCA, the Urban League, and United Way, and was named Father of the Year by the Los Angeles Sentinel and KABC Television,

Therefore, be it known this 22nd day of June 1974 that we are in recognition of Johnnie Cochran's life of service and family dedication, and further direct that this commendation be entered in the Congressional Record.

YVONNE BRATHWAITE BURKE,  
Member of Congress, 37th District, California.

#### THE INSUFFICIENCY OF DÉTENTE

### HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, détente is used to characterize the complex relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was highlighted during the President's visit to Moscow in 1972, which generated euphoric waves of gossamer hopes, and it is being used again in connection with this year's summit meeting. One must be properly cautious about extrapolating from the confused conditions of international relations to the realities of motivational behavior and attaching too much significance to a descriptive term which, by its play in the media, makes one feel comfortable. Détente merely means a relaxation of tensions—nothing more and nothing less; but many look at this description of the state of affairs as a panacea for all our international problems. These same individuals, and indeed some institutions, worry excessively about press reports that détente is fragile, failing, crumbling or collapsing. Yes, even the barometers of our economic circumstances have been affected by various reports on the conditions of détente. Unfortunately the definition leaves much unanswered about the totality of the state of affairs it attempts to describe and on that description rests far too much significance.

It is perhaps less difficult to express what the word does not mean or what it will not do rather than what it means or will do. Détente is not a panacea, nor is it an agreement, contract, pact or obligation in any form between the two superpowers. Détente will not guarantee peace between the United States and the Soviet Union, nor is it a state of affairs which would preclude the need for a ready, modern, and well-equipped military establishment. Détente with the Soviet Union will not provide a basis for agreement between the United States and the Arab nations to arrive at a per-

manent solution to the oil situation, nor did it necessarily help us negotiate the cease-fire and troop disengagement between the Israeli and Syrian forces. Détente does not represent a change in the divergent value orientation of moral and ethical questions in the Soviet Union, nor does it represent an ideological shift by either side which would diminish the "perpetual conflict" destined to confront the two systems.

The fact of the matter is that the Soviets have not made one change to their Marxist-Leninist ideology even in light of this era of proclaimed "peaceful co-existence" and, of equal importance, in the face of the Sino-Soviet confrontation. This latter point causes one to seriously ponder how the Soviet Union will feel about détente in a post-Mao era in which China has leaders in agreement with the Soviet view of communism. Notwithstanding the present feud, there is consanguinity in the Soviet and Chinese ideology. Make no mistake about it, "American capitalistic imperialism" remains the number one enemy of the Soviet Union. Chairman Brezhnev's oft-quoted statement of June 1972, following President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, sufficiently clouded the summit meeting, but made it unmistakably clear that détente was just a means to an end.

Peaceful coexistence in no way implies the possibility of relaxing the ideological struggle. On the contrary, we must be prepared for this struggle to become more intense and an ever sharper form of confrontation between the two social systems—(Pravda, June 29, 1972).

The Soviet accommodation with the United States cannot be considered as a sudden and fundamental change in policy which can be applied with any degree of predictability or consistency. It can only be viewed as a selfish willingness on the part of the Soviet leadership to relax the tensions for specific purposes, namely to enhance Soviet economy and the Soviet position in world affairs. We certainly cannot link détente to the full spectrum of Soviet policy issues vis-a-vis those of the United States.

Beneath the relaxation of tension between the Soviet Union and the United States is a condition characterized by a confused and whimsical mixture of accord and discord, depending on the issue. Herein lies the danger in using any generalized description of the relationship. There remains the real possibility that many will be lulled into a false sense of security and relax into a sensation of complacency. Such ominous perceptions could cause us to be overly trusting in negotiations and ill-prepared during confrontations. Already some are saying that this era of détente permits us to reduce our national defenses. A breathtaking leap in logic, as now, more than ever, we must have a military establishment second to none. Now that the Soviets have reached nuclear superiority, or at best parity, we simply cannot afford to negotiate from a weak hand.

As the President seeks to move further toward the "generation of peace" we all desire, we should support his goals, but we cannot afford to be overly optimistic. We should expect some tangible progress during the tedious process of improving relations, but there is no magic formula.

for instant and lasting peace. While the two nations appear energized and galvanized with differing intensities in a desire to peacefully coexist, they are as yet polarized in ideology—a fact of life we must never forget, and an issue manifestly unnegotiable.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BLACK MIDDLE CLASS

### HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in the July 8 issue of Newsweek, Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, offers a much-needed perspective on the recent ballyhoo over a supposedly emerging "black bourgeoisie" in this country.

Mr. Jordan reminds us of the grim facts of life for most black Americans, and his statement deserves the attention of our colleagues.

With permission, I submit Mr. Jordan's article, "The Truth About the Black Middle Class," for the RECORD:

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BLACK MIDDLE CLASS  
(By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.)

Recent reports of the existence of a vast black middle class remind me of daring explorers emerging from the hidden depths of a strange, newly discovered world bearing tales of an exotic new phenomenon. The media seem to have discovered, finally, black families that are intact, black men who are working, black housewives tending backyard gardens and black youngsters who aren't sniffing coke or mugging old ladies.

And out of this "discovery" a new black stereotype is beginning to emerge. Immaculately dressed, cocktail in hand, the new black stereotype comes off as a sleek, sophisticated professional light-years away from the ghetto experience. As I turn the pages of glossy photos of these idealized, fortunate few, I get the feeling that this new black image is all too comforting to Americans weary of the struggle against poverty and racism.

But this stereotype is no more real than was the old image of the angry, fire-breathing militant. And it may be just as damaging to black people, for whom equal opportunity is still a theory and for whom a national effort to bring about a more equitable distribution of the fruits of an affluent society is still a necessity. After all, who can argue the need for welfare reform, for guaranteed jobs, for integrated schools and better housing, when the supposed beneficiaries are looking out at us from the pages of national magazines, smiling at the camera between sips from their Martinis?

#### BALLYHOO

The "new" black middle class has been seen recently in prime time on a CBS News documentary; it has adorned the cover of The New York Times Magazine, and it has been the subject of a Time cover story. But its much ballyhooed emergence is more representative of wishful thinking than of reality. And important as it is for the dedication and hard work of countless black families finally to receive recognition, the image being pushed so hard may be counter-productive in the long run.

The fact is that the black middle class of 1974, like that of earlier years, is a minority within the black community. In 1974, as in

1964, 1954 and in the decades stretching into the distant past, the social and economic reality of the majority of black people has been poverty and marginal status in the wings of our society.

The black middle class traditionally included a handful of professionals and a far larger number of working people who, had they been white, would be solidly "working class." The inclusion of Pullman porters, post-office clerks and other typical members of the old black middle class was due less to their incomes—which were well below those of whites—than to their relative immunity from the hazards of marginal employment that dogged most blacks. They were "middle class" relative to other black people, not to the society at large.

Despite all the publicity, despite all the photos of yacht-club cocktail parties, that is where the so-called black middle class stands today. The CBS broadcast included a handyman and a postal worker. Had they been white they would be considered working class, but since they were black and defied media-fostered stereotypes, they were given the middle-class label.

#### INCOME

Well, is it true that the black community is edging into the middle class? Let's look at income, the handiest guide and certainly the most generally agreed-upon measurement. What income level amounts to middle-class status? Median family income is often used, since that places a family at the exact midpoint in our society. In 1972 the median family income of whites amounted to \$11,549, but black median family income was a mere \$6,864.

That won't work. Let's use another guide. The Bureau of Labor Statistics says it takes an urban family of four \$12,600 to maintain an "intermediate" living standard. Using that measure, the average black family not only is not middle class, but it earns far less than the "lower, non-poverty" level of \$8,200. Four out of five black families earn less than the "intermediate" standard.

What about collar color? Occupational status is often considered a guide to middle-class status, and this is an area in which blacks have made tremendous gains, breaking into occupations unheard of for non-whites only a decade ago. When you look at the official occupation charts, there is a double space to separate higher-status from lower-status jobs such as laborer, operative and service worker. That gap is more than a typographical device. It is an indicator of racial separation as well, for the majority of working whites hold jobs above that line, while the majority of blacks are still confined to the low-pay, low-status jobs below it. At the top of the job pinnacle, in the elite categories of the professions and business, the disparity is most glaring, with one out of four whites in such middle-class jobs in contrast to every tenth black worker.

#### TENUOUS GAINS

Yes, there are black doctors, dentists and lawyers, but let no one be fooled into thinking they are typical—these professions include only 2 per cent blacks. Yes, there are black families that are stable, who work, often at more than one job, and who own cars and homes. And yes, they are representative of the masses of black people who work the longest hours at the hardest jobs for the least pay in order to put some meat on the table and clothes on their backs. This should be emphasized in every way possible in order to remind this forgetting nation that there is a dimension of black reality that has never been given its due.

But this should not blind us to the realization that even with such superhuman efforts, the vast majority of blacks are still far from middle-class status. Let us not forget that the gains won are tenuous ones, easily shaken from our grasp by an energy crisis,

a recession, rampant inflation or nonenforcement of hard-won civil-rights laws.

And never let us fall victim to the illusion that the limited gains so bitterly wrrenched from an unwilling nation have materially changed the conditions of life for the overwhelming majority of black people—conditions still typified by discrimination, economic insecurity and general living conditions inferior to those enjoyed by the majority of our white fellow citizens.

#### THE BIAS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

### HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, for the past year many commentators have pointed out that the general treatment of the whole Watergate issue amounts to a virtual lynching of the President. This is the President's reward for being a Republican and an opponent of the disastrous policies of the liberal left. The goal is clear: to overturn the overwhelming 1972 election mandate; to obtain by fraud what could not be won in a free election.

Those who doubt the partisan nature of the Watergate issue, need only consider the obvious bias of the House Judiciary Committee's treatment of impeachment. This bias was admirably displayed in recent actions of the Judiciary Committee's chairman, as is made clear in the following articles from the New York Daily News and the Washington Star-News.

[From the New York Daily News,  
July 2, 1974]

#### CAPITOL STUFF

(By Jerry Greene)

WASHINGTON, July 1—House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino's procedural problems over impeachment, now posing threats of endless delay in questioning witnesses, may well have their origin in a conversation he held with three reporters last Thursday.

Not one word was said about this issue during the brief debate on the House floor today before Rodino's request for a suspension of the rules—allowing expeditious examination of witnesses—was rejected. The House failed by a 25-vote margin to give the chairman the two-thirds majority he needed to by-pass a rule stipulating that each of the 38 members of the Judiciary Committee would be allowed five minutes' questioning time.

But while the subject was tactfully avoided before the vote was taken, the House members would have been less than human had they not been mindful of the events of last Thursday and Friday.

#### HE PUT THE VOTE AT 27 TO IMPEACH

At noon on Thursday, in what was supposed to be a "background" discussion, Rodino was said to have told three "visitors" that all 21 Democratic members of the Judiciary and six Republican members would vote for impeachment of President Nixon.

The three "visitors" were reporters, one of whom insisted that "background discussion" was no restriction; a full account of the conversation was published—and the six anti-Nixon Republicans were named. At least some of these six were incensed and spoke loudly about their indignation to any and all who were within hearing.

Rodino hurried to the House floor on Friday to denounce the published report—"to state unequivocally and categorically that this statement is not true. There is no basis in fact for it, none whatsoever."

The chairman went on to say he did not know how anybody would vote on impeachment, that no one should make a decision until there had been a complete presentation of the case, that he had from the beginning labored to be "careful, deliberate, and altogether fair."

He said he had engaged in no partisan or biased discussion of impeachment evidence or voting and all members knew it.

#### THAT'S NOT QUITE THE POINT

Rodino has on the face of it done a skillful, though leisurely, job as chairman of the impeachment panel; he has indeed exhibited fairness. But that's not quite the point.

What underlay his rebuff this afternoon was the fact that he took the floor of the House to deny "unequivocally and categorically" a rather casual estimate that three reporters said they heard him make.

President Nixon's repeated proclamations of innocence of wrong doing and some testimony disputing his claims are the very essence of the impeachment charges pending against him.

There wasn't anything particularly wrong in Rodino's guess as to the Judiciary Committee's voting on the impeachment resolution, although it was highly injudicious of him to express the views before the "visitors," if indeed he did. The same estimate, roughly, has been made frequently by any number of observers, in and out of Congress.

#### TWICE AS MUCH AS IN THE SENATE

There are few who would believe that the Democratic leadership of the House had anything in mind other than an up-or-down vote by the House on impeachment when an original allocation of \$1 million was made for the Judiciary Committee's inquiry. That's twice the amount of the first allowance given by the Senate to the Watergate investigating committee.

And with the overwhelmingly liberal views among Democrats on the committee, the slant of the final report to the House has been scarcely in doubt. At best, there has been argument only over how many and what Republicans might join the Democratic majority in voting for impeachment.

The Rodino boo-boo probably won't change the outcome. Certainly, he won't step down as chairman at this late date. But since the credibility of the accused is on the block, it cannot ease queasy stomachs of uncertain House members when the accuser lays himself open to challenge on somewhat similar grounds.

[From the Washington Star-News,  
July 2, 1974]

#### CURBS AND LOOSE TALK

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino, for the most part, has done a good and fair job in keeping the impeachment inquiry in bounds and on course. But he made two serious errors of judgment the past few days, one of which he wisely corrected yesterday, but not before a good deal of ill-feeling was engendered.

The first—the one corrected—was a decision to restrict the number of witnesses that President Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, wanted to call before the committee. The other was talking too much about what the committee's Democratic majority might or might not do when the vote is taken on whether to recommend impeachment. Both provided the White House with an opportunity to assail the integrity of the committee and score public relations points that have little to do with the real issue.

The committee, at the direction of Rodino, last week told St. Clair that he could call

only two of the six witnesses he requested in an effort to bolster his contention that the President did not authorize the payment of "hush money" to Watergate conspirators. Even though the committee has been under pressure to speed up the inquiry, St. Clair's request was not an extravagant one; it will not take long to question four more witnesses. If the witnesses have evidence bearing on the "hush money"—one of the central issues in the impeachment inquiry—the committee should be eager to hear it. Whether they have anything to add or not, Rodino should have seen that refusal to hear more than two of St. Clair's witnesses would set off charges of railroad the President from the pro-Nixon camp. He reversed himself yesterday and said all six witnesses would be called.

As to the second error, Rodino was indiscreet to have discussed the possible outcome of the inquiry before it is over. The chairman was reported to have told newsmen last week that all 21 Democrats were prepared to vote to impeach Mr. Nixon. Although Rodino denied he had made such a flat assertion, it appeared that he had engaged in speculation as to what the Democrats might do.

Rodino would do well to leave such speculation to others. The inquiry not only should be fair but it needs to have the appearance of being fair. The curb on witnesses and the chairman's loose talk did not serve that end, but rather created the impression, valid or not, that the show was over even though all the acts haven't been played. What that has done is to give rise to charges of committee partisanship, the very thing that Rodino had wanted to avoid.

