

H.R. 16056. A bill to provide for emergency increases in the support level for the 1974 crop of Flue-cured tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 16057. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income gains from the condemnation of certain forest lands held in trust for the Klamath Indian Tribe; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 16058. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same tax treatment for recognized Indian tribes as are applicable to other governmental units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH:

H.J. Res. 1094. Joint resolution to prevent the abandonment of railroad lines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'NEILL (for himself, Mr. McFALL, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. ARENDS):

H.J. Res. 1095. Joint resolution designating Monday, February 10, 1975, as a day of salute to America's hospitalized veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H. Con. Res. 567. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that regulations, requiring a statement of ingredients on bottles of distilled spirits and wine, be not promulgated until Congress has considered the matter fully; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATES (for himself, Mr. JONES

of North Carolina, Ms. MINK, Mr. UDALL, Mr. NIX, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. REUSS, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. OBEY, Ms. GREEN of Oregon, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. KEMP, Ms. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. SEBELIUS, and Mr. HUNGATE):

H. Res. 1247. Resolution providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on any resolution to impeach the President of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 16059. A bill for the relief of Charles A. Pfeiferer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 16060. A bill for the relief of Tarieh Rizk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

462. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the board of governors of the State Bar of California, Los Angeles, relative to the proposed division of the State of California into two Federal judicial circuits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

463. Also, petition of Charles H. Suiter, Phoenix, Ariz., relative to illegal price fixing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I have recently introduced legislation, H.R. 16019, which would establish a 200-mile economic zone contiguous to the territorial seas of the United States. The economic zone, would give the United States full regulatory jurisdiction over exploration and exploitation of seabed resources, nonresource drilling, fishing for coastal and anadromous species, and installations constructed for economic purposes, while preserving the right of a foreign country to freedom of navigation, overflight, and other nonresource uses.

I first proposed this legislation at the U.S. House of Representatives Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee hearings at Stonington, Conn. on October 6, 1972. Similar proposals were recently presented to the United Nation's Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, Venezuela by representatives of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

An economic zone as contained in my bill, would give the Nation and especially the fishing industry of New England the limits and protection they seek, but provides, through uniform payments of a percentage of the value of production, for the carefully regulated sharing by other countries in the benefits of the exploitation of nonrenewable resources. In other words, we will be able to protect the use of our natural resources, be they fishing or mineral reserves, through a permit system which requires all foreign economic operations within 200 miles of our shores to be registered with the United States and pay a representative fee. It must be emphasized that the required payment would be set at our discretion.

This represents the best compromise between the fishing industry of New England and the tuna and shrimp fisherman who had earlier protested the establishment of a 200-mile territorial boundary. As witnessed by the U.S. proposal of the economic zone at the Law of the Sea Conference. The zone would not apply to those areas of the continental shelf which extend beyond 200 miles and over which we already have jurisdiction, or to any noneconomic operations. I am hopeful that the Congress will act swiftly on my legislation and the New England fishing industry will get the aid they so justly deserve.

The bill is included for your perusal:

H.R. 16019

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is established an economic zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States. The United States shall exercise the same exclusive rights in respect to all nonrecoverable resources in the economic zone as it has in respect to such resources in the territorial sea.

SEC. 2. The economic zone has as its inner boundary the outer limits of the territorial sea and as its seaward boundary a line so drawn that each point on the line is 197 nautical miles from the nearest point in the inner boundary.

SEC. 3. The President shall prescribe such rules as may be necessary to regulate (consistent with the national interest), and to provide equitable reimbursement to the United States for, any exploration and exploitation of seabed resources, nonresource drilling, fishing for coastal and anadromous species, construction of installations, and other operations associated with nonrecoverable resource recovery which are carried out by any foreign citizen or entity within the economic zone.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect in any manner the jurisdiction of the United States over the resources of such portions of the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States as extend beyond the seaward boundary of the economic zone.

A "HUMAN CHAIN" FOR BICENTENNIAL

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mrs. Marietta B. Lazzo of Park Forest, Ill., has come up with a most imaginative idea for celebrating the Nation's Bicentennial. She writes:

Wouldn't it be wonderful if enough people wanted to, and would, on July 4, 1976, join hands along some of our nation's highways to make one great human, handclasped, chain from shore to shore across our country?

Mrs. Lazzo estimates that at least 3 million people would be needed to complete the chain with arms outstretched—or more than 9 million standing shoulder to shoulder.

Despite the logistics problem that Mrs. Lazzo's plan undoubtedly would entail, I do believe, Mr. Speaker, that it merits consideration. I am asking the Honorable John W. Warner, head of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, to review and comment on the proposal as outlined in the following letter:

PARK FOREST, ILL.

July 15, 1974.

Congressman GEORGE E. O'BRIEN,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. O'BRIEN: I would like to share with you an idea I had last winter, concerning our country's 200th birthday. Wouldn't it be wonderful if enough people wanted to, and would, on July 4, 1976, join hands along some of our nation's highways to make one great human, handclasped, chain from shore to shore across our country?

This would be expressive of several things—not the least of which might be a reminder to us all that it "takes all kinds" to accomplish most purposes. (This would undoubtedly be aptly illustrated by local news coverages on that day!)

One possible route could start at Atlantic City, going appropriately through Philadelphia, the Midwest via Joliet, Denver, and end at San Francisco.

A little figuring, using an average of my husband's measurements and mine, shows that, to succeed, the idea would need at least 3,168,000 people. Standing shoulder to shoulder, 9,504,000 people could be involved, or more—depending on the number of willing water-treaders. (Did you know it is only 190,080,000 inches from Philadelphia to San Francisco?)

I believe the idea could best be handled by area news media perhaps six months before the holiday; responses could be mailed to a central office where the logistical arrangements could be made and enough participants assured.

I am sure that you, Mr. O'Brien, could judge whether this idea is a good one and at all feasible. You would also know what to do with it from this point, if it is, indeed, workable.

Leaving it in your hands, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. MARIETTA R. LAZZO.

HOUSING NEW YORK CITY'S POOR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the enormously complex subject of urban housing is rarely considered realistically in the print or electronic media. An unusual exception appeared in the New York Times of July 10, in a column written by Columbia University's Natalie Becker. The article, entitled "Housing the City's Poor" is submitted for the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, July 10, 1974]

HOUSING THE CITY'S POOR

(By Natalie Becker)

The struggling parents of New York City's liberals lived in tenements at rents they could afford and were linked to a social and cultural neighborhood network. As they worked their way up, they had no fear of losing their homes to the government bulldozer.

Today, after 35 years of Government programs aimed at neighborhood improvement, poor families can no longer find livable neighborhoods. And the immigrants' children live in renewed neighborhoods from which today's poor are expelled. This, unhappily, is a problem largely ignored by the New York liberal constituency famed for its *avant garde* political movements.

Still a point of entry for immigrants, New York faces enormous housing problems. The city lacks vacant apartments, vacant land and housing money. The poor are predominantly black, Puerto Rican and elderly. With the weakening of the tax base through the exodus of middle-class families and industry, housing programs have lost their original purpose. What started as neighborhood improvement is now black and Puerto Rican removal followed by "middle-income" renewal.

Politicians and administrators boast of new housing construction and the press dutifully reports the numbers. But the actual net loss of low-rent units is ignored. Nor is it reported that public money, allocated by law to improve neighborhoods is doing that by destroying them and rebuilding for new "middle-income" tenants.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

If one considers the number of low-rent units also destroyed because of institutional expansion, church-related activities and private developers the true housing story in New York unfolds. A feasible renewal plan in any city must incorporate housing for the poor. Without a plan to house the poor, Government housing policy is just another form of land grab.

With hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers on waiting lists for public housing, the city built just 2,000 units in the last year. And if present housing policies continue, by the end of the nineteen-seventies, the West Side alone (from 59th to 110th Streets) will have lost well over 100,000 low- or moderate-income units.

In the conflict between the need to retain, or attract, the tax-paying middle class and the need to house the poor, the poor lose. So does much of the middle class; many city projects described as "middle-income" require family incomes of \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Take, for example, the West Side Urban Renewal Program (from 87th to 97th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue to Central Park West).

In 1958, when the program was first proposed and hailed as a "model" for the nation, the City Planning Commission stated that "it was a balanced neighborhood in a democratic pattern with considerable character which should be maintained."

In 1974, the new neighborhood, a 20-square-block area, 70 per cent rebuilt, has lost 9,500 low-income families, changing its composition from 67 to 17 per cent low-income.

The squatter movement is a result of government efforts like the West Side project. In 1970, 214 squatter families occupied 30 buildings that were prepared for demolition on Columbus Avenue, including a site between 90th and 91st Streets. The city promised to build public housing on this site if the squatters would move out; the squatters moved out.

Now some of the squatters live in buildings about to be demolished once again. Some families have been relocated as many as 14 times. Some are long gone to new and worse slums in Brownsville or the Bronx. And the original site is still vacant.

In 1974, years after the promise made to the squatters, Trinity Episcopal School, built with urban renewal subsidies, just across the street from the squatters' site, is suing the city and Federal Governments because Trinity says, they are permitting construction of more low-income units than the school was led to expect. The school argues that the additional poor families will tip the balance of the neighborhood. Now just as the pieces of the puzzle come together—public funds, site clearance, red tape untangled—a new hitch is discovered: The neighborhood balance may tip. That means too many Hispanic, too many poor, too many black, too many welfare families.

And in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Councilman Luis Olmedo will talk about how the municipal loan program, intended to upgrade low-income housing, has pushed rents so high that the intended beneficiaries were forced to move from their apartments. These remodeled units are constantly pointed to by city officials as the model for rehabilitation of "low-income" housing.

Take Lincoln Square on the progressive West Side where over 4,500 low- or moderate-income units were lost. Or Cadman Plaza in historic Brooklyn Heights. Or the fashionable East Side with its new "middle-income" projects that charge over \$400 for a one-bedroom apartment. Each is a result of public funds dedicated to what was called neighborhood improvement. Each produced expensive housing. And each contributed to today's superslums in the South Bronx and parts of Brooklyn where displaced persons go.

July 22, 1974

ORDER OF COMMENDATORE

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest men ever to serve the House of Representatives, Thomas Iorio, received a belated birthday present recently when the Italian Government honored him for years of public service.

The Italian Government bestowed upon Mr. Iorio the highest civilian award that can be given to a foreign national, the Order of Commendatore, the medal of merit for public service.

I would like to insert in the RECORD a copy of a story on the presentation service which appeared in the Long Island Daily Press. I believe the story fully indicates the type of man Tom Iorio is, his dedication to the House of Representatives, as well as the esteem that all of us here have for him:

ORDER OF COMMENDATORE

(By Dick Seelbeyer)

WASHINGTON.—In ceremonies held recently, the Italian government conferred its highest civilian honor on Thomas D. Iorio of Brooklyn, the deputy sergeant of arms of the House of Representatives.

In presenting Iorio with the Order of Commendatore (The Medal of Merit for Public Service), Italian Ambassador Egidio Ortona declared, "this award can only be presented by the consent of the President of Italy and the approval of the Council of Ministry. In selecting Mr. Iorio for our nation's highest civilian award, our nation again emphasizes the importance Italy places on its close ties with the United States of America and with her citizens."

The ceremony was held at the Italian Embassy in Washington and was attended by many of the galaxy of friends Iorio has made in his 28 years in Washington.

Tom Iorio, said it was "one of the proudest moments of my life." He had been honored five years ago by the Italian government, "but this Commendatore Medal represents the best of all that has happened to me in a long lifetime."

Iorio has been a fixture in the House of Representatives longer than most people can remember. New York congressmen of both parties go to him when they want information about legislation, scheduling or the complexities of floor maneuvering.

Speaker of the House Carl Albert, D-Okla., whose approval had to be obtained by the Italian government before the award could be confirmed, said, "Tom Iorio is representative of the quality of men and women who have dedicated their lives to the House of Representatives. Truly, without them, this government could not long function."

Four members of Long Island's congressional delegation are of Italian-American extraction. They also praised Iorio for the "high standards he has maintained in his professional and personal life."

Speaking for Reps. Frank Brasco, Brooklyn Democrat, Mario Biaggi, Bronx-Queens Democrat, and Angelo Roncallo, Massapequa Republican, Rep. Joseph Addabbo, Ozone Park Democrat said, "All of us share in the honor that has been bestowed on Tom Iorio. We are proud of Tom and his wife Clara and wish them all the best in the world."

Iorio began his long career in Brooklyn politics and came to Washington in 1945 during the second term of Rep. John Rooney, Brooklyn Democrat with whom Iorio has long been identified.

July 22, 1974

ESTABLISH THE SEWALL-BELMONT
HOUSE AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC
SITE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, Thursday I introduced a bill that would make the Sewall-Belmont House a national historic site and authorize the Interior Department to cooperate with the National Woman's Party in restoring, maintaining, and developing the site. It is proposed that the House be open and shown to the public on a daily, full-time basis, as are other historical houses.

The Sewall-Belmont House has been the property and headquarters of the National Woman's Party since 1929. The oldest house in Washington, D.C., it contains busts and portraits of famous American women, items of historical significance, and memorabilia of suffrage activities.

Dr. Mary Lee Mann, a state chairwoman of the National Woman's Party, has amassed much of the long and interesting history of the Sewall-Belmont House. In 1632, King Charles of England gave away the land which included what is now Capitol Hill and the land the Sewall-Belmont House rests on. When it was decided that the seat of the Federal Government would reside here, this land was laid out in lots. An 1801 map of Washington shows a house standing where the Sewall-Belmont House now stands. The House was partially destroyed in 1814 by the British when they marched toward the Capitol; but soon after it was restored by Robert Sewall. It remained in the ownership of Sewall and his heirs for 123 years until 1929. Then the House became the property of the National Woman's Party and was named the Alva Belmont House, for Mrs. Alva E. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party, who provided the funds to buy the building previously used for the party's headquarters. As it stands today, the Sewall-Belmont House is a source of great architectural interest.

Since all previous headquarters of women's movements have been destroyed, it is important that such legislation be introduced at this time. This House is a memorial to our country's great women and it would be an outstanding Bicentennial tribute.

I would like to commend Representatives ROY A. TAYLOR and MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS for their efforts and activities in this area.

The text of my bill follows:

H.R. 15975

A bill to establish the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historic site, the Sewall-Belmont House within the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement to as-

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sist in the preservation and interpretation of such house.

SEC. 2. The property subject to cooperative agreement pursuant to section 1 of this Act is hereby designated as the "Sewall-Belmont National Historic Site".

SEC. 3. The cooperative agreement shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary, through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in such property except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to such agreement. The agreement may contain specific provisions which outline in detail the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$—.

TOWARD AN UNIMPEACHABLE
FASHION

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, last May my distinguished colleague from the great State of Pennsylvania, Congressman JOSEPH M. GAYDOS, offered some intriguing comments on the House floor on the relationship between current fashions and our economy. As a result of observations by one of his most ingenious constituents, Representative GAYDOS pointed out that platform heels are depleting our country's supply of rubber, leather, and other synthetics while flare-styled slacks place a similar drain on our cotton crop.

While I will not deny that these particular new fashions do indeed use up these materials, I feel their advantages far outweigh whatever higher costs are involved in their manufacture. Platform shoes are a boon to short people—although perhaps only for those with sturdy ankle muscle—since they allow the illusion of longer legs along with the ability to view new horizons. Also, because insurance companies are not liable for accidents caused by platform shoes, both the insurance industry and the podiatrists are prospering.

The wider cuffs on pants, while unsuitable for skiing, mountain climbing, and the like—allow the wearer considerable more comfort in sitting. With most of us working people deskbound, this is no mean consideration.

Would Congressman GAYDOS' highly original constituent have us go back to the shoulder pads of the 1930's or the bustles and bows of the early 1900's? Indeed, if we consider the whole erratic pattern of fashion history, we realize that, despite all the fads and fancies of yesteryear, the garment district as well as the cotton and leather industries have managed to endure. And, going by Oliver Wendell Holmes' maxim that "fashion is

the attempt to realize art in living form," I am sure people will continue to brighten up their lives by attractive clothing. Although, human nature being what it is, I expect that acceptable style will continue to be what one wears oneself while bad taste is what others wear.

But should a battle rage over a possible depletion of our resources by the always innovative fashion industry, I have a suggestion to make. Perhaps we should all don string bikinis. This scanty style would do double-duty: it demands a bare minimum of fabric and also helps ease the energy crisis by letting us turn our thermostats up during the sweltering summer. Of course, should this become the prevailing fashion, some worry-wart would probably raise his eyebrows with concern over a potential string shortage.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP FREE
HEALTH CLINIC

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1974

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, proper health care is a desirable but often unreachable goal. Too often persons are unable to obtain the medical care they need, because of the expense involved. Of particular encouragement, therefore, to me is the opening of a free health clinic in the Hampton Township of Rock Island, Ill. This clinic, staffed by a physician and nurse, is funded by revenue sharing funds, and has already served over 200 persons. Referrals are made when further medical care is necessary. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following release about the Hampton Township Free Health Clinic as a fine example of what a township can do with its revenue sharing money

JUNE 7, 1974.

Hampton Township is happy to announce the launching of a new program—the opening of a free health clinic. In conjunction with the programs currently in operation, we will now be able to provide a complete health service for the residents of our township.

The purpose of this program is:

1. Prevention of disease;
2. Prolongation of life; and
3. Promotion of health and efficiency.

Our objectives are:

- A. Childhood immunizations;
- B. Well-child services;
- C. Premature infant services;
- D. Family-planning services;
- E. Dental hygiene training;
- F. School health services;
- G. Hearing and vision testing; and
- H. A geriatric program for detecting diabetes, glaucoma, heart disease and stroke.

It is our intent to provide health services for people on fixed incomes and those of low incomes who do not have adequate means to provide for their medical needs. These services will be free of charge to any qualifying resident of Hampton Township. This program is being funded by Federal revenue sharing money.

Beginning July 3, we will have a physician here every other week, and a nurse will be here every week.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Our opening day is June 12 from 1:00 until 5:00 p.m. A physician and a dentist will be here to give complete school examinations. For the first day, we will limit the clinic to 40 school examinations, and applicants will be admitted on a "first-come, first-served" basis. We urge all qualifying township residents to take advantage of this free health service.

ILLINOIS RESTORES HOLIDAYS TO TRADITIONAL DATES

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago the Illinois General Assembly adopted a joint resolution to restore the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day to their traditional dates, May 30 and November 11.

The resolution quite rightly points out that these are "holidays of great importance" to all Americans and should be days of commemoration, not just holidays from work.

It also notes that the current practice of observing these holidays on the Mondays closest to the original dates creates confusion. In addition, these contrived long weekends inevitably bring with them a high accident rate among travelers.

I share the general assembly's views and have introduced a bill, H.R. 15834, which calls for the national observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day to be returned to their original dates after January 1, 1975. I hope that my colleagues will see fit to enact this legislation without delay.

The following is the complete text of the general assembly's resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Congress and the President of the United States have enacted a change in the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans' Day, causing them to be observed on Mondays which fall more or less close to the original date of observance; and

Whereas, The State of Illinois, ever wishing to cooperate with the United States Government in its laudable undertakings, followed the example and celebrated Memorial Day and Veterans' Day on the movable dates for a time; and

Whereas, In their wisdom, the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly and by their duly elected Governor, enacted statutes in 1972 and 1973 returning the observance of Memorial Day to its traditional day, May 30, and Veterans' Day to November 11; and

Whereas, The artificial creation of long weekends annually results in unnecessary loss of lives on the nation's highways because of the convenience of travel in a 3-day period; and

Whereas, A great deal of confusion reigns among the People of Illinois with respect to the observance of Memorial Day and of Veterans' Day; and

Whereas, Veterans' Day and Memorial Day are holidays of great importance to all Amer-

icans, as we commemorate and recall the sacrifices of our valiant servicemen and, on Memorial Day, especially of those who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House concurring herein, that it is the sense of the General Assembly enunciated by its actions in 1972 and 1973, that holidays should be regarded as commemorations not just as "days off work" to be linked whenever possible to weekends; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly that the celebration of holidays on fixed dates encourages the recognition by the citizens of the reason and basis for the holiday, and that its celebration on a floating "long weekend" basis encourages the casual treatment of holidays as mere "days off work"; and be it further

Resolved, That we do memorialize the Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation returning the annual observance of Memorial Day to May 30 and the observance of Veterans' Day to November 11 of each year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of Illinois is directed to transmit to the President of the United States and to each member of the delegation of the State of Illinois to the Congress of the United States a copy of this preamble and resolution.

Adopted by the Senate, June 25, 1974.

Concurred in by the House of Representatives, July 2, 1974.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
President of the Senate.

CONTROL BY LAND USE ROUTE BLOCKED

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the editorial from the Oxnard Press Courier regarding the Federal land use bill recently rejected by the House: [From the Oxnard (Calif.) Press-Courier, June 27, 1974]

CONTROL BY LAND USE ROUTE BLOCKED

The House of Representatives has temporarily blocked further federal encroachment into Americans' daily lives by rejecting proposals for a massive program to dole out federal money to states developing their own land use programs.

Control over local government affairs would have been placed even more firmly in the hands of a Washington bureaucracy with adoption of a federal land use policy.

The various states are already exercising their land-use planning responsibilities without federal help.

Hawaii, for example, has had a statewide program for many years. Regional planning concepts have been gaining support in many larger states, such as California.

No state legislatures need federal intervention in assigning priorities for developing and protecting land in growth areas. And planning costs are not so high that more federal aid is needed.

In view of the public concern for protection of the environment, it surely can be expected that the states will continue to undertake the regional planning envisioned

in the federal legislation. The states also figure to do the task much better without the controls that always accompany federal grant programs.

NIXON AIDE ATTACKS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday White House aide Patrick Buchanan, previously best known for his skill at leaking favorable material to favorable correspondents, accused the news media of "enormous, positive, and favorable publicity to movements associated with the far left." Despite the news media's better than 90 percent endorsement of President Nixon in 1972, this view is widely held in certain quarters and is not in itself remarkable.

But what is really striking is Mr. Buchanan's definition of "far left." Apparently it includes the antiwar movement, the civil rights movement and the consumer movement.

In short, if you are not a hawk, a bigot, and a crooked automobile repairman, the White House considers you a far-left crazy.

For the consideration of those who desire further insight into White House thought processes, I insert news reports of Mr. Buchanan's statement from the New York Times of July 18, 1974:

BUCHANAN SCORES THE MEDIA ANEW—NIXON AIDE ADDRESSES PARLEY IN CAPITAL—TWO OTHERS DEFEND NEWS COVERAGE

(By Linda Charlton)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Patrick J. Buchanan, a special assistant to President Nixon, renewed today his attack on "the big media," which he charges dominate the thinking of Americans, citing what he called "enormous, positive and favorable publicity to movements associated with the far left."

Mr. Buchanan listed some of these "far left" movements as "the antiwar movement, the civil rights movement, the consumer movement." His final words were spoken against a background of boos and hisses from the audience of about 700 persons, many of them young, that filled the orchestra section of the Kennedy Center's Eisenhower Theater for a "A Critique of the Media."

Appearing with Mr. Buchanan at the discussion of the news media were Richard Harwood, assistant managing editor of The Washington Post; Richard N. Goodwin, a White House aide and speechwriter in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations who is now a senior editor of Rolling Stone, and Thomas Asher, director of the Media Access Project.

Mr. Buchanan, who was an editorial writer on The St. Louis Globe Democrat before joining Mr. Nixon's staff, listed the "big media" as the three major television networks. The New York Times, and the Washington Post Company, which includes the newspaper, a Washington television and radio station, and Newsweek magazine.

"A PARTICULAR BIAS"

These institutions, he said, "and a small handful of men that control them, have a

particular bias, a partisan point of view," which he said meant that control of the news was held by "a handful of like-minded individuals."

Mr. Buchanan said this resulted in underrepresentation of business, "a particular bias in favor" of government spending with the exception of defense spending, and of "enormous, positive and favorable publicity" for certain movements.

Mr. Buchanan, who said also that he believed "the Government has no business intervening in the private sanctuary of the newsroom," was followed by Mr. Harwood, who said, "There is no set of facts that I could put together that would persuade Pat to love *The Washington Post*."

Mr. Harwood, noting that there were about 1,700 daily newspapers in this country, said, "They do not speak in one voice. Most of them speak in the voice of the Nixon Administration." He contrasted "Pat's company, which is the Federal Government," employing approximately 17 million Government workers, with the country's approximately 40,000 reporters and editors.

FREE PRESS GUARANTEE

"The press," Mr. Harwood, said, "has no red buttons to push." He conceded that the press was, "like all institutions in this country, imperfect," but said that the First Amendment guaranteed only a free press, not "good newspapers, liberal newspapers, conservative newspapers."

Mr. Goodwin was critical of the concept of "balance" in the news media, which he characterized in this way: "If a group of blacks say they are oppressed, then you quote the Ku Klux Klan as saying they are not."

He was also critical of what he saw as the news media's acceptance of government statements, noting Henry Kissinger's announcement in October, 1972, that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam, as an example of "uncritical reporting, especially in *The New York Times*." He added, "A few members of its Washington bureau have viewed themselves as part of the diplomatic corps of the United States."

Mr. Asher said that the Administration had far more control over the news that reached the public than did the news media. "If he [President Nixon] has something credible to say, he could commandeer the time day in, day out. The reason that he doesn't do it may be that he may have run out of string."

The program was the fifth in a series of National Town Meetings, sponsored by Mobil Oil Company with John Charles Daly as moderator, held in the Kennedy Center Theater this summer.

REMEMBER THE CHILDREN

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention a resolution by the New England Conference on the Children of Vietnam. This organization's work has helped to heighten public awareness of the plight of children in war-torn Vietnam. I urge my colleagues to contemplate this resolution:

We, the participants in the New England Conference on the Children of Vietnam, held April 27, 1974, in Somerville, Mass., resolve to support humanitarian aid to Vietnam, to be channeled through the National Council of Reconciliation in

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Concord, and are opposed to military, paramilitary, police and other aid to the Thieu Government of South Vietnam.

TUNA FLEET NEEDS PROTECTION

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1973, the U.S. tuna fleet landed 543 million pounds of tuna worth \$135 million at the dock. An industry survey has indicated that the tuna fleet provided direct employment for about 6,000 people, with a payroll of about \$65 million during 1973. In addition, shore support for the fleet, shipyard employees and their subcontractors provided another 5,000 additional jobs and a payroll of approximately \$48 million last year. The current net worth of the U.S. tuna fleet approximates \$500 million.

In addition to the economic value and contribution of the U.S. tuna industry, it should also be noted that tuna constitutes a very important source of popular protein for the American consumer. Last year 80 percent of U.S. households used over \$1 billion worth of canned tuna, or 50 percent of the entire world's supply. Studies show that two-thirds of all U.S. homemakers purchase canned tuna on a regular monthly basis—many of them also on a weekly basis. During 1973 canned tuna represented 74 percent of the value of all U.S. canned fish products for human consumption.

My reason for again summarizing the economic value and consumer importance of the U.S. tuna industry is to again remind my colleagues of the importance of taking every possible measure to ensure the continuing success and viability of this important U.S. industry.

Many of you have joined with me over the past few years in helping to protect the U.S. tuna industry from acts of international piracy and foreign policy positions of the United States that would in effect destroy the U.S. tuna industry as we know it today.

While the tuna industry continues its fight for survival in the international arena, I am today introducing a bill which will help insure the continuation of the U.S. tuna fleet and protect it from possible unjust administration of a U.S. law.

When this Congress passed the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, the legislative history of the act showed it was clearly the intent of Congress that marine mammal mortalities be reduced significantly—and as fast as possible—but that there must be an appropriate balancing of equities between the two extremes of a zero mortality rate and the elimination of a commercial fishing industry. It was clearly the intent of this Congress that the U.S. tuna industry do everything possible to reduce marine mammal mortality, but that the tuna industry should not be put out of business.

I am happy to report today that substantial progress has been made in reducing porpoise mortality incidental to the taking of yellowfin tuna. In 1972 it was estimated that the porpoise mortality resulting from fishermen of all countries fishing in the Eastern Pacific for yellowfin tuna associated with porpoises was 305,500. This figure was reduced in 1973 to approximately 200,000 and it is estimated that by the end of this year the porpoise mortality will be reduced to approximately 137,000 or a 55 percent reduction in mortality in 3 years. A major reason for the reduction in these mortality rates are the efforts and investment of the U.S. tuna industry in developing new gear and fishing techniques that will reduce porpoise mortality.

Since 1971 the U.S. tuna industry has spent over \$700,000 in purchasing new gear which has proved helpful in reducing porpoise mortality. Last year 23 U.S. tuna vessels took U.S. Government observers to sea to observe and research new porpoise saving gear and techniques.

This year over 35 vessels will have such observers aboard. In addition, thousands of dollars and man-hours are being expended by the industry in developing newer methods, techniques and gear, and educating and training the entire fleet in the effective use of new porpoise saving techniques. In other words, the U.S. tuna fleet has demonstrated that it is continuing to exert every possible effort to further reduce porpoise mortality as much and as fast as possible.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, the U.S. Department of Commerce has issued proposed regulations to govern the incidental taking of marine mammals in the course of commercial fishing operations, and the public hearings were held on these proposed regulations in Seattle, Wash., on May 15-16, 1974. On July 15 1974, the administrative law judge who conducted the public hearings, Mr. Harry S. McAlpin, issued his recommended decision to the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service. According to Judge McAlpin:

It is the decision in this matter that the record fully supports the promulgation of regulations with respect to the issuance of permits to govern the incidental taking of marine mammals in the course of commercial fishing operations. It is recommended that the findings of the fact and conclusions of law and the proposed regulations as modified and amended herein, be adopted as the final regulations by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

In spite of the progress that has been made in reducing porpoise mortality, the findings and recommendations of the Department of Commerce and the recent concurrence of the administrative law judge who conducted the public hearing on the proposed regulations, there nevertheless exists the possibility that additional administrative delays or judicial review could prevent the Secretary from promulgating such regulations prior to October 21, 1974, when the commercial fishing exemption of the act expires. If we should encounter such delays beyond

October 21, the net result could be severe economic hardship on behalf of the U.S. tuna industry which could threaten the future existence of this vital U.S. industry and source of valuable protein food.

It is for this reason that today I am introducing a bill that will insure the continuation of this vital industry. This bill will extend the 24-month exemption of the act as it pertains to commercial fishing operations for an additional 24 months, or until such time as the Secretary issues permits with respect to commercial fishing operations. The purpose of this bill is to reaffirm the intent of Congress that there must be an appropriate balancing of equities between reducing porpoise mortality and the continuation of a viable commercial fishing industry. As the House report on the act stated:

It is not the intention of the Committee to shut down or significantly to curtail the activities of the tuna fleet.

The bill I am introducing today is an insurance measure. Hopefully, this insurance will not be required and hopefully prior to October 21, 1974, the Secretary will issue permits pursuant to the proposed regulations. However, as I have stated, I do not believe we can afford to take any chances with the future of such an important industry and such an important source of food.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1974

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 15th annual observance of Captive Nations Week, originally instituted by Congress in 1959 in recognition that, "the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitute a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace." Three weeks ago, we remembered the signing of our own Declaration of Independence and the commitment of our forefathers to the basic human rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Today, more than 100 million people still are denied such essential rights as freedom of speech, assembly, and religion. Others are denied the right to leave their home countries and live where they choose. Dissent is suppressed, and those who dare to criticize the Government are imprisoned or exiled.