#### VETERANS PROGRAM AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the Vietnam-era veteran has encountered more problems in pursuing his education than previous service personnel. For that reason, it is greatly encouraging to me whenever I see strong attempts by colleges and universities throughout the Nation to stimulate the Vietnam-era veteran to return to school.

A school I would like to single out for particular praise in this area is Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Activities by the school have included newspaper advertisement opportunities for area veterans; consistent planning and work by the veterans' counselor to coordinate programs and efforts with university officials; making veterans well aware of the scholarship opportunities that do exist for veteran-students; and encouragement of the Veterans Club by IUP.

This activity has combined to result in the fact that during the fall semester of 1973, more than 400 veterans were involved in college study programs at Indiana University. To me, that is a most encouraging sign and shows that positive action will produce results.

It is quite easy for businesses and organizations to sit back and wait for its clients to come to them. But it is outstanding to see an institution and its personnel willing to make an extra effort to insure success for a valuable program.

That is what is going on at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. I congratulate them for their excellent effort and encourage other institutions to follow their very fine example.

#### LEARNING TO READ IN THE GHETTO

### HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, recently a constituent of mine called my attention to an article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal of June 10, 1974, showing that dedicated teachers using a modified "track" method, commencing reading instruction early and intensively, can succeed in an inner-city situation in an old decaying building. The emphasis, interestingly enough, is on phonics, which we can all hope will make a comeback. I would hope that the U.S. Office of Education will carefully study this program at P.S. 91 in Brooklyn and revise a little of its thinking. The article follows:

#### LEARNING TO READ IN THE GHETTO

(By James Ring Adams)

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—P.S. 91, an aging, four-story elementary school in a graffiti-blotched decaying neighborhood, has an unusual problem for an inner city school: So many educators have beaten a path to its door to study its operation that Principal Martin Schor is trying to discourage visits. Mr. Schor isn't finding it easy, because he and his young staff are succeeding brilliantly in what many consider a hopeless task, training black and Puerto Rican children from city slums to read at least as well as the average middle-class child.

P.S. 91 is located in the Crown Heights district of Brooklyn, which is in the last stages of transition from middle-class white to black and Puerto Rican. The change has been fed by migration from the infamous Bedford-Stuyvesant "ghetto" to the north. The school itself is 81% black, 10% Puerto Rican and "other Spanish speaking," and only 6% "other," meaning "white" in local educational jargon. About two-thirds of the students come from poor enough families to qualify for the free lunch program. Student turnover is high, more than 500 transfers this year out of slightly more than 1,300 registered. Yet some 54% of these pupils read at or above national levels. In the second grade, least affected by the high turnover, the average pupil reads almost one year ahead of the national norm.

This is a respectable record by national standards, but by big city standards, it is outstanding. Only 33.8% of New York City's elementary school children read at or above grade level, and retardation of two years or more exceeds 30% in the poorest of its decentralized school districts, compared with only 4% at P.S. 91. (In the hypothetical "average school," 50% of the student body would read at or above grade level.)

#### THE COLEMAN REPORT

Moreover, P.S. 91, like a number of other successful slum schools that have recently come to the attention of educational researchers, by its example refutes the current fatalism about educating inner city children. This fatalism has been in vogue since the famous government-sponsored Coleman Report of 1966 that concluded, perhaps too hastily, that "schools bring little influence to bear on a child's achievement that is inde-



pendent of his background and general social context."

This report, one of the largest surveys ever taken of American schools did show that learning achievement varied widely among schools of different racial and regional background, even though their budgets might be equal. But the popular exaggeration of this finding—that the schools, therefore, made no difference in learning—has come increasingly under attack. According to George Weber, associate director of the Council for Basic Education, the mass statistics of the Coleman Report obscured the fact that some slum schools were doing a good job. To refute the fashionable pessimism about the schools, he says, "All I have to do is find one school which does what they say cannot be done."

But it's easier to show the importance of successful slum schools than to explain how they do it. In the case of P.S. 91, one obvious factor is its slight, energetic principal, Martin Schor, who runs the school with a mixture of tradition, common-sense innovation and taut organization.

Early in Mr. Schor's career, he taught science at a vocational high school where he was shocked by his students' reading problems. "We couldn't use books at all," he recalls. As a result, when he came to P.S. 91 ten and a half years ago, he organized the school to teach reading as efficiently and as early as possible. As his system gradually evolved, his student body changed from 65% white to 80% black.

"The stress has to be on early childhood," he explains, "because if the child can't read by the end of the first year, you're constantly doing remedial work." Mr. Schor begins reading instruction in kindergarten and assigns his best teachers to first grade.

Mr. Schor must also make every minute count, a point he emphasizes as he shows visitors around his classrooms. He briskly dismisses several popular ideas in education, such as "heterogeneous grouping" and the "open classroom."

In the open classroom, several groups work simultaneously on a variety of things and the child chooses which one to join. The general idea is to promote his individual development. Grouping does take place in P.S. 91 classrooms, as children share a tape recorder with an octopus-like array of headsets, or work on self-correcting teaching machines or write their own stories. But teachers assign the child to the activity they think he needs most. "We don't depend on his free choice to learn the skills," says Mr. Schor. "We teach the skills. I can't afford to wait with these children."

Mr. Schor also can't afford the extra energy needed to run a heterogeneous class, which mixes together children of different levels of ability. Mr. Schor argues that in such classes the teachers gear their work to the middle of the class, boring the bright pupils and losing the slow ones. "The average teacher can't handle that set-up," he says. "A good teacher can, but there aren't that many good teachers."

Instead, Mr. Schor has devised a system geared to the "average teacher." His basic principle is to group students by their reading ability, which superficially resembles the traditional homogenous classroom. But he makes a major innovation. "In the old homogeneous classrooms," he observes, "the kid was tracked for life." But with competent teaching, he argues, brighter children will begin to outpace their classmates. So he provides "constant inter-class transfers," in which a student who begins to excel moves on to a higher level within his grade.

Frequent transfers up provide a boost in morale for the students who learn well. Transfers to a lower level, which might prove discouraging, are kept to a minimum by careful attention to original placement of the student. This system requires the school to keep constant track of each student's per-

formance. But it allows efficient use of manpower. Bright classes can move quickly, so Mr. Schor keeps them large, with about 30 pupils. Slow classes, with from 12 to 15 children, get more attention and better teachers.

The result, according to Mr. Schor, is satisfying both for pupils, who view the class transfers as a reward for success, and for teachers. "My teachers are happy because they can succeed," says Mr. Schor. "They're not eating their hearts out all day."

Mr. Schor also puts heavy emphasis on phonics. By teaching pupils to "decode" words in the first year, he says, the school gives them tools to learn more on their own. Mr. Schor also mentions the reading materials, primarily the Open Court series, which he praises for its simply written manual as well as for its "well rounded cultural program." Some supplemental reading deals with black history, but the readers make little attempt to be "relevant." Instead of tales about urban life, the children read excerpts from Cervantes and Aesop's fables. Says Mr. Schor, "We don't have to worry about 'urban minority groups.' They eat this up."

The success of minorities at P.S. 91 has given school officials a talking point against some of the more racially oriented (some might say patronizing) recommendations that have come out of the U.S. Office of Education that black and Puerto Rican children be tested by different standards than white children. "If only more people in high places subscribed to your belief in the ability of minority group children," New York Board of Education President Sepmour P. Lachman declared last fall in a speech to the staff of P.S. 91.

Examples like P.S. 91 have also spurred interest in case studies of schools which produce better (or worse) results than their "socio-economic background" would lead one to expect. Mr. Weber of the CBE published one of the first three years ago. In March, the New York State Education Department released a study of 12 better, and worse, than average inner city schools.

But researchers are still divided on the ingredients for success in the slums. The New York state study cited seven factors, including rapport with the student, effective control of classes, teacher preparation before each class, and "forceful and positive leadership," whether from principal, assistant principal or group of dedicated teachers. The state's watchdog Office of Education Performance Review took a closer look at two of the schools in this study and rejected most of these factors. This second report concluded, "the quality and attitude of the administration seemed to be the only real difference." But Mr. Weber remains suspicious of such pat conclusions which, he warns, may often be determined in advance by the researcher's decision to study some factors and disregard others. "You're analyzing a very complex human activity," he cautions. "A school is a living, changing, dynamic organism."

#### THE ESSENTIAL POINT

Mr. Schor agrees that his visitors often miss the point. "The trouble is they take a part of the program that strikes their fancy," he complains. "You have to take the whole program."

What the visitor can discover is that a school can succeed even in the absence of highly desirable conditions. The cubical red-brick building is 70 years old and shows it. Because intruders last year committed two muggings, Mr. Schor has put locks on classroom doors, and some teachers lock themselves in during class. Because the school's reading scores are too high to qualify for special aid its budget is the lowest in the district. As Mr. Schor finds one stairway

blocked by workmen fixing a leak in the roof, he exclaims, "You see, you can't use excuses."

The visitor also finds plenty of variety in the classes, in spite of the emphasis on fundamentals. Second-graders demonstrate one favorite teaching technique, improvising dramas from reading material. As pupils take the role of a giant, a king and three daughters of different character, the girl who plays the wicked daughter teasingly lapses into neighborhood dialect.

Mr. Schor also shows off a display of African masks from art class, a fifth-grade French lesson (one of 16 in various grades, including 500 children), and a music class, a little top-heavy in violins. "We beg and borrow the instruments from other schools in the district," he explains. "What the others don't want, we utilize." The class serenades the departing visitor with a spirited, if discordant, rendition of "Pomp and Circumstance."

### OPERATION PEACE OF MIND

#### HON. BARBARA JORDAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Miss JORDAN, Mr. Speaker, recently the Texas State delegation was informed that Operation Peace of Mind, a program designed to assist runaway youth and their families, was denied funding by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It was established by our Governor, Dolph Briscoe, as an aftermath of the Houston mass murders. To deny funding for a program which has demonstrated its success countless times over and which is so badly needed, is to deny many American parents and children possible reconciliation and "peace of mind." Therefore, I have taken the liberty of writing to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger urging him to reconsider the decision not to fund Operation Peace of Mind. For the edification of my colleagues, the following is a description of Operation Peace of Mind provided by the Texas State office:

OFFICE OF STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS, STATE OF TEXAS,

June 28, 1974.

To: The Texas Delegation.  
From: Alan R. Erwin, Director.  
Subject: Operation Peace of Mind.

Governor Briscoe has asked me to convey to you his very strong support and request for aid for Operation Peace of Mind, a volunteer program in Houston created to help runaways and their families.

The program, established shortly after the discovery of the homosexual murder ring in Houston, has been a phenomenal success. Through its work, more than one thousand families in 47 states have been reunited and more than 2,700 messages have been relayed between runaways and their anxious families. Its mission is simple—they have a national WATS number which has been widely publicized. The runaways can call the number and ask that any message they wish be relayed to anyone they wish. Aside from the obvious service of reuniting families, the program has taken much pressure off local law enforcement officials who were being deluged with phone calls from over the country to see if their runaway son was among the victims.

The program is expensive—averaging \$3,000 a month. Money to continue it has come from Governor Briscoe and often out of the

pockets of the over 250 volunteers who have manned the phones in a Houston hotel room.

Ms. Grace Surgay, director of the program, and Ms. Sue Cunningham of Governor Briscoe's staff were contacted recently by representatives of the regional office of HEW in Dallas, who has high praise for the program and suggested that we apply for funds from the HEW Runaway Program. They suggested, in fact, that we ask for \$100,000. We did so gladly, seeing an opportunity to continue and perhaps extend what Governor Briscoe considers one of the finest volunteer programs he has ever run across.

We were rejected by HEW here in Washington. Two other programs were funded—a drug referral hotline in Montgomery County, Maryland, and a hotline in Chicago. The Chicago program has contacted us with a request to send their personnel down to Houston for a week to see how to set up their program—in other words to initiate what we have already had in existence for almost a year.

We were told our program was not well publicized. However, it has been featured by Dear Abby, Seventeen, U.S. News and World Report, McCall's and the New York Times Magazine, as well as hundreds of newspaper features. Fourteen governors have initiated programs in their states to publicize our program. Florida recently put \$20,000 in its state budget to publicize Peace of Mind and a PR firm in Arizona has initiated through private money a complete campaign to publicize the numbers of Operation Peace of Mind.

Governor Briscoe and the volunteers of Peace of Mind—and I'm sure the grateful families who have been helped—need help to continue paying the bills. Anything you might do to help would be greatly appreciated, including a speech on the floor of the House or Senate or an insertion in the Record, and most importantly, a letter from you to Secretary Weinberger asking him to reconsider the decision to refuse funding. As I know you are aware, unanimous support from the Texas Congressional delegation is still the most powerful red tape cutter in Washington.

I hesitate to ask for your support in a case where an administrative decision has already been made by a federal agency, but I feel that this program has not been adequately understood by HEW and is so worthy and important that it deserves your support.

Anything you can do to help Operation Peace of Mind will be greatly appreciated.

#### RUNAWAYS!

Your messages relayed to family (completely confidential).

Call—"Peace of Mind," (free—no charge).  
In Houston, 524-3821; in Texas, 1-800-392-3352; out-of-State, 1-800-231-6946.

### A LOOK AT THE FIRST YEAR ALONE

#### HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, two good writers have taken the time to try to give us a view of the current lives of our former first ladies. The articles begin with Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, a widow for a little more than a year now.

As the lives of Presidents and their wives have often been examples the country sought to emulate, it is important that in her life alone, Mrs. Johnson continues to be an inspiration to

those around her and to those who see and benefit from her continued good deeds.

The authors of the article note that Mrs. Johnson knows who she is and will not allow herself to be sidetracked. She does the things which are closest to the main interests of her life—helping the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential library, working with beautification projects, working with education and young people, and spending more time with her family and more time seeing the country than her life as First Lady allowed.

I would like to reprint the article concerning Mrs. Johnson in the RECORD at this time:

[From the Dallas Morning News, June 16, 1974]

#### LADY BIRD—ALONE DESPITE PUBLIC APPEARANCES

(By Flora Rheta Schreiber and Stuart Long)

JOHNSON CITY, Tex.—Spring flowers were popping out along the roadsides, conveying a sense of renewal after the browns of winter. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson drove here for a simple ceremony to rename the small Johnson City Hospital for her husband. Her grandchildren unveiled the name plate as townspeople stood by, waiting to visit with their most famous neighbor who lives up the Pedernales River at the LBJ ranch 10 miles away.

The day before, Mrs. Johnson had presented Walter Cronkite with a journalism award at the University of Texas and had seen her Secret Service men, with the assistance of a newspaperman, capture a streaker who barely failed to disrupt the ceremony. Mrs. Johnson is a regent at the University.

These glimpses into two recent days in the busy life of Lady Bird Johnson epitomize four interests which occupy the most recent of the presidential widows—flowers and beauty; grandchildren and family; education and young people, and devotion to the memory of Lyndon Baines Johnson, her husband for 38 years.

The way of life in which these interests are expressed is markedly different from what it was when Lyndon Johnson was alive. Gone is the entourage with which Mrs. Johnson was surrounded, except for the Secret Service men. Her only secretary is the one who works with her at the LBJ Library. Gone is the ranch kitchen staff. Mrs. Johnson now makes her own breakfast, sometimes cooks her own dinner. Now she drives her own car and at Christmas even delivers her own Christmas packages.

There is loneliness for Mrs. Johnson at the ranch these days but no privacy. Tourists on mini-buses make the ranch a public place.

Yet loneliness is assuaged by having been psychologically prepared for widowhood. And significantly, it was Lyndon Johnson himself who did most to prepare Lady Bird for this eventuality.

Lyndon Johnson told his wife that he was going to die soon. He brought in their two daughters, Luci and Lynda, and their sons-in-law, Pat Nugent and Chuck Robb, to make the necessary arrangements for smoothly transferring a large estate.

The Johnsons then proceeded to sell part of the ranchland under a contract by which Mrs. Johnson has absolute veto power on how it is to be used, to make sure that the beauty of the Texas Hill Country land is not marred. They gave the main ranch to the National Park Service with the understanding that Mrs. Johnson will live at the ranch itself as long as she chooses. They sold their television station and drew a careful will with Lady Bird as executrix.

And, perhaps even more important, the family, following Mr. Johnson's lead, encouraged Lady Bird to undertake jobs that would keep her busy when the time came for her to make the adjustment to widowhood.

She had said in 1969 upon returning to the LBJ Ranch from the White House that she might like to be a university trustee. When Texas Governor Preston Smith offered her a 6-year term on the University of Texas System board, Lyndon Johnson encouraged her to accept. She also took a 6-year term on a National Park Service advisory board.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that during her first year and a few months of widowhood Lady Bird has kept very busy living the same sort of scheduled life that used to revolve around her husband's plans and comfort. She still rises early, is never late for an appointment and makes sure that the half hour she allots to a friend or relative is totally his. Once the time is up, she turns to the next matter at hand with equal concentration and warmth.

Lady Bird knows who she is and will not allow herself to be sidetracked. She's always gracious, warm and giving, but not at the expense of herself or her time. Her life is scheduled, and she plans three months ahead.

Like other presidential widows, Mrs. Johnson receives a \$20,000 annual pension. But she administers the business affairs of the company which still operates KLBK, the radio station which built the family's fortune. A canny businesswoman, Mrs. Johnson still keeps an eye on her businesses and investments in the family company which now belongs to her and her daughters.

Her husband always encouraged Lady Bird "to do her own thing" at the same time that he challenged her to do and look her best. She still goes to the Greenhouse, a Texas spa, for rest, relaxation and beauty treatment. But she also allows herself a few more visits to the refrigerator than when LBJ was around to help her count calories.

Always eager for a time that was wholly hers unmarred by clock or calendar, Lady Bird Johnson has also been doing some of the private things denied her as a president's wife or even as the wife of a former president. She made a trip to Europe with Chuck and Lynda Robb, her son-in-law and daughter, to see some of the things a presidential party just can't see.

With the Marshall Steves of San Antonio, she made a trip to Mexico where she visited with former President and Mrs. Miguel Aleman, who are old friends. With the Steves, too, she also made a trip to New England to see the autumn leaves.

On a visit to Washington, D.C., she drove to the house on 30th Place which was the Johnson's residence during most of his years in Congress and to The Elms where they lived while he was vice-president. She's also driven across the South en route to Washington to have a first-hand look at the way towns and cities and their roadsides have been beautified.

"The billboards are really coming down," she told us with some awe, since this was one of "Lady Bird's Laws" passed during the Johnson years. Now, as when she was First Lady, she urges people to concern themselves with keeping the beauty of this country alive. As she puts it, "The more I work with people who are knowledgeable and full of zest, the more I want to be a part of the project." She adds, "I'm a natural born optimist, and I think the problems man has created he can solve."

With this attitude, Mrs. Johnson continues her beautification work. She gives an award each year to the Texas highway maintenance foreman who has done the best roadside job. Last year, it went to a man whose

work in arid far West Texas was done with cactus and other desert plants.

She is working right now on the LBJ Grove in Lady Bird Park on the Potomac. A national fund-raising drive is under way to make it a grove of white pines, with walks and flowers, where people can go to view the beauty of the nation's capital.

Mrs. Johnson sold the LBJ Ranch cattle at auction, and, like any rancher's wife, felt the prices she received were not high enough. But she did not share her husband's interest in cattle.

"That was Lyndon's thing," she told us, "It was not my life. Beautification makes my heart sing. That's my thing."

Another of her "things" is the LBJ Library at Austin, where last fall, following in her husband's footsteps, she became the central figure in presenting the LBJ urban affairs papers.

She brought in the leaders of the nation's cities—architects, planners and thinkers, not to talk of the past, but to seek ways to make the cities live again. To her the symposium connected with the event was "one of those yeasty times" when thoughts and ideas are born.

Lady Bird Johnson also brought many great civil rights leaders to participate in the ceremonies accompanying the presentation of an award to Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and to muse on LBJ's great programs in civil rights. Earlier, the civil rights and education papers had been opened with the symposia.

Still to come is the presentation of papers concerned with the environment. Mrs. Johnson's hand is clearly visible as she supervises each detail of the arrangements for these ceremonial occasions, each of which is a living testament to her husband's memory. And whenever she is invited to meetings involving his place in history, she accepts with alacrity.

"Lyndon said he would like to be remembered as the education president," she explains, "and as the President who made a real try on the unfinished business of civil rights, on making President Lincoln's proclamation a reality."

Lyndon's memory, still fresh, is a daily reality for Lady Bird. She talks of him fondly, sweetly, always with a pleasant smile, never with tears. Although she has mourned, she is neither morbid nor shut-off. When she is at the ranch she takes a walk each day, sometimes to the pasture, sometimes to the Johnson family cemetery, which is part of the ranch. Standing at her husband's grave with the red granite monument, she remembers.

Memory sometimes rises unbidden to the outer edges of consciousness. When six-year-old Lyn Nugent rode a horse by himself for the first time, his grandmother laughed, clasped her hands together and said aloud, yet only to herself, "Gee, wouldn't Lyndon have loved that."

But mostly it is the public side of life that assuages loneliness and mitigates against the painful awareness of bereavement. In this public sphere Mrs. Johnson devotes a full slice of her time to her fourth field of interest—education and young people.

She has her office at the LBJ Library, which is on the campus of the University of Texas. From her window she can see the students, and she finds time to talk with many of them.

One is also very much aware that the Lady Bird Johnson of 1974, knowing who she is, has not forgotten her days as First Lady.

She remains staunchly protective of the office of the presidency and of Mr. Nixon in that office. When people make negative remarks about him in her presence, she brings the remark to a halt, making it clear that she isn't participating and doesn't like what

is being said. "Poor man," she might say as she steers the conversation into another direction.

And this is the way Lady Bird Johnson has made her adjustment to widowhood—assuaging loneliness by being intensely involved in the aspects of life, both public and private, that have always absorbed her.

#### IMPEACHMENT: THE CASE FOR FULL BROADCAST COVERAGE

#### HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, in a few short weeks this House may well be conducting impeachment procedures—the first such case involving a President since 1868.

There seem few parallels between today's events and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. And in one respect, at least, we should manage a distinct improvement. This time, thanks to radio and television, it should be possible to involve the entire American public in a constitutional event which affects each of them intimately.

We shall soon be called upon to decide whether the people, through live broadcast coverage of House proceedings, are entitled to a fuller understanding of this event than the print media alone can provide.

I hope our decisions will be to widen, rather than to restrict that participation and understanding. I urge my colleagues to consider some of the points made in a recent address by Hartford N. Gunn, Jr., president of the Public Broadcasting Service.

Mr. Gunn's remarks follow:

ADDRESS TO THE CONCURRENT LUNCHEON: PBS PROGRAMING CONFERENCE, ANNUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION CONFERENCE, NINTH ANNUAL PTV DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

(By Hartford N. Gunn, Jr.)

Some weeks ago in Room 2141 of the monumental Rayburn Building in Washington, D.C. six raps of the gavel at ten past one in the afternoon brought 38 men and women to a point in history without precedent in our lifetimes. After a reading by the chairman of the group of the resolution establishing their charge, the chairman then said:

"We understand our high constitutional responsibility. We will faithfully live up to it."

"For some time, we have known that the real security of this nation lies in the integrity of its institutions and the trust and informed confidence of its people. We conduct our deliberations in that spirit."

So spoke Representative Peter Rodino, Jr., Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

Thus, for the first time in this century and only for the second time since the founding of this country, have we as a nation begun the process which could lead to the impeachment of a President of the United States.

Whether this process goes to its completion; whether the President ultimately will be acquitted or found guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" is of immediate importance, for any decision directly affects the leadership of this country for the next two and one-half years.

#### CONFIDENCE AT STAKE

But, I would like to suggest here today that there is here at issue something more important than the ultimate fate of the individual who is the President at this moment.

What is being tried here is the confidence of the American people in our institutions: the presidency, the courts, and, most specifically, the Congress itself. Even more important is the degree of the people's confidence in their respect for and belief in—our governmental process and the constitution. The process of impeachment which could lead to the removal of a President duly elected by the people—indeed, by a substantial majority of the people—is a major and highly sensitive decision for it goes to the heart of the American system of democratic government.

It is important to all of us that this process not be undertaken lightly and that everything possible be done by those directly involved to insure that we maintain and, where necessary, help restore confidence in our institutions of government and democratic processes. Certainly those in Congress entrusted with the duties given to them by the Constitution must perform their tasks with "wisdom, decency and principle" that Mr. Rodino urged upon them.

It is equally essential, however, that the public, if it is to believe in its representatives, its institutions and constitutional process—it is of equal importance that the citizen know and understand the process and its application in this critical instance.

There is *no better means*, I believe, to develop that knowledge and understanding than through direct personal observation of the process, supplemented by intelligent and helpful background and analysis.

We had hoped that many of the sessions of the Judiciary Committee would be open to the public. Unfortunately, to date these sessions have not been open with the exception of fifteen or twenty minutes at the beginning of the hearings. It is expected, however, that the House debate on impeachment and the trial in the Senate, if one or both events should take place, will be "open" to the public—at least in the technical sense that individuals other than the legislators themselves would be permitted to be present. But what effect will this have on our average citizen whom legislators, journalists and political scientists agree should be fully informed on all matters pertaining to the impeachment proceedings?

#### SHOULD BE TRULY PUBLIC

Public hearings imply the chance for personal observation. Assuming that our average citizen wants to be fully informed and has the time and money to come to Washington, let's look at the formidable odds he faces if he wishes to observe these activities directly. When the Judiciary hearings opened, "the public" was admitted for fifteen or twenty minutes to observe the opening ceremonies. There were chairs in the hearing room for 150. 90 chairs were given to the press for their reporters, 43 chairs went to the aides and guests of the committee members and 10 went to the committee's staff assistants. The average citizen got one of the remaining 11 seats.

If the Judiciary Committee were to recommend a Bill of Impeachment, it would go to the floor of the House of Representatives which we are told might be open to "the public". It will be less crowded in the spectators' gallery of the House of Representatives, of course, but not much. The House gallery has 732 seats or not quite five times the number of seats in the Judiciary Committee's room. If an impeachment trial is held, this critical activity will take place in the Senate before only 425 spectators in the Senate's gallery.

Of course, you'll have to get passes from your Congressman to get in, and you will be

competing with an even greater number of Congressional aides, friends, relatives, press, etc.

If you are an average citizen and want to have direct personal knowledge and observation of your government, my advice would be to save your air fare. Your chances are not much better than one in a half million that you will get past the Capitol police to one of those several hundred seats.

Well, you will have the reports on the impeachment process from the journalists of radio, television, newspapers and news magazines. Hopefully, in a few cities you may be fortunate enough to get complete transcripts of the hearings and trial, if held. But in most cities you will receive the standard journalistic coverage which can be spotty and not of uniformly high quality. Even if all such reports were complete and accurate, you would lack the nuances of the inflection and the appearance of the speakers, the immediacy of the event, and a sense of presence and atmosphere in which such a serious and fundamental act of government is taking place.

#### TECHNOLOGY IS AVAILABLE

We are fortunate, however, to have in our time the technological advance we call television which can, if permitted, overcome most of the inadequacies of reaching and serving the needs of the average citizen.

Television is unique in its ability to help the citizen to observe, study, and understand the process as it unfolds. One can, through full television coverage, probably see and hear more than as a spectator in person in the galleries. One certainly can weigh the oral arguments and evidence better than one can through even the most complete second- or third-hand comments of any paper, magazine or news broadcast. In short, the citizen becomes a participant in much the same sense as the citizen is a participant in the electoral process. He or she is free to make a personal assessment based on direct observation.

It is my belief that the credibility of our leadership, our institutions, and the governmental process is at issue here, and we must use all means to reach the citizen in the most effective way. Television offers the best means to reach the citizen where he is with much of what he needs to know.

The Judiciary Committee, for example, having gone on record initially as planning to open its hearings to television has, as of today, not done so. This initial decision in favor of closed hearings up to this time, in my personal opinion, has had unfortunate consequences. I believe that the virtual torrent of "leaks" from these so-called "closed" hearings to the press has not benefited anyone.

Certainly they do not relieve President Nixon in any direct way as they highlight only the worst or sensational aspects of his situation.

They do not benefit any of the Committee members in the long run because they leave the impression of administrative sloppiness and partisanship, if not self-serving activity, on the part of both the Republican and Democratic members of the Committee. And, more importantly, these "not-so-closed" hearings do not benefit the public for they leave the average citizen with a confused, highly distorted picture of what is happening to their President, to their Congress—indeed, to the whole process of impeachment with its most serious consequences for our future as a country.

#### IS PUBLIC REALLY INTERESTED?

One would think that, in view of these damaging consequences of excluding the public—Congress would move with a sense of urgency to declare that any future proceedings on impeachment in the House and Senate would be open to everyone via television and radio to see and hear.

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This is not the case. As recently as two weeks ago, the House Majority Leader, Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, responding to Paul Duke on *Washington Straight Talk* over PBS concerning the televising of the proceedings on the floor of the House—the Majority Leader said, "Well, I've always been opposed to it." He went on to say, "... and how much interest is there in the people of America just looking down at the floor and watching this proceeding take place?"

It is quite possible that, if the present view of leadership in the House of Representatives prevails, the House, at the very least, will not be open to television for the impeachment proceedings, although it appears at this time that the Senate may permit coverage of a trial, if held.

There are a number of arguments that have been advanced by people in and out of Congress as to why television should be denied access to these proceedings.

Some claim that the impeachment process is analogous to a trial. Trials are generally not open to television primarily to prevent the trial from being prejudiced by publicity and the application of outside pressures, or from jeopardizing the rights of the innocent or the accused, etc. I personally doubt that the criminal trial analogy holds here. Impeachment, if it were to take place, certainly is not a criminal trial. Rather, it is part of what should be an orderly, albeit extraordinary, constitutional action of government for the purpose of determining whether an individual is fit to hold the highest office in the land. In any case, the publicity is likely to be so all pervasive, so overwhelming with every medium of communications turned full force on so momentous and critical an event that it is difficult to see how any further harm might be done. On the contrary, the citizen who is able to see and hear for himself may be in a better position to moderate those pressures which spring from lack of information or misinformation.