Although we seek to assure world peace by improving our diplomatic relations with the Communist nations, we must continue to work to improve the plight of these captive peoples. Their continuing struggle for liberty is an inspiration to all people, and a constant reminder to be thankful for our precious heritage of individual liberty.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MR. RODINO GOES FOR A RIDE

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the following article on impeachment is not without some analogous degree of accuracy:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 30, 1974]

MR. RODINO GOES FOR A RIDE

(By Russell Baker)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—One day the President telephoned Peter Rodino. "Listen," he said, "if we're going to make that trip to Impeachment, let's get on with it. I'm sick and tired of waiting."

Rodino said he would come by the White House right away and pick up the President, and they would go that very day. The President said that was fine with him because he was a busy man and couldn't waste any more time waiting to go to third-rate places like Impeachment.

When Rodino's car pulled up at the White House the President, James St. Clair and Ronald Ziegler climbed into the back seat. "Why don't you sit up front and talk with me while I drive?" Rodino asked the President.

"To do that would weaken the Presidency for all time," said President Nixon. "However, I am perfectly willing to talk with you if you come sit back here."

Rodino said he couldn't drive from the back seat.

The President said that was all right, since he preferred to let St. Clair do the driving anyhow.

Rodino said it was his car, and it wasn't every day a man got to drive a President to Impeachment, and he did not think it would look good for him to let St. Clair take the wheel.

Ziegler lifted a bullhorn he had brought along and denounced Rodino in a voice audible a block and a half away, for dawdling.

Rodino pulled into traffic and the journey started. "Do you have the road map?" he asked the President.

"What's that?" the President asked. "You want another road map? After all the maps I've already sent you, you still want me to give you another road map?"

"It's more than 85 miles to Impeachment," Rodino said, "over winding back-country roads, and the maps you sent me cover only nine miles of the route."

"Are we going to go to Impeachment or are we going to waste all day talking about maps?" asked Ziegler.

"Couldn't I please have some more maps?" asked Rodino.

"If I gave you more maps," said the President, "I would simply be encouraging you to ask for still more maps. Next you'd want to back a U-Haul up to the White House and carry away all the road maps so you could paw through them on a fishing expedition."

"Come on," said Ziegler. "Either get this heap to Impeachment or get it off the road."

Rodino sped up and drove in what he took to be the general direction of Impeachment. Far out in the countryside he saw a farmer at a crossroads. "I'll stop and ask this man if we're headed right," he said.

"Make it fast," said Ziegler.

Rodino stopped. St. Clair leaned from the car. He told the farmer that before answering Rodino's questions he should be aware that he was legally within his rights to say nothing, but that if he did he would be subject to cross-examination.

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Ziegler told Rodino to hurry up.

The farmer said, "Shucks, I guess I might as well—."

St. Clair interrupted him and said he wanted a four-day delay to decide whether he would file motions for the right to hear other witnesses who might impugn the farmer's credibility.

President Nixon said Rodino was the slowest driver he had ever seen and announced that he, Ziegler and St. Clair would all get in the front seat and help with the driving so they could get to Impeachment and get it over with, and get on to more important business.

With eight hands on the wheel, four feet on the accelerator and four feet on the brakes, the car moved off, first forward, then backwards, then sideways.

"I think we're going the wrong way," said Rodino.

"Quit dawdling and get on with it," cried Ziegler.

In the confusion Rodino pulled a map from the President's pocket. St. Clair demanded a three-day delay to question Rodino's qualifications for map-reading.

"It doesn't matter," said Rodino, surrendering the map. "It's been erased."

"Hurry up," cried Ziegler.

"A three-day delay," said St. Clair.

"More important business," said President Nixon.

By this time the car was axle-deep in a muddy new cornfield. Television cameras arrived and the President looked good giving Dan Rather a raspberry.

INDEPENDENT IRS

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am heretofore submitting for the RECORD a number of articles detailing White House pressure on the Internal Revenue Service. This pressure was designed to bring the powerful administrative measures against those the White House considered enemies or uncooperative. It is my contention that this evidence belies the need for an independent IRS contained in my proposed legislation, H.R. 14793.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Star-News]
WHITE HOUSE GOT IRS DATA ON REPORTER
(By Walter Taylor)

The White House obtained confidential data from the income tax returns of Washington journalist James R. Polk when he wrote a 1972 article disclosing the secret fundraising role of presidential lawyer Herbert W. Kalmbach, it was learned today.

At the time of the incident, Polk was a freelance reporter writing for the Star-News. He has since joined the Star-News staff.

The report on Polk's personal finances, along with a memo sent to top White House officials by then-Counsel John W. Dean III, has been uncovered as part of the impeachment inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee.

The report, which was unsigned, said that "a discreet check" also was being made of telephone calls placed from Polk's home in McLean.

Both the financial report and the Dean memo were dated Feb. 1, 1972, the day before the Kalmbach story was published in the Star-News.

The Dean memo said, "Chuck Colson informs me that there is nothing we can do to turn the story off or determine the contents of the article without escalating the matter because of White House interest."

White House aide Charles W. Colson was one of six persons to whom the Dean memo was sent. The others included top advisers H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, as well as Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler and then-Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

The article, early in the 1972 campaign, identified Kalmbach publicly for the first time both as a secret Nixon fund-raiser and as the President's personal lawyer who had handled the purchase of his San Clemente estate.

Under a headline, "The Covert Collector," the front-page article said Kalmbach "has raised millions in undercover campaign funds in the last four years as the hidden money man for President Nixon."

After joining the Star-News staff, Polk, 36, received the 1974 Pulitzer Prize for national reporting for his investigative stories on Kalmbach and for his disclosure of a secret donation from financier Robert L. Vesco, leading to the trial of Mitchell and former Cabinet member Maurice H. Stans.

Polk said in a statement today, "I am disturbed at the breach of ethics by the Internal Revenue Service and its apparent violation of its own privacy regulations in passing out taxpayer data for possible political use."

The newsman said he first learned of the 1972 incident after being contacted by a Judiciary Committee investigator last week. He said that when he requested the IRS Wednesday to inform him how and why the financial data was given to the White House, he was told by an IRS spokesman, "We don't have to give you anything."

Officially, the IRS said later it would have no comment.

The two-page unsigned report on data taken from the newsman's tax returns and other sources included information on an outside business, International News, Inc., of which Polk was then part-owner.

It said, "... An audit might resultingly be in order. The writer has directed that because of the sensitivities of the ongoing inquiry no audit be initiated unless direction comes from the inquiring source. The reader should so advise—suggestively following the publication of the proposed article."

Neither "the writer" of the report nor "the reader" who received it were identified in the documents in the House committee's hands.

There was no indication whether the financial report was distributed along with Dean's three-paragraph memo to the White House upper echelon.

Dean's memo, on White House stationery, was marked "administratively confidential." It said Kalmbach had received a telegram from Polk on Feb. 1 saying that the article would appear the following day in the Star-News (then the Evening Star) and repeating a request for comment from the lawyer.

"Kalmbach plans to make no further response to the wire," Dean wrote.

Kalmbach, 52, from Newport Beach, Calif., is currently serving a federal prison term of six months or more after pleading guilty in the Watergate probe to concealed campaign fund-raising activities for 1970 Senate races—a role disclosed in the original Polk article.

Polk said today he has no personal knowledge that a tax audit was conducted in 1972. He said his taxes had been adjusted only once while he has been a Washington newsman, and that was on a routine technicality last year.

The impeachment inquiry report today was the latest in a series of disclosures of White House moves against news reporters.

Among the targets have been CBS reporter

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Daniel Schorr, who was the subject of a White House-ordered FBI check; a Newsday editor who supervised an investigative series on presidential friend C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, and four newsmen whose telephones were wiretapped to check news leaks on disarmament talks.

The unsigned report on Polk said, "A discreet check of Polk's toll calls from residence is ongoing. If the results are informative, such information will be passed along."

The wording appeared to indicate that the White House was checking phone company billing records of long-distance calls, rather than actually intercepting the calls.

The two-page report also cited a 1958 arrest record for disorderly conduct in Washington. Polk said this apparently referred to a drinking incident on the night before he was being discharged from the U.S. Navy 16 years ago, but said he had been unaware until now that any charges were filed.

The financial rundown included such detailed information as the names of the reporter's children, his weight, his Social Security number, and the color of his eyes.

Polk noted his birthplace, his eye color and his son's and daughter's names were all listed incorrectly.

The report devoted four paragraphs to information from Polk's tax returns about his 50 percent ownership of International News, Inc. The details indicated the firm's tax returns had also been examined.

He described the company as a subscription service for a series of English-language newspapers and magazines from foreign countries. He said he operated the firm until 1971 with a former college classmate, and said it is now defunct.

The unsigned memo said Polk had failed to report any personal income from the firm over a three-year period. The newsman said today that this was inaccurate, that the firm paid dividends in 1968 and 1969, and that the income had been declared on his tax returns.

The memo also listed Polk's 1970 salary as a reporter with the Washington bureau of the Associated Press. Polk left the AP in 1971 before writing the Kalmbach article, but the report noted that his earnings on income tax returns for that year would not be available until mid-1972.

The Kalmbach story appeared in the Star-News in February 1972 while the newsman was doing campaign finance research under a grant from the Fund for Investigation Journalism. Polk joined the Star-News on a full-time basis after the 1972 election.

[From the Washington Post, May 29, 1974]
HARASSING OF O'BRIEN CITED
(By George Lardner Jr.)

Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said yesterday he has evidence that the White House illegally tried to initiate an Internal Revenue Service investigation of former Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

In pleadings filed in U.S. District Court here, Jaworski said a tape-recorded discussion with Mr. Nixon of the harassment of White House "enemies" including O'Brien was apparently withheld from the Watergate grand jury on the grounds that it was protected by a legitimate claim of executive privilege.

Jaworski said the conversation, between the President, former White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman and former White House counsel John W. Dean II, came at the end of a Sept. 15, 1972, meeting in the Oval Office.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ruled last December that most of the subpoenaed tape should be turned over to the grand jury, but he upheld the claim of

White House lawyers that the final 17 minutes should be kept confidential.

The President's lawyers maintained that the final part of the meeting was devoted to other subjects within the President's official cognizance not directly or indirectly related to the Watergate matter.

Sirica agreed, even after listening to the entire recording which he still has in his custody. He also upheld the President's claims of privilege for the notes Haldeman jotted down about the last part of the meeting.

Cautiously suggesting that the judge might might have been mistaken, Jaworski asked Sirica yesterday to reconsider and release the rest of the tape, along with Haldeman's notes, for grand jury investigation.

"... It is our view that a claim of executive privilege should be denied when the court encounters evidence of criminal activity on matters even only indirectly related to Watergate," the prosecutor said.

Jaworski pointed out that Sirica had been told last November that the prosecutors were conducting a grand jury investigation of "alleged attempts by senior government officials to defraud the United States and obstruct justice by misusing the Internal Revenue Service for political and personal objectives."

Since then, Jaworski said, additional evidence has come to light that bolsters the request for the rest of the tape.

That evidence, including grand jury testimony, Jaworski said, substantiates allegations:

"That in September, 1972, the White House presented lists of individuals ("enemies") to the IRS with the direction that they be audited or otherwise harassed."

"And that, in August and September, 1971, the White House unlawfully attempted to have the IRS investigate Mr. O'Brien."

Jaworski said "this evidence also indicated the likelihood that on Sept. 15, 1972, the President did in fact have discussions with Mr. Dean and Mr. Haldeman concerning those matters."

The special prosecutor also cited the House Judiciary Committee's transcript of the Sept. 15 meeting which was obtained by The Washington Post, earlier this month. Jaworski said it includes remarks at the outset of the meeting—before Dean walked into the room—that "had not been available previously to the special prosecutor."

At one point, in speaking of Dean before his arrival, Haldeman told the President that Dean was "moving ruthlessly on the investigation of McGovern people, Kennedy stuff, and all that, too... Chuck [Colson] has gone through, you know has worked on the list, and Dean's working the, the thing through IRS. . . ."

The White House evidently included those remarks in the copy of the Sept. 15 tape it sent the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry. Judge Sirica, however, apparently did not provide them for Watergate prosecutors because their subpoena called for the conversation starting at the moment that Dean walked into the room.

The only allusion to using government agencies to harass political opponents on the public, White House-censored transcript of the Sept. 15 meeting comes in an exchange between the President and Dean.

After Dean said that he had started to keep notes "on a lot of people who are emerging as less than our friends," the President replied that "they are asking for it and they are going to get it. We have not used this power in this first four years as you know. We have never used it. We have not used the Bureau and we have not used the Justice Department, but things are going to change now. And they are either going to do it right or go."

Dean: "What an exciting prospect."
The name of O'Brien, who was then chair-

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man of the McGovern campaign, was not mentioned in that exchange. However, in pressing for the tape of the final portion of the meeting, Jaworski pointed to White House counsel J. Fred Buzhardt's summary of the Sept. 15 meeting for Senate Watergate investigators last year. According to Senate documents, Buzhardt told them that "Dean reported on IRS investigation of Larry O'Brien."

[From the New York Times, May 28, 1974]

CAULFIELD TESTIFIED THAT HE ORDERED AUDIT OF NEWSMAN

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A former White House aide, John J. Caulfield, has testified secretly that he instigated a tax audit of a newspaper report, Robert W. Green of *Newsday*, who wrote articles about the financial dealings of President Nixon's friend, Charles B. Rebozo.

John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, testified last summer at hearings of the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Caulfield had sought an audit of Mr. Greene's tax returns after the reporter supervised a 6-month investigation of Mr. Rebozo's financial dealings for his Long Island newspaper.

The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation said after an investigation that it had determined that Mr. Greene had not been audited by the Internal Revenue Service but by New York state tax authorities under a Federal-state exchange program.

According to a copy of secret testimony by Mr. Caulfield before the Watergate committee, obtained by The Associated Press, Mr. Caulfield said that he had discussed the matter with Vernon D. Acres, then an assistant commissioner of the IRS, who suggested that an anonymous letter could be written that would initiate an audit. Subsequently, Mr. Caulfield said Mr. Acres indicated "that an anonymous letter did go out in a fashion where it would not be considered illegal."

The tax committee did not talk to Mr. Acres who, when asked about the Greene case, denied any wrongdoing and referred a reporter to the committee report.

[From the New York Times]

WHITE HOUSE AIDES PLANNED TO MISUSE IRS, JAWORSKI SAYS

(By Robert L. Jackson)

WASHINGTON.—Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said Tuesday he had firm evidence that White House officials, possibly acting with the approval of President Nixon, conspired to obstruct U.S. tax laws by misusing the Internal Revenue Service to harass political "enemies."

Reporting to U.S. Dist. Judge John J. Sirica on a months-long investigation, Jaworski said former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien had been a special target of White House efforts to "abuse and politicize" the IRS.

Two grand juries are studying possible violations of federal law in connection with the inquiry, Jaworski said. The laws deal with general conspiracy, conspiracy to violate the civil rights of individuals, unauthorized disclosure of tax information and obstruction of the proper administration of tax laws, he said.

Jaworski reported on the IRS-related inquiry to support a request that Sirica turn over part of a tape recording and notes of a September 15, 1972, presidential meeting that the judge has kept from grand jurors.

The inquiry is focusing on allegations "that in September 1972, the White House presented lists of individuals—'enemies'—to the IRS with the direction that they be audited or otherwise harassed, and that in August and September 1972, the White House

unlawfully attempted to have the IRS investigate Mr. O'Brien," Jaworski said.

"Evidence assembled by this office, much of which has been presented before the grand juries, substantiates both of those allegations," he told the court.

"This evidence also indicates the likelihood that on September 15, 1972, the President did in fact have discussions with Mr. (John W.) Dean and Mr. (H. R.) Haldeman concerning those matters."

Dean then was counsel to the President and Haldeman was Mr. Nixon's chief of staff.

Jaworski said that "if the court desires, a detailed review of the witnesses can be submitted for *in camera* (private) examination."

Sirica upheld White House lawyers in ruling last Dec. 19 that the latter portion of the Sept. 15 tape-recorded meeting between the President, Dean and Haldeman did not relate to Watergate matters and should not be given to Jaworski and to grand jurors. He made the same ruling on Haldeman's notes of that part of the meeting.

The judge had obtained the materials from White House lawyers for private inspection to determine their relevance.

Jaworski said Tuesday, however, that he had concluded "the materials in question do relate to investigations of the Watergate break-in and related matters."

The edited transcripts that the White House recently show that Mr. Nixon and Dean discussed the original Watergate indictments at that meeting, but the transcripts contain no references to O'Brien's tax investigation or to any IRS investigations.

On the other hand, an unedited transcript of the Sept. 15 meeting prepared by the House Judiciary Committee quotes Haldeman as telling the President about Dean:

"Between times, he's doing, he's moving ruthlessly on the investigation of (Sen. George S.) McGovern people, Kennedy stuff and all that, too . . ."

Then, apparently referring to former White House aide Charles W. Colson, Haldeman told Mr. Nixon, according to the Judiciary Committee transcript:

"Chuck has gone through, you know, has worked on the list, and Dean's working the, the thing through IRS . . ."

Dean testified to the Senate Watergate committee last summer that the White House drew up an "enemies list" of several hundred persons for the IRS to investigate. The list, included O'Brien, who also was a target of the 1972 Watergate bugging.

Haldeman testified that "there was some discussion of the reluctance of the IRS to follow up on complaints of possible violations against people who were supporting our opponents because there are so many Democrats in the IRS bureaucracy that they won't take any action."

A SALUTE TO JOHN K. NORTHRUP

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the American institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics will honor one of America's great aircraft designers, John K. Northrop, in a special program of recognition to be held August 13 at the International Hotel in Los Angeles.

A true giant in the development of America's aviation superiority, Jack

Northrop is one of that small group of pioneers who designed and built the early successful commercial airplanes and hereby paved the way for hundreds of millions of air passengers to reap the benefits of flight.

Jack Northrop is responsible for numerous improvements in aeronautical design. Most notable of these was his development of smooth, stressed-skin metal construction in commercial airplanes, an innovation that with one tremendous step increased the useful life of an airplane more than 10-fold. Thousands of airplanes have been built incorporating this type of structure, thanks to Jack Northrop's pioneering efforts.

Wherever men and women fly in the world today, they owe a debt of gratitude to Jack Northrop for his inventiveness and dedicated search to improve the quality, performance, and longevity of airplanes.

Jack Northrop is one of the founders of Northrop Corp., one of the Nation's leading aerospace companies. Founded in 1939 with an original 50 employees, Northrop Corp. now employs more than 25,000 men and women and supplies aircraft, electronics, and communications, construction, and support services to customers throughout the free world.

Jack Northrop also is a cofounder of the Northern Institute of Technology, which has trained more than 16,000 alumni for responsible positions in Government and industry.

I am, indeed, glad to join in adding my personal expression of appreciation to Jack Northrop for his many contributions to the people of the 31st District and to his country.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, the college of William and Mary in Virginia, the second oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, is one of the most outstanding temples of education in the world. It is indeed the pride of the First Congressional District of Virginia which I have the distinguished honor of representing.

Alumni of the college filled roles of leadership in numberless fields of endeavor. A great many of them including Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler have raised their voices in debate in the Congress.

Another whose activities have brought honor to his alma mater is Arthur Briggs Hanson whose accomplishments were recognized by the college at its most recent commencement when it conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. Inasmuch as Mr. Hanson's activities include distinguished service in the Armed Forces of our country, and because he is well known to many of the Members, I shall wish to provide them with the op-

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portunity of learning of what this fine institution in my districts thinks of its illustrious son. I am pleased to include the citation which accompanied the honorary degree:

CITATION—ARTHUR BRIGGS HANSON

The course of human affairs inevitably reflects the influence of strong leaders, leaders of deep convictions and unwavering loyalty to the principles in which they believe. Usually their energies and resources are concentrated in one major field of interest, but occasionally there appears the rare individual whose interests and proficiency extend to multiple areas of service, much to the benefit of his fellow citizens. Events in the career of Arthur Briggs Hanson clearly place him in the latter category.

"Tim" Hanson is a distinguished lawyer, as evidenced by his service as General Counsel for the American Newspapers Publishers Association, as General Counsel and Trustee of the National Geographic Society, as a senior partner in the Washington firm of Hanson, O'Brien, Birney, Stickle and Butler, and as the author of important legal publications.

As a military leader, he served with distinction in World War II and rose in the U.S. Marine Corps to become its Senior Reserve General, was a founder of the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation, and serves as a member of the Armed Forces Policy Board.

He received both his bachelor of arts and law degrees from the College of William and Mary, and his loyalty and support have been recognized in his selection as a recipient of the Alumni Medallion and by his service as a Director of the Society of the Alumni, President of the Law School Alumni Association, and Trustee of the College Endowment Association.

His civic activities cover a broad range of projects, and each has been productive of results similar to his accomplishments in the areas of law, the national defense, and education.

A SPECIAL SPARK OF KINDNESS
AND COURAGE IN THE HEARTS
OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, we all hear words of despair about the troubled times that grip our society. There is no shortage of the relentless prophets of doom who warn that we face ruin, because of the unceasing problems that confront us all.

But from time to time I think we should pause and remember that there is a special spark of kindness and courage in the hearts of the American people. That is a fact that is easy to forget sometimes, because stories of heroism and resourcefulness are easy to miss in the flood of reports that fill our newspapers about the latest national crisis.

In this regard, I would like to call to the attention of the House an incident that occurred recently in my own congressional district in the beautiful community of St. Simons Island.

On June 26 of this year Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Bradford, Jr., were conducting a class in their regular summer kinder-

garten program. The students in the Bradford's Alice in Wonderland kindergarten class were meeting at the Bradford residence in East Beach, St. Simons Island, in preparation for a field trip to Marineland in Florida.

During one of Mrs. Bradford's regular head-counts of the children, one 5-year-old boy, Peter Edward Strickland, was excused to use the restroom. A few minutes later the child had not returned, and Mr. Bradford went to find him. During a quick search Mr. Bradford made the tragic discovery that the boy had fallen in the swimming pool in the rear of the Bradford home and was lying unconscious at the bottom of the pool under 6 feet of water.

Mr. Bradford immediately dived into the pool and pulled the apparently lifeless child from the water. Then, in a desperate race against death, he labored over the child giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in an attempt to revive him. Within a few moments shortly before the Glynn County rescue squad arrived, Mr. Bradford had Peter breathing on his own.

Peter was admitted to Brunswick-Glynn Memorial Hospital 20 minutes later where he was given extensive tests and put under observation for a period of days. Dr. John A. Hightower, the attending physician, has reported that Mr. Bradford's fast action saved Peter from any lasting harm. On June 29, Peter Strickland was released from the hospital and today is again enjoying a happy life with his parents and friends.

Peter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lee Strickland, have praised Mr. Bradford for his courageous actions. I would like today to join in that praise and to say that I am proud to have the Bradfords as residents within the First Congressional District. We can all share in the joy that one man's courage and calm resourcefulness has made it possible for a small child to escape a tragic end.

OPINION, WHERE IT COMES FROM—
AND WHERE IT GOES

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I thought my colleagues would be interested in the well-expressed editorial from the Ventura County Star-Free Press outlining the growing difficulties counties are experiencing in covering public spending proposals through local property taxes:

WHERE IT COMES FROM AND WHERE IT GOES

Ventura County is worth a little over \$5½ billion—about 11½ per cent more than it was worth a year ago—according to the tax assessor. The biggest increase in assessed valuation comes in Ventura, where property values went up more than 14 per cent.

Those moans you hear in the background are the homeowners, farmers and business proprietors whose assessment went up the most. This is the annual cry of the wounded property owner at reassessment time.

When people buy property, they usually do so hoping it will increase in value. But when the tax assessor comes along and tells them, sure enough, it has increased in value, they are seldom thrilled. Unless you're planning to sell your property, all higher assessments will get you a higher taxes.

This is the reason some readers get a bit irked with news stories about the tax rate holding steady, as it will in Ventura for the next fiscal year. Even the same tax rate, it's obvious that some city taxpayers will be paying more, even at the old rate, because of higher assessments. Don't try to tell them that taxes didn't go up.

The increase doesn't all come from reassessments, though it may seem that way to some property owners. There are also new taxpayers who are beginning to help share the load, as new houses and businesses are built.

Whether these new taxpayers supply more in new taxes than they demand in new services is the unsolved riddle of population growth, not just in Ventura, but throughout this county and the 57 others in California.

In Ventura County, it might be well to remind ourselves that the No. 1 taxpayer is still agriculture—with this county leading the state as the producer of six different crops and ranking second in seven others. When we start talking about boosting the county's economy by more profitable land use, we might keep in mind that agriculture is the most beneficial use of land that we've found yet.

Eventually, all of us—homeowners, farmers, business operators—will share in the fruits of higher property values, for whatever consolation that thought may offer as we contend with the more immediate prospect of higher taxes.

Where do all these taxes go?

Well, property taxes, at least, stay pretty much right here in Ventura County. The biggest hunk goes to pay for schools. Then comes public protection—the police and the courts. Then health and welfare. Plus a huge bag of services that range from fire protection and flood control to parks and streets and sidewalks.

The demand for government services seems almost limitless, though we confess some doubt that demand is coming solely from the public. There has been a trend in recent years for government employees, at all levels, to encourage a public demand, to cultivate a clientele for new government services, the same way a private business cultivates new customers. The inevitable result of all these new customers has been the rapid expansion of government, at all levels, and accompanying increases in government spending.

Right now, right here in Ventura County, our supervisors are wrestling with a budget for next year that's more than \$8 million out of balance with the current tax rate. County department heads have asked for more than \$99 million—that's right, almost \$100 million to run this county for one year!—and after some whacking and whittling, the budget is still about 14 per cent higher than this year's and still a long way from coming out even without a tax hike.

And this is just the bread-and-butter budget to run the country for a year. It doesn't include money for the new county center—which at last count was costing from \$30 million on up—nor does it include \$12 million for parks approved by the supervisors.

And the county is not a spendthrift, as government agencies go.

The City of Ventura will hold the same tax rate, amid a 14 per cent increase in assessed valuation, which adds up to a 14 per cent increase in spending. California state budgets doubled—from \$5.9 billion to \$10.25 billion—during the years that Gov. Reagan has been preaching cut, trim, and

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squeeze. And Richard Nixon, who once paid allegiance to balanced federal budgets, has presided over more and bigger deficits than any president in history.

The stock defense of Mr. Nixon and Gov. Reagan is, they're the unwilling accomplices of the free-spending Democrats in Congress and the State Legislature. But that hardly explains the growth in spending at the county and city levels, and even in Sacramento and Washington, budgets tend to wind up as bipartisan efforts. It's only by including something for everyone that they get enough votes to pass.

Inflation causes higher government spending, of course, but higher government spending also causes inflation, and spending too often seems to be leading the way.

Just looking at the piles of governmental plans with no money to finance them and the salary requests of government workers who are losing the war with inflation, you can't help but wonder if public spending isn't getting beyond all common sense control.

"BLACK-JEWISH COALITION REEXAMINED"

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent column, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., the executive director of the National Urban League, considered the present relationship between the black and Jewish communities in the United States. The provocative article, entitled "Black-Jewish Coalition Reexamined," is now submitted for the thoughtful attention of my colleagues:

[From the Miami Times, July 1, 1974]

BLACK-JEWISH COALITION REEXAMINED

(By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.)

The long standing, fruitful coalition of the black and the Jewish communities is undergoing a period of searching reexamination and the result, hopefully, will be a renewed and re-invigorated partnership.

The coalition has been subjected to strains over the past several years. Many blacks were resentful at the positions taken by some Jews on school decentralization, scatter site housing, and so called "quotas."

And many Jews became alarmed at indications that some blacks were cool toward Israel, favored programs that appeared to threaten the Jewish stake in schools and professions, and displayed tendencies interpreted as anti-Semitic.

But these intergroup differences, some real, some imagined, should not be allowed to obscure the greater union of interests shared by both. Nor should they distort some important realities, such as the overriding one that Jews as a group are much less antiblack than most whites and blacks as a group are far less anti-Semitic than most Americans.

Shared values and a common history marked by oppression are primarily responsible for this. The same precarious minority status that brings both groups together is also responsible for the sensitivities shown by each group. So the very conditions that bring us together are also responsible for inevitable stresses and strains from time to time.

A basic point both groups must keep uppermost in their minds is that far more unites us than divides us and therefore it is in groups interest to stress the common agenda for change rather than the occasional differences.

Another basic for both groups to keep in sight is that dividing the historic coalition serves the interests only of those outside that coalition. When the media overplay confrontations between blacks and Jews the only ones who win are the enemies of both cheering from the sidelines.

There is every indication now that the leadership of both groups have a new appreciation of these basics and the continuing dialogue that's going on now should result in a firmer bond between blacks and Jews, strong enough to resist the trend of withdrawal from social concerns that marks our country today.

Those blacks and Jews who may feel threatened in some way by the other group should realize that the threat does not come from some individual black or Jew. It comes from a society that resists change by stacking things so that group is pitted against group for a piece of the pie when the real question is how to make a bigger pie and distribute it equally.

And both blacks and Jews need to be more aware of the sensitivities of the other. Black people for example, should know that Jews who suffered from genocide barely a generation ago are vitally concerned about threats to Israel. And while some Jews enthusiastically support strict numerical guidelines for hiring to overcome past discrimination, other Jews relate such a system to their historical experience with quotas that kept Jews out of jobs and schools.

And some Jewish people need to display greater sensitivity toward black aspirations. There should be greater understanding that past negative experiences with quotas should not be related to the need for strong, firm positive affirmative action plans to overcome discrimination against black people today. And Jews must understand that the path they took to climb out of poverty is closed to blacks today because of the charged economy and the totally different environment of the present.

Given the abundant good will on both sides, I'm confident that the present stresses and strains in Black-Jewish relations will be seen as a transitory period in the overriding arch of historical cooperation and mutuality of interests that bind us in a progressive coalition.

PRIVACY ALERT: OECD PRIVACY SEMINAR

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, on the 26th of June the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development held a seminar on policy issues on data protection and privacy. The meeting occurred in Paris. I am impressed by the breadth of the inquiry and by the balance of concern between the policy parameters needed to protect personal privacy and to encourage the beneficial information practices that our modern societies must rely on. Also, it is important to note that several of the major concerns of the OECD seminar are addressed directly in the comprehensive right to privacy act introduced by myself and Congressman Koch.

I include for the benefit of my colleagues a brief outline of the concerns and general recommendations of the OECD seminar:

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SEMINAR ON POLICY ISSUES ON DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY CONCEPTS AND PERSPECTIVES

This has been designed to expose policy makers to new concepts and perspectives in the field of Data Protection and Privacy, which might be useful in shaping future policies affecting this area.

During the sessions leading experts from some 20 countries and representatives from EEC, CCITT, Council of Europe and IBI/ICC were given an opportunity to advance and elaborate upon their particular responses to data protection and to discuss these views with government representatives. The topics spanned the range of data protection and privacy problems which have been the subject of widespread public, press and governmental concern.

As the Seminar was meant to be exploratory, no resolutions were adopted. While different views were expressed by participants on most topics, it could be observed that a remarkable expression of consensus emerged on major issues. These are reflected in the following summary statement, which was made by the Chairman at the closing session of the Seminar.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

1. Government and parliaments are challenged to respond to public opinion that the increased need for information and the proliferation of automated data systems have reduced the role of individuals in decisions affecting their welfare. New policies for greater visibility of the use of personal register information will be required. More transparency of administration is necessary. Confidence by the public in administration may be improved by applying information secrecy rules only to information of special personal or national concern. Central governments should set the example in establishing standards and instrumentalities for data protection in public administration.