#### WOULD IMPRESS THE WORLD

The same argument for complete access would apply to the rest of the world. We refer to our system of government as being open and participatory; we say that our 200-year-old constitution is relevant to our times.

Rather than our being embarrassed by opening the process of our government to world view, we can hope that complete coverage will add to world understanding—possibly, in the midst of the confusion, even some admiration of a system of government that is so open and the citizen so fully served.

Other arguments for excluding television coverage of floor debates and actions include the following: Some argue that coverage of floor debates and actions has never been permitted—but I would think it is high time that the floors of both Houses of Congress were open to radio and television. Others argue that the public is not entitled to be present—but I would maintain that the public is entitled to observe its own business being conducted by its own elected representatives. Some argue that there will be adequate coverage through reports and transcripts—but there is an old saying that "seeing is believing," and it is important that the public "believes." Still others argue that Congressmen will become performers—but any Congressman who would "perform" might well discover at election time that the voters have taken his AFTRA card away.

I think that each of these concerns could be argued individually at greater length. I don't mean to dismiss these concerns as lightly as I do here. I would suggest, however, that, whatever merit these arguments may have, they are answered to a considerable degree by the need for all concerned—the President, the members of Congress, and

the public—to be exposed to a complete and direct account of what is happening and why.

For, as I said earlier, it is not just the fate of an individual that is the issue here, but our institutions and process of government that are in question. It would be irresponsible to exclude the public from such crucial experience.

#### FAIRNESS TO PRESIDENT

Secondly, as complete an understanding as is possible is needed, if acquittal of the President or dismissal of the charges were to take place. For the President must have sufficient support from the public if his final years in office are to be useful and effective. Conversely, the public must understand as completely as possible why a President they overwhelmingly elected only a year and a half ago was impeached and removed from office if that were to be the decision of Congress.

An immense amount of information concerning alleged wrongdoing in this administration has been put forth by the various media in the two years since Watergate entered our vocabularies. The public is owed as full and complete access as our technology and governmental and constitutional process permit. The necessity for this, I believe, is clear, for in either instance—the acquittal or the removal of the President—it is public opinion that will determine whether the country and its leaders can go forward.

Though direct, personal observation does not insure complete understanding, it does seem better to risk the unknown of full and direct disclosure than to risk the real likelihood of serious miscommunication and misunderstanding as a result of partial or inadequate disclosure.

Senator Barry Goldwater has put it even more succinctly, "Things have gone too far for secrecy now."

I hope Congress will open its actions on any impeachment proceedings and trial to complete radio and television coverage, not because those of us in television so request but because the Congress itself is persuaded that the maximum flow of information to the public is the best protection for a democratic society.

Despite, I think, the persuasiveness of the arguments for television coverage of the impeachment process, I am concerned, as I said earlier, that Congress will decide otherwise. First, because the public—you and I—have not made our opinions on this matter known to our representatives. I would urge you, therefore, to make your own feelings on television coverage of these proceedings known to your representatives. I would urge you to call this question to the attention of the public—not with the objective of telling people what to do or how to think, but with the intention of seeing that the American public has all the facts and all of the pros and cons of this issue. This is not a matter of importance only to the media. It's a matter of great importance to the citizen who should be aware of the problem and be given an opportunity to learn and decide for himself—one way or another.

#### BROADCASTERS MUST SHAPE UP

Second, I am concerned that our own actions in the television industry may prejudice our request for coverage. Congressman Sidney Yates of Illinois and other representatives have submitted one or more resolutions calling for such television coverage. For these resolutions to be considered and voted upon by the entire House of Representatives requires a rule from the House Rules Committee. The Rules Committee, I am told, is awaiting word from the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, as to his feelings on this matter.

It is my understanding that Speaker Albert has been approached by television jour-

nalists and producers requesting lights, camera platforms and positions that the Speaker, in his opinion, believes will discomfort and disrupt the proceedings. I hope we in the television industry would use our best efforts to accommodate ourselves to the needs of the Congress and not vice versa. Surely, we can accept a less than perfect television picture in order to be sure we can have a picture.

Even more seriously, I understand, suggestions have been made to the Speaker that the presentation of evidence and other activities be organized, timed, and delivered on the floor to better meet the demands of television as the producers and journalists see them. Again, I hope that this report is not accurate. This is not a sporting match where television controls the time-outs for commercial breaks, etc.

You could sense Congressman O'Neill's concern when he described on *Washington Straight Talk* the process by which television goes about arranging for an address by the President to the Congress. Congressman O'Neill said:

"The President of the United States comes up to give a message to the Congress, and you the television people will say, 'Now, Mr. Speaker, could you arrange it one minute past nine for the committee to be assembled in front of the rostrum and walk out to the Speaker's office, where the President is, and notify the President? And at six minutes past nine, can you have them back in front of the rostrum? And then at seven minutes past time, can the President leave so we can get—start to tape him? And at eleven minutes past nine, can the President be in the chamber so we will be all set? And then would the President be able to be finished his speech by 9:38 so the committee can reassemble?'"

Congressman O'Neill finished by saying: "I'm fearful of the production of the matter as to cut-in, hold-ups or things like that. It's too serious a matter to take any chances of that..."

He is right. But it doesn't have to happen that way. This is as serious an event as television may be privileged to cover in our lifetime.

#### GROUND RULES IMPERATIVE

We, as an industry, must not intrude to the slightest degree on the affairs of the House and Senate, not only because it is grossly inappropriate for us to do so but also because the industry might be the reason why the public was denied access to the public's business.

It should be possible, therefore, for all four national television organizations to agree on the exact nature of the technical coverage—which minimizes lights, cables, cameras and staff in the House and Senate chambers. It should be possible also to agree upon a set of ground rules regarding coverage, interruptions, and journalistic impositions on the members of Congress.

If we as journalists and broadcasters were to be in the slightest way responsible for a denial of public access to the process of impeachment, we would be justly condemned by all citizens.

The impeachment process is a most painful one. No serious participant, including the individual citizen, derives any pleasure from the hard work and agonizing decision making involved. Yet the successful application of this process, whatever the final decision, is so important to the continued well-being of our country that I hope that everyone who wishes to do so may see and hear and better understand.

For those of us responsible for the support and direction of this unique medium of television, it could be our greatest service. I hope we will be privileged to render that service.

## TUNNEL VISION AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON COAL MINE REGULATION

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Star-News has joined the growing list of newspapers and periodicals which are endorsing H.R. 11500, the Interior Committee bill to regulate strip mining.

Following is the Star-News editorial of July 5, 1974, which asserts that H.R. 11500 is "an excellent piece of legislation."

This is one of the best short summaries of the issues involved in this legislation I have seen, and I commend it to your attention. The editorial follows:

#### STRIP MINING SHOWDOWN

Having worn out every excuse for delay, over a period of years, Congress seems ready for a real showdown on the strip-mining issue. Whether this necessary but potentially destructive method of getting minerals (most notably coal) will be brought under federal regulation, or whether the wrecking of vast landscapes will accelerate without remedial action, may be decided this month. The arena for this decision is the House, for the Senate passed its own strip-mining control bill—a tough one—last October.

And though the House has dragged its feet much too long, its Interior Committee has come up with an excellent piece of legislation. The measure would require restoration of stripmined land to the "approximate original contour" and planting of permanent vegetation to prevent erosion. Stripping could be banned on lands deemed unsuited for restoration—in some steeper mountain areas, for example. And equally important, a new fee on production of coal would help finance the reclamation of land which has been laid waste in past years by rampant stripping.

This measure, in fact, is attuned realistically to the great environmental challenge in this field, and also to energy-crisis concerns. It offers strong hope of relief for a nation with more than 2 million acres blighted by unrestored strip mines—stretching like moonscapes over some states—and a need for much more coal mining to fuel its oil-short economy. Certainly the diverse values will not be easy to reconcile, with any sort of program. But the country cannot afford to create vast new wastelands in a rush for shallow coal, and American industry, we think, can accommodate itself very well to the requirements of this legislation. The American consumer, obviously, must be prepared to pay the price of natural preservation, most noticeably in higher electric bills. For it is coal, mainly, that keeps the generators running and the lights on.

As might be expected, though, the legislation is powerfully opposed by the coal mining and electric power industries. And they've drawn support from the Nixon administration, which, despite its pledge to the concept of strip-mining controls, seems to favor only weak measures. It has put out scary but dubious estimates of the House bill's impact on coal production. One wonders how the White House can afford to undermine a meaningful approach to strip mining, so soon after helping to scuttle national land-use legislation which it earlier espoused. The tax on credibility is considerable, when one recalls President Nixon's past pleas for action in both these areas.

There is still time, of course, for the administration to throw its weight on the right side, and we hope that will become evident in the days just ahead. The first test, next week, will be in the House Rules Committee, which should release the Interior panel's bill with the least possible delay. Then the battle must be won on the floor—against weakening substitutes, and for a law that will prevent the pell-mell disfigurement of America.

## BLACK EAGLE OF HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an interesting piece of American history. In a recent story in the New York Times the life of Hubert F. Julian is highlighted. Mr. Julian, or the Black Eagle of Harlem as he is known, has lived a diverse and fascinating life, which includes being a pioneer black aviator, stunt parachutist, and an international arms dealer. I am pleased to share with my colleagues some insight on this great American folk hero.

The article follows:

BLACK EAGLE OF HARLEM, 77, LOOKS BACK ON DAYS AS FLIER AND SOLDIER OF FORTUNE  
(By Lee Dembart)

Fifty years ago this week, Hubert F. Julian, the Black Eagle of Harlem, took off from the Harlem River to the cheers of thousands on what was billed as a flight to Ethiopia.

Although he crashed five minutes later in Flushing Bay when a pontoon fell off his seaplane, the stunt established him as a hero in the minds of black people, and he has remained one in folklore. At a time when black men could hold few aspirations, he not only aspired, but did.

Now 77 years old, though he looks half that age, Colonel Julian reminisced this week on a career of derring-do during which he has been a pioneer black aviator, stunt parachutist, soldier of fortune and, most recently, international arms dealer.

#### EXPULSED FROM CONGO

Controversy has surrounded him wherever he has gone, whether commanding Emperor Haile Selassie's Air Force (the Emperor commissioned him a colonel), flying for the Finns against the Russians in 1940 or shipping arms to Guatemala or Haiti or the regime of Moise Tshombe in Katanga, for which the United Nations expelled him from the Congo.

Colonel Julian has not flown an airplane in nearly 30 years. But in an Oxford accent that is sometimes overcome by his West Indian birth, he spoke animatedly of the nineteen-twenties, when he made his living by parachuting at \$1,500 a jump.

"One time in Atlantic City I was to land on the beach," he recalled. "The wind was blowing to shore, so we took the plane over the water to allow it to blow me back."

"When I got within a thousand feet of the seashore, then the wind becalmed. I was wearing a full uniform, including boots, you understand. But I'm no Weismuller. I held my parachute in my teeth and divested myself of everything except my shorts. Then my shorts blew off."

"You talk about streaking," he said, chortling. "Well, sir, that was the first aerial streak. I could hear the women shrieking. Yes, that was the first aerial streak."

## PARACHUTING INTO HARLEM

Saturdays he made parachute jumps over Harlem, always with a sponsor, whose product he would advertise, once playing the saxophone, and once landing atop the 123d Street police station, where his equipment dangled over the side broke a window.

"The things I would have been able to accomplish had I not been a Negro," he lamented. "I wish I would have come into the world looking like my mother, who was English, rather than my father. I would not have had to surmount the insurmountable obstacles.

"I never thought I would live to see the day when a black man would rise to the level of lieutenant general in the United States Air Force. We have Negroes now who are flying for airlines, where then they couldn't even wash the planes."

Colonel Julian and his wife, Essie, celebrated their 47th anniversary a week ago today. They live in a house on Sedgwick Avenue in the Bronx with a statue of a black eagle over the door. The living room is cluttered with memorabilia.

Luncheon in the chandelied dining room is a four-course affair, with cornish hens and veal, four vegetables and a 1959 Pinot Noir served in cut crystal. A housekeeper, two Angora cats and a parrot round out the household.

Colonel Julian, who still sports a monocle, neither smokes nor drinks, and the only water he will take to his lips is bottled spring water.

His wardrobe has always been legendary: custom-made silk shirts, stiff collars, hundreds of neckties. "A gentleman must have at least 150 suits," he said in the interview. "With vests."

Time has not dimmed his spirit or his flesh, but it has expanded his girth and his memory. His recollection of events differs from all other accounts of them, which differ from each other.

Consider the flight to Ethiopia.

Twenty-five thousand people turned out on July 4, 1924, to see him take off on the first leg. They paid \$1 apiece. Because Mr. Julian had been asking blacks to send in money, the postal authorities threatened trouble if he did not make the flight.

Colonel Julian says a pontoon was damaged as the plane was pushed into the water, but he could not postpone the flight. Contemporary newspaper accounts do not mention that. Neither does his authorized biography, "The Black Eagle," by John Peer Nugent (Stein and Day, Bantam paperback).

Haile Selassie sent for Mr. Julian to head his air force in 1930, but after the colonel crashed the Lion of Judah's favorite airplane at the dress rehearsal for his coronation, the Emperor sent him home. The colonel went back after the Italian invasion, but then came home again.

He volunteered to aid the Finns in 1940, was commissioned a captain, but left after four days' service.

Colonel Julian says his arms business is completely aboveboard, with all shipments approved by the State Department. "When they say 'No,' they mean no," he said. "They don't question them."

In the Katanga business, he denied then and denied now that he was selling arms to Tshombe. "That was a fake," he said. "The U.N. came pretty near to be dissolved on account of the interference in the Congo." He insists he was bringing in hospital equipment.

## DREAMS OF THE PAST

More recent arms dealing he will not talk about, preferring to remember his early days in aviation.

"I can only close my eyes and live in the past," he said. "I live in those dreams."

"I wish my people had given me the recognition and respect I received from the Nordics in this country."

"There's one thing, I can go to my grave in peace. To know that I personally got Negroes their start in aviation.

"So what more do I want for a poor black boy? I've dined with kings, but I've not lost the common touch."

COMMENCEMENT SPEECHES AT  
NEW DORP HIGH SCHOOL

## HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to submit to the RECORD these two excellent speeches made by graduating seniors from New Dorp High School in Staten Island, N.Y. Judging by their talents, and the talents of their peers, America's future will be a very bright one. The speeches follow:

## WELCOME ADDRESS

(By Maryjane Lauria)

"We choose our next world through what we learn in this one. Learn nothing and the next world is the same as this one; all the same limitations and the same lead weights to overcome." In this quotation from a novel by Richard Bach lies the reason why our years at New Dorp have been years well spent. What we have learned is the basis for our lives; a solid foundation on which we must build. New experiences will replace the old; new knowledge will expand that already learned. Each day will find us discovering a little more of ourselves, and we will put aside that which limits us.