To achieve these objectives, a combination of solutions presenting a high flexibility to cope with a changing technical environment will be required to solve data protection and privacy problems. There is a need for new institutional mechanisms to devise, monitor and enforce safeguards. In addition, self-regulation, based on standards of information practices with appropriate public notice requirements, is a necessary ingredient of a data protection policy. The individual ought to be extended certain rights of access to personal registers for inspection. The right of public or private institutions to acquire personal data is not absolute; at some point, the need to gather information must give way to the right of the individual to maintain privacy.

Standards for the operation of personal registers ought to be established. Special authorities of an independent character may also be needed for supervision. Care must be exercised that such institutions are neither vested with greater authority than is necessary nor be subject to improper influence. Their duties ought to involve compliance with legal and administrative standards of information practice, evaluation of technical developments and response to complaints of citizens.

2. Some Member countries have a long tradition in the use of personal identification numbers, while others have withheld their general introduction.

While numbering systems specially devised for universal identification of citizens may present advantages in improving the efficiency and economy of record keeping, public concern over record linkage has been widespread. However, information needs of modern society are such that the introduction of personal identification numbers might be inevitable. The timing, methods and procedures of their generalised use will

need careful attention, where public discussion and awareness will be a crucial factor. Linkages of personal files more easily accomplished through numerical identification must be strictly controlled. The public should be made aware of all important new patterns of transfer or integration of individual data.

3. Individuals should be able to know of the existence, purposes and use of personal registers, public and private. Access to personal registers should be provided under rules which allow for correction of errors and challenges to disputed information. The principles endorsed by the Council of Europe relative to individual rights in personal registers already serve as a common core of principles for some Member countries.

4. Transnational flows of data are increasing rapidly but little systematic research is available as yet as to its scope and volume. The normal expansion of international data linkages and computer/telecommunications networks should not be interfered with. Rather, a harmonization of national policies and agreement among central governments on minimum standards should be actively pursued. A code of principles might be desirable which would include the basic rule that data originating in one country must be used only for their original purposes when transferred beyond its jurisdiction.

5. Before legislation is enacted cost and benefit considerations ought to be carefully evaluated. The information environment is experiencing vast changes which suggest that governments prepare comprehensive assessments of these developments and devise adequate regulations for economic and social impacts.

6. The Seminar noted that the right of access of a citizen to public and private administrative records containing personal information on himself is to be seen in relation to the more general principle of the right of citizens to information as such.

LIGHT-WATER-COOLED BREEDER REACTOR LOOMS AS PROMISING ENERGY ALTERNATIVE

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues are aware, I have taken a firm stand against the rapidly accelerating costs of the liquid metal fast breeder reactor. The cost overruns associated with this project have been astronomical, and I feel it is time that all Members take a more critical look at this effort.

The July 13, 1974, edition of *Business Week* contained a most interesting article entitled "Rickover's Reactor Race." It recounted progress now being made on the light-water-cooled breeder reactor, another important energy initiative, but one which has received a much lower profile than the LMFBR. While there are still some serious and yet unanswered questions about the LWBR, its advantages appear to outweigh the LMFBR in many respects and it seems to be much less controversial.

I offer this article for the perusal of my colleagues. I think it affords an excellent commentary on the development of other types of nuclear reactors, as well as a caution against continuing to

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expend such a disproportionate share of research and development funds on the LMFBR:

RICKOVER'S REACTOR RACE

To Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, researchers and submarines have much in common: Both do their best work out of sight. That philosophy guided Rickover's successful efforts in building nuclear subs for the Navy. And it was also his credo when he led the effort that put together the first U.S. commercial nuclear reactor at Shippingport, Pa., back in 1957.

Now the crusty, 74-year-old admiral, who is also head of the Atomic Energy Commission's Naval Reactors Div., is about to surface with his most ambitious project to date. After eight years of preparation at Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s Bettis Laboratories in West Mifflin, Pa., Rickover plans to convert Shippingport from a water-cooled reactor into a breeder reactor—a nuclear power plant that produces more atomic fuel than it consumes.

If completed as planned, Rickover's light-water-cooled breeder reactor (LWBR) will be turning out power and fuel six years ahead of the liquid-metal-cooled breeder reactor—the much publicized, Administration-backed project that is facing serious economic and environmental challenges. And Rickover's breeder will also outflank two other breeder designs, using molten salt and gas coolants, which are even further back in the research lab.

There are already disputes over whether the Rickover reactor will prove to be practical and economic. But if the LWBR lives up to expectations, the utilities could flock to it to circumvent shortages of fissionable uranium fuel, which the Atomic Energy Commission predicts will arise in the 1980s. Cheap and clean. The LWBR will never be able to supply as much fissionable fuel as the liquid-metal breeder will. It will produce only 1.02 atoms for every atom burned, compared with 1.20 new atoms from a liquid-metal breeder reactor, also called a "fast breeder." But the LWBR will be far cheaper to develop (\$200-million, compared with an estimated \$1-billion) and its building costs should be even more attractive. A fast-breeder plant is expected to cost \$520 per kilowatt to build, compared with \$420 per kilowatt for the same-sized water breeder. And converting a light-water reactor into a LWBR will be even cheaper—about \$25-million, or the cost of refueling a light-water plant.

The Rickover breeder is also likely to avoid the titanic environmental battle still facing the liquid-metal breeder. Environmentalists claim that the plutonium produced in a fast breeder could be turned into bombs by terrorists, that it would create serious waste problems, and that its untested coolant might not be adequate to prevent a disastrous meltdown. But the Rickover plant will produce only traces of plutonium in its reaction cycle: U-233 will be its chief product. And the LWBR will use a safe coolant—water.

THE RICKOVER APPROACH

Rickover has succeeded in pushing his breeder this far by keeping a low profile, leaning on his many friends in Congress for funding, and avoiding lengthy licensing hearings by proposing to retrofit Shippingport, a government-owned reactor, for breeder testing instead of asking for funds to build a new test facility.

"The admiral does not like to publicize what he is going to do," says William Wegner, deputy director of the Naval Reactors Div. The result is that critics have less chance to take potshots at his projects. Congress also finds it easier to approve funding for programs unencumbered by controversy.

Work on the LWBR has also moved briskly because it differs from a standard nuclear water-cooled reactor only in the design of

its reactor's core. Since 1957, the Shippingport core has consisted of U-235, a fissionable uranium isotope, and U-238, a more abundant but nonfissionable isotope. During fission, the U-238 absorbs neutrons from the U-235, transforming itself into fissionable plutonium. But this reaction produces only 0.34 new fissionable atoms for each atom burned. Without the development of breeder reactors, the AEC says, the U.S. will deplete its dwindling reserves of uranium 235, which in nature is a meager 0.5% of total uranium.

Rickover intends to replace the present Shippingport core with one containing U-233, a fissionable uranium isotope. When it fissions inside the reactor, the U-233 gives off neutrons. These neutrons bombard an element called thorium, which is placed around the core like a blanket. The fission product of the bombarded thorium is more uranium 233. The Rickover breeder thus should be a self-sustaining reactor; uranium will be needed only to start it on its first prebreeding cycle. More thorium will have to be added at intervals. "But the country has enough thorium to last for hundreds of years or more," says Wegner.

Scientists originally thought that a breeder reactor would not work if it were cooled by water, because water slows down neutrons, a critical factor in transforming "fertile," or potentially fissionable, material into nuclear fuel. So most physicists have concentrated on developing a liquid-metal breeder reactor, one that is cooled by sodium, in which neutrons can approach the speed of light.

Researchers at the Bettis Laboratories, however, discovered that U-233 generates a neutron that can breed at lower speeds. A normal light-water reactor, however, is full of poisons, or elements that absorb neutrons. So they had to develop a core design that uses zirconium alloy fuel cladding instead of the conventional neutron-absorbing stainless steel and that features tightly packed fuel rods to reduce water in the core, because water absorbs as well as slows neutrons.

Control rods, inserted in conventional water reactors to slow fission by absorbing neutrons, will be entirely eliminated in the Rickover LWBR. Instead, the Rickover breeder will be able to be shut down by dropping the fuel rods out of its core.

THE COST?

Despite the LWBR's low capital cost, operating costs may be high. And Rickover's refusal to make operating cost projections has raised doubts about his breeder's commercial acceptability. "It's like pulling teeth trying to get any kind of information from him at all," says an executive of a nuclear plant construction company. "And he pays absolutely no attention to economics." Among other things, the skeptics are worried because the initial fuel load needed to create enough U-233 to carry on breeding is twice that of a standard reactor and because the LWBR design will require a bulky neutron reflector that will take up fuel space in the core, thus reducing Shippingport from a 100-megawatt power reactor to a 60-megawatt plant.

"Maybe they have some answers, but I haven't seen them," says Chauncy Starr, president of the Electric Power Research Institute. Adds Thomas Cochran, an energy consultant with the Natural Resources Defense Council: "I don't think it will ever amount to much." Rickover is standing his ground, however, saying only that once the LWBR at Shippingport has been demonstrated, the utilities can decide for themselves whether his development makes practical sense.

But as the late-1975 target date for installing the breeder core at Shippingport approaches, Rickover's staff is stepping up

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efforts to satisfy the skeptics. "True, the core costs will be higher, but that is not a major deterrent," Wegner tells all comers. "We feel the only major question is who will build a reprocessing facility for the core." He predicts that once the breeder proves that it will use one-third the uranium consumed by a standard reactor over 30 years, the electric utilities will find the capital to reprocess the core. And as larger breeders are built, the neutron reflectors in the breeder's core will take a smaller part of the core space—less than 10% of its area in an 800-megawatt plant—so that power losses in retrofitting water reactors will be minimized.

Although Wegner claims that the LWBR is not intended to compete with the proposed liquid-metal breeder, growing resistance to the LMFBR would leave the LWBR as the only breeder available to U.S. utilities in the 1980s. "The industry will have to go to something," says Wegner, "and this is the obvious thing."

Rickover has apparently won some support for the LWBR from the utilities, too. Louis H. Roddis, president of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, who worked for Rickover as a Naval officer, says that "we have special interest in this concept primarily because it is much less developmental . . . than other advanced reactor concepts." John M. Arthur, Chairman of Duquesne Light Co., which buys power from Shippingport, is also a convert to the Rickover breeder. "The success of the LWBR program may be as significant to our society as the development of Shippingport itself," he predicts.

Dixy Lee Ray, chairwoman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is less ebullient. "The LMFBR is our major effort," she maintains. But the LWBR can help meet the shortage of uranium, so "Who can forecast what industry's decision will be?"

Such considerations have little impact on Rickover, however. His sole concern is successful completion of his LWBR project, and from the start he has brooked no interference—from environmentalists, from industry, or from AEC officials. "If any outsider comes nosing around, he gets his head handed to him," says a former AEC official. "Rickover gets results."

MS. FLORENCE HAIRSTON'S OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mrs. BURKE. of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the success of one of my constituents, Ms. Florence Hairston.

In these confused times, it is indeed pleasant to find an individual who not only strives to achieve, but actually does so. Ms. Hairston is such an individual. Ms. Hairston was recently graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles, with a bachelor's degree in history.

Florence Hairston has overcome many obstacles in her path toward personal growth and academic achievement. In spite of the realities posed by racial discrimination and poverty, she has demonstrated a superior capacity for intellectual growth by being named one of four outstanding seniors at U.C.L.A.'s 55th anniversary celebration.

Ms. Hairston accomplished her exemplary achievement while raising four

children by herself, working at the Los Angeles Museum of Art, and maintaining a high degree of activity in the life of her community.

But Ms. Hairston was not satisfied with this singular achievement. She will continue her studies at U.C.L.A. by pursuing a master's degree in education, with a specialization in reading instruction. Simultaneously she will begin a full career in teaching. It is truly inspirational to find a person, who has not only succeeded in her educational endeavors, but has done so with distinction.

I would hope that her diligence will serve as inspiration to all of our citizens, particularly those who, though desirous of educational growth, are afraid that they will be overwhelmed by the economic and psychological complexities posed by the pursuit of educational advancement.

METRIC CONVERSION STUDIED BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the United States is the only major country not yet nationally committed to the metric system. But metrication in America is inevitable. In the current absence of Federal legislation promoting the conversion of the system of weights and measures from the customary system to the metric (SI) system, there are groups assuming leadership roles in planning and coordinating metric conversion.

One of those addressing the issue most thoughtfully is a special Committee on Metric Planning, set up by the National Conference of Weights and Measures. At the recent meeting in Washington of the conference, the committee issued its report providing guidelines for metrication. In the interest of promoting a rational discussion of metric conversion plans, I submit the report of the conference's Committee on Metric Planning for inclusion in the RECORD:

ATTACHMENT TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON METRIC PLANNING

Because industry and state and local governments of the United States are increasing their voluntary use of the Metric (SI) System of weights and measures at an ever-expanding rate, the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM), at the 58th Conference held last year empowered its Committee on Liaison with the Federal Government to assess, evaluate and plan for the impact of conversion to the metric system. The Liaison Committee was instructed to prepare advice needed to ensure a rational and orderly conversion.

In keeping with its responsibility, the Liaison Committee, in conjunction with the Conference Executive Secretary, recommended that the Conference President designate a new special Committee on Metric Planning which is comprised of the five active members of the Liaison Committee plus

three additional state weights and measures officials.

The committee respectfully requests that Mr. J. F. Lyles, representative to the U.S. Advisory Committee on International Legal Metrology be included as an *ex officio* member of this special committee.

GOALS

Initial goals were established by the committee at the interim meetings early this year to provide coordination and establish policy in the following areas:

- State and local laws and regulations
- Federal requirements
- Weighing and measuring devices
- Packaging and labeling practices
- Physical standards and test methods
- Publications

It should be noted that advocacy of the International System of Units is another goal of the Metric Planning Committee.

WORK PLAN

Among the matters identified and discussed by the committee, the following were selected as the basis for an initial Work Plan:

- Analysis of state and local laws and regulations and determination of amendments to remove obstacles to metric conversion.
- Development and publication of metric companion versions of NBC Handbook 44 and other weights and measures publications.
- Modification of test equipment, standards, and procedures.
- Study and development of training programs for weights and measures officials and industry personnel.
- Specification of preferred units of weights and measures in commerce under the metric system.
- Coordination with Federal agencies and with international standards organizations regarding regulations in the area of weights and measures.
- Promotion of educational material for consumers.
- Identification of weights and measures terms where soft conversion would be appropriate and, where permissive, hard conversion would represent an opportunity.
- Review of priorities for the changeover to the metric system and recommendation of timetables for such changes.

These items and initial strategies were selected primarily from papers submitted by Mr. Edward H. Stadolnik, Head Administrative Assistant, Executive Office of Consumer Affairs, Division of Standards, State of Massachusetts, and Mr. George E. Mattimoe, State Deputy Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Agriculture, State of Hawaii.

STATE ANALYSIS

The Mattimoe report included a study on state legislation to determine whether metric conversion was permissible in the various states. The study indicated that in thirty-eight of the jurisdictions (including Puerto Rico), the metric system is permissive. Six jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia) indicated that only the U.S. customary system is recognized. At the time of Mr. Mattimoe's report, eight states had not responded.

It was felt that the committee needed to learn more about our current state weights and measures systems in terms of the impact of metrication before this year's Conference which, at the time of the decision, was a little over a month away. Although it was determined that only three man-weeks could be allocated to a followup to the Mattimoe effort (and, of course, the states would have very little time to respond), it was decided to go ahead.

The Conference Executive Secretary appointed a staff assistant to the Committee on Metric Planning with instructions to develop, with the highest priority, a Metric In-

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quiry. Its purpose would be to determine obstacles and suggest amendments relating to metrification and current state laws and regulations. A copy of the Metric Inquiry is attached.

Responses to the Metric Inquiry identified a significant number of barriers and needs for amendments. Several statements were made which indicated the major barrier was the fact that the Congress of the United States did not pass metric legislation. It seems to us that this pinpoints the most salient metric question which this year's Conference should answer.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act was cited as an example of the kind of barrier existing at the Federal level; in particular, in Section 4(a) which implies the use of U.S. customary units. Action by the Conference through revising the Model State Packaging and Labeling Regulation could go a long way toward facilitating metrification for many items.

In view of these discussions, the committee would like to make the following recommendations to the National Conference on Weights and Measures:

1. In spite of the lack of Federal legislation, the National Conference on Weights and Measures should take an active role in preparations leading to metrification.

In other words, the Conference should strive to move forward at every opportunity in all possible activities, rather than merely help coordinate in those areas where movement is already taking place.

2. There should be prepared comparable metric editions of the handbooks, and comparable metric versions of the model laws and regulations.

This would require, for example, that metric codes be developed for H-44. This recommendation is based on the need for both editions during a transition phase, and that eventually the metric versions would supersede the customary.

3. The National Conference on Weights and Measures requests that the Office of Weights and Measures continue to exchange weights and measures information relating to metric.

4. The National Conference on Weights and Measures also requests that the Office of Weights and Measures actively collect and document suggestions on changes to weights and measures methods, administration, specifications, units and other technical requirements thought to be necessary for metrification. These items should then be reviewed by the Metric Planning Committee. Based on these reviews, authoritative voluntary guidelines should be promulgated by the Metric Planning Committee.

COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN NATIONAL METRIC COUNCIL

Several meetings were held after the interim meetings and of particular note are the discussions which took place with Dr. Malcolm O'Hagan, Executive Director, American National Metric Council, and his staff. The American National Metric Council is organized into various sector committees one of which is titled Commercial and Consumer Measurement Practices. This sector committee is part of a Coordinating Committee on Consumer Products. The area of coverage of this sector committee is virtually identical with those of the NCWM Committee on Metric Planning. It was agreed that duplication of effort should be avoided. For this reason, the Metric Planning Committee should be the ANMC's sector committee on Commercial and Consumer Measurement Practices, if ANMC so desires.

J. H. Lewis, Chairman, Washington.

G. L. Johnson, Kentucky.

G. E. Holloway, Idaho.

A. Sanders, Scale Manufacturers Association.

W. N. Seward, American Petroleum Institute.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

J. Speer, Milk Industry Foundation.
E. H. Stadolnik, Massachusetts.
J. F. Lyles, Virginia.
T. N. Troy, Staff Assistant, NBS.
C. S. Brickenkamp, Staff Assistant, NBS.
H. F. Wollin, Exec. Secy., NCWM.
Committee on Metric Planning.

NOMAN COLE, JR.

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, in the 4 years that he has been the chairman of the Virginia State Water Control Board, Noman Cole, Jr., has shown what one man can do when his concern is backed by knowledge, courage, and determination. Mr. Cole is largely responsible for the fact that although the flow to the sewage treatment plants in northern Virginia increased from 30 million gallons a day to 37 million gallons a day between 1970 and 1974, the amount of pollutants discharged actually dropped from 40,000 to 12,000 pounds over the same period. While this is not the most "glamorous" of accomplishments, the people of northern Virginia should realize that if the Potomac runs more clearly and cleanly in the near future, it will be due, to a large extent, to the dedication and courage of Noman Cole, Jr.

As the author of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, I applaud the accomplishments of Mr. Cole as the chairman of the State water control board, and extend my congratulations to this untiring fighter for water quality in Virginia. His example should be an inspiration to all citizens that their concerns and their efforts can make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for inclusion in the RECORD, an editorial and a recent article reviewing the fine work of Noman Cole, Jr., as the date for his retirement from the State water control board draws near. As the editorial states, "We are sorry to see him go."

The material follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 2, 1974]
CITIZEN COLE

Some years ago, Noman M. Cole Jr., like many other citizens of this area, was disturbed about the threat a proposed Fairfax County sewage treatment plant posed to the wildlife sanctuary at Gunston Cove. He wrote the county supervisor about it. He got an unsatisfactory reply. It sent him up like a rocket, as he put it. One of his sons said it was no use, the system would not respond.

Well, Cole took up the challenge. A 40-year-old nuclear engineer with a deep concern for the environment and unlimited faith in the inventiveness of American technology, Cole taught himself more than even some experts knew about the complexities of sewage engineering and the problems of cleaning up our water. A former assistant to Admiral Hyman Rickover, the blunt and testy promoter of the nuclear submarine, Cole adopted Rickover's manner in applying his knowledge to get action, first as a private citizen-activist and, in the past three-and-a-half years, as the chairman of the Virginia State Water Control Board.

His knowledge and bluntness, fired by tire-

less energy, has managed to get some organization into the indifferent and chaotic system by which this metropolitan region managed—and fouled—its water supply. Under his leadership, the Georgetown Gap, which poured millions of gallons of raw sewage into the Potomac, has been closed. The amount of solid waste dumped into Virginia's waterways has been substantially reduced. Smith Mountain Lake near Roanoke is being depolluted. State standards for clean water are being enforced. There is greater hope than before that the Blue Plains treatment plant will eventually clean up the Potomac.

That is no mean job in the face of hesitant if not recalcitrant and forever squabbling county and state officials, some of whom Noman Cole once called "a bunch of phonies." He has now announced that he will resign his job when his four-year term on the Water Control Board is up in July. "Four years of this kind of thing is enough," he said. "My kids will leap for joy."

We won't. We are sorry to see him go. But then Cole has largely accomplished what he set out to accomplish. He taught his son that energetic leadership can make the system respond.

[From the Washington Post, July 1, 1974]
NOMAN COLE: IMPATIENCE LED TO RESULTS
(By Kenneth Bredemeier)

When Noman M. Cole Jr., the always vocal, usually controversial chairman of the Virginia State Water Control Board, disclosed he would not seek reappointment, two Prince William County supervisors unsuccessfully tried to get their colleagues to pass a resolution.

It said pointedly: "Honorable Governor of Virginia, please accept Noman Cole's resignation."

The resolution is one measure of the turmoil that has surrounded Cole during his four-year tenure as the powerful chairman of the once-moribund water quality agency.

Cole, a 41-year-old nuclear engineer with MPR Associates, a Washington consulting firm, has prodded, threatened, chided and ordered countless local officials to halt the overloading of their sewage treatment plants, to upgrade their quality and, in some cases, to stop the outright dumping of raw filth into the state's waterways. In doing so, his frequent caustic and sarcastic comments, often contained in letters he leaked to the press, have angered just about every local official in the state he's dealt with at one time or another.

Now, as he leaves his part-time state post to devote more time to his family and job even some of the local officials he has clashed with repeatedly, and still is waging war with in some cases, generally give him high marks for both his single-minded diligence in seeking to cleanse Virginia's streams and rivers and most importantly, the success the Cole-directed water control board has had in reducing pollution.

"I think Noman's the best thing that's happened to Virginia," says Jean R. Packard, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, who nonetheless vocally opposes his position in a current dispute over construction of sewage facilities in northern Fairfax.

"His impatience with excuses may have overlooked the legitimacy of some explanations" for sewage problems, says Fairfax engineer Louis Guy, "but this impatience has brought results."

Says former Gov. Linwood Holton, who appointed Cole:

"Nobody in the history of Virginia has done more for cleaning up our rivers than Noman Cole."

Specifically, during Cole's tenure as board chairman:

The Georgetown Gap sewage flows, which dumped untold millions of gallons of raw sewage in the Potomac River, were plugged.

Pollutants discharged into the Potomac River from sewage treatment plants in Alexandria and Arlington and Fairfax counties have been reduced from more than 40,000 pounds per day to about 10,000, well below the state-approved limit of 22,814.

Smith Mountain Lake near Roanoke, once the recipient of much of that area's raw sewage, now is being cleansed. A major plant in Hampton Roads has been upgraded.

The control board changed its reporting methods for sewage treatment plants to require continual tabulation of sewage flows and the quality of effluent.

Washington-area jurisdictions, after Virginia sued the Maryland suburbs for allegedly using more than their share of the capacity at the Blue Plains treatment plant, agreed recently to limit the amount of sewage each jurisdiction can pump to Blue Plains and work out a formula for disposing of sludge, the wastes extracted from the treatment of sewage.

Cole, by his own admission, says he got results by being "enough of an SOB." He figuratively beat other officials over the head at times to push his cause.

Faced with a balky Fairfax County Water Authority which was dumping tons of sludge back into the Occoquan River after completing the water filtration process, Cole derisively labeled the agency's director, James J. Corballis, an "ace bureaucrat."

He called the Maryland suburbs "sewer hogs" when they pumped more than their share of sewage to Blue Plains. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was "a shield for pollution," he claimed.

"The trouble with water pollution officials," Cole said referring to other jurisdictions' environmental officials, "is that they're full of grandiose ideas, but when it comes to immediate action, they're a bunch of phonies."

To Roanoke officials involved in the Smith Mountain Lake sewage dispute, Cole promised: "If I were a voter in that area, I'd hang you by the toenails."

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors was told it had "no one to blame but yourselves" for losing 1975 state sewer grants. Said Cole, "Fairfax County has missed so many scheduled completion dates for these facilities (at the Lower Potomac treatment plant) that it reads ad nauseum."

"There were a lot of people you couldn't go around," says Cole. "You had to go through them. They were always resentful when you literally caught them with their pants down. Local elected officials think they assume Christ-like qualities and are immune from criticism."

But Cole adds, "I would have never survived if my arguments were not based on a solid technical base, solid environmental base and solid legal base."

"Telling it in a straightforward manner, which sometimes meant being abrasive, got the message across to Joe Blow," says Cole.

The way Cole often got the message across was through control board memos and letters he wrote or directed staff officials to write to local officials and then leaked to the press.

"I honestly believe if the press doesn't spotlight (a problem), they're (local officials) not going to move," says Cole. "It was strictly a vehicle to get out the message: 'Hey what's going on?'"

Cole's colorful language denouncing recalcitrant bureaucrats and slow-moving elected officials, a rarity in the genteel ways of the traditionally more private conduct of governments in Virginia, riled his targets.

"People resented the hell out of my relationship with The Washington Post and the Washington news media," he says.

Cole kept massive files of newspaper clippings and radio editorials on sewage problems in Washington and Virginia, often underlining his more biting comments and facts buttressing his viewpoint. "You've got to

know who's shooting at you," he said by way of explaining the clipping files.

In addition to Cole's own tactics, several people who worked with him say that he was largely successful because he appeared on the scene at the right time—as the public was becoming increasingly aware of and concerned about environmental degradation.

Cole first fought for changes at Fairfax's Lower Potomac sewage treatment plant to prevent the possible accidental overflow of sewage into the Potomac and onto the backyard of his riverfront home on Mason Neck. He was successful in that fight and later was appointed to the water control board post by Holton.

"He brought to the board a concern for the physical environment," says Gerald L. Balleis, the deputy state attorney general who handles environmental matters.

Even with his acknowledged successes, Cole admits to some significant blunders.

One, he says was the control board's granting of funds to state planning district commissions, including Northern Virginia's, to study new sewage treatment facilities "without some specific guidelines so they don't go off in left field."

The Northern Virginia commission study has resulted in Cole's latest dispute with local officials over whether to build one sewage plant to serve northern Fairfax and Loudoun, as Cole says is the cheapest way, or two plants as Fairfax and Loudoun officials say are environmentally sound because they won't lead to a new spurt of growth in the area.

Cole is planning to remain on the water quality board past the July 1 date, when his four-year term expires, to settle the Fairfax-Loudoun dispute.

More importantly, Cole says the control board made a "major environmental mistake" last year when it permitted heavy sewage at Hampton Roads. Five million to 10 million fish were killed in the James River, he said.

"That is one major area that was a goof—wrong," Cole concedes.

Cole said he was disappointed as well that more aid more of his time seemed to be consumed in arguments with local officials, especially in Fairfax, over the limiting of sewage treatment capacity as a means to control rampant suburban growth.

"People have been using the river as a hostage," he says in parting salvo at Northern Virginia officials. "It's silly, assinine. I took on the job to clean up the river. I believe the river is a living being."

"Had we not been dragged into all these (growth) issues, we would have been able to do more work on water supplies and situation."

TOBACCO BILL PASSES UNANIMOUSLY

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleagues in the House of Representatives for their unanimous support today in passing H.R. 6485, a bill to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which I introduced earlier this year, with the cosponsorship of my colleagues, Mr. CARTER, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. SNYDER for the preservation of the effectiveness of our tobacco programs. H.R. 6485 discourages the production of types

of tobacco which are not under the price support and acreage or poundage quota programs from being grown in areas where tobacco farmers have chosen to comply with these programs.

Under the provisions of this measure, nonquota tobacco grown in a given area, would be subject to the same regulations as apply to the controlled tobacco in that area if the nonquota tobacco possesses any of the distinguishable characteristics of quota tobacco traditionally grown there.

The need for this legislation arises from the spread of production of Maryland-type 32—tobacco into areas which traditionally have primarily produced burley tobacco, a quota-controlled product. Maryland tobacco, as you may know, is not under controls.

It has been estimated that in 1972, 850,000 pounds of Maryland-type tobacco produced from Maryland tobacco seed were produced in the burley areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. In 1973, this figure increased to approximately 5 million pounds for these States and is continuing to increase this year at a fast clip from reports I am receiving.

The key problem arises out of the fact that when Maryland-type 32 tobacco is grown in an area such as the Kentucky Bluegrass, soil and weather conditions give it many of the characteristics of burley, and presumably this problem would continue to intensify over future generations of seed production. There is then, the prospect of significant production of Maryland in the burley belt underselling controlled burley, as well as the possibility that excess burley might be marketed under the pretext that it is Maryland-type tobacco.

My bill in no way restricts the production of Maryland tobacco or any other nonquota strain in areas other than those participating in the tobacco price support, acreage, or poundage quota program, and additionally and specifically it empowers the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee to exempt from the quota system any nonquota tobacco which is readily and distinguishably different from any kind of tobacco produced under quota because of seed variety, cultural practices, method of curing, and other factors affecting its physical characteristics, as determined through the application of the Federal standards of inspection and identification.

I hope that the Senate will pass this much-needed legislation at an early date so that final enactment can take place in time for the law to be effective for the 1975 crop.

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 11500 AS REPORTED

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following amendments proposed to be offered by me to the bill H.R. 11500:

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 11500, SECTION 401, ABANDONED COAL MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Page 250, strike all of subsection 401(d) and insert the following:

"(d) All operators of surface coal mining operations subject to the provisions of this Act shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for each calendar quarter occurring after the date of enactment of this Act, beginning with the first calendar quarter (or part thereof) occurring after such date of enactment, a reclamation fee of one dollar and fifty cents per ton of coal produced. All underground coal mine operators subject to the provisions of this Act shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for each calendar quarter occurring after the date of enactment of this Act, beginning with the first calendar quarter (or part thereof) occurring after such date of enactment, a reclamation fee of fifteen cents per ton of coal produced. Fifty per centum of the revenues derived from coal mined in each State, or on lands within the reservation of any Indian tribe shall be returned to that State or Indian tribe for use in meeting purposes described in subsection (c) of this section. Such revenues shall be returned to the appropriate State or Indian tribe on a quarterly basis. The remaining revenues derived under this subsection shall be deposited in the Fund pursuant to subsection (b) of this section."

IN MEMORY OF EMMA LAZARUS

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, July 22 is the 150th commemoration of the birth of Emma Lazarus. Most Americans remember her from her expressive sonnet, "The New Colossus," placed in 1903 on a plaque affixed to the Statue of Liberty. But through her life and her writings, she has come to represent an expression of something much broader and richer. She has become an inspiration for Jewry and womankind all over the world.

Born in New York on July 22, 1849, Emma Lazarus was brought up in the wealthy and fashionable home of her father, Moses. Shy and sensitive, she always clung closely to a family circle that was knit in intimacy with unusual tightness. Emma's education was wholly with private tutors, who apparently encouraged her to master foreign languages that were to extend her horizons. She translated freely from French, Italian, and German, and in the last years of her tragically short life, she studied Hebrew in order to be able to translate from the Hebrew poets of medieval Spain without the intermediary of the German version.

Although leading a comparatively sheltered existence, Emma exhibited a dignity unexpected in one so young. Under the guidance of Emerson, she was to prove intelligent far beyond the expectations even of men gallant and liberal enough to concede that women might have brains. To a growing circle she was to show that, in certain circumstances, the tepid grace of "femininity" could combine with intellectual strength to produce a character both ardent and firm.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Although many people believe that Emma had little interest in Judaism until the Russian pogroms of the 1880's, it is evident that a Jewish consciousness was present from her earliest days as a young writer. But within the context of the largely middle-class composition of American Jewry, her interest in Jewry was extensive but placid. Her sympathies were all with the oppressed, but it was a passive sympathy because she saw no present issue.

Such an issue was presented by the Russian pogroms that began in 1879 and increased in ferocity during the next years. The pogroms evoked a passionate reaction she had not known before, and led her into active struggle against the brutalities abroad that her imagination rendered so vivid and her conscience made so personal.

Having access, because of her previous work, to non-Jewish magazines of distinction, she carried the intellectual struggle into these organs. In reaction to the oppression of other countries, she expressed the need for a normal national life for the Jews—long before Herzl's Zionism was proposed. Furthermore, she found in the Mosaic Code the foundation of the idea then so fresh—Socialism.

To Jew and non-Jew she presented with eloquence her concept of, and findings about the Jews. She wrote, "Until we are all free, we are none of us free." She visited the Jewish immigrants arriving from Russia and huddled in the refuges on Ward's Island. She studied them and their plight, these Jews who had by law and terror been kept out of so many of the productive pursuits of mankind. She lived to see the founding of the Hebrew Technical Institute, of which she was acknowledged to be the original inspiration. When she died of cancer on November 19, 1887, she was widely mourned.

In 1880 in the poem, "Echoes," Emma Lazarus had expressed the feeling that she was handicapped because she was a woman and alone. But in the last 5 or 6 years of her life, she strode from solitude into a fighting fraternity with her people that made her a leader of Jews on two continents and of the American people as a whole.

WOLFF NEWSLETTER

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, periodically, I distribute a newsletter to my constituents in a continuing effort to keep them informed of my activities as their representative in Washington. And often, I use the newsletter as a vehicle to obtain their views on major issues, thus allowing me to function more effectively on their behalf on Capitol Hill. I would like to share with my colleagues my latest newsletter:

WOLFF NEWSLETTER

DEAR FRIEND AND CONSTITUENT: Just as it is essential for you to know my record and

my positions in the Congress, it is equally vital for me to know your views on the broad range of complex problems affecting our district, our nation and our world.

This is why I strive to maintain two-way open lines of communication with my constituents. I firmly believe that it is of paramount importance in our democracy to have all voices heard and for government representatives to provide opportunities and vehicles for citizens to express their opinions and to offer suggestions for resolving mutual problems.

To advocate and propose legislation and programs, I rely on many sources of information to guide me on the course of action I take before the House. These sources are official reports, first-hand investigation in the field, pertinent data gathered through intensive research, on study missions and in debate and input provided by you, as expressed to me personally, in my mail, or by response to questionnaires and surveys.

Once I have analyzed and assessed this information, I make what I consider to be the most responsible judgment on the issue.

As your Congressman, one of my prime concerns is the reflection of my constituents' wishes. This, plus my sworn duty and obligation to represent the best interest of the nation, both domestically and internationally, are the challenges of an effective representative.

To make your voice heard I, as your representative in Washington, have (since elected in 1964) consistently maintained one of the highest attendance and voting records in the U.S. Congress—95.6 percent on recorded votes this session alone. Be assured this is an independent voice, reflective of your needs as well as your neighborhood and your country.

Sincerely,

LESTER WOLFF,
Member of Congress.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT—
"ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME YOU GOT A BREAK"

The House Ways and Means Committee, now in the process of marking up proposals for new tax reform legislation is considering several measures authored by Rep. Wolff to help ease the problems of inflation. You can support your Congressman's proposals and help to assure their inclusion in the overall legislative package by writing Chairman Wilbur Mills, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

The Wolff measures are:

H.R. 14859—to exempt from income tax the interest (not to exceed \$400 per person) on savings bank deposits.

H.R. 5186—to allow tenants a 25 percent income tax deduction on that portion of their rent attributed to property taxes.

H.R. 11813—to permit income tax deductions for expense of commuting on mass transit facilities.

H.R. 10346—to exempt Senior Citizens, over the age of 65, from paying federal income tax on the first \$5,000 of retirement income.

FULL TV AND RADIO COVERAGE
OF PROCEEDINGS URGED

HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, because I have long felt that the meetings and hearings of our committees should be opened to the American public, I have voted in favor of House Resolution 1107. But, my vote was cast reluctantly, as this resolution to broadcast such proceedings

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

via the electronic media has come at such a final hour. As it is, we will present little more than a display of political partisanship in the televising of the Judiciary Committee's final deliberations over the impeachment question. With Mr. St. Clair, as the President's counsel, excluded from these broadcasts, we will be asking the American people to accept only the presentation of the prosecution. With all due respect, I hardly feel that Mr. Garrison can set forth the spirited defense essential to demonstrate a truly fair and unbiased debate.

And now, we come to the question of broadcasting the impeachment proceedings when they come to the House floor.

During the untold thousands of man hours spent in investigation by the Judiciary Committee, the public has been barraged by the media with confusing information on impeachment. By the time this question reaches the House floor, our public will also have experienced a very thorough, if partisan, review of the Judiciary Committee in their final debate. I firmly believe that every American has a right to be fully aware of the evidence, and thus I am strongly in favor of full television and radio coverage of the House proceedings. We would be insulting the intelligence of American citizens if we expected them to be satisfied with only a second-hand interpretation after the fact.

There has been talk of outfitting each Member of the House with earphones, to hear the well-publicized tapes on this issue—but it is not enough for me to hear the evidence, and pass along my interpretation to my constituency. We have also heard much talk of creating a "circus" through such broadcasts—but we would truly be expecting our citizens to accept a circus atmosphere if we enlightened them only with the views of the "prosecution," though committee coverage. Direct television and radio coverage will enable all Americans to have the same opportunity to listen to all the evidence as the 535 people who will be sitting in the House gallery.

Since the chairman of the Rules Committee saw fit to take up this resolution, I urgently request that he immediately take up House Resolution 802, to assure that the people of the United States will have this access to the impeachment proceedings in the House of Representatives.

SOVIETS KEEP SPACE DATA

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial in the Eagle of Bryan, Tex., on July 13 the comments made by the writer were on a subject which I have been pondering for several years. The editorial discusses the upcoming joint United States-U.S.S.R. orbital space docking of an Apollo capsule and a Soyuz capsule.

The NASA team has devoted many long months of work to the success of this project and I am very optimistic that they will maintain their perfect record. The only question in my mind is the definition of "success" in this endeavor. It is intended to be an exchange of scientific and technological knowledge. It seems that at this time the editorialist is correct when he writes:

The U.S.-Soviet test project promises no technological benefit to this country.

The very simple reason that the statement is true is due to the Soviet's shroud of secrecy around their space program. Although there is little hope that their policy will change, I continue to pray that it will change.

I highly commend the Eagle editorial to you, my fellow Members of Congress and the general public for your careful consideration.

The editorial follows:

SOVIETS KEEP SPACE DATA

The political symbolism of the joint space flight planned for mid-1975 by the United States and the Soviet Union cannot be discounted. The image of Americans and Russians orbiting the earth while dependent on each other's life-support systems suggests detente in a most dramatic fashion.

Beyond the political imagery, however, are the very practical considerations of the scientific and technological benefits of the joint Apollo-Soyuz project. If this country is to spend several hundred million dollars to put three Americans in orbit to meet two Russians launched from the Soviet Union, we would expect some demonstrable return in terms of science and technology.

Logically, this enrichment would come, from our own point of view, through absorption of Soviet space achievements. Theoretically, Soviet discoveries and techniques should supplement, in some measure, the vast store of information being acquired by American scientists, engineers and astronauts.

From its earliest days, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has kept virtually no secrets about its operations while the Russians have been extremely secretive concerning their own space program.

Indeed, the secrecy surrounding the successful orbiting of two Soviet astronauts was in the Russian tradition of being closed-mouth about everything, regardless of its military or security applications. However, there is no excuse when such secrecy is applied to space science in which co-operation is supposed to be the by-word.

It now appears, for instance, that American observers will not be allowed even to watch launching of the Soviet space vehicle that will rendezvous with the American craft. This, of itself, is a minor annoyance, but it reflects a pervasive secrecy policy that seems to preclude any meaningful joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. space co-operation beyond the 1975 showcase flight.

American scientists, for example, would like to establish a joint space monitoring network to keep track of the many satellites now spinning about the earth. The Russians, however, decline to release launch schedules and related telemetry data to Americans.

With the U.S. space program now stretched out as an economy measure, the joint space flight does give NASA some valuable operating experience while gearing up for the Space Shuttle, which is not scheduled for its first test flight until 1978.

Otherwise, barring a major reversal of the Russian policy, the U.S.-Soviet test project promises no technological benefit to this country.

July 22, 1974

The joint space flight must be viewed chiefly as a political effort—a demonstration of the potential of detente—and a costly one at that.

THE BOSTON-HERALD AMERICAN RECOMMENDS THE REPEAL OF THE "NO-KNOCK" PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, it is most encouraging to see the sentiment around the country building for the repeal of the "no-knock" provision of the Federal criminal law of this Nation.

The Senate has already repealed this unfortunate provision inserted into our law in a moment of panic by the Congress of this country.

I attach herewith an editorial from the traditionally conservative newspaper, the Boston Herald-American. This editorial strongly recommends that the House of Representatives follow the leadership of the Senate and repeal the "no-knock" provision.

The article follows:

THE "NO-KNOCK" REPEALER

The U.S. Senate last week voted to repeal the "no-knock" provision in the federal drug laws. The vote was long overdue and the House should waste no time in following the Senate's lead. Such a dangerous and nefarious threat to basic human rights must be eliminated.

The "no-knock" law, passed in 1970, gave federal narcotics agents and police officers in Washington, D.C., power to secure court warrants for forcible entry into homes or offices without first identifying their purpose or the object of their search.

The abuses of this extraordinary power have been well publicized. The best known probably was the mistaken-address breaks by narcotics agents into two homes and terrorizing of families in Collingsville, Ill., in a search for drugs.

Terror raids of this sort have no place in a free society. Now that the Senate has acted, it is hard to find anyone who supports the legal provision that made them possible. Washington police have not used the "no-knock" power since 1971 and the federal government invoked it only three times last year.

Ending such abuses is one good reason to repeal the "no-knock" law. But Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) who led the repeal effort in the Senate points out an even greater danger in the law. He finds the "no-knock" provision especially offensive because it breeds "an official attitude which places government agents above the law."

That attitude and what it has brought about in too many cases are inconsistent with everything on which American freedoms rest. It is more fitting to a totalitarian state than to a nation that prides itself for its deep love of liberty. It violates, moreover, its fierce protection of human rights, of which the right of privacy is prominent.

Granting power for any official to force his way into a private home without the fullest protection of individual rights cannot be tolerated. "No-knock," as it has been provided for federal officials, was a mistake. It must be removed. House action to repeal the measure should be swift and decisive.

ANTONY FISHER'S FREE ENTERPRISE CLASSIC

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, at a time when free enterprise often seems to be lacking vocal and informed supporters and defenders it is indeed encouraging to observe the success of the book, "Must History Repeat Itself?" written by Antony Fisher.

A successful British businessman, Fisher flouted fashion to find a business that was too small to tempt Government interventionists. Starting in 1954 with a few hundred day old chicks, he parlayed his poultry business into a 20-million-pound company. He sold at free prices, and he created a "new" cheap food that widened the choice for millions of previously ill-fed Britons.

His experience was so convincing that he prevailed upon the British egg marketing board to disband itself. Now, he is trying to get England to free all industry just as it freed the egg producers.

In "Must History Repeat Itself," Mr. Fisher reviews the central lessons for economic policy of past efforts by governments to deal with the recurring threats of insecurity, hardship, social discord and inflation.

He declares that,

My study of many episodes in the past has convinced me that man's decision-making can and does govern events. My reading of history suggests that there are principles which can be learned and which can help us achieve certain consequences. And if governments fly in the face of these principles, we can predict the kind of troubles that will follow.

Government, in our own country and in much of the world, has indeed flown in the face of such principles. The result is the inflation we now face together with a consistent expansion of the money supply and accompanying devaluation of the value of the dollar.

In a review of Mr. Fisher's book Harold C. Gordon, editor of the Review of the U.S. Industrial Council Educational Foundation, notes that,

Mr. Fisher gives us a fascinating summary of every significant attempt in the past forty-six centuries to impose wage-price controls—from the Roman Emperor Diocletian to Richard Nixon. It is worth noting that in the entire space of recorded time not one such attempt has succeeded.

Mr. Gordon concludes that,

Here at least is a book which states the case for free enterprise clearly, succinctly, without economic jargon, and in a manner calculated to appeal to the general reader... if American businessmen are seriously interested in countering the current wave of anti-capitalist propaganda, they could scarcely do better than to see that this book enjoys widest possible circulation.

I wish to share the review, "A Free Enterprise Classic," by Harold C. Gordon, as it appeared in the June, 1974 issue of the USIC Foundation Review with

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my colleagues, and insert it into the RECORD at this time.

A FREE ENTERPRISE CLASSIC

(By Harold C. Gordon)

(Note—"My study of many episodes in the past has convinced me that man's decision-making can and does govern events. My reading of history suggests that there are principles which can be learned and which can help us achieve certain consequences. And if governments fly in the face of these principles, we can predict the kind of troubles that will follow."—Antony Fisher.

In this gray, equalizing age of ours, where bureaucratic planners are increasingly in the saddle, where free governments tinker with socialistic controls, where profits are equated with exploitation, and where capitalism has become a handy scapegoat for leftist demagogues and selfseeking politicians, British businessman Antony Fisher might well be described as a knight-errant for free enterprise.

A fabulously successful man who built up a twenty million pound corporation from scratch in the face of increasing economic regimentation in his own country, Mr. Fisher has also made it his business to educate people—both in Britain and abroad—concerning the nature of the market economy and the basic economic truths on which it rests. In addition to founding the prestigious Institute of Economic Affairs in London, Mr. Fisher has not only travelled extensively on behalf of free enterprise but he has recently published a book entitled *Must History Repeat Itself?* which seems certain to prove an instant classic: perhaps the best book of its kind to appear in the past quarter-century. Not since Henry Grady Weaver's *The Mainspring of Human Progress* has the case for free enterprise been expressed more effectively, or with greater clarity, perception, or wit.

HISTORY'S ECONOMIC LESSONS

Applying his own highly developed business sense to five thousand years of man's recorded past, Antony Fisher concludes that history repeats itself when men ignore the fundamental economic lessons which it teaches. The primary lesson is that "where governments have pursued the policy of maximizing individual choice within a framework of law and moral conduct, their problems have given way to prosperity." Conversely, where governments—for whatever motives, however laudable—have sought to minimize individual choice, the result has been economic stagnation or chaos.

Mr. Fisher's book sparkles with striking illustration of this principle in action. Clearly, he declares, free choice is essential to the creation of wealth. With free choice the Venetians and the Swiss became enormously prosperous although lacking both in territory and natural resources. More recently, he continues, Hong Kong—"a rock without even a water supply"—has also prospered through free enterprise under the most unlikely circumstances. On the other hand, living standards in Communist China and the Soviet Union continue to lag far behind those of the United States and Western Europe in spite of the fact that both Red superpowers have enormous territories and vast resources. Thus, it is also clear that the denial of free choice leads to scarcity.

To take a particularly timely example, Mr. Fisher gives us a fascinating summary of every significant attempt in the past forty-six centuries to impose wage-price controls—from the Roman Emperor Diocletian to Richard Nixon. It is worth noting that in the entire space of recorded time not one such attempt has ever succeeded. Instead,

each attempt has followed the pattern set by Diocletian when, about 300 A.D. he attempted to control the inflation caused by his fiscal irresponsibility by setting limits on all wages and prices and prescribing the death penalty for all those who violated the official guidelines. The consequence, however, was a chronic and widespread shortage of practically everything because no one was willing to bring his goods to the market if he could not charge a reasonable price for them, nor sell his services for an unfairly low wage. Finally, when the increasing scarcities had precipitated famine, bloodshed, death, and repeated violations, the controls were removed.

"Diocletian," a Roman historian has observed, "shared the pernicious belief of the ancient world in the omnipotence of the state, a belief which many modern theorists continue to share with him and with it." It was doubtless the persistence of this belief which prompted a Republican President—who, of all people, should have known better—to make yet another unsuccessful attempt to impose wage-price controls in our own time.

Yet the fact remains that no government is wise enough or farsighted enough to plan for the well-being of all its citizens; this can only be accomplished by individual choice as expressed through the medium of the market economy. To take a more playful example, Mr. Fisher describes how, in 1930, Britain's Labor Government put free enterprise to the test by commissioning the construction of two large aircraft: one to be built by the state and the other by a private firm. The result? One was finished long before the other and crossed the Atlantic and back; the other crashed on its maiden flight and killed all but six aboard. Says Antony Fisher: "There are no prizes for guessing which of the two was built by the state."

Similarly, he cites the case of two Canadian railroads: the privately-run Canadian Pacific and the nationalized Canadian National. He notes that between 1941 and 1958 one company earned a profit of \$669 million while the other suffered a loss of \$663 million. Again, he comments that there is no prize for guessing which was the result of nationalization and then adds: "But it might surprise some readers to hear that in addition to paying its shareholders almost \$370 million, the private enterprise also paid a similar sum in taxation in contrast to the nationalized company's charge of \$660 million against taxation."

THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLE

But one need not multiply examples. However interesting they may be, they are important only insofar as they illustrate the validity of the free market principle. It is that principle in which Antony Fisher passionately believes and quite rightly regards as being of paramount importance.

Those who share his belief will find his book to be a useful collection of arguments in favor of free enterprise, but that is not its principal value. Rather, its value lies in its effectiveness as an educational tool. Here at last is a book which states the case for free enterprise clearly, succinctly, without economic jargon, and in a manner calculated to appeal to the general reader. This, then, is a book for the public libraries as well as for the high school and college classrooms. And if American businessmen are seriously interested in countering the current wave of anti-capitalist propaganda, they could scarcely do better than to see that this book enjoys widest possible circulation.

Must History Repeat Itself? by Antony Fisher. London: Churchill Press, 1974. (Available in the U.S. for \$6. from Transatlantic Arts, North Village Green, Levittown, New York 11756)

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF NORTH VIETNAM INSTABILITY

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, a campaign is underway in this country, orchestrated from Hanoi, to persuade the United States to sell out the South Vietnamese, and to show the world that neither our word nor our honor can be relied upon.

The claim made by Hanoi, and by its unofficial public relations men in this country, is that the government of South Vietnam is unstable and unpopular, and should be abandoned along with the people of South Vietnam. Documents supplied by the increasing number of North Vietnamese defectors tell a different story, however. The Communists candidly admit to their own cadres that there can be no settlement election in South Vietnam because the government there would win a landslide victory in any free election.

On the contrary, the news filtering out of North Vietnam through unofficial sources tells us that it is the north which is unstable. Public failures and massive bungles are causing dissent even within the tightly knit ruling politburo. An article by George McArthur shows that General Giap himself is falling victim to a power struggle brought about by the North's continuing failure to break the will of the South Vietnamese.

One face of North Vietnamese rule is already well known. It was seen during their brief occupation of Hue in the 1968 offensive, when thousands of innocent civilians were tortured and murdered before being consigned to mass graves. The other face of Communist rule, that of inefficiency, economic chaos and vicious power struggles between the party elite, deserves to be better documented. I would like to share George McArthur's article with a wider audience, and insert it as it appeared in the Los Angeles Times of July 16, 1974:

(By George McArthur)

North Vietnam's war hero and Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, suffering from cancer, has been eased from the center of power and is being subjected to a whispering campaign of criticism.

Such are the reports of travelers with access to well informed sources inside the North Vietnamese capital.

The reports indicate that the 62-year-old general who led the Viet Minh forces to victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu is nearing the end of the illustrious career which he began as a simple schoolteacher.

Coupled with muted public criticism in Hanoi's newspapers of the regime's ostensible No. 2 man, Deputy Premier Truong Chinh, the reports mean that at least two members of the nine-man Politburo are in trouble.

It has been previously reported that Giap dropped from public view in late 1973 and spent about six months undergoing medical treatment in the Soviet Union. He reappeared in Hanoi in May of this year and speculation was at that time he had cancer. Informants now say that Giap is being treated for either stomach or throat cancer.

His duties largely have been taken over

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by Gen. Van Tien Dung, 57, who has long been Giap's protege but is identified more as a military technician than an ideological revolutionary. Dung was given a fourth star and promoted to the Politburo while Giap was in Moscow.

The whispering campaign against Giap—which would have been unthinkable only a few years ago—is evidently being fostered by some circles within the military hierarchy. While no hint has appeared in the official press or propaganda organs, it has been noted in some medium-level documents and messages circulated within the military.

Strangely, Giap is being blamed for the shortcomings of Hanoi's offensive in South Vietnam. Some analysts now believe that Giap opposed that offensive but dutifully went along when the Politburo decision was made and also saw to it that his name was publicly identified with the offensive.

Thus, in what seems to be the fading period of his career, he is being used as something of a scapegoat while those who pushed hard for the offensive—notably party boss Le Duan—are left unscathed.

The attacks on old party war horse Truong Chinh are equally mysterious. Some Hanoi newspapers have recently run letters to the editor criticizing the Standing Committee of the National Assembly—which Truong Chinh heads—for responsibility in the nation's current economic woes.

Hanoi watchers recall that two decades ago Truong Chinh was made the scapegoat and relegated to obscurity—although never banished from the Politburo—after a bungled land reform program brought widespread discontent and one serious provincial revolt.

At any rate, the current criticism of Truong Chinh also serves to keep the heat off Le Duan, whose No. 1 position appears stronger than ever since the death of Ho Chi Minh.

CRONIN DEPLORES TURKISH INTERFERENCE IN CYPRUS

HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, the warlike behavior of the Turks in relation to the political coup in Cyprus forces me once again to rise in protest toward the actions and policies of the Turkish Government.

We have in the past seen indications of their disregard for the people of the world through massive annihilation of the Armenians in 1915—the first modern example of genocide. The Turkish Government is now encouraging the agricultural production of poppies—the main source of opium and heroin—after years of negotiation and monetary assistance from the United States to halt the production and subsequently reduce drug abuse throughout the world.

Over the last 3 days, the Turkish Army has invaded Cyprus—already embroiled in political difficulty—and indiscriminately fired upon civilians, tourists, and natives. They have interrupted the political processes of the governments of Greece and Cyprus and interfered with the normal and legal formalities available to these countries for resolving their differences. The Turks are once again involved in aggressive acts against an innocent people for political purposes—a philosophy that is not only unjust, but unconscionable. In an official statement

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made yesterday, the Greek Ambassador accepted fully the United Nations Security Council resolution for a cease-fire and urged a Council meeting to "stop the genocide" that the Turkish Air Force is conducting.

I call upon the United Nations and all freedom-loving countries of the world to recognize the unjust activities of the Turks on Cyprus, as well as toward the rest of the world and to discipline them accordingly. In the interest of world peace we cannot allow the continuing disregard for the safety and freedom of the nations of the world.

GEAR MANAGUA BOUND

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the city of Hialeah in Dade County, Fla., is the sister city of the city of Managua in Nicaragua. Mr. Ray Schultz is president of the Hialeah-Managua Sister City Committee. This committee has done a magnificent job in giving aid to the people of Managua who suffered so much in the recent earthquake. An article by Jerry Walley in the Hialeah-Miami Springs News of May 24, shows the continuing work of Mr. Schultz and the Hialeah-Managua Sister City Committee and the appreciation of the work he is doing by the city council of Hialeah. I insert this article following my remarks in the RECORD.

GEAR MANAGUA BOUND

(By Jerry Walley)

Ray Schultz, president of the Hialeah-Managua Sister City Committee, appeared before the members of the Hialeah City Council at their regular conference or "workshop" meeting to fill in the local lawmakers on the progress of Managua's "Friendship Park." Sister City proposed project that will give the children of the earthquake ravaged city a lovely place to play and forget their moment of terror back in December of 1972.

On trips to Managua, Schultz noted that along with the loss of their homes and belongings, the children of Managua had also lost most of their playgrounds in the disastrous earthquake. He was alert to the need of toys and playground equipment, almost as important to children as food, clothing and medicine, lest the tragedy of the loss of homes and loved ones become indelibly imprinted on the minds of many of them.

Schultz told members of the Council, "The officials in Managua want to deed five and one-half acres for this park, and we have already purchased over \$5,000 worth of top-flight playground equipment for the park, which will also include a baseball field."

"We have a check made out for payment in full on all of the equipment, so there will be no cost whatsoever to the City of Hialeah. The actual dedication of Friendship or 'Amigo' Park, should be in about two months' time."

"I only came before this Council as a courtesy to you," Schultz continued, "because the name of the City of Hialeah is prominently used in our dealings with the City of Managua and Nicaragua."

Councilman Jack Weaver then stated, "in reality, this visit by Ray is a courtesy to the city as he stated, as he wanted us to be aware of what is going on in regard to the park and the playground."

Councilman Victor Wilde then added, "I feel that Ray Schultz deserves a vote of confidence from this Council for the terrific job he has done in coordinating all of the activities of the Hialeah-Managua Sister City Committee."

The Wilde suggestion was met with "amens" from most of the Council members, and all agreed that Schultz had done a most remarkable job during his tenure as president of the Hialeah-Managua Sister City Committee.

This writer had the pleasure of going to Managua in the company of Ray Schultz, the late Mayor Milander, Councilmen Vic Wilde and William Ray Hodges, and former Councilman Charles Whiteacre. We walked the streets of the devastated city, and we saw the children, idled by the lack of decent playgrounds, left with nothing to do but reflect on the holocaust that had left their city in ruins. It is a sight that I will long remember.

THE ENDANGERED PEACE

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, every week we hear reports from the Middle East regarding new acts of terrorism and retaliation. Each side blames the other for instigating the attacks. From time to time the same sort of one-sided argumentation emerges in the reports written by American columnists. Often, facts cited in the same newspapers contradict the assumptions and conclusions expressed by would-be opinion leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the letter printed in the Washington Post of June 29, 1974, written by David A. Brody. Mr. Brody is the director of the Washington, D.C., office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and is a distinguished spokesman on behalf of human rights around the world.

The letter follows:

THREATENING THE PEACE

In their column June 24, Evans and Novak charge Israel with endangering the hopes for peace in the Mideast by its response to what the columnists properly characterize as the "murderous" attacks of the Palestinian nationalists from neighboring Lebanon. What would Messrs. Evans and Novak have Israel do in the face of these terrorist acts—suffer these senseless attacks gladly and thereby encourage even further terrorism?

In his June 21 story in The Post, your reporter, Jim Hoagland, writing from Beirut, reports that western intelligence sources estimate that there are 10,000 "armed" Palestinian irregulars in the southern region of Lebanon against which the Israelis struck last week. Surely, in light of this fact, it is the Palestinians and not the Israelis who are threatening the peace. In the interest of peace the Arab leaders too have a responsibility to use their influence with the Palestinians to halt their reckless aggression. And, Lebanon instead of harboring the terrorists and providing them with a sanctuary from which to mount their ceaseless attacks, also has an obligation to curb the guerrilla border violations.

Plainly, fairness to their readers requires that your columnists not single out Israel for blame.

DAVID A. BRODY.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

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THE NEW LIMIT SAVES LIVES

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, a recent Gallup poll shows that 7 persons in every 10—72 percent—favor keeping the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit. The favorable reaction came in all parts of the country.

Meanwhile, safety experts, gratified by the sharp reduction in traffic accidents over the recent Fourth of July holiday period, credit the one-third cut to the lower speed limit. The death toll was 519, compared with 758 in 1972, the previous 4-day Fourth of July weekend.

Thus, we can take credit for something which has proven even more successful in practice than was anticipated. The 55-mile-per-hour limit was adopted mainly as a gasoline conservation measure. It has proven to be that and more. The saving of lives is much more important.

Moreover, the lower limit has returned a sense of pleasure to highway travel that had been missing for years. No longer must we pull our nerves to the limit, fighting the speeding flow of cars and trucks. The driving task is a lot easier. And so are we in mind and body when we arrive at our destinations.

And yet, despite the popularity and the benefits of the new limit, we are seeing it increasingly violated. Where the vast majority observed it at the outset, more and more motorists and truck-drivers are tearing the thing to shreds. I regret this and hope it can be stopped before the limit becomes a dead issue with everybody racing again.

John Troan, editor of the Pittsburgh Press, is an authoritative witness to this matter. He wrote the other day that, in a regular trip on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, he noticed a rising tide of violations. He said:

Over that 34-mile stretch, I passed only 10 vehicles that were going under 55. Two of these were autos tugging U-Haul trailers. And one was a truck which had just pulled onto the Turnpike as I got to the New Stanton interchange.

A few moments later the truck roared past, and by the time I reached the Monroeville exit even its diesel smoke was out of sight.

In all, 61 vehicles raced past me, at speeds I would estimate as high as 75 m.p.h. One of these was a bus, 13 were trucks, and 47 were autos.

I regret very much that violations such as seen by Editor Troan are growing and threaten what has been to date, and must continue to be, a major traffic improvement, one of great benefit to the Nation. It may be poor politics for a Congressman to call for the arrest of his constituents, even the speeding law-breakers, but this I am doing. The police have the duty of making the 55-mile-per-hour limit work. They should get busy before the matter gets out of hand.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING; THE GI BILL

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, occasionally a special interest group's statement addresses itself to complex problems facing the Congress with such persuasive force that we welcome their inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The veterans' crisis constitutes a many-faceted problem as complex as any we now face, and the following condensation of position papers prepared by the Veterans' Bonus March Coalition comments on the various issues now facing Congress in a manner deserving of close attention by our colleagues:

EDUCATION AND TRAINING; THE GI BILL

1. The present GI Bill discriminates against the veterans who need readjustment assistance the most: minority veterans (50% less GI Bill participation than non-minority veterans); educationally disadvantaged veterans (50% less participation); veterans in states with high cost public education (35-60% less GI Bill participation than veterans in states with free or low cost tuition); and veterans with dependents (250% less GI Bill participation than single veterans).

2. The World War II GI Bill paid the equivalent of \$2,517 (today's buying power) for tuition, books, and fees and provided a monthly subsistence allowance. The Vietnam Era Veteran has \$1,896 per nine month school year, or \$210 a month less "buying power" than did the WWII vet. The World War II GI Bill enabled almost every veteran to attend the education or training program of his choice. Today's GI Bill discriminates against all veterans except single veterans in states with readily accessible low cost public and community colleges.

3. The House Veterans Affairs Committee currently opposes a tuition allowance which if not adopted will deny several hundred thousand veterans an opportunity to ever receive education and training under the GI Bill, and restrict benefit increases to veterans already in school rather than provide all veterans an equal opportunity to enter school and use their GI benefits.

VETERANS UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

1. A Study by Daniel Yankelovich Inc. reported that 33% of all Vietnam Veterans interviewed were unemployed. Many employed veterans are in deadend, menial, non-productive jobs just to exist.

2. There has been much attention devoted to the problems of Vietnam veterans—lack of skills, unemployability, alienation, drug-abuse, violence—but there has been no recognition and little use of the skills and assets of the vast majority of Vietnam veterans; team work, discipline, maturity and training.