We enter our next world with curiosity. Our curiosity may take us to any time or to any place that we wish to go; and it is our knowledge that may decide our destiny. "Going to places I never knew . . . I can see history standing still, a mystery." We cannot predict the future, and deep in our hearts, we do not wish to do so. We are apprehensive, yet eager. We wish to move on, but we are glad that we have this time to pause, to reflect, and to be Seniors at New Dorp for this final, bitter-sweet moment of commencement.

For all of us, there has been New Dorp High School and the memories that it holds. Whether we remember the many teachers who offered help when we needed it, the coach who had encouraging words after a game, the courtyard on a sunny day, or just a crowded, noisy hallway, each of us can remember his own New Dorp. New Dorp taught us to respect, to understand, and to reach for goals, especially the ones that seem impossible. It gave us many perspectives from which we were able to gain knowledge. It has allowed us to be ourselves, while quietly guiding and shaping our personalities until we have become mature young adults, ready to emerge into the world, that "next world" outside New Dorp High School.

Our "next world" is almost here. We have intelligence and skill. We have knowledge and maturity. We have the incentive to overcome, to succeed. We have the freedom to choose. We have the energy to build. We have the infinite dreams of youth.

It is both an honor and a privilege to invite you to share with us tonight our last moments as the Senior Class. Share with us our apprehension and our eagerness as we step out into our "new world." Share with us all the memories that will shape and guide us. Share with us your love and understanding as you have shared it all before.

## FAREWELL ADDRESS

(By Stephen Kitsakos)

As I think of this commencement, our new beginning, I am reminded of the past. And relating past experiences to myself, I sit and dwell over the years, those short-lived years that are the fundamental seeds of my life. And I remind myself of a visit into the city. It was at a time all of us, and especially I, were developing, becoming immensely aware of the world around us: our families, our friends, our ambitions, our goals, our lives.

New York is a racy town, full of adventurous things, throbbing taxis, intense excitement, and the constant flicker of men and women and machines. Taking this all in, I began to realize its haunting loneliness. When I asked myself why I should get this barren feeling, I began to realize it was because the city was empty of sincere emotion.

We cannot live in a society, a world, a place where emotions are inconstant—in platonic republics where lives are vacuums. We cannot adhere to coups and juntas and oligarchies where creativity is suppressed. We cannot exist on a forbidden planet where movements are clocked and man exists for time. And yet, we cannot and should not pursue some elusive El Dorado—some futile Utopia of dreams. For life can be lived with dreams and with reality.

Rudyard Kipling expressed this idea so conscientiously:

"If you can dream—and not make dreams your master . . .

If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds worth of distance run:  
Yours is the earth and everything that's  
in it.

And which is more—you'll be a man, my son!"

This is the crux of our lives; the crucial point where we lean back and smile in satisfaction, and say to ourselves, "It's been four years, and I'm proud of myself." And we should be; we all should be proud of ourselves. This is an era of awareness. No one has to say to us, "The world out there is tough." We know it; we realize it a little more than other generations did. But we are obliged to live in it and change it . . . if we can. We are obliged to dream in it. We are not out to save the world as crusaders, but we are spiritually high with concern, with emotion, and with hopes of eventual response.

This is an age of constant change which can lead very easily to hypocrisy. It's been proven in every aspect of our lives—politically and socially. If we are sincere in our goals, our ideals, our special emotions—then we can be safe and not naive to discontent and disillusion.

Perhaps the most disillusioned characters I have read have been in Fitzgerald's *Gatsby*. *Gatsby*, like us, dreams, yet as he vainly pursues the future, time carries him inexorably back into the past. He is the irony of American history—while we are the symbols: symbols of unity, symbols of pride, symbols of a prosperous wealth. We are not a lost generation, but a discovered one—one of hope and one of rejoicing. Our lives cannot be altered by a newspaper headline. We cannot adhere to devastation or dramatic tragedies. True, we can be inspired by them, but we cannot let them rule our passions. Fitzgerald described his world as a change from a fresh, green breast to a grotesque wasteland, where only the morally irresponsible can hope to survive. I describe it as a wasteland . . . with hope. Valleys of ashes cannot be created unless we create them ourselves. We can be wealthy, wealthy in self determination, wealthy in love. But wealth in a materialistic way is futile. There is nothing but aimless drifting. What follows is false goals, self-delusion, and finally destruction.

Let's look around at each other and smile.

This is a joyous occasion. The tradition of commencement is one that will live and prosper, for it brings to close something obvious, and opens portals to something unforeseen. We should all take great pride in our school. It has given us the foundation to develop principles which we must foster and perpetuate.

And now we are ready, with cautious anxiety, yet filled with unbounded eagerness. In a few minutes, this will be a true farewell as we leave with sincere hopes that we are ready to pursue the unknown. We find our whole lives passing before us. Dreams of yesterday have taken shape and are now reality; but they were practical ones. We have all dreamed of this moment in our lives and now we can all say, "Wow! I have achieved something in my life." And it's a good feeling.

When we leave tonight, we'll probably see many teachers crying. We'll be shaking hands with guys we've hated for four years. We'll be congratulating girls who have brushed us aside throughout our high school career. We'll probably flutter around a bit, maybe go to dinner and have a good time. But when it's over, we'll wake up without the pair of crutches that was our beloved New Dorp. There will be no one to lean on any more. Let us stand straight; we've learned to walk by ourselves. We'll smile and say, "Look out world! Here we come!"

#### A CURE FOR THE POSTAL PROBLEM

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the efficiency of the U.S. Post Office has been seriously questioned during the past few years.

It is no secret that private companies often deliver second-, third-, and fourth-class mail more efficiently and economically than does the Post Office.

But in the area of first-class mail, the Postal Service alone must bear the responsibility for its carriage. This monopoly, as described in the private express statutes, delegates sole authority to the Post Office in transporting a "letter" over postal routes. Currently under debate is the wish of the Post Office to extend its carriage of "letters" to include both newspapers and periodicals.

The Wall Street Journal, in its "Review and Outlook" of June 18, 1974, further discusses this desire of the Post Office, with respect to the elimination of the private express statutes, by Congress. I feel that this article has great merit, and so wish to share it with my colleagues by inserting it into the RECORD at this time:

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 18, 1974]

#### A CURE FOR THE POSTAL PROBLEM

*The Post Office has behaved like any profit-maximizing monopolist. So as to maximize the amount of mail subject to the postal monopoly and thus to protect Post Office revenues, it has construed "letter" to be as all-inclusive as possible. Apparently other public policy considerations—service, convenience, speed of delivery, needs of business and commerce—have been heavily discounted by the Post Office in interpreting and enforcing its monopoly.*

*At least since the 1600s the basic scenario of postal competition has been the same.*

*First the government's mail service is deficient. Then an enterprising individual decides that he can make a profit by offering faster or cheaper mail service than that provided by the government. Letter writers start using the private service. The government Post Office senses an impending loss of revenue and may even feel chagrin at being shown to be second-best in service or efficiency. Government then takes action to force the private challengers out of existence.*

*—From John Haldi, "Postal Monopoly, an Assessment of the Private Express Statutes," published by the American Enterprise Institute.*

True to the pattern, the Post Office earlier this year asserted the right to outlaw the newspaper carrier boy, by broadening its official definition of a "letter" to include newspapers and periodicals. Since this is a complete change from historical interpretation of the law, the appropriate congressional committee thought they ought to have something to say about it, and apparently the Post Office has at least temporarily backed off. But while Congress deals with the matter of definitions, it might take a good broad look at the Private Express Statutes themselves.

The statutes prohibit anyone except the Post Office from carrying a "letter" for a fee over "postal routes." Over the years Post Office interpretations have repeatedly broadened the definition of the key words. Its new regulations, still officially pending, would include newspapers and periodicals as letters, though "suspending" the statutes with respect to them. The officials disavow any intention of ever revoking the suspension and actually applying the statutes against newsboys, but the history recounted by Mr. Haldi is cool comfort on this score.

We are of course particularly interested in this issue because of the sharp increases in the cost of mailing this newspaper. One of the effects of creating the public corporation to put the Post Office on a "business-like" basis is that second-class postal rates will increase something like 270% over a five-year period. The Post Office says the previous lower rates were a subsidy, yet it wants to outlaw private competition at the new higher rates. Since competition could arise only if the new rates are higher than true costs, this does not exactly reflect total confidence in the subsidy arguments the Post Office has so loudly asserted.

Second-class mailers are scarcely alone, though, in suffering higher prices and deteriorating service. First-class mail service is now the worst in memory, despite the new 10-cent rate. Charges and classes of mail remain an irrational jumble, with supposedly priority air mail often getting inferior service. Meanwhile, despite its crying need for automation, the service has signed "no-layoff" contracts with its unions, and the percentage of its costs going to labor has actually increased. The key problem is the efficiency of the Postal Service, which actually seems to have deteriorated under the new semi-independent agency.

Which is scarcely surprising, if you stop to think about it, for the reform was based on massive illusions. The first was that a government bureaucracy can be turned into something else by changing its name. The second and even more staggering is that even if all politics were eliminated a monopoly can achieve the efficiencies of a business. This efficiency stems not from superior brainpower but from the lash of competition. What the new Postal Service has given us is free enterprise with respect to prices and socialism with respect to costs.

If Congress is willing to give up such illusions, the way to cure the postal problem is no secret: Entirely repeal the private express statutes and let nature take its course.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 988

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I include my letter of May 20, 1974, to the Honorable JULIA BUTLER HANSEN regarding House Resolution 988, at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MAY 20, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,  
Chairman, Committee on Organization Study and Review, Democratic Caucus, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am very pleased to respond to your letter of May 13. I am responding for myself and, at his request, my close friend and colleague, John E. Moss who joins me in my criticism of H. Res. 988.

I am delighted the Committee on Organization Study and Review is considering the Bolling Report, H. Res. 988. Your Committee has the awesome responsibility of preventing a disastrous fight among Democrats on the Floor over this unfortunate measure.

A document as lacking in merit as this proposal and posing the possibilities of a bruising fratricidal fight among Democrats on the Floor of the House can only delight the Republicans and afford opportunity for major injury to the Democratic Party and its programs.

It is my view that the kindest action your Committee could take for all Democrats is the summary rejection of H. Res. 988 through any appropriate device, since the merits of this legislation are so outweighed by its lack of worth and its capacity for the creation of overall mischief.

I shall try to respond in detail to your request for comments in inverse order, treating first the jurisdictional matters, and then the nonjurisdictional matters, because I believe the jurisdictional aspects of the report are most destructive and divisive and that there is some small amount of nonjurisdictional matter in Title II of the Report which might improve the functioning of the House.

First, I recommend your Committee should most strongly, in turn, recommend against the proposals for transfers of jurisdiction between Committees. The result of this would be to dissipate expertise of Members on the subjects of Subcommittee jurisdiction and Committee jurisdiction gained over scores of years which cannot be equated with the superficial knowledge of private individuals, academics and the bureaucrats downtown. Dissipation of this kind of expertise of Members and Congressional staffs can only have a disastrous impact which will last for many years.

I believe that a "one track" system would drastically limit the effectiveness of Members. However, the "one track" system suggested by H. Res. 988 is in fact not a "one track" system. It would retain almost the same number of Committees now in existence, and maintain existing, although slightly rearranged imbalances in jurisdiction. Also, Members serving on more than one Committee, such as they would on the "A" and "B" Committees recommended by H. Res. 988, would suffer the same difficulties which H. Res. 988, it is claimed by Mr. Bolling, would eliminate.

Particularly obnoxious results of jurisdictional transfers come to view. Transportation, long a matter of jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would be moved to Public Works which has little expertise on this subject. Clean air and solid waste disposal matters, which

originated in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are moved to another Committee having no experience, expertise or prior jurisdiction in these matters.

The Education and Labor Committee is to be split, with extremely destructive results on education matters, which already have been commented upon widely by educators, the National Education Association, and other groups interested in education. In addition to this the Labor Committee would be set up as a cockpit which might assure that Members of broad moderate viewpoint will not dare to serve on a Committee of this kind because of the direct political peril present in such membership. The result will be a Committee composed of extremists totally dependent on either the side of labor or the side of management. Good, balanced legislation in the public interest cannot result from this kind of undertaking.

As its present Chairman has stated, the Government Operations Committee is grossly overloaded with an excess of responsibilities. It has difficulty fully exercising its present broad powers, yet H. Res. 988 would overload it with additional responsibilities.

A Committee on Energy and Environment would be established which would pit conservation organizations against the oil companies and power companies on a day to day basis.

One damaging obvious result of setting up such one-interest Committees will be that lobbyists will concentrate on one particular Committee and devote great effort to persuading the Members of that Committee to suit their particular interests. Broad participation by Members without particular axes to grind, and the breadth of expertise that has come to the Congress by reason of having more than one Committee Member knowledgeable on subjects involving matters like energy or conservation, would be dissipated by H. Res. 988. The only result of this arrangement can be major confusion in the course of Floor action on legislation produced by this process, principally because legitimate and proper amendments will never have had a chance to surface in the Committee process.

Further, the Small Business Committee, of which I am a Member, would be given jurisdiction over laws relating to small business, and would become a legislative committee. While practically all laws which affect large businesses also apply to small business, the actual grant of legislative jurisdiction is relatively minor. The inevitable result of this jurisdictional shift would be to cripple the present ability of the Small Business Committee to conduct meaningful oversight functions.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which has sponsored an abundance of conservation legislation would lose its entire jurisdiction over conservation, marine mammal protection, the National Environmental Policy Act, deep water ports, wildlife and wildlife refuges, oceanography, and coastal zone management. Legislation in all of these areas originated in this Committee after long periods of disinterest by other Committees, and it would be a shame and not at all in the public interest to dissipate the expertise of this Committee in these important areas.

That the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, of which I am a Member, has been able to legislate so prudently in these areas is chiefly attributable to the fact that it is a balanced Committee with a constituency in the Maritime industry and also in broad areas of conservation and the environmental concern.

Turning now to the specifics of Title II of the Select Committee on Committees proposal:

#### (1) TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

I quote from page five of the summary of H. Res. 988: "Committee assignment, seniority, and related questions are viewed as party matters to be decided by the Democratic Caucus and the Republican Conference."

Questions related to these matters are properly to be decided by the Caucus according to the Select Committee. Obviously no steps have been taken by that body to deal with these vital questions which require express and decisive answers before a matter of this sort can be brought to the House Floor. Members must be assured of the right to follow their present jurisdictional responsibilities as well as the transfer of their full Committee seniority. Failure to do this will result in substantial additional bitterness in the discussion, debate, and outrage by many Members who would then view this legislation quite properly as an attack upon themselves and their service and seniority in the Congress. It would seem imperative to resolve these questions prior to any Floor consideration of H. Res. 988.