VETERANS PSYCHOLOGICAL READJUSTMENT

1. The Veterans Administration has no authority to assist veterans with psychological readjustment problems unless the problems are so severe that they require hospitalization. According to the Veterans Administration the consequences of the VA's inability to provide "preventative mental health care assistance" to Vietnam era veterans includes "major social economic cost to society stemming from the failure of these veterans to make effective readjustments, as well as personal adverse psychological affects

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on the veterans who served their country during a long and difficult conflict."

2. A joint VA, Department of Defense study of veterans discharged in 1971 reported that six months after discharge: one in five veterans was unemployed, one in five had been arrested, and one in six married veterans was divorced or separated from his wife.

VETERANS DRUG ABUSE

1. A Department of Defense study reported that 20% of the enlisted men in Vietnam during 1971 were addicted to heroin. Of those confirmed drug positive less than ten percent were using heroin six months after their discharge from the service. Even though most Vietnam Veterans were able to refrain from continued heroin use without professional help or rehabilitation; the stigma of drug abuse is still attached to veterans.

2. According to the Yankelovich study 18% of Vietnam veterans still abuse drugs, mainly barbiturates and amphetamines. Drugs that were readily available in Vietnam to cope with pain, fatigue, or stress are being used by veterans in an illicit therapeutic manner to cope with readjustment problems that are the Nation's responsibility to solve.

LESS THAN HONORABLE DISCHARGES

1. There are over 180,000 Vietnam era veterans with less than honorable discharges. In most cases these discharges preclude benefits and entail severe stigma for the remainder of the veteran's life.

Many of these discharges were issued with little regard for individual rights. The present discharge review system takes over a year to review a discharge and upgrades less than one in fifty.

DISABLED VETERANS

1. Many of America's most severely disabled veterans are destined to spend the remainder of their lives as social outcasts, subsisting on their disability compensation. The Veterans Administration's efforts to find a meaningful and productive life in society (apart from Vocational rehabilitation and monetary compensation) are minimal at best. Over one half of the seriously disabled Vietnam veterans are unemployed.

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AND VA HOSPITALS

1. The Veterans Administration has been an impotent puppet subservient to the Office of Management and Budget, and White House officials; incapable of effectively fulfilling its responsibilities to the veteran. Without independence and innovative, progressive, and dynamic leadership at all levels of the VA the Veterans Crisis will continue unabated.

2. Veterans Administration hospitals are failing in providing quality medical care through lack of funds, red tape and the inability to attract and retain high caliber health care professionals needed to care for veterans.

THE CONGRESS AND THE VIETNAM VETERAN

1. Although quick with the rhetoric, and to take political advantage of the "Veterans Crisis" the Congress has been grossly negligent in its responsibility to recognize and provide the VA with the programs and legislative authority it needs to deal effectively with the "Veterans Crisis".

2. Many of the leaders in the House of Representatives who have championed the rights of previous generations of Veterans are deliberately blocking efforts to provide Vietnam era veterans equally opportunities and effective readjustment assistance.

The Bonus March Coalition is including the results of the Daniel Yankelovich "Study of American Youth." Its findings on the Vietnam Veteran attest to the gravity and the validity of the "National Veterans Crisis."

Complete position papers on the problems of and the solutions to the "National Veter-

ans Crisis" will be made available by the Coalition in the near future.

A STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH

(By Daniel Yankelovich)

UNHAPPY VETERANS

Approximately seven per cent of the non-college youth in the survey (15% of the males) reported having served in Vietnam, and the study finds significant contrasts between the attitudes and values of these veterans and those of noncollege youth in general. Broadly speaking, the veterans present a picture of a group of young Americans who are markedly less optimistic about themselves and their society.

Some of the greatest contrasts are evident in the area of personal evaluations and outlooks. For instance, only half of the Vietnam veterans say that "things are going well" in their personal lives compared to three-quarters of their peers. Only 46 per cent of the veterans feel they are able to make ends meet financially, compared to 62 per cent of all non college youth. And nearly twice as many veterans say they feel like "second-class citizens" (25% versus 14%).

Several less subjective indicators bear out or add to the picture of veterans' frustration or low self-evaluation. Twice as many veterans as noncollege youth in general were unemployed at the time of the survey (33% versus 17%). Alcohol and drug use was twice as high among the veterans: a full 45 per cent of the veterans said they had drunk a lot over the previous weekend (only 20% of all noncollege youth said so) and 17 per cent said they had gotten high on drugs (versus 8% of others). And twice as many veterans—a full third of them—place themselves at the extremes of the political spectrum, with 19 per cent identifying themselves as conservatives (versus 12% overall) and 15 per cent calling themselves radicals compared to only four per cent overall.

As a striking comment on the frustrations of the Vietnam War felt by those closest to it, one out of four young veterans thinks we lost the war, compared to only one out of eleven of noncollege youth in general, and veterans are even less likely than their peers to feel the war ended with honor (7% compared to 13% overall). Yet, ironically, more veterans support various justifications for going to war again: to counteract aggression (68% of veterans, 55% overall), to contain communism (54% versus 48%) to protect allies (59% versus 45%).

LET'S EXTEND CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, July 15-21 marks the 15th anniversary of Captive Nations Week. I for one do not feel 1 week is adequate to take time and reflect on the condition of some 100 million people who have lost the fundamental human right of self-determination. Therefore, I propose we contemplate this situation 52 weeks each year until freedom for all is a reality.

For almost 30 years the Soviet Union has attempted to dominate and control the freedom-loving people of Central and Eastern Europe. For almost 30 years the Soviets have attempted to smother the indigenous cultures of these areas with a thick blanket of Soviet Communist ideology. And, for almost 30 years the

Soviet Union has made every conceivable effort to program, proselytize, and pacify the people of these regions.

Mr. Speaker, they have failed and they have failed miserably. For as we discovered in this country almost 200 years ago, it is impossible to deny people their inalienable rights as members of the human race. It is impossible because the human spirit is such that it opposes the yoke of oppression, as the courageous people of Hungary did in 1956, as the people of Czechoslovakia did in 1968, and as the people of the captive nations of the world are doing each and every day in their refusal to lie down and accept the tyranny of the Soviet police state.

The list of captive nations is a long bloodstained honor role. Estonia, captive; Latvia, captive; Lithuania, captive; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Cossackia, Georgia, Idel-Ural, North Caucasus, Ukraine, Far Eastern Republic, Turkestan, Mongolia, Albania, Bulgaria, all are captive nations. Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, North Korea, Hungary, East Germany, mainland China, Tibet, North Vietnam, and Cuba, all have felt the cold steel of Communist repression either from the Soviets or the equally oppressive Peking regime.

We in the United States must never forget our heritage of liberty and our commitment to the human right of self-determination for all mankind. Mr. Speaker, during this week of commemoration and every week of the year, let each one of us reaffirm our determination to support these brave people in their ongoing struggle to achieve mankind's greatest possession—freedom.

THE MASS MEDIA AND AFRICA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the acute failures of the mass media in America has been its coverage of African affairs, or lack of it. It is unfortunate and ludicrous that an entire continent is regularly ignored in the newspapers and magazines, and on the television and radio airwaves of America. That is exactly the case with Africa.

Fortunately, organizations and individuals are beginning to respond to this situation. Recently, the Washington Task Force of African Affairs began a series of dialogs between the press and public on this matter. In its August issue, *Essence* magazine offered a report on these meetings in an article entitled "The 'Mass Media and Africa' Conference." The article is now submitted for the thoughtful attention of my colleagues: THE "MASS MEDIA AND AFRICA" CONFERENCE

How many times have you wished you could learn more about current affairs in Africa, but didn't know where to look? Many people never consider mass media (newspapers, news broadcasts, etc.) as an informational source. This is because the media has failed to provide information on a day-to-day basis which, in turn, has produced apathy on the part of the public to demand

information. The unfortunate result is an astonishingly minute amount of news reported about a continent with millions of inhabitants and newsworthy events occurring daily.

The Washington Task Force on African Affairs is dealing with this problem. It has sponsored a series of dialogs between the press and public to help develop an informed Afro-American constituency on African affairs. The most recent panel discussion and conference was held in Washington, D.C., and entitled "Mass Media and Africa."

Participants examined the problems inherent in the methods and capacity of existing forms of media (both in the U.S. and Africa) in identifying, evaluating and reporting African affairs.

The panel, consisting of members of government and media, included Ms. Goler Butcher, chairwoman (former counsel, House Subcommittee on African Affairs); Phil Cohen (U.S. Information Agency, African Bureau); John Lewis (columnist, *Afro-American*); Kojo Nnamdi (news editor, WHUR-FM—Howard University); David Ottaway (foreign affairs editor, *The Washington Post*) and Lloyd Smith (engineer, Federal Communications Commission).

Kojo Nnamdi called attention to the most outstanding problem—that the majority of African news reported is crisis-oriented. This means that the media does not identify and report events building up to crises. So, when the result reaches print, it has every appearance of being "sudden." (Factors contributing to crises are often deleted from articles.)

There are several reasons why this occurs. John Lewis identified one as the fact that the American press has less than a dozen foreign correspondents trying to cover the entire African continent. So it's virtually impossible to give adequate attention to any but those stories affecting other countries as well as African nations. Phil Cohen added that communications from Africa are primarily in the control of two press organizations—the British (Reuters) and the French (AFP). Many English and French have economic and cultural interests that have carried over from the days of colonial rule, and thus demand, and are given, almost daily information.

Further, David Ottaway said that the African governments, themselves, frequently stand in the way of accurate and full coverage. They do this by basing their hospitality to press members on what they report (reporting of internal conflicts is deemed undesirable by many African governments). And they also feel that Americans sit in judgment of them, and are therefore both suspicious and hostile.

As far as broadcasting is concerned, Cohen deplored the limited access to frequencies: the strongest radio beams transmitted from African countries as owned by non-African stations. And Ottaway stated that he has found from experience that even though American correspondents do send reports back to their papers, final decision as to what will see print is left in the hands of editors and administrators.

All in all, it's a difficult situation that will be far from easy to correct. Suggestions were made, however, of measures that can be taken to give Africa equal representation. Ms. Butcher pointed out that more reporters should attend the meetings of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs. Otherwise, they miss a great deal of information regarding Africa, and also on important U.S. activities in Africa.

The way Nnamdi views it, the Black press has an obligation to make African affairs a priority, and to establish bureaus in Africa. If they cannot afford to send their own correspondents, they should allow African journalists to staff them. Additionally, he says

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that press and broadcast organizations need to hire more Black correspondents who are familiar with issues in Africa, and understand their political and economic implications.

Some good things have already happened. For instance, the Sixth Annual Pan-African Congress met in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, in June to discuss the possibilities of setting up a news service, with communication links throughout Africa. And *The Washington Post* is in the process of reestablishing an East African bureau. Of great significance is Ghana's news agency (GNA), which has over 70 full-time reporters. GNA has already assumed representation of the British press in Ghana.

Even with advances already in the works, and others to come, the panel agreed that first and foremost the public must be made aware of the shortcomings of the U.S. media in dealing with Africa.

Daniel Matthews (Washington Task Force) voiced the urgent need for progress when he said, "The value of public opinion in developing a significant constituency for Africa in this country, toward influencing the U.S. foreign policy decision-making apparatus in light of Africa's interests, is only as great as the informational sources available. It is in the case of Africa that the responsibility to inform becomes most important, because fragments are meaningless to the public without orientation."

REV. L. L. WHITE

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, I beg your indulgence to call the attention of this deliberative body to a distinguished Los Angeles pastor, Dr. L. L. White, who recently left his post as spiritual leader of the Holman United Methodist Church after 27 years' service to become Pasadena district superintendent of his religious affiliation.

Dr. White preached his last sermon at the Holman United Methodist Church in Los Angeles on June 30. He had the satisfaction of seeing his congregation go from a membership of 147 in 1947 to a present enrollment of nearly 3,000.

Under his leadership, Holman United stands as a symbol of inspired brotherhood and Christianity throughout the Nation.

Dr. White has had many honors bestowed on him through the years. He was twice selected as a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church. He was one of 15 ministers chosen to go on a preaching/teaching mission to Hawaii and, along with Mrs. White, headed a work camp project in Germany.

Dr. White is a graduate of Howard University and has been honored by his Alma Mater with the Post Graduate Award for Achievement in the field of church administration. His work has also been recognized by Rust College, both of whom have awarded him with honorary doctorates.

In 1964 he was elected president of the Los Angeles Council of Churches, where he served with distinction. He has been recognized by the Mount Logan Grand Masonic Lodge for outstanding achieve-

ment in the field of religion. In 1966, he marched side by side with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Selma, Ala.

Dr. White is married to Bernice Caldwell White. They have four fine children, three sons and a daughter, and six grandchildren.

It is a pleasure to join with Dr. White's hundreds of well-wishers in recognizing his life of dedicated service and to wish him success in his new post. Dr. White is indeed a man whose career has always been guided by the Golden Rule.

DEDICATION OF NEW U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NATIONAL CENTER AT RESTON, VA.

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the new U.S. Geological Survey National Center at Reston, Va., was dedicated July 12 by the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton. It was my privilege to jointly sponsor legislation with my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois and chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Works Committee, KENNETH J. GRAY, naming this new building, the John Wesley Powell Federal Building in honor of one of America's earliest survey directors, and perhaps our country's earliest conservationist.

In his dedication speech Secretary Morton set forth the great task we face in providing for the future needs of our Nation and the regard we must have for mineral science and technology if we are to meet these requirements and still not deplete our natural resources. In this vein, I include the important remarks made by the Secretary of the Interior at the dedication:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
ROGERS C. B. MORTON AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES, JOHN WESLEY POWELL FEDERAL BUILDING, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NATIONAL CENTER, RESTON, VA., JULY 12, 1974

About three years ago to the day I had the pleasure of participating in ground-breaking ceremonies for the John Wesley Powell Federal Building which we dedicate today.

This striking building represents a vision that has become a reality. It is the final product that started with a concept, advanced through the blueprint stage, and emerged as an imposing structure of steel and concrete. It will serve us all as the home and headquarters of the Nation's foremost institute dedicated to the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge about the earth.

This new building will be a needed asset for the great task we face in providing for our future needs. Dr. McElveen has often referred to this task as that of building a second America.

Between now and the year 2000 we shall have to provide as much in the way of goods and services, homes and schools, food and transportation, as has so far been done in the entire history of the Nation. We shall in this sense, have built America all over again—a Second America.

There is also implicit in this concept the notion that we shall have learned something

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from our experience in building the First America, and that the new model will reflect a regard for our natural heritage that was sadly deficient in the old one.

But if we are going to build America all over again, and do it with a regard for the world of nature that we never before exhibited, we are going to have to begin with a regard for mineral science and technology that we never before exhibited, either.

It is hard to realize just how vast our mineral requirements are going to be in another 20 to 30 years.

By the year 2000, we can expect demand for aluminum to be eight times what it is today;

demand for copper will nearly quadruple; chromium use will rise 2½ times; demand for phosphorus may triple; and demand for uranium can be expected to expand 15 times.

Our needs for water will at least double.

But domestic supply in many minerals is not keeping up with current demand, let alone the large increases we have projected. So the gap between consumption and domestic production is widening every year, and at a disturbing rate.

In 1950, imports of iron ore represented one-eighth percent of our supply. Today they account for one-third.

The share of oil imports in total supply rose from one-eighth to more than one-third in the same period;

that of potash from one-eighth to one-half;

aluminum from two-thirds to seven-eighths.

Consumption of minerals outstripped domestic production by \$8 billion in 1973. Less than 60 percent of our metals, by value, now come from domestic mines.

As we turn abroad to satisfy our increasing mineral needs, however, we are finding that the demands of other nations are increasing even faster than our own. A long-term shift in trading advantage from buyer to seller in the world market for minerals is occurring, year by year, commodity by commodity.

This is not to say that the world market for minerals is going to disappear or become unavailable to us. We must continue to supply substantial portions of our needs from abroad.

But increasingly, we shall have less and less to say about the terms under which those supplies are made available to us.

We have long taken the world market for granted. It would be foolish to do so in the future.

So we are bound to look homeward for the satisfaction of the bulk of our expanding energy and mineral needs for building the Second America, and we must do this within the context of rising costs and increasing difficulty in finding and extracting the minerals we need.

The inexorable force of depletion has for the moment at least, gotten ahead of technology. The trend of declining mineral costs that prevailed for decades has been replaced by one of rising costs as we find ourselves scratching harder and deeper for smaller and leaner deposits.

We are, moreover, only now recognizing the social costs of production as being items properly chargeable on the producer's books.

Some of these are transfers from other segments of the economy: others are not. All will increase the price of the commodities against which they are charged.

If we are to meet the challenge of providing minerals for the Second America, we must begin a massive revitalization and re-dedication of mineral science and technology.

If new resources are to be discovered—as they must—we shall need something better than yesterday's techniques. And yesterday's methods of mining and processing will have to be examined critically in order to develop new technologies that will permit more ef-

fective exploitation of the mineral resources now being mined.

Moreover, all these things must be done with due regard to health and safety, environmental protection and land use.

Downstream, our technology with respect to reuse of mineral commodities—their recycling into productive channels—must be improved and the application of new methods accelerated.

The job to be done is immense. Can we solve these problems? The answer will depend upon the sense of commitment, of involvement, of cooperation that we can muster.

I choose to be optimistic. The merest glance at history shows the phenomenal advance of Man over a period of 10,000 years from food-gathering to industrial societies. These complex societies were developed because of Man's capacity to innovate, plan, obtain information, analyze it, pass it along, and, in sum, to increase each level of intellect through research and development.

And we cannot, must not, forget that our problems are not national. The natural processes that forged our planet and created the bases for our crustal resources are planetary. While the efforts we make are for our own account, we must be sensitive to international give and take. We will always be dependent on other nations for chromite because we have none, or do we have enough mercury, manganese or nickel of our own to say we are ever likely to be self-sufficient in those metals.

I said that I'm optimistic. And this brings me to this occasion, and to the people of the U.S. Geological Survey.

These earth science specialists have come into their own. Theirs is no longer the world of ivory towers. If it is the earth's crust that provides the wherewithal for our survival, then obviously we must have an intimate understanding of the earth.

It is the earth scientist who must inquire into geologic processes that have been at work over the span of our planet's history. The environment and its shaping forces must be analyzed—and Man's interaction with it—on a scale never before achieved.

How we seek our natural resources

—the methods used in obtaining them, the impact of development on the environment—all of these will be guided in large degree and will be successful only to the extent that the earth scientist can provide the accurate and timely data needed for wise decision-making.

Most of all, it will depend on the questing search for truth, for knowledge, for understanding that have long been characteristic of the Survey.

Just about 100 years ago, that same spirit was exhibited by John Wesley Powell—pioneer explorer of the Colorado River, the Survey's Director for a 13-year span in its early history, and perhaps the Nation's earliest exponent of dynamic conservation.

Powell was not only a fine scientist, explorer, and administrator, he was an extreme prescient man, and foresaw many of the problems we now encounter. His brilliant work paved the way for water resource and irrigation studies that helped to settle the West. He opened the eyes of the Nation to the need for systematic resource surveys.

In the same spirit, we also honor today the late Dr. William Thomas Pecora, Survey Director and later Under Secretary of this Department who was a man for his time—and for the future.

In one of his last addresses Dr. Pecora said that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 represented the expression of a national conscience.

This national conscience, he said, together with other bills before the Congress, would eventually determine the course of our National Conservation Policy. The voice of reason will be heard throughout the land.

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and prudent judgments will be made on the basis of factual information and thoughtful assessments.

Only by examining man's effects in the light of natural processes, Dr. Pecora said, can we reach long-term decisions that will stand the test of time.

Bill Pecora stressed that any ethic of conservation requires a better understanding of the natural base line before rigorous actions are taken out of apprehension and ignorance.

Science and research, he said, are needed more than ever to provide guidance to courses of national action aimed at fulfilling human needs.

He had confidence. As the most intelligent species on earth, he said, man can certainly provide for himself, and yet prudently protect the total ecosystem from unnecessary and unacceptable degradation.

Powell, Pecora, and so many others of the Geological Survey have expressed this recurring optimism about man's intelligence. To underline his confidence in the future, Dr. Pecora used to quote these words from a poem of James Russell Lowell:

New times demand new measures, and new men;

The world advances, and in time outgrows The laws that in our father's day were best; And doubtless, after us some better scheme Will be shaped out by wiser men than we, Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

It is to the growth of truth that the U.S. Geological Survey has been dedicated throughout its history, and it is to the continued growth of truth that we dedicate the John Wesley Powell Federal Building today.

PLIGHT OF ONE POW/MIA

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

MR. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, it was, indeed, encouraging to see so many of my colleagues take part in the special order on Tuesday, July 16, to discuss the plight to those still held prisoner of war or listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia.

This is not a popular subject a year and a half after American involvement in the Vietnam war ended, nor is it a politically profitable venture for Members of Congress to take part in. Therefore, the interest of so many of my colleagues in this issue must stem from a deep conviction that these men must not be forgotten and a dedication to their duties as representatives of all the people of their districts and of America. For these reasons, I wish to salute my colleagues who took time from their schedules to participate in this exchange of information and ideas about the MIA/PW issue.

One added note, I believe, is in order at this time. That is the official position of the National League of Families of Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia, on the Government's plan to reclassify those still missing as PFOD—presumptive finding of death.

By an overwhelming margin—with only 7 dissenters out of over 600 families represented—the families adopted the following official policy at their National Convention in Omaha, Nebr., on June 28, 29, and 30, and July 1:

The policy of the National League of Families is that status changes to "Presump-

tive Finding of Death" (PFOD) must cease until all accounting procedures have been proven to be exhausted and Sections 555 and 556 of Title 37 of the U.S. Code has been repealed and a satisfactory new law which will completely protect the rights and individual liberties of each POW/MIA has been enacted.

ON THE LATE MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR.

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the Nation was shocked and saddened over the savage and senseless murder of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., in her beloved Ebenezer Baptist Church, in Atlanta, Ga.

Once again, the distinguished King family who a mere 6 years ago suffered the loss of Martin Luther King, Jr., was forced to endure pain and suffering, due to a brazen act of violence. Numerous ceremonies were held nationwide to honor Mrs. King and her long distinguished life of service to the black community. One of these ceremonies was held at the Morrisania City Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y. A moving eulogy was delivered by Rabbi Nathan Taragin who serves as the chaplain of the hospital as well as the spiritual leader of the Morris Park Hebrew Center.

Rabbi Taragin's eulogy follows:

A EULOGY—MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR.: HER INVINCIBLE SPIRIT OF SONG AND KINDNESS

We have assembled on this Day of Mourning and Prayer proclaimed by the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Chaplains of Morrisania City Hospital, to pay tribute, honor and respect to a great woman of a great illustrious son and husband, in the personality of Mrs. Martin (Alberta) Luther King Sr., who was fatally wounded on June 30, 1974 while she was playing the organ music and the choir was chanting the processional hymn "Praise God," in Atlanta's famed Ebenezer Baptist Church.

It was just a little more than six years ago, on April 4, 1968, that her famed son, the great American Liberator, Emancipator, Civil Rights worker and Freedom Lover, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in Memphis, at the age of 39, as he stood on a motel balcony in Memphis, where he had gone to support striking sanitation workers.

All Americans were shrouded in sadness and bereavement over the mortal shooting of Mrs. Alberta King, the 69 year old mother of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Expressions of sympathy and condolences began pouring in from all parts of the world and from great American leaders. President Nixon who was in Russia at that time characterized the assassination as a "tragic and senseless act". Mayor Abraham D. Beame, who extended sympathy to the King family in behalf of all New Yorkers, stated: "Once again a family that has contributed so much and sacrificed so much for this country has been struck again and suddenly into grief." The Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, commented: "Atlanta is in a time of great sorrow because of the loss of a woman who truly must be one of the great women in history." Every peace-loving heart is weeping and clothed in a mantle of mourning in this

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second Great American Tragedy in one family. Mrs. Alberta King was a peace-loving olive branch of a great fruitful vineyard and orchard which saturated the American horizon with Song and Music, with kindness, brotherly and sisterly love. Even the chanting heavenly angels are shedding tears for the great irreparable loss of mankind.

We have all gathered here today to comply with the Fifth Biblical Commandment and its Rabbinic interpretation, which commands us to revere, honor and respect all great creations of God, during their earthly lifetime and after they are summoned to Eternity. For Mrs. King, like her son possessed a great humanitarian spirit and generous heart which vibrated and pulsated with kindness and sympathetic understanding and compassion for all oppressed children of God.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., like her son will remain immortal in the annals of American History. Her blessed memory will remain indelible together with the great World and American martyrs: Hindu Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, John F. and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr.

We, the living must emulate the righteousness and the nobility of her character. We can best honor her sainted memory by following in her and her famed family's footsteps, by helping to advance equal rights to all children of God, Neighborhood Improvements, Equal Opportunities in Employment, by lessening bigotry and racial strife and advocating social justice and by helping the needy and the poor. The immortal words of the Prophet Malachi, in Chapter 2, verse 10, must once again ring into our ears and penetrate the inner recesses of our heart:

"Have we not all one Father?
Had not one God created us?
Why do we deal treacherously every man
against his brother;
Profaning the covenant of our Fathers?"

Let us all on this sacred Day of Prayer and Lamentations, rededicate ourselves to a brighter future, to a glorious tomorrow, by resolving to labor in unison for all children of God and for peace in the Middle East and for a world of Utopia and Tranquillity. Let the sacred words of the Psalmist, King David (Psalms 133, 1.), once again be the motto of our nation and the World: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in Unity."

TO AMEND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I and all of the members of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment (Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ROY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HEINZ, and Mr. HEDNUT) have joined in introducing H.R. 16045, a bill which would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1975 and 1976. This measure would provide for a 2-year simple extension of the authorizations and make certain technical and conforming changes.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment are currently faced with an

extremely heavy workload of expiring programs, including health manpower authorities and health planning authorities. We felt that at this time we could not devote the time necessary to completely rewrite the Solid Waste Disposal Act which would be a lengthy and complex process. We intend to consider the issues of solid waste disposal and resource recovery very carefully early in the 94th Congress.

THE NEED FOR QUALITY HOUSING

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, when the housing and urban development bill of 1974 passed the House of Representatives on June 20, it contained an amendment which I had offered which would guarantee that the construction and design of low income housing would be of high quality whenever the Federal Government was involved and could effect such quality construction.

The problem of poor quality housing is one which has been primarily viewed as a problem of the large, dense, Eastern cities. However, as an article in the Las Vegas Review Journal indicates on July 10, 1974, the problem is a national one which affects all areas of our country. All across this Nation people, to whom help was promised, found their hopes crushed by the problems and costs associated with repairing structures which were intolerably built in an intolerably shoddy fashion.

I commend to my colleagues an example of the type of problems which has not only afflicted Federal housing programs in Cleveland and Las Vegas, but has probably affected a number of their constituents as well.

LOW-COST LV HOMES FALL APART

Little can be done to correct numerous construction flaws found in Las Vegas homes built under federally insured 235-I program loans, a federal task force told community leaders Tuesday.

In a meeting with area civic action groups, eight officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development presented results of a study of low income housing units conducted near the end of May.

The report stated that of about 125 homes inspected, four inspection teams consisting of two HUD officials and two community observers found substantial construction flaws in the construction of houses.

Officials said a textured finish on the outside of the homes was coming apart from the plywood walls, air conditioners were too small for the amount of insulation used, kitchen cabinets were improperly secured and outside doors came apart with moisture.

The study also revealed the existence of cracked sidewalks and faulty landscaping design.

However, when the representatives of Poor People Pulling Together submitted a list of suggested remedial measures, the housing officials felt it "unlikely" they would be acted upon, according to Brent Profaizer, spokesman for the group.

He said the housing officials had promised to schedule another meeting to discuss

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action after they had a chance to study the situation.

According to Profazier, more than half of the 200 federally insured homes built in the Vegas Heights area only three years ago are now boarded up because homeowners could not afford to make repairs when the numerous problems developed.

"Things go wrong a lot faster on the homes that were thrown up around here," he said. About 90 per cent of the low-income homes built in the area had developed the problems of the outside textured finish peeling off the walls, he added.

Representatives of the poor suggested the housing officials take the responsibility for this and other problems because the government had approved the original construction. It was requested the government put stucco surfaces on the deteriorating homes, Profazier said.

Requests were also made to have HUD repair other problems of construction, reimburse homeowners for their repair costs and revamp its complaint handling methods.

Profazier said many persons were unable to get satisfactory help for construction faults until warranties had expired due to the cumbersome complaint procedures. "A lot of time the people were given the run-around for a year," he said.

Construction problems plague many of the low-income federal homes in the Las Vegas vicinity, Profazier continued. However, many builders did better quality work than those in the Las Vegas Heights area, where only 80 of an estimated 200 original homes are occupied.

Those who have moved from the homes have done so even though their credit ratings would be severely hurt, he said.

Such homes cannot be sold upon moving, he added. "Who's going to buy a house where it's not worth anything?"

Despite generally negative reactions to proposals made by the poor, federal officials did give hope that complaint procedures could be improved to render better service, Profazier said.

He said housing officials would also most likely train persons to act as ownership counselors to guide homeowners who have never before owned a house.

The actual counseling will be done through Poor People Pulling Together, according to Profazier.

"We don't want to," but it must be done by someone, he said.

CONGRESSMAN TED DULSKI: HIS ENDURING LEGACY AND HIS NEW BEGINNING

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, when I first took my seat in this august body in January 1971, many of my experienced colleagues on both sides of the aisle gave me counsel, easing the adjustment from a career in professional football to this legislative forum where the competition of ideas and the will of the people are the ingredients which shape the laws of our country.

Foremost among those who provided invaluable assistance in my early days was my distinguished western New York colleague from the majority, TED DULSKI.

In Buffalo, TED DULSKI had been my

friend. In my transitional period, he also became a mentor. His assistance has been unsparing since that time and continues at the present.

Last Friday, when we were both in Buffalo, I first learned of TED's announced intention not to seek reelection to the Congress.

"I figure," TED offered at a news conference, "I've done my job."

Such understatement, Mr. Speaker, is typical of our quietly effective colleague who is approaching completion of his 16th year in the Congress, who has provided outstanding and distinguished leadership for the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and who has given unselfishly of himself not only as a Representative of New York State's 37th Congressional District but on the Buffalo Common Council, in prestigious Federal posts, as a member of our Armed Forces, and for numerous, worthy civic and humanitarian causes.

During the past 3 years and nearly 8 months since I have been privileged to be a colleague of this dean of the western New York State delegation, there has never been a hint of whether a person was of a particular political persuasion or if the achievement of a mutual goal would reflect credit on any officeholder, party or particular interest.

Whenevver I have gone to TED or he has learned that a job is to be done, his reaction has always been "How can I help?"

We have tackled some difficult problems, together. We have shared some satisfying successes, for the people of our community and for our country. We are still fighting together for a greater Federal responsiveness to meet today's and tomorrow's needs for a dynamic and resurgent New York western frontier.

It has been my personal, good fortune to work with TED DULSKI for jobs for those who are jobless, for more wage opportunities for our working people, for a greater role of the Buffalo Port, and for mass transit and its promise for the physical and social development of our community. We worked together for the Department of Transportation's recently approved Boston-to-Chicago rail passenger service through Buffalo, for substantive programs of flood control and environmental protection including a cleanup of Lake Erie, for extension of the shipping season on the Great Lakes, for housing, for the oppressed people of the captive nations, for youth, for senior citizens, for veterans, and for literally hundreds of individuals who have required the close, cooperative efforts of our staff case workers.

Mr. Speaker, I for one, am disappointed that TED DULSKI is not seeking a ninth term.

But I am heartened that he is not contemplating retirement from politics and by his announcement that he is in good health.

Each of us in this body and the people of our Nation are indebted to TED DULSKI for his enduring contributions toward the betterment of the day-to-day world in which we live and for new opportunities in the future.

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Personally and collectively we are going to miss him here in the seat of the Federal Government.

Yet, I rejoice for Ted and the members of his family as he makes a new beginning.

I am honored to have his enduring friendship and his continuing counsel and available wisdom.

I look forward to the development of an effective, working partnership with his successor. I would hope that some day, that successor can say that the legacy, bequeathed by TED DULSKI to him and to JACK KEMP, worked for the benefit of all the people.

I know TED DULSKI would want it that way.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH KOREA

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, I circulated a "Dear Colleague" letter concerning violations of human rights in Korea. Recently, there have been reports of hundreds of persons being sent to interrogation centers or prisons for political reasons. In particular, the New York Times reported that last week 14 persons were sentenced to death and others to extended prison terms for "antigovernment activities." I am deeply disturbed by these reports of serious violations of human rights, and have sent to the President of the Republic of Korea a cable, signed by myself and other Representatives, requesting the release of political prisoners.

At this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD a copy of my letter, the New York Times article, and the cable sent to the Republic of Korea:

WASHINGTON, D.C. July 15, 1974.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Today's *New York Times* contains the story of 14 South Koreans sentenced to execution, and others to long prison terms, for "anti-government activities." I am especially distressed by this because I am informed that many of these persons have been working with the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) on their mission of mercy.

A statement of protest has been signed by 35 prominent Americans and Koreans, including Edwin W. Reischauer, former United States Ambassador to Japan; Dr. W. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches; and Dr. Andrew Cordier, president emeritus of Columbia University.

As you know, the situation in South Korea has been deteriorating since martial law was imposed in October of 1972. Staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who visited there in November 1972 reported, "The Assembly had been dissolved . . . and there were tanks in front of the National Assembly building, government ministries, newspaper offices, and universities."

On May 7, 1974, Don Oberdorfer, correspondent for the *Washington Post Foreign Service*, reported, "Many hundreds of students, Christian ministers, and prominent laymen, civic leaders and political figures have been hustled off to jails, interrogation centers or prisons for political reasons. Dur-

ing a particularly active two-week period in early April, more than 500 persons were arrested, and about 200 of them were being held for lengthy grilling or eventual imprisonment. According to U.S. Embassy sources, South Korean observers believe the total of political arrests so far this year goes well into the thousands. In most cases, no charges were filed.

"Freedom of speech on political subjects is a thing of the past in South Korea, and so is freedom of the press. There is no freedom of assembly, nor is there protection of any sort against arbitrary arrest. Under new decrees issued by presidential fiat, public trials under a judicial system have been supplanted in political cases by closed military court martial. It is now a crime punishable by 15 years imprisonment to petition peacefully for changes in the 1972 martial law constitution which brought these conditions about, and 36 persons have been sentenced to long prison terms on just this point."

I enclose a copy of today's *New York Times* story and a copy of a cable I am sending. If you would like to sign it also, please call Debbi at 55635 as soon as possible.

Cordially,

BELLA S. ABZUG.

[From the New York Times, July 15, 1974]
U.S. URGED TO CUT ITS AID IN A PROTEST
ON SEOUL "INJUSTICES"

The United States Government was urged yesterday to protest "the injustice and the inhumanity" of President Park Chung Hee's acts in South Korea and to limit further aid to that country.

A statement signed by 35 prominent Americans and Koreans resident in the United States said they had watched with "mounting distress the acts of President Park Chung Hee which have systematically sought to eradicate all criticism or protest against his dictatorial rule."

Last week 14 persons were sentenced to death by South Korean courts-martial, 15 to life imprisonment and others to long prison terms for organizing student demonstrations and other anti-Government activities.

"We call on the United States to distance itself promptly from the oppressive act," the statement by the group, the Committee for Human Rights in Korea, said.

A protest and limitation of aid, it added, would fulfill the policy expressed in the Foreign Aid Law of 1973, which said it was the sense of the Congress that United States aid should not be given to governments that carry out political repression.

"The injustice and the inhumanity of these sentences against students, intellectuals and religious leaders and the detention of outstanding democratic political leaders calls for international protest in the name of humanity and human rights," the statement said.

Among the signers were Edwin O. Reischauer, former United States Ambassador to Japan; Prof. John K. Fairbank, chairman of the Council of East Asian Studies at Harvard University; Prof. Gregory Henderson of Tufts University; Prof. James C. Thomson, Jr., curator of the Neiman Foundation at Harvard; Dr. W. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches; the Rev. William McIntyre, secretary general of the Maryknoll Fathers; Harry S. Ashmore, executive vice president of the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., and Dr. Andrew Cordier, president emeritus of Columbia University.

JULY 15, 1974.
To His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Korea:

The undersigned Members of the United States Congress respectfully request the re-

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lease of persons detained for political offenses, and the commutation of the sentences of those condemned to death.

Such suppression of political activity by any regime cannot be condoned.

Bella S. Abzug (New York), George Brown (Calif.), Michael Harrington (Mass.), Ron Dellums (Calif.), Jonathan Bingham (New York), Benjamin Rosenthal (New York), Donald Fraser (Minn.), Edward Roybal (Calif.), Darren Mitchell (Maryland), Robert Nix (Pa.), Pete Stark (Calif.), and Thomas Rees (Calif.).

SECRETARY ROGERS C. B. MORTON URGES ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION TO SAVE THE NEW RIVER: DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY WHEELER PRESENTS DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR'S TESTIMONY

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, on July 16, 1974, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation reported legislation to study the New River in North Carolina and Virginia for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

After I introduced my measure on October 25, 1973, which I say will save the New River, an important development occurred on April 4, 1974, when Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton advised me he favored enactment of legislation to study the New River as a potential component of the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers. I would like to insert a copy of Secretary Morton's letter to me in the RECORD:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1974.
Hon. WILMER MIZELL,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MIZELL: I am, of course, aware that you have sponsored legislation to designate a segment of the New River, North Carolina and Virginia, as a potential component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Because of your commitment to protection of the New River, I know you will be interested in recent developments which prompt the Department now to recommend enactment of a companion bill pending before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

It is apparent that the citizens of North Carolina are deeply concerned about the New River, and anxious that a study be made to determine whether any or all of that River might be designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In addition to the strong interest expressed by you, Senator Helms and Senator Ervin, Governor Holshouser and the State legislature have agreed that the New River be protected. Because of this intense interest, I had recommended to Governor Holshouser that he proceed, in cooperation with the State legislature, if necessary, to develop an application for designation of the New River as a component of the National System in accordance with Section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Notwithstanding the Governor's agreement to proceed in this man-

ner, it now appears that this option has been foreclosed by the imminence of a decision to license the Blue Ridge Project.

The development of adequate energy supplies is, in my judgment, a critical national priority; but I believe that we must weigh carefully the environmental impacts of such development. I am not convinced at this time, without benefit of further study, that it would be in the best interest of sound resource management to forego 40,000 acres of land and 70 miles of heretofore free-flowing river for the sake of pumped storage peaking capacity which exceeds projected demand.

Accordingly, the Department has today recommended enactment of S. 2439, the companion to your bill, with suggested amendments which would limit the periods of study to two years from the date of enactment and which would extend the scope of the study to include that reach of the New River lying within West Virginia. I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Chairman Haley with hope that the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may act favorably on H.R. 11120 with amendments as suggested to the Senate Committee.

An early recommendation following such study of the New River, should it be authorized, would assure proper consideration of the River's potential as a component of the National System without delaying unduly the Blue Ridge license proceeding which began in 1965.

Sincerely yours,

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, when the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee held a hearing on this legislation June 3, 1974, representing Secretary Morton at the hearing was Douglas P. Wheeler, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the Interior Department.

Therefore, I think it worthy of my colleagues' consideration so I would like to insert a copy of this testimony:

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS P. WHEELER

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee—It is my pleasure to appear before you today in support of H.R. 11120, which would add segments of the New River and substantial portions of its North and South Fork tributaries in North Carolina and Virginia to the list of "study rivers" in section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

While we have not specifically studied the wild and scenic potentials of the segment of the New River identified in H.R. 11120, we are generally familiar with its values as the result of preliminary surveys. The New River has been described as the oldest river in the United States and the second oldest in the world. It certainly appears to have the scenic, recreational, and historical attributes we look for in evaluating a river for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The portion of the river which is being considered lies in the southern Appalachian Highlands, an area noted for its scenic beauty. Rugged mountain terrain and narrow stream valleys are characteristic of the region. Limited access has restricted development, while serving to preserve the values which we associate with a wild and scenic river.

The Department had earlier recommended that action on H.R. 11120 be deferred pending our preparation of a more comprehensive amendment to section 5(a). When it became apparent that the Federal Power Commission might finally license the Blue Ridge Project, thus authorizing the irreversible commitment of a significant natural resource, we were urged by Governor Holshouser, the North Carolina General Assembly

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and members of the North Carolina congressional delegation to review our involvement in the license application and to determine specifically whether that preservation alternative had been given adequate consideration. Our review left a concern that the applicable Environmental Impact Statement had not explored adequately all possible options available for future management of the New River. We were particularly concerned that the impact statement had not thoroughly evaluated the short and long term impact of the project on fish and wildlife resources, on wildlife habitat and on recreation use of the river. As we stated for the record in reviewing the impact statement, we believed that the discussion of adverse environmental impacts was generally inadequate. Among other reasons, we felt this was so because no attempt had been made to evaluate the loss of a reach of free-flowing river and related tributary streams. Thus, a decision was being made to irretrievably commit the use of this segment of river without a full evaluation of the benefits which would be foregone.

We were not alone in expressing this concern. In its comments on the final Environmental Impact Statement, the Environmental Protection Agency stated its belief that "the possibility of preserving this outstanding river reach by developing alternative generating facilities and/or an alternative pumped storage site in an area where the destruction of natural values would be less significant merits serious further study."

While the Federal Power Commission has since 1965 examined the Blue Ridge Project from its quite legitimate perspective, new laws and policies reflect a growing public commitment to the preservation of natural values. These include the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources approved by the President on September 5, 1971, among others.

There are those who suggest that present energy problems dictate uncritical acceptance of any plan for the development of new capacity. Secretary Morton addressed this point in his April 4 letter to Representative Mizell supporting H.R. 11120:

"The development of adequate energy supplies is, in my judgment, a critical national priority; but I believe that we must weigh carefully the environmental impacts of such development. I am not convinced at this time, without benefit of further study, that it would be in the interest of sound resource management to forgo 40,000 acres of land and 70 miles of heretofore free-flowing river for the sake of pumped storage peaking capacity which exceeds projected demand."

Thus, I reiterate our recommendation that all values associated with the New River be studied and identified so that future action which affects the River can be taken with full knowledge of its many attributes. To that end, Mr. Chairman, we recommend enactment of a bill that would neither deprive the Federal Power Commission of its jurisdiction in this matter, nor preclude construction of the Blue Ridge Project in the absence of further action by the Congress. As you know, rivers studied pursuant to section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act can be added to the System following such study only by the Congress. To assist in the reasonably prompt resolution of issues raised by H.R. 11120, we propose to conduct the study, if authorized, within two years from the date of enactment. We recommend to the Committee that it adopt an amendment which so requires a two-year study period, as the Senate did in passing the companion measure last week.

U.S. SUPREME COURT IMPEDES THE MOVEMENT FOR PENAL REFORM

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress an excellent article written by Ms. Linda R. Singer, a Washington attorney, who is executive director of the Center for Correctional Justice and co-author of the book called "After Conviction."

Ms. Singer points out the severe disappointments and errors of two recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in which the highest tribunal of the land upheld blanket prohibitions against the interviews of reporters with prisoners as well as the denial to inmates of the right to confront and cross-examine their accusers at disciplinary hearings.

These two decisions constitute a severe blow to those who, like Ms. Singer, have been in the forefront of the movement for penal reform.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 21, 1974]

ARTICLE BY MS. LINDA R. SINGER

Five decisions announced by the Supreme Court at the close of its regular term could mark the end of the beginning of the civil rights movement in prisons.

In two cases, the High Court reversed lower courts and upheld blanket prohibitions against reporters' interviews with prisoners. Such prohibitions, enforced by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the California Department of Corrections, were found to violate neither the inmates' rights of free speech nor the right of the press to gather the news.

Another decision, although affirming prisoners' claims to limited due-process protections when they are deprived of good-time credits or committed to solitary confinement, denied the right of inmates to confront and cross-examine their accusers at disciplinary hearings and sharply curtailed their right to call witnesses in their defense. The court also ruled that youthful offenders eligible for sentencing under the Federal Youth Corrections Act have no right to a statement of reasons when judges choose not to sentence them under the act, and refused to invalidate the life-long disenfranchisement of ex-felons.

A SERIOUS SETBACK

These decisions are a serious setback to the movement of the past ten years to increase judicial protection of the constitutional rights of convicted defendants. Two of the opinions begin by quoting a statement from a 1948 case frequently cited by courts to justify a "hands-off" position: "Lawful incarceration brings about the necessary withdrawal or limitation of many privileges and rights, a retraction justified by the considerations underlying our penal system." In an echo of judicial opinions of earlier days, the court repeatedly stated that judges should defer to the "sound discretion of correctional officials," even, it seems, where prisoners' constitutional rights are involved.

Vigorous dissents in all the cases (one of them, interestingly, by Justice Powell) start from the opposite premise, that "a prisoner retains all the rights of an ordinary citizen except those expressly, or by necessary implication, taken from him by law." While recognizing the enormous problems involved in running prisons, the dissenters would permit infringement on prisoners' constituted

rights only where exceptions are narrowly drawn and shown to be justified by specific, documented problems.

For example, Justice Powell suggests that prison officials, instead of banning all interviews, might prohibit them only in certain situations. The dissenters in the disciplinary procedures case would guarantee an inmate's right to call and cross-examine witnesses at disciplinary hearings, allowing exceptions only where officials fear for witnesses' safety. All such exceptions would have to be supported by statements of reasons so they could be subject to review. According to Justice Douglas, "The decision as to whether an inmate should be allowed to confront his accusers should not be left to the unchecked and unreviewable discretion of the prison disciplinary board . . . It is precisely this unchecked power of prison administrators which is the problem that due process safeguards are required to cure."

The court's decisions are particularly disappointing in light of the active interest in the correctional system expressed by Chief Justice Burger. The Chief Justice repeatedly has urged reform of the prison system and development of inmate grievance mechanisms. Earlier decisions of the Burger Court, affirming prisoners' rights to religious freedom, access to law libraries and detailed procedural protections on revocation of parole or probation, seemed to indicate that the interest of the Chief Justice would be reflected in decisions of the court. Yet Burger voted with the majority in all five of the recent cases. Ironically, his speeches and a statement in an earlier case, that "fair treatment . . . will enhance the chances of rehabilitation by avoiding reactions to arbitrariness," were used by the dissenters.

No other agency has been given such unfettered discretion over people's lives. Greater protections are necessary when an agency revokes a driver's license, attaches an employee's wages or fires him than the court required for imposing an additional prison sentence—the effect, as Justice Marshall pointed out, of withdrawing accumulated good time. Yet no other agency has such an overall record of failure in accomplishing its stated goals.

The court attempted to justify this divergence from constitutional protections by aluding in the need for accommodation in "institutional needs and objectives." Undocumented administrative fears of undermined authority and violent reprisals were cited as support for the restrictions on press access and curtailment of disciplinary procedures.

Although the court admittedly was handicapped by a scarcity of data, it seems to have ignored what facts it did have available. In the press cases, there was evidence that only five of 24 jurisdictions with formal policies broadly prohibit personal interviews with open interview policies testified to the success of their experiences. In its decision, the majority cited the alternative of communication by mail or through families, friends, clergy or attorneys, who are permitted to visit prisoners. Yet Justice Powell noted testimony from six witnesses experienced in journalism detailing the shortcomings of written communication and asserting that personal interviews are crucial in effective reporting in the prison context.

Attorneys for the prisoners introduced an American Bar Association study stating that cross-examination is permitted in disciplinary proceedings in more than half the states surveyed. The survey reports that prison officials in the great majority of the states permitting cross-examination observed "no noticeable effect on prison security and cross-examination of those furnishing evidence against the inmate were to be allowed as a matter of course . . . there would be considerable potential for havoc inside the prison walls."

THE NEW FOCUS

What will happen now? Will prisons return to their earlier status, isolated from public scrutiny and run by officials given peculiar immunity from judicial review? The answer may well depend on the effect of the past ten years of legal development on prisoners and their keepers.

Seeing what had been the handwriting on the wall, many correctional administrators had gone beyond legal requirements to develop fair procedures for governing their agencies and institutions. In addition to the disciplinary procedures described in the ABA study, over 60 per cent of the 253 prison superintendents responding to a recent survey by the Center for Correctional Justice reported that they were developing procedures for the resolution of prisoners' grievances—none judicially mandated.

While administrators clearly have created many of their new regulations to avoid legal challenges, some have become convinced that fair proceedings make correctional institutions easier to manage and help alleviate the harmful effects of imprisonment.

A recent "declaration of principles" issued by the Group for the Advancement of Corrections, composed primarily of correctional administrators states: "Neither efficiency, economy or administrative convenience should interfere with the observance of the due process of law in the actions taken in or by a correctional institution or agency."

In this post-Attica era, enlightened administrators—as well as prisoners themselves—may refuse to accept the verdict that prisons cannot be governed without drastic restrictions on individual rights. The focus of change must now shift to them.

**SECRETARY OF COMMERCE DENT
TO BE COMMENDED FOR ACTION
REGULATING EXPORT OF POLICE
EQUIPMENT**

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, I informed the House of a trade fair to be held in Moscow in August featuring displays of the latest in police equipment. It is reported that some 25,000 Soviet police officials would be attending the convention and placing orders for equipment. A number of American firms were specifically invited to attend and bring along for sale some of their latest, most sophisticated police surveillance and interrogation equipment. Unfortunately, a few American firms accepted these invitations to sell their wares to the KGB and other custodians of the Gulag Archipelago.

On July 1, I made inquiries with the Department of State and Department of Commerce concerning possible regulation of the export of this equipment—equipment which could be used as weapons of oppression against individuals seeking to exercise rights generally recognized by the rest of the world community. On Thursday, I received a letter from the Department of State indicating its strong concern about American participation in this trade exposition.

Friday, July 19, I received the following letter from Secretary Dent announc-

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ing the Department of Commerce's decision to place police equipment under a special category of export controls.

I want to take this opportunity to commend the Secretary of State and Secretary of Commerce for their prompt action on this issue. It would be immoral for equipment which might be used for oppression in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to be stamped, "Made in America."

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Commerce:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1974.

Hon. CHARLES A. VANIK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VANIK: This is a regrettably belated reply to your letter of July 1 inquiring about Krimtechnica, a trade exposition of crime control and detection equipment to be held in Moscow in August. I share your concern at the prospect that U.S. origin equipment would be demonstrated at such an exhibition.

Although the Department of Commerce is active in encouraging, and frequently sponsoring, participation by U.S. exporters in East European expositions, no assistance has been offered to firms that wish to participate in Krimtechnica. There was a brief seven word listing of the exposition in a 20-page schedule of 724 overseas exhibits that was published in a Departmental publication, *Commerce Today*, on January 7, 1974. This was a routine listing of forthcoming trade exhibits and did not constitute government endorsement or encouragement.

I am pleased to advise that effective 12:00 noon July 19, 1974, the Department revised the Export Administration Regulations to place under specific export license control to the U.S.S.R., the East European Communist countries and the People's Republic of China a wide variety of equipment particularly useful in crime control and detection. (Specific examples of the types of items involved are identified in the enclosed Export Administration Bulletin No. 119.)

This regulation was issued following consultation with other interested government agencies, particularly the Department of State. The commodities placed under license control are in addition to a few items already under control for national security reasons. Examples of these commodities are high speed and image converter cameras, certain high resolution film and plates, and ultraviolet and infrared communications devices. The new regulation also supplements existing controls on the export of certain military equipment and products of this nature administered by the Office of Munitions Control of the Department of State, and controls administered in conjunction with the Department of Justice, over devices that can be used for surreptitious interception of wire or oral communications.

I appreciate your calling this important matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK B. DENT,
Secretary of Commerce.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

Subject: Exports of Crime Control and Detection Instruments and Equipment of the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and the People's Republic of China (Country Groups Q, W, and Y)

The Export Administration Regulations are revised to require validated export licenses for exports to the Soviet Union, the East European countries, and the People's Republic of China (Country Groups Q, W, and Y) of any instruments and equipment particularly useful in crime control and detection. The decision to implement these controls was

made after a determination that the unrestricted export of such equipment to Groups Q, W, and Y would be contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

Accordingly, the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Part 376) are revised by adding a new § 376.14 as follows:

§ 376.14—CRIME CONTROL AND DETECTION INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Export License Requirements

A validated export license is required for the export to Country Groups Q, W, and Y of any instrument and equipment particularly useful in crime control and detection. Commodities affected by this requirement (in addition to commodities controlled by listing on the Commodity Control List) include, but are not limited to: voice print identification or analysis equipment; psychological stress analysis equipment; mobile crime science laboratories; nonmilitary gas masks and bullet proof vests, helmets and shields; non-military arms such as shotguns, stun guns, dart guns and riot guns; infrared and ultraviolet ray films, plates, and filters; photographing equipment specially designed for crime control and detection; items used for tracing, fixing, removing, preserving, processing and coding fingerprints; ballistics laboratory equipment; document authentication equipment; metal detecting and other special purpose searching equipment and devices; identification document production and authentication equipment; and restraint devices.

Any exporter who knows, or has reason to believe, that such commodities will be exported to a destination in Country Group Q, W, or Y, either for exhibition or for sale for such purpose shall include that information on his application for a validated export license or on his request for authorization to reexport. In preparing the application or reexport authorization request, the exporter shall enter the phrase "Crime Control and Detection" at the top of the requisite form.

(b) Effect on Other Provisions.

(1) If, at the time of export or reexport, a validated license is also required under other provisions of the Export Administration Regulations, the application shall be submitted in accordance with this § 376.14 as well as all other applicable provisions. The requirements of this § 376.14 are in addition to, rather than in lieu of, other validated license requirements set forth in the Export Administration Regulations.

(2) Insofar as consistent with the provisions of this § 376.14, all other provisions of the Export Administration Regulations shall apply also to export license applications and reexport requests and to export licenses and reexport authorizations for these commodities.

Effective date of action: 12:00 Noon, EDT, July 19, 1974.

RAUER H. MEYER,
Director.

**BARBER SHOP SINGING IN
ARLINGTON**

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on December 18, 1972, Mr. Edward R. Place of Arlington, Va., launched a unique senior adult men's barbershop harmony chorus and quartet called the "Song Fellows." This group made up of senior adult men, up to the age 85 has appeared before some 37 clubs and various organizations, mainly senior

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citizens, on a free basis, in less than 2 years of entertaining.

Recently, the "Song Fellows" joined with the "Federal City Four," also a senior citizen group from Washington, D.C., in a preview of their Fourth of July concerts, to entertain Arlington County's Squires and Dames Club, during which a report was made to the group of the May visit of 192 U.S. barbershop singers and wives to England for harmonizing with British barbershop clubs.

Many of the members of this organization are retired Federal employees and have harmonized in bygone years at National events and in national barbershop competition.

The public service rendered by "Song Fellows" to bring entertainment to senior citizen groups as well as the general public is to be commended. Arlington County and northern Virginia considers this group one of its richest assets. Thanks to groups such as this the barbershop quartet will remain an American institution.

STATEMENTS ON TURKISH OPIUM BAN

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point statements that were given at hearings I sponsored in New York dealing with the effects of the lifting of the Turkish opium ban.

These statements clearly substantiate the worst fears of Americans that we will see a resurgence of opium traffic, and the concurrent growth of heroin addiction in our country. The statements follow:

COMMISSIONER JEROME HORNBLASS, OF THE NEW YORK CITY ADDICTION SERVICES AGENCY

As Commissioner of the City's Addiction Services Agency, which cares for over 40,000 addicts in 400 treatment facilities of every modality at a cost of about \$90 million annually, I can state with some degree of authority that the lifting of the opium ban by Turkey will have serious consequences for all New Yorkers.

In the first place, we are bound to see a marked increase in addict related crime. This is because heroin no matter how plentiful, will be more expensive than other narcotics available on the street. Therefore, addicts will have to steal to buy it. Experience has shown that even in a Multidrug abusing period like the present, heroin, when it is available, is usually the drug of choice.

Since the introduction of the opium production ban, there has been a marked decrease in the number of addicts admitted to New York City correctional institutions, which may indicate a decrease in addict related crime. This is the first such decrease in memory. It would be tragic indeed if this important advance were reversed by a political decision in a foreign land.

Another tragic result of opening the heroin flood gates will surely be an increase in the number of heroin overdoses. It is a fact that last year, for the first time, the number

of heroin overdose deaths in this city actually declined in relation to the number of deaths from other drugs. This was caused by the shortage of heroin.

Moreover, figures of the Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York also show a marked decrease in the number of deaths from serum hepatitis and septicemia, both addict related causes of death. These painful indicators of heroin use would surely rise if Turkish heroin starts coming back into our City.

Another tragic outcome of the lifting of the ban will be a decrease in the number of persons entering methadone maintenance and other treatment programs. In four years, the number of people enrolled in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs has grown from less than 5,000 to over 35,000 clients. I believe that fewer people would seek methadone treatment if more heroin were available.

In a letter which I wrote to President Nixon on April 23, I said:

"Since 1972, when the Turkish Government, in return for compensation from the United States, agreed to suppress the growth of the opium poppy, there has been a dramatic decrease in the amount of heroin available in the streets of New York. Data compiled by our agency indicate not only that heroin is relatively unavailable in our streets, but that this scarcity reflects the national situation. According to one recent Congressional report, the number of pure heroin addicts has decreased nationally from at least half a million to no more than 200,000 in the last two years.

"Although it is not possible to draw a direct relationship between New York's recent decrease in addict-related crimes and the Turkish opium ban, there is no reason to doubt that the latter is at least partially responsible for this decrease in criminal activity.

"Also, because of the extremely short supply of illicit heroin resulting from the ban, the purity,—and therefore the addictibility—of street heroin in New York City has declined from an average of 7.7 per cent pure heroin per "bag" to an average of 3.7 per cent of purity per "bag" according to a recent report of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

"If the United States Government, bowing to pressure from Turkish poppy growers, agrees to a lifting of the ban, it will be a backward step that is almost guaranteed to lead to an upsurge in heroin addiction nationally, with a consequent rise in addict related crimes.

"We are now on the threshold of coming to grips not only with the heroin problem but the entire drug abuse problem. Therefore, now is the time to persevere in our efforts to stem the tide of drug addiction by drying up the Turkish poppy fields.

"On behalf of the thousands of drug rehabilitation workers in City, State and Federally supported programs nationally, and of young people everywhere who may be future victims of heroin addiction, I urge you to reconsider any lessening of the United States Government's attitude toward opium production in Turkey."

I have very little to add to what I wrote in that letter to the President, except this: how can we explain to the young people growing up in a society in which drug addiction is one of the temptations they may face, that a substance like heroin, which could be contained if the governments of the world cooperated, will be allowed to flow freely and ruin the lives of millions?

Therefore, I urge all Americans to support resolutions that give the President authority to withhold military and economic aid to Turkey unless that nation agrees to cooperate with us in the war against heroin.

STATEMENT BY DENIS E. DILLON, FORMER ATTORNEY IN CHARGE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ORGANIZED CRIME STRIKE FORCE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and express my views on Turkey's recent action in lifting the ban on opium poppy production.

There is no doubt in my mind that the lifting of this ban seriously threatens to reverse the progress made over the past three years in preventing heroin importation, and its use, in this country.

In 1971, all of the heroin that came into the United States and was sold here on the streets, came from the Turkey-Marseilles conduit. The opium from poppies grown in Turkey produced the morphine base for heroin manufactured in secret laboratories in the Marseilles area of France. It is important to note, also, that in 1971, the heroin being sold on the streets in New York City was approximately 12% to 15% pure.

Today there is a heroin shortage in the New York City area. The heroin that is being sold on the streets now is, on the average, only 2% pure. Despite the decrease in purity, there has been an increase in the price of heroin purchased on the streets of New York. Almost all of the heroin that is now being sold here is from supplies stockpiled before the ban, and some opium illicitly produced despite the ban. There have been small amounts of brown rock heroin from the Far East sold in the New York City area recently. However, this supply does not make up for the shortages created by the Turkish ban. It is interesting to note that in most of the rest of the country, 60% of the heroin now being sold is brown heroin from Mexico or brown rock heroin from the Far East.

The City of New York Department of Health Narcotics Register receives reports from all law enforcement agencies, the medical profession and schools on all addicts the agencies come in contact with during the course of business. During the last six months of 1973, 13,381 addicts were reported. That figure represented a 17% decrease from the first half of the year, and a 48% decrease from the period between January and June 1972.

The decrease in the importation of heroin from the Turkey-Marseilles area and the corresponding decrease in heroin sales and use here is due in some measure to close cooperation between French and American authorities. This cooperation has resulted in the arrests of major French heroin dealers and the destruction of laboratories producing heroin, but the major factor in our success has undoubtedly been Turkey's ban on the cultivation of opium poppies.

The ban upset the normal channels of production and distribution which had been in use for decades. Heroin importers here were unable to get heroin from the Corsican connections with whom they had traditionally done business. New contracts had to be established in other areas of the world. This alone, resulted in a sharp decrease in the availability of heroin. One of the most important results of the ban is that it allowed us to concentrate our law enforcement efforts on stopping the heroin flow from other parts of the world.

Turkey's action in lifting the ban on opium poppy cultivation will recreate some of the conditions which produced a heroin addiction epidemic in the United States prior to 1971. In my opinion, it severely complicates the problems of law enforcement agencies attempting to stop the importation and distribution of heroin here, and this will result in more heroin being sold in our streets, and a rise in heroin addiction related crimes. I urge you gentlemen as members of the Congress to seriously consider this threat

to our citizens and to take any action you feel is necessary to see that the ban is reimposed.

STATEMENT BY DANIEL COURTEENAY, COMMANDING OFFICER, NARCOTICS DIVISION, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you this morning and offer the cooperation of the New York City Police Department in your efforts to convince our legislators to oppose the lifting of the ban on Turkish opium cultivation.

Police Commissioner Codd has asked me to convey his concern for your success. I have appeared before this body on June 9, 1972 in a similar capacity and I thank you for this additional opportunity.

Lifting the ban on growing the Opium Poppy by the Turkish Government would definitely have a severe impact on the already over-burdened law enforcement efforts of the New York City Police Department. Any addition to the necessary and legitimate supply of opium for medical use on the world market will correspondingly increase the supply in the illicit market. Police Commissioner Michael Codd has stated that any overproduction in excess of world market needs can only exacerbate the conditions and situations with the result that the excess would find its way to the underworld.

In 1971, it was estimated that Turkey added from 35 to 80 metric tons of opium to the illicit traffic network and virtually all of it found its way to the streets of New York City by way of Marseilles, France.

The tremendous potential profit inherent in illegal heroin trafficking will guarantee the diversion of substantial amounts to the illicit channels. To illustrate the enormous profit and mark-up involved, in 1971, the price paid to a farmer in Turkey for 10 kilograms or 22 pounds of raw opium was the equivalent of \$22.00. That same opium, processed into a kilogram of pure heroin would bring \$220,000 when sold in New York. Criminal organizations will be revitalized or new ones formed, old smuggling routes will be reactivated or new ones created, and most importantly, the unfortunate potential user will again be recruited.

The main thrust of opiate addiction control is in keeping the production of opium at a level that meets the legitimate needs of the world market. The excess production and the amount illegally diverted from this necessary production is what flows into the illicit market.