Many provisions of this section of the bill and report are unnecessary, duplicative of existing rules of the House, and/or distinctly counterproductive. To be specific:

#### (2) REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION

Provisions with regard to referral of legislation can be exercised by the Speaker and no substantial change in the rules to accomplish the purposes in this section is necessary.

#### (3) MECHANISM FOR RESOLVING JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICT

There appears to be no substantial need for this kind of device. The Speaker has done generally a good job of referring bills to different Committees.

To involve the Rules Committee, a body which has had an indifferent attitude to its long record of obstruction of legislation in the House, appears to be one of the most foolish steps proposed by H. Res. 988. It would result in a return to many of the abuses which were a legitimate cause of concern to progressive Members for so many years.

This is properly a matter for the jurisdiction of the Speaker. H. Res. 988 would give the Rules Committee two opportunities to obstruct legislation. The first would be when legislation is introduced, thus permitting the Rules Committee to inject itself into the question of referral of a matter which is now properly none of its business, and the second would be when a rule was sought by the Legislative Committee which, after diligent work, had prepared legislation for presentation to the Floor only to find its bill all too often, held up by an obstructive coalition of Members of the Rules Committee.

A better substitute for this provision would be to simply authorize the Legislative Committee to draft its own rule for presentation of the bill to the House immediately prior to its consideration. In that way, the House could vote its will on an appropriate rule, drafted by the Committee having jurisdiction over the legislation, divide the time, and consider questions and points of order. After having approved the rule, the House could commence consideration of the bill without unnecessary obstructionism by the Rules Committee.

#### (4) OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND AGENCIES

Under existing rules of the House, Committees already have adequate oversight responsibilities and, in accordance with previous Caucus instructions, have established mechanisms to carry out these responsibilities.

#### (5) COMMITTEE STAFF

The increase in professional staff members under H. Res. 988 would be desirable

and would be supported by almost all Members.

The proposed increase in minority staff would be most objectionable and has already been forbidden by Caucus action. For example, if one-third of the staff is assigned to the minority, that one-third of the staff would serve only the minority. The balance of the staff, under the rules of the House, has a duty to serve Members of both the majority and minority without discrimination or distinction. Thus, the majority party would find itself sharing two-thirds of the staff with the minority, while the minority would have total control of the remaining one-third of the staff—by any stretch of the imagination, a most curious allocation of the resources of the Committees.

I believe the minority traditionally has had full staff representation and service. This is the case on the three Committees on which I serve.

#### (6) MEMBERSHIPS ON CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The Rules and traditions of the House already require that the majority of House Conferees support the House position. To enunciate this in reform legislation, would serve no purpose other than to continue a practice much honored in the breach and little adhered to by the Speaker. One must ask how this pious pronouncement would improve an evil situation.

#### (7) CONTINUING REVIEW OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

This would be another raid upon the jurisdiction of other Committees by the Rules Committee which was heavily represented on the Select Committee. One must ask why the Rules Committee should further expand its powers and prerogatives in light of its long record of obstructionism, delay and active thwarting of the will of the majority of the Members of the Caucus and the majority of the Members of the House.

#### (8) RESOURCES FOR THE WORK OF THE HOUSE

The Select Committee recommendations in this area are extremely curious:

##### (a) House Commission on Information

The Commission would be duplicative of the work of the Committee on House Administration and would require the intrusion of a commission of outsiders into the functioning of the House of Representatives. In my view this would raise broad Constitutional questions and yet broader questions of the prudence of establishing a precedent where outsiders may be intruding, Constitutionally or otherwise, into the day-to-day functions of the House of Representatives.

Bodies of this kind have a way of persisting long after the appointed day for their departure from the House. It should be noted that under this proposal, two representatives of public affairs institutions or groups, and two representatives of the general public, will commence reviewing internal House matters which are rightfully the responsibility of the Members of the House. The kindest thing I can say is we don't need this type of intrusion into the affairs of the House of Representatives.

##### (b) The House Commission on Administrative Services and Facilities

All of the functions of this institution are presently under the Committee on House Administration or should be under that body.

Again, outsiders, some six in number, members of the general public with backgrounds in administrative service and space utilization, would move in to participate in the conduct of the affairs of the House of Representatives. A sensible Member of Congress should look with great apprehension on both the precedent and the implications of this action.



## (c) Legislative Classification Service

Again, an institution would be developed, the functions of which properly should be under the House Administration Committee and which offers great opportunity for additional patronage and further interference in the orderly functioning of the House of Representatives.

## (d) Law Revision Council

The Law Revision Council would afford the greatest imaginable opportunity for mischief.

Revisions of laws have traditionally caused great problems. One of the events which transpires is that in such revisions, existing laws tend to get changed in unforeseen ways.

A number of years ago I learned in law school that law revisions often result in mischief, controversy and disorder. Whether this kind of device should be set up inside or outside of the Congress is a matter of great concern and which should be approached by a Legislative Committee of the House with appropriate jurisdiction and expertise and not by a Select Committee which has proven itself inept in understanding the functions of the House.

## (e) Scheduling of House Committee Meetings

There is some merit in the provisions with regard to scheduling of House Committee meetings and this, I believe, could be safely included in the recommendations of your Committee.

## (f) Early Organization of the House

I believe this is a highly desirable provision which offers considerable benefits to the House as an institution and I support it without question.

In general, I believe the provisions for the rules of procedure for Committees would be desirable but should be open for amendment.

In summary, I believe the intrusion of the Select Committee panel into the day-to-day functioning of the Committees is not as desirable as the Chairman and his associates might believe. For special reasons Committees might wish to arrive at arrangements different than those which would be mandated in H. Res. 988.

This proposal again would impinge upon the prerogatives of the Committee on House Administration and would afford opportunities for unwise change in long established and effective practices inside Committees.

I hope this communication is responsive and helpful to your task of rectifying the gross and obvious abuses readily apparent in the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 to which you referred in your communication.

On behalf of John E. Moss and myself, I thank you for your attention.

All good wishes,  
Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL,  
Member of Congress.

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, many of us in this Chamber may recall that June day in 1960 when a joint resolution authorizing the construction of a memorial honoring Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was signed into public law. "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed," the law stated, "to grant authority to the National

Council of Negro Women to erect, on public grounds, in the District of Columbia, owned by the United States—a memorial in honor of Mary McLeod Bethune and in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation."

The National Council of Negro Women has worked long and hard to realize this dedication to their founder. A tremendous effort has been demonstrated by every member of the NCNW throughout our Nation to make Wednesday's unveiling possible. Over the past few weeks, major preparations have been underway in Lincoln Park in anticipation of this momentous celebration. I have received a beautiful letter from Mrs. Ada Cole of the Newark, N.J., section of the National Council of Negro Women stressing the deep pride and excitement the chapter members feel for tomorrow's opening ceremonies.

And, indeed, as one reflects upon the courage, the commitment, and accomplishments of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the importance of tomorrow's dedication is given added intensity.

President Franklin Roosevelt once exclaimed:

I'm always glad to see you, Mrs. Bethune, for you always come asking help for others—never for yourself.

And so it was, through the course of her remarkable career, Dr. Bethune thought always of others. "I have been dreaming all my life, down yonder in the cottonfields, in the classroom, singing in the Chicago slums, dreaming, dreaming of big buildings and little children, of my own institution." The achievements of this 15th child out of 17, born on July 10, 1875, in a cabin on a South Carolina plantation, of parents not long out of slavery, laid the foundation of the black man's quest for equality of opportunity in "learning, earning, and living."

With \$1.50 in initial assets, five pupils, and soapbox furniture, Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona, Fla., was founded. Dr. McLeod Bethune served as president from its inception in 1904 until 1942. Through her untiring efforts, strong leadership, and confidence in her beliefs, she built her dream. The college today is fully accredited by the South Association of Colleges and Schools, having a faculty of over 100 and a student body exceeding 1,000.

During the depression, Dr. Bethune served as special adviser to FDR on minority affairs in the National Youth Administration. And, in World War II, she served as special assistant to the Secretary of War in selecting officers candidates for the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

In 1935, at the age of 60, Mary McLeod Bethune founded, almost single handed, the National Council of Negro Women. Recognizing the need for women to unite and deal with the problems confronting the black community, Dr. Bethune organized her membership of 800,000 and immediately concentrated her efforts on the pressing problem of the acute unemployment of black Americans. Time and again she testified before our congressional committees, laying considerable

groundwork for what later became the Fair Employment Practices Committee, fighting always to eliminate discrimination in hiring practices.

Today, the NCNW reaches over 4 million women, working always to carry forward the concern and spirit so much a part of its heritage. Her members have worked in such critical areas as racism, drug addiction, poverty, housing, hunger, child care, education, consumer rights, day care, and aging.

In Mary McLeod Bethune's last will, she left behind for all who knew, loved, respected, and followed her the task of carrying forward the essence of her great work. I would like to share these words with all my colleagues in the Chamber today:

I leave you love. I leave you hope. I leave you the challenge of developing confidence in one another. I leave you a thirst for education. I leave you a respect for the use of power. I leave you faith. I leave you racial dignity. I leave you a desire to live harmoniously with your fellow man, I leave you, finally, a responsibility to our young people.

STRIPPER OIL WELLS ARE  
ENERGY PLUS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for more energy for America, one of our greatest potentials in the oil industry is stripper wells.

Most stripper wells are old producers drawing from reservoirs discovered many years ago. But, regardless of age, stripper wells contribute 13 percent of this Nation's total crude oil production, or over 2 of every 20 gallons pumped into your car's gas tank. The percentage could be much higher, too, if Congress would assist the industry by providing improved incentives to encourage companies to work these wells.

During 1972, Texas alone produced over 116,600,000 barrels of crude oil from its stripper wells, and the 1973 statistics being compiled show no substantial change. At the present wellhead crude price, this production was worth about \$1.1 billion to producers and related industry, with more than \$125,000,000 going directly to farmers, ranchers, and landowners.

A survey of 1972 statistics conducted by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission showed that 2 billion more barrels of crude oil would be recoverable either by primary or secondary methods, if the recovery were more economically practical. Yet during the 5 years from 1968 to 1972, 19,814 stripper wells in Texas were abandoned as they dropped below the break-even point economically. These wells would still be producing, at an approximate rate of 3 barrels a day per well, if past economic incentives had been more attractive. In other words, Mr. Speaker, we have been buying oil from the Arabs at \$15 a barrel—none of which channeled back into our economy—when

22 million barrels—which could move at \$10 each—have been just sitting under our own stripper wells, too costly for the independent operator to retrieve.

The Congress is, in a great part, responsible for the abandonment of these over 20,000 wells, due to its short-sighted legislation in this area. And revenue has been lost to the country. Sales of production from stripper wells generate local income, support the community through taxes and oil related businesses, create employment, and provide an economic reason for the small, independent operators, who operate the majority of stripper wells, to continue active. Once abandoned, it is not economically practical to redrill a well. Yet many of these wells, under economic encouragement provided by the Congress, could have been converted to secondary and tertiary retrieval projects, making available as much as 25 to 30 percent of the oil already produced.

The usual secondary recovery method is water-flooding, a process where water is injected into the drill hole until it forces the oil deposits to rise to the surface. I have been told that right now the Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with Cities Service Oil Co., is beginning a massive recovery test-program involving the use of polymer compounds to stimulate oil resources once thought of as unretrievable, under the former price structure. These polymers, when injected into the well, mix with the oil and work like dishwasher detergent.

The polymer cuts the oil loose from the surrounding materials, and then the water-flooding, like an automatic dishwasher, can sweep the oil out and up to the surface. Yet at the current rate of abandonment, 4,000 stripper wells a year will be lost, unless we act now to improve the general economics of stripper well operations.

Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis in this country is not yet a thing of the past. I hope Congress will be far-sighted in supporting a phase of the oil industry which has definite, immeasurable potential. Why should we pay higher prices for Arab oil? We can produce oil here in the U.S.A. for a price well below the Arabs by encouraging stripper well production.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE  
ERNEST GUINN

HON. RICHARD C. WHITE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, many of my friends and constituents in El Paso share a deep sense of sadness with me over the recent death of a singularly compassionate, dedicated, and accomplished man: U.S. District Judge Ernest Guinn. Contemporary opinion of Judge Guinn was summed up by the Most Reverend Sidney M. Metzger, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of El Paso, who noted in his eulogy at the judge's funeral Mass:

He was always for the underdog and his compassion for the poor was very evident. He had wisdom in the distribution of justice.

These thoughts about Judge Guinn were elaborated by U.S. District Judge John H. Wood, Jr., who entered the following statement in the court records upon reopening Federal court proceedings following a short period of mourning:

Judge Ernest Guinn's brilliant, capable and tireless dedication to the administration of federal justice are the obvious reasons why the El Paso Division of the Western District of Texas has the most current and one of the best administered criminal and civil dockets of any U.S. District Court Division in America. This record of achievement is indeed a most fitting tribute and memorial to this splendid jurist whose varied and diverse legal and judicial qualifications will be difficult, if not impossible, to ever replace. All of those who have known me were always aware of my ardent admiration for his judicial fairness, ability and sound legal philosophies. I was indeed most fortunate to have Judge Guinn's sincere and unswerving support, counsel and advice as my loyal and intimate personal friend and colleague. I will always respect, revere and remember him as a truly great jurist, a really God fearing and highly Christian gentleman, a devoted family man and a patriotic American who dedicated his entire legal life to outstanding public service.

Judge Guinn was born September 29, 1905, in Palestine, Tex. He attended El Paso High School, and then went on to the University of Texas, and its law school, where his destiny of juristic greatness was indicated when he graduated at the age of 22 with the highest grade point average which has ever been recorded at the prestigious institution. Judge Guinn has broad family ties to the law. He was admitted to the bar on the 100th anniversary of the admission of his grandfather to practice law in Tennessee. His great-grandfather and great-grand-uncle were partners in one of Texas' earliest law firms starting in 1845 at Burke. Today, his widow, Mary Vance Guinn, and two sons, Ernest A. Guinn, Jr., and Dick H. Guinn, are all respected practicing attorneys in El Paso.

Judge Guinn was a member of the El Paso and American Bar Associations, had served as El Paso County Democratic chairman, and on the boards of St. Margaret's Home of Children and Loretto Academy. He was a member of the Catholic Church. Following his bent for humanity, Judge Guinn chose to put his prodigious legal talents to work for the general public instead of for his own gain.

Except for a few brief years at the very outset of his career, and again when he enjoyed a short sojourn in private practice with his barrister wife just prior to assuming the Federal bench, he spent his entire professional life in public service—as a city and then county attorney in El Paso, and finally as U.S. district judge for the Western District of Texas as the appointee of President Lyndon Johnson. The Honorable Ernest Guinn leaves behind an enviable record of service to his fellow man—and uncountable numbers of friends.

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to insert in the RECORD each month the monthly calendar of the Smithsonian Institution. The July calendar of events follows:

JULY AT THE SMITHSONIAN

TUESDAY, JULY 2

Film: *Mark Tobey Abroad*. Tobey discusses his artistic philosophy and reveals the free spirit behind his work as he is shown in his studio/home and walking about the city of Basel, Switzerland, his adopted home. 11:45 a.m., 12:30 and 1:15 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts. Shown in conjunction with the current exhibition *Tribute to Mark Tobey*. Free.