Since the Turkish ban went into effect, a definite downturn was noticed in the heroin availability in New York. Not only was the supply limited, but it had been greatly diluted, lowering the street purity to approximately 2%. Wherever the heroin shortage is acute, its impact manifests itself in two ways; in fewer people to detoxify, and because of the greater dilution of what is available on the street, dependence is less severe, and detoxification can be accomplished with less effort. The addict unable to build up a tolerance, slowly and involuntarily detoxifies himself. Resumption of opium production by Turkey will increase the excess available and the amount illegally diverted from legitimate needs. The result will be a marked increase in the quality of the heroin currently on the market. The addict will receive the full effect of his heroin use, his craving and tolerance will increase, withdrawal will be difficult and unpleasant, and he will return to violent street crime to obtain funds to purchase heroin.

The crimes of robbery and burglary are often associated with the heroin addiction problem of a city. These crimes become the source of money for the purchase of narcotics

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to maintain the addict. The crime analysis section of the New York City Police Department reported an 18% decrease in burglaries and a 12% decrease in robberies in the year 1972 against the same period in 1971. The 1973 figures for the same crimes were practically the same as the year 1972. This is but one indication of what can be accomplished when drugs are in short supply. The increased supply of heroin as a result of the Turkish Government's lifting the ban on poppy growing will reverse the downward trends still prevalent in 1974 in these two key drug related crimes.

Since 1972, the Narcotics Division of the New York City Police Department has steadily raised the quality of its narcotics arrest cases. This has been accomplished by shifting our attack from the low level street operator to higher (echelon) people in the drug distribution channels. Our thrust is to interdict the drug flow at the highest possible level in the organization, thus inflicting the greatest impact possible and assuring the greatest return on our manpower commitment. Any large increase in the availability of heroin will force a reappraisal of our personnel needs. This may force a re-appraisal of priorities and increase the authorized strength of the narcotics division and the other units of the department, particularly the patrol and detective divisions.

It is not only the law enforcement efforts that will suffer from an increase in the production of opium, it is the countless number of individuals who will become addicts, for what ever reason, that will really feel the full brunt of the increased availability of heroin. It must also be pointed out that the many services organized to help the existing addict will also eventually suffer due to the added burden of caring for an increase in new heroin addicts. Some of these services include the various methadone maintenance treatment programs, and the numerous counseling agencies both private and public.

It is my belief and the belief of my staff of investigators that should the Turkish government resume production of opium, the results will be measured in New York City in the number of human casualties; first, in the form of an increased number of heroin addicts and second, in the form of the victims of violent street crime. There is no worthwhile benefit to be gained from the removal of the ban in Turkey.

Gentlemen, we in the New York City Police Department support your efforts in this area.

RUNAWAY INFLATION, UNPRECEDENTED INCREASES IN COST OF LIVING AMERICA'S HIGHEST NATIONAL PRIORITY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, our people are outraged with the enormous galloping runaway inflation and unprecedented increases in cost of living here at home, with confiscatory taxes, highest interest rates ever, severe housing shortages, energy situation in chaos, a Federal budget reaching over \$300 billion, with a Federal debt greater than all of the other nations of the world combined, and billions and billions of dollars in interest being expended every year, a substantive portion

on the billions of dollars of our misguided, so-called foreign aid program which we have already dispensed so lavishly to the nations throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am surely not a prophet of doom or gloom but there is no question in my mind and that of my constituency that our country is courting economic disaster and collapse of our monetary system, which demands the establishment of an immediate policy of economic sanity, both domestically and internationally, putting a halt to free spending, giveaway programs that are bankrupting the American taxpayer and placing us in the role of disdain abroad as the international court jester and fool.

In reviewing the results of my 1974 Congressional Legislative Questionnaire which I am inserting in this report to the Congress, 87 percent of residents of my district voted no confidence in the Federal Government having taken effective measures to control inflation, further confirming and strengthening my deep concern and, yes, fear, of the dire economic recession and depression that the future portends for our people if the present course of our Nation's economy is not drastically turned around before it is too late. The highly critical, overriding, inordinate runaway inflation situation with ever-increasing spiralling prices is working tremendous hardship on all of us, and initially hitting hardest our senior citizens and retirees who are on limited fixed incomes.

Mr. Speaker, it must be realized that the generosity of the American people has been strained to the breaking point. The ramifications of the Russian wheat deal, the Mideast attitude in the oil crisis situation foisting tremendous added costs on the energy supplies to our people, and a host of other international political machinations and boondoggling foreign aid programs do not leave our fellow-Americans with a good taste in their mouth as to the plight of our international neighbors.

Granted, economy and efficiency of operations and the way of doing business in one's own home is an essential key to achieving a balanced and solvent family ledger of accounts. The House passage and recent enactment, which I might add was long overdue, of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act—Public Law 93-344—reforming congressional budget procedures to improve congressional control over budgetary outlay and revenue income totals, providing for a Legislative Budget Office, and establishing a procedure providing congressional control over the impoundment of funds by the executive branch is a step in the right direction.

I would also like to see early action by the Congress on my legislation that I have joined with Congressman ARCHER of Texas, and others in sponsoring—House Joint Resolution 1071—which would require the submission of a balanced Federal budget by the President and action by the Congress to provide revenues to offset Federal funds deficits.

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This measure would eliminate deficit spending by the Federal Government and require the Federal Government to operate under a balanced budget.

The President's veto of the energy legislation which contained a rollback in crude oil prices is indeed regrettable—if not unconscionable. I know you will agree with me that the results of the contrivances of the oil companies in forcing up gasoline and home heating fuel oil prices are having a catastrophic effect on our entire economy, not only with increased costs of our energy resources but the resulting domino effect directly bearing on the increased costs of every single commodity and manufactured item in our country. It is, therefore, vitally important that we move ahead with Federal legislation to roll back prices in this area of national concern.

Mr. Speaker. The back-breaking tax burden upon our people is the "Achilles heel" to the entire economic framework of our Nation and I trust that the tax reform legislation evolving from the public hearings undertaken by the House Ways and Means Committee will provide remedial measures to eliminate the inequities in our present system of taxation.

It is essential that the Congress lower the Federal income tax or, for that matter, legislate an income tax rebate, so that our people will be able to retain more of their income in order to cope with the increased cost of living. I have already introduced considerable legislation in this direction including an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to increase from \$750 to \$1200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer, his spouse, dependents and the additional exemptions for our senior citizens and blind persons—my bill No. H.R. 13420.

Federal programs to combat the ever-mounting unemployment situation in our country fall far short of our goals and objectives. In my congressional district unemployment is dangerously excessive to the national average and we have had several plant closings in our region during these past 2 years that have been catastrophic in their effect upon our communities and the economic livelihood of my constituents. I sincerely trust that the Senate will move with dispatch in approving our Public Works Committee's Public Works and Economic Development Act amendments of 1974 which provide Federal assistance to the County of Passaic in my district which has been declared eligible for participation under the economically depressed areas provisions of this legislation.

It is essential that the House and Senate conferees act immediately to resolve the differences between the House-passed and Senate-passed version of the pension reform bill to bring equity and protect the pension rights of employees in the private sector of our economy.

Hopefully, congressional action will be expedited on the National Employment Priorities Act proposal which I have joined with Congressman WILLIAM FORD

of Michigan, and others in sponsoring to provide adjustment assistance to workers, businesses, and communities affected by the closing down or relocation of business and agricultural concerns which cause irreparable social and economic harm to employees, local communities and our Nation—my bill No. H.R. 15294.

Mr. Speaker, it is abundantly clear that the central point of our overall national dilemma unquestionably is the impeachment issue and the consensus is that immediate action by the Congress is imperative and crucial, with a vital need to get this sorry mess over with as soon as possible so that our fullest undivided attention can get on with what has to be done in solving the critical domestic problems confronting our Nation to protect the interests of our people and our country.

As we are indeed going through a most trying period in the history of our democracy, it is most evident that all of us have a great responsibility together to direct our energies in correcting the many wrongs that we are faced with and getting on with doing the job that must be done for the common good of the people of our country. There is no question in my mind that we are capable of steering the ship of state through this rough period provided we have the courage and determination to see that fair play, equity and justice is the birth-right of all of our citizens and not just the privileges of a chosen few.

Mr. Speaker, the congressional legislative questionnaire is one of the most important vehicles available to Members of Congress to secure a cross-section of views, observations and opinions of our respective constituencies and the exchange of this data among our colleagues here in the Congress provides a most valuable guide to the legislative process through the participatory voice of the people in our representative government. The outstanding cooperation of the residents of my district in taking the time and effort to study, evaluate and respond to my legislative questionnaire is indeed greatly appreciated and I am proud of their responsiveness, keen insight and deep concern in contributing their counsel to me on the critical issues that are before us in the Congress. A tabulation, by percentages, of the responses that I received to my 1974 Congressional Legislative Questionnaire is as follows:

1974 LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

[In percent]

1. Do you think that the Federal Government is taking effective measures to control inflation?

Yes	4.4
No	87.1
Undecided	5.2

2. With inflation rising faster than wages, most families "buying power" has been reduced and they have been forced to cut back on their standard of living. If this has happened to you please mark the items which indicate where you have had to cut back most:

- a. Food, 60.4.
- b. Cars, 34.1.
- c. Home/home improvements, 46.2.
- d. Clothes, 58.
- e. Medical/dental care, 25.7.
- f. Entertainment, 59.9.
- g. Education, 11.2.
- h. Recreation, 59.1.
- i. Savings, 73.4.
- j. Others, 15.2.

3. Many people feel that inflation is out of control and emergency action is needed. If this continues, would you favor the re-establishment of strict price and wage controls?

Yes	62.9
No	21.8
Undecided	12.2

4. Would you be for or against your Congressman voting for the Senate to hold a trial on whether President Nixon should be removed from office because of charges relating to Watergate?

For	55.3
Against	35.1
Undecided	7.9

5. Do you think that the President has been telling the truth about his role in the Watergate affair, or do you think he has been withholding important information?

Telling the truth	19.3
Withholding information	64.1
Do not know	14.8

6. The Judiciary Committee is presently investigating possible impeachable offenses of the President for presentation to the Members of Congress for their consideration. Based on the knowledge you now have, would you favor the impeachment of President Nixon?

Yes	48.0
No	40.0
Undecided	10.3

7. Do you believe the "energy crisis" is real?

Yes	27.3
No	62.3
Undecided	8.3

8. Would you favor a proposal to create a Department of Energy which would oversee and regulate, in the form of a public utility, exploration, research, and distribution of all of our energy resources?

Yes	70.8
No	18.4
Undecided	9.2

9. Presently, the major oil companies exercise vertical control over all three phases of the petroleum process—production, refining, and distribution. Would you favor a proposal which would prohibit the oil companies from continuing to exercise this three-phased control?

Yes	71.4
No	16.6
Undecided	10.1

10. In view of the current energy crisis, if mass transportation were readily available would you use it to commute to and from work?

Yes	62.9
No	23.8
Undecided	7.5

11. Would you favor oil drilling in the Atlantic Ocean off the New Jersey coast if adequate safeguards against oil spills were imposed by law?

Yes	72.5
No	18.9
Undecided	7.5

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12. Legislation is presently pending which would create a National No-Fault Automobile Insurance Program. Do you think such a system would be an improvement over our present system of insuring motorists?

Yes	66.2
No	11.8
Undecided	19.9

13. Some people have suggested that the best way to clean up American politics is to establish a system of public financing of all campaigns—and a prohibition on large private campaign contributions. Would you favor a system of public financing of campaigns?

Yes	57.8
No	28.7
Undecided	12.1

14. The President has used impoundment of Congressional appropriate funds as a means to stop financing programs passed by Congress with which he disagrees. Do you think that Congress should act to limit Presidential use of impoundment of funds which subverts the authority and responsibility of Congress?

Yes	63.4
No	22.3
Undecided	12.1

15. Health care costs have increased substantially in recent years to the point where paying for adequate health care is often difficult or impossible for many people. Do you favor the Federal Government establishing a National Health Insurance Program to cover all Americans?

Yes	76.4
No	15.1
Undecided	7.4

16. Supreme Court decisions sanctioning abortion has now placed the "right to life" issue before the Congress. Some Members of Congress have proposed legislative action to amend the constitution to extend the right to life and full legal protection to the unborn. Do you favor this proposal?

Yes	34.8
No	49.5
Undecided	13.5

17. Do you favor the Supreme Court decision which states women and their doctors can decide about abortions within the first three months of pregnancy and further allows the states to regulate abortions after three months?

Yes	58.4
No	29.8
Undecided	9.4

18. Government and private studies indicate there is high unemployment among Vietnam War veterans. Would you support a stepped-up joint drive by government and private enterprise to find suitable jobs for these veterans?

Yes	87.2
No	6.8
Undecided	4.7

19. Should our defense expenditures be maintained at the level necessary to keep us as powerful militarily as the Soviets?

Yes	80.0
No	10.6
Undecided	7.7

20. The Federal Government currently provides a variety of programs for our senior citizens. Do you think these programs have enabled senior citizens to meet their needs sufficiently?

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Yes	12.5
No	71.8
Undecided	13.9

21. During the past few years a number of Federal programs have been instituted to help control crime. Do you think we are beginning to win the war against crime?

Yes	9.1
No	80.2
Undecided	9.5

22. On the question of amnesty for those Americans who avoided the Vietnam War, do you favor (check one)

- a. Complete unconditional amnesty with no penalty? 12.6.
- b. Conditional amnesty based on a period of mandatory public service? 42.8.
- c. No amnesty whatsoever? 42.2.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this week the conference committee begins its task of striking an agreement between the House and Senate Housing and Community Development bills. There are some significant differences between the two bills, and the direction in which the conference committee moves will therefore have a large impact on housing and community development programs throughout the Nation. It seems to me that the Senate bill has several provisions which would better direct our programs toward solving the needs of low-income people than would their House bill counterparts. Because of the great importance of this matter, I am including below the text of my letter to Mr. WRIGHT PATMAN, the chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee and one of the conferees:

JULY 15, 1974.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to urge you and other members of the Conference Committee on the Housing and Community Development legislation, to support certain provisions of the Senate-passed bill, S. 3066, over the comparable provisions of the House bill, H.R. 15361.

While we rightfully encourage an expansion of local decisionmaking, I believe we must ensure that these programs meet the primary objectives, and what I view to be an important national goal, of helping the poor. These funds should not be diverted to general purpose activities of local governments. The Senate bill contains three specific provisions which I consider desirable in this context. Section 308(a)(2) states:

"Not more than 10 per centum of such estimate costs during any contract period may be designated for unspecified local option activities or to provide a contingency account for otherwise eligible activities."

Section 308(b)(2) further provides:

"Grants provided under this chapter may not be expended for the construction of community facilities which do not provide services principally intended to serve areas with-

in the general location described in the application pursuant to subsection (a)(2), or for the construction of schools, libraries, city halls, civic auditoriums, police stations, hospitals, sports arenas, or parking garages."

Finally, Section 308(b)(1) states:

"A community development agency may not expend . . . more than 20 percent of grants . . . for activities which are not intended to be of direct and significant benefit to families of low or moderate income or to areas which are blighted or deteriorating."

These provisions would still allow local communities to develop their own programs, but they would also make certain community development funds are not diverted to purposes which depart from the need for focused development and which in many cases are already treated by other programs of the federal government. Such provisions are noticeably absent from Title I of H.R. 15361.

Second, I strongly prefer the larger annual authorization for community development contained in the Senate bill—\$6.1 billion over 2 years, as opposed to \$8.05 billion over 3 years as in the House bill. In view of the administration's withholding of funds and the consequent retarded progress of community development programs in recent years, it seems most important to me for Congress to demonstrate a strong financial commitment to these programs at this time.

I would hope that you would consider, when dealing with the allocation formula question, the need to incorporate certain aspects of the Senate bill instead of exclusive reliance on the House bill's "objective criteria." There is value in considerations of "objective criteria." But there are many problems with the rigidity of H.R. 15361's formula approach, and I strongly object to the lack of provisions weighing previous community development and Model Cities efforts. I question whether we can measure need accurately on the basis of population, over-crowding, and poverty. Urban blight is an extremely complex phenomenon; to have the funds for overcoming blight distributed entirely according to that narrow formula would be unresponsive. For example, the House formula does not evaluate the condition of existing housing.

In addition, H.R. 15361's formula would result in severe funding cuts for many cities with a history of active involvement in community development. After spending years building up successful programs, some cities will find themselves choked off by the weak "hold harmless" provisions of the House bill. This constitutes a tacit kind of penalty for communities which have demonstrated ability and commitment in community development. I urge the Conference Committee to strengthen hold-harmless provisions to approach those of the Senate bill, and to limit the use of "objective criteria" to a smaller portion of the total allocation.

It is particularly important that the Conference accept Senate provisions to extend hold-harmless provisions to Model Cities programs. The House bill, in failing to include Model Cities under hold-harmless, confuses the intent of the original Model Cities legislation, which was to set up a demonstration program for 5 years, to be continued if successful. Model Cities programs have been quite successful, but ones such as that in Boston need continued support if they are to complete the tasks they have set out to accomplish. The House bill's \$100 million in transitional funds is far from enough to continue the life of these programs; Cities with strong Model Cities programs will still experience sharp cutbacks in funding. Model Cities should be extended and strengthened, not ditched.

Let me now turn to the housing assistance portions of this legislation. First, I would

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support inclusion of Senate provisions continuing the Sections 235 and 236 programs. In Massachusetts, these have been valuable programs, and it would seem to me worthwhile to maintain them as complements to the Section 23(h) approach, thus providing needed flexibility for meeting our nation's housing needs. Section 502 of S. 3066, which extends the 236 program, is particularly important because, unlike Section 23(h), it deals entirely with new production and rehabilitation of housing. One concern I have about exclusive reliance on Section 23(h) is that it may not be adequate to expand the supply of housing available to low-income people.

The provision of the House bill providing only \$400 million in public housing operating subsidies for Fiscal Year 1975 is insufficient because of inflation in operating costs, especially given the amount of work that has been deferred as a result of the administration housing moratorium. It seems hardly appropriate to make poor people now living in public housing the victims of a decision to allow existing public housing programs to wither on the vine because of financial neglect.

I also object to the House provisions granting preference to housing projects in which not more than 20 percent of the dwelling units are slated for tenants receiving assistance payments. This represents a lack of what I would consider a necessary emphasis on constructing new housing for the poor. Experience has shown that we should not have our projects inhabited solely by the poor, but if we restrict the participation of the poor, to only 20 percent we neglect the apparent fact that, more than any other population group, the poor need government help finding decent housing.

On a related point, the House bill strikes me as preferable in its stipulation that 30 percent of families assisted be of "very low income," where the Senate bill calls for only 20 percent. Since roughly half the eligible families fall under this category, the House bill, while still inadequately stressing assistance to the poor, is at least closer to where I perceive the real need needs to be.

There are other provisions of the House bill which do not match the Senate bill in recognizing the economic burdens of low-income people. The use of "gross income" rather than "adjusted income," in determining rents, fails to take into account factors such as family size, age, and medical expenses—factors which are obviously important determinants of the relative abilities to pay. I would like to see the Brooke Amendment, limiting rent to 25 percent of adjusted income, retained: This is only fair, given that upper-middle-income families pay less than 15 percent of their incomes for housing. I also object to the House provision requiring welfare families to pay the entire "housing" part of their welfare payments toward rent, as this would cause some families now paying under 25 percent of their income toward rent to suddenly have this percentage increased to over 50 percent. Generally, I would hope that the Conference Committee will make the final Act more sensitive to the needs of the poor than is the legislation passed by the House.

I appreciate your consideration of my suggestions and, of course, would welcome your response.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON.

"MIDEAST REALITY" BY RICHARD COHEN

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, for the information of our colleagues, I am appending a recent article from the *New Leader* which discusses American foreign policy in the Middle East. The article was authored by Richard Cohen, a constituent and scholar who has written extensively on the subject matter. Mr. Cohen is also the author of "Let My People Go," a documentary study on Soviet Jewry. The article follows:

MIDEAST REALITY

(By Richard Cohen)

In his toast at the state banquet in his honor in Jerusalem last month, President Nixon admonished his hosts to pursue every possible means of negotiation for achieving peace. He urged Israel to take "risks," to exhibit "statesmanship," to recognize "that continued war . . . is not the solution for Israel's survival." A visitor from Mars might have assumed from the tenor of the President's remarks that it was Israel which had launched the four wars that have disrupted the peace of the Middle East since 1948; Israel which would not accept the existence of Egypt, Syria and Jordan; Israel which refused to honor the territorial integrity of the Arab nations surrounding it.

The same visitor from Mars might also have assumed that since the President spoke so bluntly to the Israelis, he had been equally candid with his Arab hosts. Surely Nixon had publicly told President Anwar el-Sadat that the time had come to announce Egypt's readiness to sign a peace treaty with Israel, guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries, and establishing diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between them.

Surely, too, Nixon must have openly declared to President Hafez al-Assad that the Syrians must repudiate all support of the Arab terrorists and cut off all further economic, military and political aid to them. By the same token, he must have made clear to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia that "distributing copies of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* was not conducive to Arab-Jewish understanding".

Alas, the man from Mars would have been disappointed. President Nixon was the soul of diplomacy in his visits to Arab capitals. To Egypt he offered American atomic know-how, fuel and reactors. To Syria he offered full diplomatic relations. To Saudi Arabia he offered the latest in American arms. To Jordan he offered economic aid, military assistance, and an invitation to come to Washington to work it all out.

Was the President being kind to his hosts because they were so polite with him? Hardly. In Cairo, Sadat informed Nixon to his face there could be no permanent peace in the Middle East unless the national aspirations of the Palestinian people were fulfilled—this on a day when three more Israeli civilians were killed by Palestinian terrorists. In Damascus, President Assad reiterated that peace required satisfying the Palestinians. In Jidda, King Faisal warned there would never be a real and lasting peace in the area until Jerusalem was liberated. In Amman, King Hussein repeated everything the President had been told in the first three Arab capitals he had visited.

Only in Jerusalem was President Nixon spared such blunt talk. The Israelis did not publicly raise with him, for example, such matters as the unremitting Arab support of Palestinian terrorists, or the steadfast Arab refusal to accept Israel as a permanent part of the Middle East, or the continuing oppression of Jews living in Arab countries. Still, only in Jerusalem did Nixon tell his hosts what they were expected to do for peace.

The Presidential toast must have tasted bitter in the mouths of the Israelis—and, indeed, particularly difficult to swallow if they felt Nixon really meant what his words and actions indicated: that the responsibility of "statesmanship" and the burden of taking "risks" for peace fall exclusively on Israel. In any Middle East settlement, both Israel and its Arab neighbors will have to make compromises and demonstrate trust. But all the diplomacy in the world will avail little if each side does not recognize the legitimacy of the other. Israel is prepared to recognize Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and all the Arab states in the region. Will they announce their readiness to recognize Israel? This is the question President Nixon should have asked his Arab hosts. Until it is asked—and answered affirmatively—there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

REMARKS OF MR. CONTE

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday, the citizens of North Adams, Mass., dedicated a new city hall. This new seat of municipal government will provide a focal point for citizen participation in city affairs. I was proud to be invited to participate in the dedication ceremonies. I now insert into the RECORD my statement to the people of North Adams on that day:

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE SILVIO O. CONTE
AT DEDICATION OF THE NEW CITY HALL,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS., JULY 20, 1974

I certainly appreciate the opportunity to be here today to join in the dedication ceremonies for this new North Adams city hall, which in so many ways will be the center for community services and the symbol of citizen participation.

It is only appropriate that on this occasion, we should pause briefly to evaluate the City's past and to reflect on the challenge of citizenship.

I think it can be said that the oft-heard historic description of this city as a decaying mill town has been replaced by one of an All-America City. Where once we might have reflected on the exodus of textile mills in the 1950's and the resulting deserted buildings and unemployment, we now may speak of challenges met.

For this city has, in recent years, seen many hopeful improvements. These include improved housing, a new high school, YMCA, hospital wing, a multi-million dollar effort in conjunction with the federal government to revitalize the downtown area including the unique and exciting restoration work being undertaken by the Hoosick Community Resources Corporation, as well as the expansion of the airport facilities and the continued growth and excellence of North Adams State College.

I have had the opportunity to become directly involved in some of these projects such as the housing for the elderly on Ashland Street, the extension of your wonderful hospital, the downtown urban renewal and preservation work as well as the expansion of the airport and development of the college, by securing federal funds for them. I might interject here that we have additional elderly housing units in the works and certainly I pledge my continued assistance to the mayor and the Housing Authority to get this project off the ground. But in all cases, whether the federal government has been involved or not, the people of this community were. For it has been your initiative, your perseverance, your sacrifices of time and money that have led to an improvement of the quality of life here in North Adams such as to merit the distinction of being an All-America city.

I have watched and participated in this city's progress, not only in recent years as a Congressman, but also during my eight years in the State Senate. Early in my career as a state senator, I went to the editor of the North Adams Transcript, Jim Hardman, and asked, "Jim, what can I do to help North Adams?" His response was, "Get us a by-pass."

Of course, I couldn't wave a magic wand and produce a by-pass, but I saw that the need was there as well as the desire to meet it. All that was needed was a matching of the need and the desire with available resources. John Volpe was then Commissioner of Public Works. We asked for and received his involvement and assistance. We needed the cooperation of local church officials for the procurement of the needed land. That cooperation was achieved. All of this concerted and cooperative effort on the part of state and local officials and private citizens bore fruit. We got that by-pass. And I believe that was the first major step in the revitalization of North Adams.

This spirit of cooperation continued. With the help of my predecessor in Congress, John Heselton, we put together a united effort to obtain federal assistance for needed flood control projects for the area.

The task was not always easy. Sometimes we had to move fast and against some pretty powerful forces. I recall that Governor Herter, shortly after taking office, planned to close down North Adams State College. The local residents were understandably upset, and I, as the State Senator from the area, was perturbed—to put it mildly. When the Governor's capital outlay budget came before the Senate, I successfully added an amendment to authorize a new building at North Adams State. With the passage of that amendment, plans to abandon North Adams State were themselves abandoned, and today it is one of the outstanding educational institutions in our Commonwealth.

In all of the federal and state efforts I have mentioned, no one person or group can take the credit. These achievements have been effected with the full cooperation of the city officials, the local media, the business and labor leaders, and—all importantly—the support of a concerned citizenry. It was this community spirit—this desire and willingness to turn problems into opportunity that led to North Adams being honored as an All-America city.

In describing the All America City award, Richard Treadway, Vice President of the National Municipal League, stated that the award "is in recognition of the participation of citizens in the frustrating, agonizing work of common action for change." Certainly the construction, completion and dedication of this new city hall today is testimony to this. I can recall vividly the efforts of city officials to obtain federal funds for this project and

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when that possibility fell through—their untiring attempts, including consideration of restoration proposed by the Hoosuck Community Resources Corporation rather than new construction, to bring costs down to a level where there would be minimum pinch on taxpayers. This is what frustrating, agonizing work is all about.

This new city hall will be the symbol of community action. From it will come programs and announcements that will affect the city's future and your daily lives. But it is important to remember that this building will never be more than the symbol of the lifeblood of this community. For it is each of you, within your family, together with your friends, and through your organizations, who will determine whether North Adams can continue to respond to new challenges.

Certainly the toughest challenge you and I face is the economy, and in particular, unemployment. With an unemployment rate here in North Adams fluctuating between 11 and 14%, I know this to be an issue of paramount importance to all of you. It was my understanding and concern for the situation facing this community and many others throughout Massachusetts that led me to battle for increases in the appropriations for the public service employment program. Public Service employment programs are especially important to Massachusetts because they help maintain the skilled work force in the area and thereby provide an attraction for new industry. A total of \$620 million has been appropriated already and the House has passed an appropriation bill for the next fiscal year with \$350 million specifically for public service employment and \$1.719 billion for manpower assistance programs that can be used for public service employment at local option.

Of equal concern has been the proposed abandonment of rail lines which threatened industries and the work force in this area. I am pleased to say that I enjoy a close working relationship with your mayor as well as the Chamber of Commerce, Berkshire Development Commission and area industries. It was this relationship that gave me the information and support I needed to seek and obtain from the Federal Railroad Administration an interim waiver of track standards to keep 3,000 miles of track operative until relief could be found. As another interim measure, I obtained \$44 million for the Northeast rail system to prevent a court-ordered shutdown of the Penn Central while Congress was rushing toward enactment of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act.

Armed with community concern and support, I was able to use my position as the Co-chairman of the New England Caucus to garner the support of the entire New England delegation to secure enactment of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act.

In implementation of this act, I requested the ICC to hold hearings in Pittsfield, so that the Commissioners could hear first hand—from the local officials and businessmen the adverse effect of rail abandonments would have on our local economy and our work force. The hearings were held last May and the response of the local communities like North Adams was outstanding. I was immensely proud of the way of the community leaders in the Berkshires came forth to plead their case. I was later told by ICC officials that the testimony given here was more substantive and persuasive than that received at hearings in some of our major cities.

As a result of hearings such as those held in the Berkshires, the ICC has already sharply criticized the concept of using rail abandonments as a solution to our rail transportation problems.

This is but one example of the way in

which local responsiveness has helped me to make the federal government more responsive. There are many others, such as the meeting we set up with the Federal Railroad Administrator, John Ingram, last October to document the need for more rail cars in this area—a meeting called at the request of North Adams businessmen.

During the height of the energy crisis, my office received constant input from community, business, and labor representatives in the continuing effort to identify and solve critical fuel shortage problems. This information was used daily by me in pressuring the oil companies and the various federal agencies to insure an adequate fuel supply to keep our schools open, our industries operating, and our workers on the job. Because of community concern, local fuel dealers did not go dry as was expected. The threatened shut down of the Bear Swamp Project was avoided because we demanded and obtained from Texaco 300,000 gallons of fuel per month. Numerous other businesses were saved from extinction or serious curtailment of operations—all because I was able to rely on community concern and involvement in documenting my arguments with the oil companies and federal officials.

So far, I have discussed what has gone on in the past. I want to assure you that the efforts to achieve a better community are continuing. Just last Wednesday, I met with two local business leaders and a representative of the local chamber of commerce to discuss a large defense contract, which we hope to secure for this area.

Yes, the efforts continue, and I am convinced that the community involvement necessary to their success will also continue. At the beginning of my remarks, I said that the building we are dedicating today is a symbol of citizen participation. It is a symbol not only of the resolve that has been demonstrated, but also of the resolve that will be demonstrated.

In closing my remarks, let me say once again what a pleasure it is to be here today. Certainly I want to offer my sincere congratulations to Mayor Bianco, the City Hall Building Committee, the City Council, the Berkshire County Commissioners, and all the others who played a role in bringing this project to reality.

You have a fine city here—a community to be proud of. You need never hesitate to proclaim, just as your delegates to the All America City finals in Dallas did, that "America Still Works Here."

NATION'S ECONOMIC CRISIS HITS URBAN AREAS PARTICULARLY HARD

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, a national newsmagazine has recently observed that public confidence in the ability of this administration to manage the economy is fast running out. Prices continue to soar, almost 5 million fellow Americans are out of work, taxes are skyrocketing, the housing industry is seriously weakened, and our financial institutions are deeply troubled. The inflationary spiral shows little evidence of slowing down and all predictions indicate that things will get worse before they get better.