FRIDAY, JULY 5

Rehabilitation Medicine Films: *Goodwill Documentary*, distributed by the Goodwill Industries; *Harlem Hospital Center*, Columbia University. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Films are scheduled each Friday in conjunction with the current exhibition *Triumph Over Disability*. Free.

TUESDAY, JULY 9

Museum Talk: *Inside the Festival of American Folklife*. Speaker: Susanne Roschwalb, Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

Film: *Mark Tobey Abroad*. 11:45 a.m., 12:30 and 1:15 p.m. Repeat. See July 2 for details. Free.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10

Research Fellows Lecture Series: *Hans Hofmann*. Speaker: Peter Morrin, doctoral candidate, Princeton University. This lecture begins a series of five on various aspects of American Art presented by NCEA Research Fellows as a result of their dissertation research. 12:30 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts. Free.

THURSDAY, JULY 11

Creative Screen: *The Real West*. A recreation of one of the most colorful eras in American history, narrated by the late Gary Cooper. The film depicts life as it really was when the pioneers moved westward, putting the legends in historical perspective. 11:30 a.m., and 12:45 p.m. The Renwick Gallery. Free.

FRIDAY, JULY 12

Rehabilitation Medicine Films: *Within Our Grasp*, distributed by the Veterans Administration; *Home for Supper*, Burke Rehabilitation Center. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

SUNDAY, JULY 14

Bastille Day Celebration: *Concert for Heroes*, presented by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sergiu Comissiona. The program includes French, Italian and Russian works from the Age of Romanticism and concludes with the 1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky, with an accompanying fireworks display. Wine provided for a picnic supper. 2:30 p.m. Merriweather Post Pavilion. \$7.\*

Summer Shorts: *Blotto*, Laurel and Hardy; *The Violinist*, by Ernest Pintoff; *Harvesting* by The National Film Board of Canada; *The Tempest* by Robert Brown and Frank Ogilvie; *Muggins* by Steve Wax; *Incredible Jewel Robbery*, Marx Brothers. Complete program be-

gins 3:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$1.25. Series ticket (July 14 through August 25) \$7.50. Tickets will also be sold at the door.\*

## TUESDAY, JULY 16

Museum Talk: *Shipbuilding in the Age of the Computer*. Speaker: Melvin H. Jackson, Curator, Transportation. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

Film: *March Tobey Abroad*.—11:45 a.m., 12:30 and 1:15 p.m. Repeat. See July 2 for details. Free.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

Research Fellows Lecture Series: *The World's New Art Center: New York Exhibitions of Modern Art in the Aftermath of the Armory Show*. Speaker: Judith Zilczer, doctoral candidate, University of Delaware. 12:30 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts. See July 10 for series details. Free.

Children's TV Seminar: Consumer, business and government leaders discuss the controversy over regulation of the hard-sell commercials on children's TV shows. The panel will include Robert B. Choate, Chairman, Council on Children, Media and Merchandising; William Tankersley, Vice President, Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.; Lawrence Secrest, Legal Assistant to the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; J. Thomas Rosch, Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 8 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$4.\*

## FRIDAY, JULY 19

Rehabilitation Medicine Films: *So They May Walk*, distributed by the Sister Kennedy Institute; *The Person Within*, Clarke School for the Deaf. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

## SATURDAY, JULY 20

Exhibition: *Butterflies*. Approximately 23 watercolors by William Howe, showing butterflies in their natural settings. 2nd floor rotunda, Museum of Natural History. Through August.

## SUNDAY, JULY 21

Summer Shorts: *Music Box*, with Laurel and Hardy; *Ballet Adagio* by Norman McLaren; *K-9000* by the Haboush Company; *Secret Cinema* by Paul Bartel. 3:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$1.25. Tickets will be sold at the door.\*

## TUESDAY, JULY 23

Museum Talk: *Submarine Telegraph: The Grand Victorian Technology*. Speaker: Bernard S. Finn, Curator, Electricity. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

Film: *Mark Tobey Abroad*. 11:45 a.m., 12:30 and 1:15 p.m. Repeat. See July 2 for details. Free.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 24

Research Fellows Lecture Series: *Roberta Tarbel*, doctoral candidate, University of Delaware, discusses the American sculptor *William Zorach*. 12:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts. See July 10 for series details. Free.

## THURSDAY, JULY 25

Creative Screen: *The Real West*. 11:30 a.m. and 12:45 p.m. The Renwick Gallery. See July 11 for details. Free.

## FRIDAY, JULY 26

Rehabilitation Medicine Films: *Lights Out, No Sound*, distributed by Schmidler; *Everything But Hear*, Clarke School for the Deaf. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building.

Exhibition: *Contemporary Nigerian Art: Craftsmen from Oshogbo*. Seventy-three textiles and metal works by eight Nigerian art-

tist-craftsmen. Approximately half the objects are sculpted figures and pieces of jewelry by Jinadu Oladepa including bracelets, rings, neck pieces and belt buckles. Also displayed are tapestries, batiks, appliques, low relief sculpture and mosaic tables. The exhibition is from the collection of Mrs. Jean Wolford, under the patronage of the Ambassador of Nigeria, His Excellency John M. Garba. The Renwick Gallery, through October 28.

Children's Theatre: *Aladdin*, performed by Archaeus Productions in commedia dell'arte style with audience participation. 10 a.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$2.50.\*

## SUNDAY, JULY 28

Summer Shorts: *Case of the Mukkinese Battlehorn* with Peter Sellers; *Bugs* by Tad-eus Wiklosz; *How Now Boing Boing*; *This is the Home of Mrs. Levant Graham* by Eliot Noyes and Claudia Weill. 3:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$1.25. Tickets will be sold at the door.\*

Oriental Rugs and Brunch: Anthony Landreaux, Director of the Textile Museum, will examine and identify rugs brought in by attendees. Brunch and music will be provided in the gardens. 11 a.m. The Textile Museum. \$15.50\*.

## TUESDAY, JULY 30

Museum Talk: *Facts About Flags*. Speaker: Herold D. Langley, Associate Curator, Naval History. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 31

Research Fellows Lecture Series: *Barbara Zabel*, doctoral candidate, University of Virginia, discusses *Louis Lozowich and Urban Optimism of the 1920's*. 12:30 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts. See July 10 for series details. Free.

Lecture/Performance: *The Moiseyev Dancers*—a two-part program. Lecture: Martin Feinstein, Director of performing Arts at the Kennedy Center, discusses Igor Moiseyev, his technique and dance troupe. 8 p.m. History and Technology Building. Performance: The Moiseyev Dancers in a program of folk art of the Soviet Union at the Kennedy Center August 7. \$18.50.\*

## FOOTNOTE

\*Indicates programs sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program. Discounts are available for members and students. For attendance or other information call 381-5157. Unless otherwise indicated, tickets should be purchased in advance.

## FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN FOLKLIIFE

July 3-14, 1974

Eighth annual festival, co-sponsored by the Smithsonian and the National Park Service. Music, dance, crafts, workshops and food featured daily in four theme areas between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., along the Reflecting Pool by the Lincoln Memorial. Additional activities . . .

Regional America (July 3-7): Mississippi-fiddlers convention and contest July 6; auction July 7. Cotton—from plant to finished product Cal-cutting demonstrations daily. Evening program: July 4 and 16.

Native Americans: Fifteen tribal groups of the Western U.S. present Sports and Games, Crafts and Food and a Multi-Media Learning Center. Archery competitions and canoe races daily. Evening programs: July 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13.

American Working Man: Nine groups including representatives of six unions, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor and the AFL-CIO, depict textiles, iron and steel and communications. Festival newspaper published daily on presses at the site. Evening program: July 12 Hootenanny.

Old Ways in the New World: July 3-7: Scandinavia (Finland, Norway, Sweden), northwest and midwest regions of the U.S.—Fiddlers' procession daily. *Kaffestova* (Norwegian coffee shop) with informal music and dancing. Evening program July 5. Tunisia and Montreal—*Cafe Tunis* with food and informal musical performances. July 10-14: Greece—representatives from Northern Greece and the islands of Karpathos, Rhodes and port of Athens; Balitmore, greater New York City and Vancouver. *Kafaneion* (Greek cafe) a *geldi* (community celebration) held July 12 and 14. Evening program July 13.

African Diaspora: Black culture from its African origin through Caribbean influences to African-American communities of the U.S. Carnival parades July 6, 13; religious ceremonies July 7, 14. Evening concerts: July 3 and 10. *Informal concerts only will be held through the day on July 8 and 9.*

A Tunisian weaver will be among the participants from eight foreign countries participating in the 1974 Festival of American Folklife.

## INSECT ZOO

Live insects and arachnids—including ants, bees, termites, tarantulas, and a wide variety of other local species—are exhibited with insect zokeepers on hand to explain the habits and background of the arthropods. National Museum of Natural History, through August.

## DEMONSTRATIONS

*Museum of History and Technology*  
*No Demonstrations on July 4*

*Spinning and Weaving*—Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m.—2 p.m. 1st floor, and Sunday, June 2 and 16, 1-4 p.m.

*Printing and Typefounding*: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2-4 p.m., 3rd floor.

*Musical Instruments*. A selection of 18th and 19th century instruments, and American folk instruments, Hall of Musical Instruments, 3rd floor, 1:30 p.m., Mondays and Fridays—keyboard; Thursday—folk.

## MUSEUM TOURS

*No Tours July 4*

*Walk-In Tours*—Monday through Friday—Museum of History and Technology. Every half hour beginning 10:30 a.m. Last tour 4:30 p.m.

National Air and Space Museum. Every 45 minutes beginning 10:15 a.m. Last tour 4:30 p.m. Tours begin in the NASM building and include the Arts and Industries Building.

Pre-Arranged Group Tours—Call 381-6471—Highlights of the Museum of History and Technology, Museum of Natural History, or National Air and Space Museum.

## EXPERIMENTARIUM

*National Air and Space Museum*

To see the Earth as it truly is. A new show that begins in Washington, D.C., travels past the moon, the solar system, the Milky Way galaxy to a hypothetical distant cluster of galaxies, and looks back at each point to see the earth and its place in the universe. Tuesdays through Sundays, 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2:30, 3:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Discovery Room, Museum of Natural History: An area where visitors of all ages can touch, handle and smell a wide variety of natural history specimens of all shapes and sizes ranging from whale fossils to petrified wood. Now open seven days a week—Monday through Thursday: 12 noon to 2:30. Friday through Sunday: 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. On weekends, free tickets are required and may be picked up at the rotunda info desk.

Labor (workers), etching and aquatint, 1935, by Will Barnet. *Two Decades of American Prints: 1920-1940*, an exhibition currently at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

## PUPPET THEATRE

What if . . . ? Fifteen brightly colored life-sized puppets and the Allan Stevens and Company puppeteers in a comic space fantasy of the adventures of visitors from the planet Poggarpobbybalooanop as they meet the people, animals, plants and customs of earth. Wednesdays through Fridays, 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, 11 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. Summer schedule begins June 12: Wednesday through Sundays, 11 a.m., 1 and 2 p.m. Arts and Industries Building. Admission \$1.25 with discounts for groups of 25 or more through July. For reservations call 381-5395.

Calendar Requests: Mail to Central Information Desk, Great Hall, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560. For changes of address, please include mailing label.

Zoo Train: Transportation around the zoo is provided between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. Fare 50¢, with stopover privileges at three locations—the Main Station by the cafeteria, the Panda House and the Free Flight Bird House (shown above).

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associate Program

Tours: Call 381-5157.

Merchant Seafaring Training Facilities—July 7.

Twilight on the Mall—July 31.  
Train Trip to Cumberland, Md.—July 27-28.

Walking Tour, LeDroit Park—July 14 or 21.  
Geological Study of Loudoun County—July 7 or 14.

St. Mary's City and County—July 7, 21 or 28.

Classes and Workshops: Beginning in August for both children and adults. For a complete schedule and registration information, call 381-6722.

## DOMESTIC STUDY TOURS

For information on the following tours, contact Mrs. Howe, Room 106-SI, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, or call 381-5910.

Berkshire Music Festival: July 20-26, 1974

North Carolina Crafts: Aug. 18-24, 1974.

Iceland: Aug. 17-31, 1974.

Northwest: Sept. 8-18, 1974.

THE SMITHSONIAN IS JUST A BUS RIDE AWAY  
Metrobus brochures are now available with information on bus routes to the Smithsonian and convenient fringe parking lots. For information for your area, call 381-6264.

Deadline for August calendar entries: July 5. The Smithsonian Monthly Calendar of Events is prepared by the Office of Public Affairs. Editor: Lilas Wiltshire.

View of Venice, 1891, by Thomas Moran. Painting has been partially cleaned of discolored varnish. On display as part of the exhibition on conservation and preservation of art. National Collection of Fine Arts.

## RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian, a program of music and conversation growing out of the Institution's many activities, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for July:

7th—Food: *Is There Enough?* A talk with Ambassador Edwin Martin, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State in charge of U.S. preparation for the World Food Conference, to be held in Rome in November. *Hello Earth—Greetings from Endeavor*, Former astronaut Alfred Worden reads and talks about his poetry, inspired by his flight on Apollo 15.

14th—*The Future of the Sea*, discussed by Navy Commander Don Walsh, a "political oceanographer" and former bathyscaph researcher.

21st—*In the Minds and Hearts of the People*. A look at a new exhibit at the National Portrait Gallery, focusing on the period just prior to the American Revolution.

28th—*Are There Evil Forces in Our Society?* A discussion by psychiatrists Rollo May, Thayer Green, and Charles Taylor.

## Hours

## Open 7 days a week

Freer Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Portrait Gallery, The Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution Building—10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum—10 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday through Friday; 1-6 p.m. weekends.

## Extended Hours:

Arts and Industries Building, National Air and Space Museum, National Museum of History and Technology, and the National Museum of Natural History—10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

National Zoo Building—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Dial-A-Phenomenon—737-8855 for weekly announcements on stars, planets and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Dial-A-Museum—737-8811 for daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

## Docent Applicants

## Hirshhorn Museum &amp; Sculpture Garden

Applications are being accepted for docent tour guides at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Those persons selected will be required to take one course in modern art history as well as attend at least five tours of the museum during the fall. Training will then be given at the Hirshhorn in January. For further details call the Education Office 581-6713.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, June 3, 1971.

SEND THE SUN, NOT THE ATOM,  
TO EGYPT

HON. BILL GUNTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a copy of the letter which I have sent to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. PRICE. I hope that the letter will stimulate interest in the House and among the general public about the possibilities of exporting safe, clean, non-nuclear energy to developing nations like Egypt.

The letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., July 8, 1974.

HON. MELVIN PRICE,

Chairman, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Capitol.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As are many of my colleagues, I find myself becoming increasingly concerned about the proposed agreement for nuclear cooperation that the President has promised Egypt.