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Especially hard hit during this time of great economic turmoil are our Nation's cities. The rates of unemployment are generally higher in the urban centers of the country, the cost of living is higher than in other areas, and the expense of operating the metropolitan government is more than in less populated areas. Yesterday's New York Times carried a front page story on the economic crisis being experienced by New York City and other major urban centers. It is shocking to consider the fact that in the last 4 years the city of New York has lost more than a quarter of a million jobs—the largest portion of which was in manufacturing employment—and that similar problems are being experienced in Detroit, Baltimore, Dallas, St. Louis, and various other large cities throughout the Nation.

The particularly damaging effect which the various economic dislocations are having on America's cities certainly highlights the need for a congressional committee which can focus on the unique needs of urban centers. An urban affairs committee could not only review the manner in which cities are being assaulted by rising costs, unemployment, financial instability, and growing operating expenses but could also develop and propose specific remedies to effectively cope with these problems.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the New York Times article herewith, for inclusion in the RECORD, and urge that our colleagues carefully ponder the problems being borne by metropolitan locations and their ramifications for the rest of the Nation's economy:

(From the New York Times, July 21, 1974)

CONTINUED JOB DECLINES THREATEN CITY ECONOMY

(By Michael Stern)

New York City is losing at an accelerating rate the jobs that sustain its economy and its government, and the declines are causing growing concern among city officials, private economists, businessmen and labor leaders.

Leading the declines, which averaged 24,000 a month in the first four months of this year, are jobs in manufacturing. These are just the jobs that are most needed here to provide entry opportunities for the city's increasing population of poor and unskilled Puerto Ricans, blacks and other minorities.

Though other American cities also are losing jobs, and some of them at a faster rate than New York, the problem here is more serious because New York is bigger and therefore is losing more—251,000 jobs in the last four years.

The decline, which manifests itself in empty lofts and factory buildings, a high rate of unemployment (7 per cent locally compared with 5.2 per cent nationally) and a huge burden of welfare dependency, is confirmed by an array of statistical evidence that has been pointing downward since 1969.

After a decade of employment growth in the nineteen-sixties, the city lost 53,000 jobs in 1970, 135,000 in 1971, 49,000 in 1972 and 14,000 in 1973. The losses wiped out all the gains achieved in the previous decade.

By far the largest part of the decline—169,000 jobs was in manufacturing employment, which had been falling continually through the fifties and sixties as well. However, in those years, the manufacturing losses were made up and even exceeded by

growth in office work, services and government employment. For the two decades the city had net employment gains that were substantial but significantly below the growth rate of the nation as a whole.

Since 1969, however, employment in non-manufacturing pursuits also has been declining, and these losses have persisted even after the national recession of 1969-70 ended and employment began growing again in the country as a whole.

The city's experience so far in 1974 gives no sign that the job slide is over here. Earlier this year, the slowing up of the rate of decline in 1973, coupled with a tiny gain of 1,200 jobs in January, had led officials of the city's Economic Development Administration and some private economists to hope that the decline had at last bottomed out.

But in February, the statistics began pointing downward again. There were 22,000 fewer jobs in that month than in February, 1973. The March-to-March loss was 37,000 jobs, and the April-to-April loss was 38,000 jobs. The losses average 24,000 a month. Again, the largest part of the losses was in manufacturing.

Many other cities are experiencing the same problem. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show that while the job loss here from 1969 to 1973 was 6.4 per cent, it was 19.4 per cent in Detroit, 11.8 per cent in Baltimore, 11.3 per cent in Dallas, 9.7 per cent in St. Louis, 8.9 per cent in Milwaukee, 6.8 per cent in San Francisco and 6 per cent in Chicago. (Among the few gainers in those years were Los Angeles, up 4.4 per cent, and Houston, up 11.3 per cent.)

MANUFACTURING LEADS DROP

For those cities, as for New York, manufacturing was leading the declines. Only preliminary figures for a few cities are available for the most recent Census of Manufacturers, done in 1972, but they show that from 1967, when the previous census was made, manufacturing employment declined 13.8 per cent in New York, compared to 18.8 per cent in Philadelphia, 21.7 per cent in St. Louis, 15.2 per cent in Washington, 15.7 per cent in Baltimore and 12.5 per cent in San Francisco.

It has long been recognized that as the American economy matured, and as new technologies increased productivity, the number of people needed for the production of goods would shrink in comparison with the number engaged in services, management, administrative tasks and government. This has been true for the nation and for New York, but the process has gone faster here. By 1970, 33 per cent of all national employment was in manufacturing, compared with 24 per cent of New York employment.

This trend has been considered normal for what has been called a "post-industrial society." But it creates special problems for New York and other major cities because they must bring their large and growing populations of poor blacks, Puerto Ricans and other minorities into their economies. Factory work, which can be learned quickly on the job, traditionally has been the way new people get a foothold in American life.

MINORITIES GROW RAPIDLY

In New York, these groups are the fastest growing part of the community. Together they made 13 per cent of the population in 1950, 22 per cent in 1960 and 33 per cent in 1970. In those two decades, the white population of the city declined by 1.5 million while Puerto Ricans, blacks and others increased by 1.6 million.

Cut off from the growing office sectors of the city's economy by lack of skills and low educational attainments, they have been forced into low-paying service jobs or into

idleness. The manufacturing jobs that were moving to the suburbs were not available to them because they could not afford suburban housing or the high cost of traveling to remote factories by automobile.

It is the concurrence of these two trends—the growth of the number of people needing factory jobs and the decline in the number of such jobs—that is thought to be the principal cause of welfare dependency here.

Commenting on these trends in a recent study of the city's economy, the New York Urban Coalition said:

URBAN DEVELOPMENT BACKED

"We argue strongly for urban industrial development as a basis for building job opportunities for male adults not likely to be adaptable to training for clerical or office positions. Only through adequate jobs for these men can we hope to reduce the level of aid to dependent children—the major welfare burden in New York City."

This view is shared by Alfred Eisenpreis, the city's Economic Administrator, who said in a recent interview:

"It is true that we are in the post-industrial era, but the city cannot go on indefinitely losing manufacturing jobs. We cannot become an entirely nonindustrial society."

What hope has the city for reversing the factory job decline, or even slowing it? A look at some of the causes behind the decline suggests that there are few cures available to Mayor Beame and his administration. For many industries, New York is a disadvantageous location. Rents are high. Energy is two to three times more costly here than elsewhere in the country. Modern, large-scale horizontal factory space is hard to find here and even harder to develop. Taxes are high. Wages are high. Traffic congestion makes transportation costs high.

FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES

These factors and others weigh differently for different businesses, but taken together they present some formidable obstacles to the growth of factory employment here.

In a free economy, businessmen seek out those sites where their costs are lowest and where their opportunities to turn a profit are best. Increasingly, those who can serve their customers from remote sites have been moving to the suburbs. Indeed, if the political boundaries of New York are ignored, and if the economy of the city is considered as a whole with all the satellite enterprises in the metropolitan area, as economists insist the economy should be seen, then New York's economy looks quite healthy. Its employment trends have been moving in tandem with those of the nation as a whole, even though its growth has been slower.

The difficulty is that despite the growth of state and Federal aid to the city in recent years, New York still must * * *. And increasingly, the part of the economy that is within the city's reach is a smaller part of the whole.

CHANGES HAMPERED

Few of the disadvantages New York has as a site for manufacturing can be changed by the city. For example, in the three industries that together account for more than half the manufacturing employment here, wage scales are significantly higher than they are in the nation.

In apparel, average hourly earnings in 1973 were \$3.46 here, compared with \$2.61 nationally. In printing and publishing, the city rate was \$6.47 an hour, the national rate \$4.48. In food processing, the rate was \$4.46 here and \$3.60 nationally.

There is evidence to suggest that labor may be more productive here, narrowing the differential. But for most New York industries, where the cost of labor represents a large part of total costs, the possibility of getting

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labor cheaper elsewhere is a tempting lure to move factories out of the city.

Similarly, the city has no hope of reducing energy costs. And at a time when the city is adding new taxes to pay its bills, there is small chance that it will lift the 3 per cent sales tax it imposes on new machinery and equipment.

Moreover, it is unlikely that New York can move ahead in industries that are slowing down nationally. The city's largest single manufacturing industry, apparel, is on the decline nationally. So, too, is the city's second largest industry, printing, and its third largest, food processing.

Indeed, most of the nation's growth in manufacturing is in durable-goods industries, those that are least well represented here. In 1973, the nation had 11 million jobs in durable-goods manufacturing and 8 million in nondurable goods. For the city, these positions are reversed. Of 658,000 people employed in manufacturing here last year, 509,000 were in nondurable goods and only 149,000 were in durable goods.

Increasingly, as world trade has grown, the United States has been buying more of its soft goods abroad because the cheaper labor available overseas has made foreign goods cheaper than those made by America's industries. The dollar devaluations in 1971 and 1973, plus a faster rate of inflation overseas than in this country, is lessening the advantage of cheap foreign labor, but it still exists and probably will for the foreseeable future.

SOME HOPE SEEN

There is hope, however, that the city can help to narrow some of the other differentials. It can and is, through its Public Development Corporation, putting together industrial parks to create more efficient factory space. A new Industrial Development Agency, created for the city by the last session of the legislature, will enable the city to issue bonds to build or buy new factories and to offer tax abatements to private developers who build industrial facilities.

In addition, Mr. Eisenpreis is developing other aids for manufacturers in his agency. He has been working with the major banks to increase loans to small businessmen. He has been encouraging the city to buy from local manufacturers. And he is hoping to develop a capability to offer skilled management help to many small businesses that need more sophisticated leadership.

Warning that there are no magic formulas that will radically change the facts of economic life here, he said:

"Our goal is to reduce the preventable decline in manufacturing employment and to make the city as attractive as possible in the areas where we can have an effect, for new enterprise. There is no one big thing we can do, but every little thing we do strengthens the whole fabric of the city. It has to be done strand by strand, but we are going to do it."

THE LATE CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep and profound sense of personal loss that I mourn the recent passing of Charles Johnson, Jr., president emeritus of the New York State District Council of Carpenters, AFL-CIO.

Charlie Johnson was an unquestioned giant in the labor movement, not only in New York State but nationwide as

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well. In his many years of service to labor, he served with distinction in a number of key positions, including president of the New York State District Council of Carpenters, general executive board member of the First District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as well as vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Despite these numerous positions, Charlie Johnson never abandoned or fell deaf to the calls of any needs of his fellow workingman. He was a man who inspired others with his integrity and unyielding sense of fairness. His commitment to enhancing the quality of life for the workers was greatly enhanced by the unique fact that he was equally respected and admired by those on both sides of the bargaining table.

Charlie Johnson was also a close personal friend of mine and many others who found him to be a knowledgeable and compassionate man, as well as a dedicated and loyal friend. His services to government on the State and Federal level brought us into much personal contact. His years of experience, his unparalleled grasp of the pulse of the workingman, and his counseling and advise proved to be of invaluable assistance to me, and were characteristics which made Charlie Johnson such a great man.

The passing of Charles Johnson marks the end of an era in the field of labor. He has left behind a legacy and an inspiration for those who will follow him. Those he worked with and for were grateful to have a man of his stature on their side, and I too was grateful and honored to call this great man a friend.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert an article on the life and times of Charlie Johnson which will appear in the monthly magazine of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

DEATH OF FORMER BOARD MEMBER CHARLES JOHNSON, JR., ENDS AN ERA

When Charles Johnson, Jr., former Executive Board Member for the First District, passed away on July 2, 1974 at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York an era came to an end—an era that was marked by the emergence of giants in the labor movement.

The giants mostly disappeared prior to 1970. We can name a few who memory evokes: William L. Hutcheson of our own Brotherhood, Dan Tobin of the Teamsters, John L. Lewis of the Miners, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the Brotherhood for so many years. These were all men whose influence on the labor movement still dominates a good deal of labor philosophy.

The name of Charles Johnson, Jr., must be included in any such list of the past half century. He was a mighty force in the emergence of the labor movement on the East Coast from a factional, ineffectual, and unrecognized force in the life of the East Coast to a vital and dynamic element of our economic society.

There may be more elegant ways to describe the career of Charlie Johnson, but calling him the "Mr. Carpenter" of the Northeast section of the country describes his career best. For years he was the president of Local Union 1456, the Dock Builders of New York. For years he was president of the New York District Council of Carpenters; president of the New York State Council of Carpenters; Vice President of the

New York State A.F.L.-C.I.O.; Vice President of the New York State Building Trades. From 1945 to 1969 he served as General Executive Board Member of the First District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. However, his many talents as an organizer, negotiator, and public-spirited citizen transcend his contributions to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. In many difficult situations where various building trades unions and their employers had reached an impasse in their negotiations, Charlie Johnson was brought in to mediate the dispute. In instance after instance his patience and his knowledge of the construction industry paid off in reaching agreements satisfactory to both sides. In 1972 he was elected as the recipient of the first Patriots Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, an organization made up exclusively of men who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor.

Charlie Johnson lost an eye in a childhood accident. Despite the handicap, he memorized the eye chart and tried to enlist in the Army in World War I. A doctor discovered the ruse at the induction center and he was rejected. He appealed all the way up to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, but his rejection was upheld. Nevertheless, as a civilian, he made a contribution to the war effort as superintendent for a builder of Liberty Ships and played an important role in producing the first vessel of the kind.

In World War II, at age 47, he managed to enlist in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve by faking the vision test. He spent 90 hours a month for two years on waterfront patrols to guard against possible landings by saboteurs. He was finally discovered and mustered out regrettably by the commandant himself.

In 1947, President Truman appointed Mr. Johnson as one of the six official U.S. representatives to the first post-war conference of the International Labor Organization in Brussels, attended by delegates from 54 countries. The purpose of the conference was to establish standards of peaceful production in countries devastated by the conflict.

As a unionist, Mr. Johnson was active in many philanthropies, sparking drives to aid New York University's Medical Research Center, the Myasthenia Gravis National Foundation and the Greater New York Fund, among others. New York City carpenters annually contribute a day's pay to the Greater New York Fund, a proposal originated by Mr. Johnson.

During his leadership of the New York City District Council, carpenters tripled their hourly wages and fringe benefits. He was instrumental in creating an annuity fund for members, a vacation fund, and an apprentice-journeymen retraining educational fund.

New York State Industrial Commissioner Louis Levine called him one of the most highly respected labor executives of the nation.

In a brief eulogy to him at funeral services, July 5, General President William Sidell noted that many persons "create ripples in the stream" during their lifetimes, but Charlie Johnson had "produced a splash" and had moved into the mainstream, leaving behind a rich heritage for his fellow man.

CASTLES AT TAXPAYER EXPENSE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, it came to my atten-

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tion that Elmer Klassen, Postmaster General, decorated his new office at L'Enfant Plaza at a cost to the taxpayers of \$50,000. I assumed that this was an unusual case, far from the norm. Recently Jack Anderson wrote an article which drastically reversed my assumption. For the information of all those involved I am inserting Mr. Anderson's article with the sincere hope that due to this publicity, public officials will think twice before using funds with a total insensitivity for the public's dollar.

I have also inserted an article by William Schultz which appeared in the June issue of the Reader's Digest. I feel that this article goes on to illustrate a condition which unfortunately occurs far too often in this city of cold marble.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, July 14, 1974]

THE OFFICE AS CASTLE
(By Jack Anderson)

Whatever the Watergate outcome, the bureaucrats will remain entrenched behind the granite and sandstone compounds of government, fighting their own paper war, bombarding one another with memos in septuplicate.

Presidents come and Presidents go, reaping fame or calumny, but the bureaucrats endure. These soldiers of the swivel chair remain nameless and unnoticed. But now and then, we pause to shine the spotlight briefly upon them in their backrooms.

A bureaucrat's office is his castle. His standing is determined in exacting detail by his office acreage, furniture array and the width of wood paneling on his wall. There is a constant struggle for plusher carpets, larger desks and softer sofas.

As one of our services, we occasionally calculate how much government bigwigs extract from the public purse for office trappings and other appurtenances of power. We discovered, for example, that 10 per cent of the National Aquarium's annual budget went to provide fancy fish tanks full of exotic fish for the bigwigs. An official with a bleeding heart tetra in his fish tank, clearly, was a person of consequence.

It is also a matter of solemn protocol that no bureaucrat, with any status, can move into a predecessor's lair without refurbishing it. Offices must be done over to fit the personality of the new personage.

To determine whether this sacred rule is still in effect, we checked on several bigwigs who have been appointed recently. There is Alexander Butterfield, for instance, who was put in command of the Federal Aviation Administration after departing the White House. He is the man, it will be remembered, who broke the electrifying news that President Nixon was bugging himself.

Sure enough, Butterfield has redone his chambers. New drapes and furniture were installed at a cost to the taxpayer of \$5,400. We did some pricing of our own and found that even the highest estimates for outfitting a large office fell below that amount. Butterfield's furnishings must be something special.

We also checked with the Secret Service to see if the new director, H. Stuart Knight, had been able to manage with the luxurious suite the previous chief left behind. Once again, the "refurbishing law" was at work.

Knight has somehow managed to spend \$11,200 to do over his digs. Some \$3,500 went for a new paint job alone.

At the Bureau of Standards, Director Richard Roberts splurged over \$55,000 to remodel his office layout. He magnanimously extended the job to redo his secretary's office and an adjoining conference room.

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Social and Rehabilitation Administrator James S. Dwight, a stern critic of welfare cheats, didn't mind lavishing \$120,000 upon his own welfare. The money was expended for plush carpets, tinted glass, sliding doors, a floor-to-ceiling bookcase and other fancy fixtures in his domain.

At the Justice Department, government lawyers will no longer have to suffer the indignities of waiting in line for airline tickets. Plans have been approved to rip out a training office, which was refurbished only two years ago at a cost of \$50,000, and to convert it into an in-house airline counter.

No bureaucrat we have yet encountered, however, has been able to out-refurbish the Lord High Poohbah of the Postal Service, Elmer Klassen. While the postal system crumbles around his head, Klassen has ensconced himself and his rubber stamp Board of Governors in splendiduous new quarters replete with a \$50,000 kitchen, a \$5,280 personal pantry and nearly \$6,600 worth of miscellaneous furnishings.

At the Washington Navy Yard, we found some bureaucrats who used a little money and a lot of imagination to turn their drab working quarters into an exotic wonderland of plants and ornaments. The refurbishing at the Chesapeake division of the Naval Engineering Command started many months ago on orders from above.

Scores of plants were brought in until they threatened to engulf the office. Wastebaskets and file cabinets were brightly painted. Posters and colorful partitions were installed. Statues and assorted gewgaws were placed here and there, including a piece of driftwood which rests artfully atop a file cabinet.

In the men's lavatory, the official who directed the interior decorating, Jack Dirks, put up a "graffiti board" and invited his subordinates to scribble away their frustrations. When last we checked, the primary author appeared to be a phantom who called himself "The Chopper."

In all government departments, of course, the fanciest facilities go to the biggest bosses. Most cabinet officers have room on their rugs for a public event.

It should be said, of course, that most bureaucrats perform dedicated service. But possibly they could shuffle their papers on less pretentious desks and pace on rugs of less luxurious thickness.

[From the Reader's Digest, June 1974]

WATCH ON THE POTOMAC
(By William Schultz)

Federal spending has mushroomed out of control. Administration vows to hold fiscal-1975 spending to \$288 billion have simply been abandoned. Instead, the President's budget bears a mind-boggling \$304-billion price tag, and contains a sixth straight deficit, of \$9.4 billion. Congress' Joint Economic Committee projects the actual deficit at \$20 billion.

The results are predictable: continued inflation that saps the economy, and ever-rising payments on the national debt. Interest alone will cost the taxpayers \$29.1 billion in the coming fiscal year—almost triple the \$10.4 billion of ten years ago. In the hope that there still exist government officials who want to keep deficits down and give the American taxpayer his money's worth, here is a list of suggestions that would start us on our way:

STUDY LESS

Highly paid consultants add billions of dollars a year to the federal budget. All too often, the resultant, bureaucrat-ordered studies represent nothing more than a drain on the Treasury. The Department of Labor shelled out \$180,350 for a study of the "bureaucratic predisposition," only to learn the obvious: "A better fit between a person's predisposition and the nature of his or her

job should increase genuine satisfaction and reduce alienation, wherever it exists." And do we taxpayers really need a \$71,000 history of the comic book? Or a \$50,000 analysis of U.S.-Canadian fur trade from 1770 to 1820? Or a \$5000 look at the "evolution of the chin in Polish skeletal population between 2000 B.C. and A.D. 1800"?

END JOB-TRAINING FIASCOES

The watchdog General Accounting Office last year surveyed the government's "Manpower Service Programs" in a typical city—Washington, D.C.—and found massive waste and duplication. Seventeen separate programs, costing taxpayers \$23 million a year, were described as "complex, confusing and uncoordinated and no one knows how many persons are being trained, where they are being trained, for what occupations they are being trained, or the impact of the training on the demand for skilled workers."

SAVE ON FURNISHINGS

Last year, when Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen moved into his new \$43,220 office, he entered through a pair of hand-carved walnut doors that cost \$3671. Office furnishings totaled \$9,346, including \$11,667 for carpeting and \$5,999.50 for remote-controlled, handwoven draperies. A \$5,280 pantry adjoins the Postmaster General's office, and his private washroom boasts an \$800 marble tabletop. Down the hall is a \$44,909 kitchen, to be used once a month so the Postal Service Board of Governors does not have to send out for sandwiches from its lavishly furnished conference room (cost: \$84,676). Total bill for the Postal Service's palatial new headquarters: \$80 million.

DERAIL THE CONGRESSIONAL GRAY TRAIN

Salaries paid to Capitol Hill staffers are often shockingly high. The House sergeant-at-arms, doorman and clerk made \$40,000 each (\$10,000 more than the Washington, D.C., police chief). Fourteen-year-old pages receive \$7,669 to run errands; their two "supervisors" pull down \$24,900 and \$21,500. The receptionist to one Congressman makes \$30,000 a year. Not surprisingly, the cost of running Congress has nearly tripled since 1968, from \$255 million to an estimated \$734 million.

GET RADICALS OFF THE PAYROLL

When the violent American Indian Movement (AIM) "occupied" Wounded Knee, S.D., last year, federal officials conceded that a substantial number were on government social-program payrolls, including those of the Office of Economic Opportunity. AIM began under the aegis of an OEO program in 1968. Anti-poverty officials, shrugging off the lengthy criminal records (burglary and armed robbery) of AIM's leaders approved a grant of \$113,000 in 1972. Later that year, after AIM members occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., and caused \$124,070 in damage, OEO, on White House orders, came to the rescue. It supplied \$66,500 in cash to persuade the vandals to leave Washington.

END SWEET SUBSIDIES

Buried in the budget is \$1.5 million for dead bees. Under the beekeepers' indemnity program, Uncle Sam lays out \$15 a hive for bees killed by pesticides. Rep. Silvio Conte (R., Mass.) reports that the government has routinely paid the claims without checking and that a single beekeeper in Washington State received \$600,000 in federal funds over a five-year period.

PLAN

In April 1973, the Pentagon decided to close down the Valley Forge General Hospital. In July, all but six patients had been transferred to other institutions. But a staff of 678 remained until November, eating up a payroll of half a million dollars a month, doing next to nothing while waiting for the slow wheels of bureaucracy to turn. Not

until June 30 will the Army completely vacate the hospital.

Any comprehensive study would produce many more examples of waste. Yet the squandering of public funds will continue until the American taxpayer demands a coordinated national effort to curtail senseless waste in government.

TRENDS IN SOVIET AND AMERICAN ENERGY POLICIES

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, a stimulating and insightful analysis of the current international oil situation was provided by Arthur W. Wright, assistant professor of economics, University of Massachusetts, on June 13, 1974, before a meeting of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in Paris, France. I insert his remarks in the RECORD for the consideration of my colleagues:

TRENDS IN SOVIET AND AMERICAN ENERGY POLICIES

(By Arthur W. Wright)

West Europeans, Japanese and Americans are accustomed to thinking of their own market-based economic systems as more flexible, hence more rational, than the rigid central planning systems employed in most Communist countries. It is startling, therefore, to compare the energy policies of the two different groups of countries. The Communist planners are, by and large, pursuing a course of cautious, deliberate, rational energy decisions based (both domestically and internationally) on relative cost and price. In contrast, governments of the capitalist countries have shown us a pattern of draconian measures involving quantitative restrictions, suspension of the market price-setting mechanism, government manipulation of prices, encouragement and protection of monopoly—and even, during the energy panic of 1973-74, the central planning of oil products via quantitative allocations. In spite of official protestations to the contrary, the results in the capitalist cases have been anything but rational.

My topic today is to analyze the main trends in the energy policies of the two superpowers, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., who are said to lead, respectively, the Communist and capitalist groups of nations in world affairs. With suitable adjustments for scale and degree, and for local variations such as national temperament, much of what I have to say about the super powers applies also to their friends in the respective blocs. (It turns out that Moscow is also more rational, although not necessarily more benign, in its treatment of its friends than is Washington.) I take up the Soviet case first, both because it is the simpler of the two and because some current energy trends in the U.S.S.R. have implications for U.S. policy. Then I turn to trends in American energy policy, or at least what one can (with some trepidation) discern as possible trends. Finally, I briefly examine the major interactions, real and imagined, between the present and future energy policies of the two countries.

TRENDS IN SOVIET ENERGY POLICY

The historical trend of Soviet energy policies up to the present day can be divided into two stages. The first stage begins with the massive industrialization drive launched at the end of the 1920's and ends with the close of World War II. The second stage runs from 1945 through the end of the 1960's

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Electrification, both hydro and thermal, was one of the major thrusts of the industrialization drive of the 1930's. The development of coal was another, to raise steam to turn turbines, to provide coking coal for the high-priority iron-and-steel industry, and to fuel both the all-important rail network and industry in general. Oil from the Baku and Grozny fields, which were opened up under the tsars, was a source of export earnings, but (in part because of higher-priority claims on investment resources) reserves in those fields were not replenished adequately to prevent production from stagnating toward the end of the 'thirties. A Soviet natural gas industry scarcely existed when war broke out in 1941.

Following World War II, a combination of the eastward shift of economic activity induced by the war, new geological findings, and a recognition (somewhat belated) of changes in relative fuel costs brought about a pronounced shift in Soviet mineral fuel policy. Beginning in the early 1950's, oil from the Ural-Volga triangle and natural gas from the same region, from the Ukraine, and (later) from Soviet Central Asia, rapidly replaced coal as the mainstay of the Soviet fuel balance. By the late 'fifties, new trunk pipelines and tankers had been built in support of a deliberate policy of expanding oil exports, to Communist Eastern Europe (as part of an emerging trade-bloc specialization with "Comecon") and to non-Communist countries in Europe and Asia (to earn hard currency at the best prices obtainable). Policy towards coal also underwent changes during this second stage of Soviet energy policy; output growth shifted from the western to the eastern regions, where cheaper open-cast methods of production could be employed.

Throughout the post-World War II period, hydroelectric generating capacity continued to be added, in most cases far ahead of demand. In addition, the basic thermal network was filled in and interregional power grids established. Nuclear generating capacity began to be installed on a modest scale in the late 1950's, principally in the so-called "fuel-deficit" regions of the western and northwestern USSR. The economic wisdom of building hydro capacity so far ahead of demand has been questioned by Soviet as well as by foreign analysts; unfortunately, our knowledge on this important matter is still incomplete. The beginnings of nuclear power development have been plausibly explained, again by Soviet and foreign observers alike, in terms of relative costs, including the opportunity costs of hard-currency earnings from mineral fuel exports.

Soviet energy policies in the 1970's exhibit the same basic trends as those observed in the 'fifties and 'sixties. However, a number of interesting variations around those trends should be noted. First, the installation of nuclear generating capacity has accelerated since 1970, although it still accounts for only about 1 percent of total electric power production. Second, oil and gas remain the mainstays of the mineral fuel balance, but for big increments in oil output, interest has now shifted from the Ural-Volga triangle to Western Siberia. Oil exports are once again on the increase, after leveling off in the late 1960's; moreover, exports of natural gas, by pipeline to Eastern and Western Europe and by tanker in liquefied form (LNG) to other areas, are rising noticeably. It is at this point that Soviet energy policies come into contact with the energy policies of the United States and other capitalist nations.

Interestingly, the principal event bringing Soviet and American energy policies together occurred in neither economy. That event was the successful formation in 1970 and 1971 of the OPEC cartel, which has led to the dramatic increases in the world-market price of crude oil so acutely felt of late by the

world's oil-importing countries. The U.S.S.R. has welcomed the formation of the OPEC cartel in the world oil market. Why? In part, no doubt, because of the concomitant weakening of the big Western oil companies in the Middle East, and the sharply increased foreign exchange costs which have disrupted capitalist governments' macroeconomic planning and which promise to transfer vast amounts of wealth from the capitalist nations to the oil producing nations.

But there is a reason for the Soviets' welcoming the OPEC cartel which is more basic to Soviet national interests: namely, the higher prices which can be realized on oil and other fuel exports. Not only can the Soviets sell their previous level of oil exports for a greater amount of foreign exchange; they now find it economically worthwhile to increase the volume of their oil and natural gas exports above the original levels. This they plan to do both by increasing production from more costly sources, and by revising plans for domestic petroleum use downward now that export opportunities have become so much more attractive.

It is interesting to note the precise nature of the contracts the Soviets are seeking in their oil and gas negotiations with Japanese, West Europeans and American businessmen. Virtually all cartels eventually break down as the temptation to cheat becomes irresistible, and (unlikely as it may seem at the moment) OPEC is no exception. The collapse of the OPEC cartel would, of course, send oil and other fuel prices tumbling down towards their pre-cartel levels. In the face of this possibility, the Soviets are prudently seeking security in the contracts covering the development of their relatively high-cost (on a world scale) oil and gas resources for export. Thus they want not merely long-term contracts, which would be easy to break in the event of a world oil price collapse, but loan guarantees, repayment in kind, and joint participation with loathsome capitalists who would also stand to lose plenty if the bottom fell out of the market.

The trends in Soviet attitudes on energy exports to their East European allies also bespeak a sensitivity to price. One conventional interpretation of the hints from Moscow that the East Europeans should start looking to world markets for some of their energy imports is that the USSR is renegeing on its commitments to Eastern Europe within the framework of the Comecon trade bloc. Past behavior plus present evidence suggests, however, that the hints are merely part of the bloc's adjustment to the new situation in the wake of the OPEC cartel's price boosts. We may expect that a somewhat smaller share (of an ever larger total) of East European energy imports will be supplied by the Soviet Union. But the Soviet share will remain high enough to be significant—and the East European Communist states will pay close to world market prices for their energy, from whatever source.

The U.S.S.R. takes great pride in being at the forefront of research on the fast-breeder nuclear reactor; they, along with Britain and France, are already at the working prototype stage. In my opinion, the breeder reactor (which is often depicted as the "money tree" because it "breeds" more fuel than it uses) will prove to be another SST, even at present world oil prices. (Alert observers will have noted that the U.S.S.R., Britain and France are the same trio which have heavily subsidized the SST.) This blemish on an otherwise good record on energy policy can probably be explained in terms of a conventional bureaucratic interest-group model; Soviet bureaucracies are likely to be every bit as bad in this respect as their counterparts in the capitalist world.

Time does not permit me to delve into the labyrinths of such energy-related issues as the struggle between European Russia and Siberia for new investment. I remark such

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labyrinths and their potential for inefficiencies in energy only to remind us, after the glowing account delivered above, that Soviet Communists are human and that they (women as well as men) put on their trousers one leg at a time. Nevertheless, taking a broad view, Soviet energy policy has been and probably will continue to be quite sound. It is, in fact, what one would expect to observe if relative cost and price lay at the basis of energy decisions.

TRENDS IN AMERICAN ENERGY POLICY

When we turn to trends in energy policy in the United States, self-proclaimed as the bastion of market decision processes and the profit motive, we find relative cost