The prospect of nuclear cooperation with Egypt is not just the prospect of cooperation with any single state at some point in time. It represents the export of nuclear technology to a belligerent in the most volatile area in the world. A great number of scientists have already expressed doubts about the wisdom of a decision to provide such aid,

irrespective of the safeguards that may be written into any agreement. The dangers of Egypt, or any country in the area, developing nuclear weapons are too grimly obvious for me to dwell upon here.

But even beyond the multiplicity of questions that we must have regarding the provision of nuclear capability to Egypt lies a second, perhaps more obscure, question: what is our energy export policy going to be in the next two decades?

The developing world is clamoring for power. Many third world nations would be eager for the opportunity to purchase expensive, prestigious nuclear generating equipment for themselves. Our provision of such equipment to Egypt represents something of a precedent—it implies a decision to meet the demand for new energy sources with nuclear power. I am not convinced that this is the best decision we can make.

As you may know, during the past year and a half I have been active in promoting the development of solar energy in Congress. This is not just the relatively primitive heating and cooling energy of which most people think when they hear the term. Solar energy incorporates a number of highly sophisticated energy producing concepts: solar thermal conversion, wind and oceanic energy conversion, geothermic conversion. Developed solar energy can turn power-generating turbines and electrify cities, as well as provide heating and cooling for the smallest residential unit.

But solar energy's greatest value to us, and to the world, may lie in the tremendous potential that it holds for the developing world. For it represents a renewable, readily available, non-polluting energy source without limit.

Egypt, for example, would be particularly well suited to take advantage of what solar energy has to offer. She is situated in a climate which is calculated to provide optimum exposure to the sun. She has a long coastline, adaptable to a oceanic energy conversion project. Her agricultural hinterland might easily bear wind-powered generator stations to bring power to the countryside.

Of course, we cannot provide solar energy to Egypt immediately. But the National Science Foundation's RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) project has demonstrated that solar energy is not just a dream. Most of the solar energy programs pose no basic problems to our research; what is needed is sufficient funding to enable scientists to reduce the cost of installing and maintaining solar, wind, and ocean energy plants.

The MITRE Corporation, in its "Recommendations to RANN (NSF)" (M74-21) estimated that wind and ocean energy, and solar heating and cooling, would be economically competitive with conventional fuel systems before 1985. The report noted that "it is considered entirely feasible for solar energy to provide the majority of U.S. energy supplies by the year 2020 . . ."

Now this report is based on a currently funded, non-accelerated research program. Imagine what an accelerated program might be able to provide for a country with Egypt's energy needs and optimum location.

It would be foolish, of course, to claim that Egypt's energy needs could be met by solar energy next year. Refinement of solar energy will probably take another decade. But even a nuclear reactor would not be operational in Egypt before the 1980s. Furthermore, American aid in the further development of the potential of the Aswan Dam (which is only operating at half-power—5 billion kilowatts) and of Egyptian oil fields could provide Egypt with ample energy to meet her needs until solar energy is fully operational. As the reliable London magazine *The Economist* has reported: "Only about a quarter of Egypt's present potential capacity

of electric power is now being used—mainly because military expenditure has held up industrial development." (May 15, 1971)

Congress can now take an important step forward in insuring that the whole world shares a future with abundant, safe, and environmentally non-polluting energy resources. We can eschew the easy path of offering quick, glamorous power to nations in nuclear form, and, instead, help them to develop an environmentally-based power resource that will make them self-sufficient and keep their environment sound, while preventing the further spread of nuclear technology. Following such a course would require that we resolve to apply our technological capabilities towards the harnessing of the elements so that all might share. Certainly future generations enjoying a purer earth might thank us for such resolve.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge you strongly to consider holding up an American agreement for nuclear cooperation with Egypt and other developing countries, so that we can extend solar and environmental energy aid to those countries, and thus better help them, and ourselves, prepare for the 21st century.

Yours sincerely,

BILL GUNTER, MC.

#### INDIANA DUNES: MICROCOSM OF "PARKS FOR PEOPLE" MOVEMENT

### HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, a unit of the national park system, is a 5,600-acre park, almost totally encased by industrial development and a rapidly expanding urban complex. It has long been immersed in controversy and compromise. Indeed, it is a microcosm of the whole "parks for people" movement.

Our distinguished colleague from Indiana (Mr. ROUSH) has introduced legislation to add 5,300 acres to this national lakeshore. Twenty-five Members of the House, including myself, have cosponsored this legislation. As a resident of a neighboring State and one who is deeply concerned with preserving critical open space near our Nation's major cities, I was pleased to add my support to Mr. ROUSH's effort to expand and further protect this magnificent resource.

The issues which surround Indiana Dunes must be faced, to varying degrees, by advocates of similar park proposals in other parts of the country—the Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland, the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta, the Santa Monica Mountains outside Los Angeles. All face competing demands for the use of precious open space near their cities. If these areas have "park values," then they usually have other values as well—for industry and commerce, for sprawling suburbs and second homes.

It would be nice if the city and State governments could themselves preserve these valuable lands. But as the Indiana Dunes situation well illustrates, the pressures are too great, the prices too high, and the time too short.

Yet it is not good enough to do half the job, as we did with Indiana Dunes.

A 5,600-acre park is only a small answer to the outdoor recreation needs of the 10 million people who live within 100 miles of it. Doubling the size of the park will do more than increase the region's recreational base: It will preserve portions of a unique ecological system and help maintain the integrity of the existing park.

I am disappointed that the Department of the Interior has not given this bill its wholehearted support, particularly as it would increase and enhance an existing Federal park. Unfortunately, the Department has long treated the Dunes as a stepchild, giving it low priority in the hierarchy of the national park system.

Instead of welcoming the opportunity to significantly expand this lovely area and make it a truly magnificent park, the Department has whittled down the proposed additions to a mere 1,100 acres. It omits several key areas that are ecologically important and would protect the dunes from further industrial development. In its justification for the few parcels it recommends, the Department makes no mention of the recreational value of this land to the millions of people who live near it, or to the critical need to preserve the land now, before it is lost forever to development.

#### INCREASING FUNDS FOR URBAN PARKS

The Interior Department has, during this session of Congress, consistently rejected urban park proposals because of the expense of land acquisition, despite the merit of the proposals on recreational or environmental grounds. I think this represents a defeatist attitude which clings to the park policies of the past and ignores the urgent needs of a rapidly changing, increasingly urban society. It also ignores the fact that some of our country's most precious land resources, like Indiana Dunes, are the ones most threatened with development and least able to protect themselves.

Furthermore, the pressures on our great national parks and our fragile wilderness areas would be greatly lessened if more opportunities for a true outdoor experience were available closer to home. Wilderness areas will be kept wild only to the extent that people can experience nature in their everyday lives and learn to cherish its values.

To help achieve this end, I recently introduced a bill to increase the land and water conservation fund from \$300 to \$900 million a year. This would ease the financial burden of both the States and the Federal Government. The increased funding would allow the Federal Government to expand its role in preserving critical open areas, like the Indiana Dunes, and would allow States to assist the many local projects that have gone begging for lack of funds. Sixty-one Members have joined me in sponsoring this legislation, including the distinguished chairman of the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

#### MODEL FOR THE FEDERAL ROLE

The Indiana Dunes is a superb natural resource, located in the largest industrial

region in the United States. It could become—like the two new Gateway parks in New York and San Francisco—a model for the Federal role in urban outdoor recreation. But if we do not act now, the dunes will remain only a fraction of the park it could be, and the opportunity for achieving its full potential will be lost forever.

#### "MINIPLANS" FOR NEW YORK NEIGHBORHOODS

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the New York City Planning Commission recently announced three "miniplans" for the first time. Thanks to Mr. John E. Zuccotti, the commission's chairman, city planning is being approached from the local rather than the citywide level. In this manner city planners will now give top priority to considering the individual, unique needs of New York neighborhoods.

I commend this article which recently appeared in the New York Times for the further information of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, June 26, 1974]  
PLANNING UNIT INTRODUCES NEIGHBORHOOD "MINIPLANS"

(By Glenn Fowler)

A new concept in neighborhood planning, epitomized by a series of "miniplans" tailored to the needs of individual communities, is being inaugurated by the City Planning Commission.

The approach is in marked contrast to the master plan for New York City, drawn up with much fanfare six years ago but shelved by the commission last year as little more than a handy reference tool.

"This, we think, is planning for the seventies," said John E. Zuccotti, the commission's chairman, in making public the first three miniplans—for the Kingsbridge, Soundview and Hunts Point sections of the Bronx.

"The glossy-covered brochure may have had their place," Mr. Zuccotti said, referring to the expensively produced volumes of the citywide master plan, complete with elaborate graphics. "But times have changed. With a city the size of New York, in a democratic society that is as diverse as ours, there is clearly a need for more attention to local needs and desires."

Mr. Zuccotti, who became a member of the commission in 1971 and took over as chairman a year ago last February, has fostered the neighborhood approach in planning. He has sought greater involvement by the 62 community boards and local civic organizations in the planning process.

#### MEETINGS START TONIGHT

Abandonment of the master plan does not mean that controls on development in the city will be diminished, but rather that they will be reoriented toward community participation. Under the city's zoning resolution, the Planning Commission has continuing responsibility for balancing local and citywide priorities and its approval is required for all zoning changes and for major new projects.

The three miniplans will be discussed at a public meeting of the Planning Commission this evening at 6 o'clock in the auditorium

of Intermediate School 131, at 855 Bolton Avenue in the Soundview section.

Tonight's session initiates a decentralized schedule for Planning Commission meetings. The commission will hold one in four of its regular biweekly meetings in a borough other than Manhattan. It will meet in Staten Island on July 24, in Brooklyn on Sept. 11, and in Queens on an October date still to be selected.

Tonight's Bronx meeting will include public hearings on several specific matters encompassed within the miniplans for the Soundview, Hunts Point and Kingsbridge areas. This, Mr. Zuccotti said, is in line with the commission's belief that plans promulgated for a neighborhood should not be merely academic studies of problems and possible solutions, but should instead be geared to actionable proposals.

In Kingsbridge, for example, the main problem as determined by the Planning Department's Bronx staff and by Community Board 14, which covers the area, is the compatibility of recently built high-rise apartment houses with the older one-family and two-family residences in the neighborhood.

At tonight's meeting, public comment will be invited on a commission proposal to rezone an area bounded generally by Kingsbridge and Irwin Avenues and by 232d and 283d Streets as a means of preserving low-density development. The rezoning would cover property that has been assembled by a developer with a view toward erecting a high-rise building, and would effectively bar such development.

In the Soundview peninsula, a series of zoning and mapping changes are proposed, flowing from a conclusion of the miniplan for the area that preservation of open space and provision of new park and recreational facilities are needed to protect the several residential communities that have survived changes there.

One change would rezone the Harding Park neighborhood to retain the basic low residential density of the southern part of Soundview. Another would demap an extension of the Bronx River Parkway and part of Randall Avenue to assure that the future Soundview Park along the Bronx River will be uncluttered by roads.

Community Board 8 has approved the Soundview Peninsula proposals. The miniplan for the Hunts Point area, across the Bronx River to the southwest of Soundview, was prepared by the South Bronx Commu-

nity Planning Unit, one of three specialized agencies created recently by the Planning Commission to deal with matters affecting neighborhoods that span more than one community board. Besides the South Bronx unit, which covers Mott Haven and Morrisania as well as Hunts Point, there are specialized units in Harlem and in northern Queens.

The Hunts Point miniplan, approved by Community Board 2, focuses on preventing 7,000 units of older housing considered to have potential for rehabilitation, and on rearranging traffic circulation within the peninsula so that commercial vehicles, most of them going to and from the growing Hunts Point wholesale food market, do not impinge on residential areas.

#### ALLEN P. WHIPPLE NAMED TO BICENTENNIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

#### HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1974

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to learn that one of my constituents, Mr. Allen P. Whipple of Perry, Ga., was recently honored by being named to the America Bicentennial Research Institute. Mr. J. Frank Antil, executive director of the Bicentennial Research Institute, in making the announcement noted that Mr. Whipple's selection was "in recognition of his professional and civic attainments within the community of American man—and is entitled to all due honor and respect accorded to outstanding contributions to the growth and development of this American Republic."

As a member of the Bicentennial Committee in my hometown of Columbus, Ga., I would like to take this opportunity to extend my highest personal congratulations to Mr. Whipple. Mr. Speaker, at this point I am inserting for the review of my colleagues an article concerning Mr. Whipple which appeared in the Houston Home Journal of June 13, 1974.

The article reads:

#### PERRY'S WHIPPLE NAMED TO BICENTENNIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Allen P. Whipple, Realtor and Insuror of Perry, has been named in The America Bicentennial Research Institute (1776-1976) of America according to an announcement made by J. Frank Antil of Dallas, Texas, Executive Director.

Whipple is a former Professional Scout Executive of the Peach Belt District. He is a graduate of Emory University and opened his own business, Whipple Realty and Insurance Co. in 1955.

The American Bicentennial Chairman stated, "Allen P. Whipple is hereby acknowledged as an important and valuable Human Resource of the United States of America, living during the closing decade of the First-American Bicennium (and, as such has been selected for inclusion in Library of Human Resources of the America Bicentennial Research Institute in recognition of his professional and civic attainments within the Community of American Man. Accordingly, he is, therefore, duly recognized by his countrymen and is entitled to all due honor and respect accorded to outstanding contributions to the growth and development of this American Republic."

Whipple is Immediate Past State Chairman of Publicity for the Ga. Assn' of Realtors. He is immediate past Chairman of the Public Relations Committee for the Perry Kiwanis Club. He is past Chairman for the Perry Board of Realtors Ethics, and Arbitration Committees.

In 1974, he was named to Who's Who of America, Inter-National Who's Who, and selected to England's "The Two Thousand Men of World Achievement".

He was among six realtors in the state nominated for the Most Outstanding Realtor in Georgia and was Perry's Realtor of the Year in 1973.

Whipple serves on the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, is Scout Finance Chairman for the Thunderbird District's Guardian program, serves on the Advisory Board of Directors for the Georgia Lung Assn. and is a member of the U.S. Naval Institute of Maryland.

Presently he is Vice Pres. and Publicity and Promotion Chairman for the Perry Board of Realtors.

## SENATE—Wednesday, July 10, 1974

The Senate met at 11:30 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES ABOUREZK, a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

#### PRAYER

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

*Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies;—Psalms 103:1, 2, 4.*

*The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.—Psalms 112:6.*

Thanks be to Thee, O God, for Thy servant Earl Warren, for the greatness and goodness of his manhood, for his home and his family, for the magnitude of his service to his State and Nation, for his love of humanity, his outgoing friend-

ship, his courageous convictions, his faith in democratic institutions, his commitment to the divine law, and his abiding trust in Thee.

Grant to all who mourn the consolations of Thy Holy Spirit and the sure knowledge that as we walk with Thee here so shall we walk with Thee eternally. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1974.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES

ABOUREZK, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
President pro tempore.

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3703) to authorize in the District of Columbia a plan providing for the representation of defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in criminal cases in the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with an amendment in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3477) to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating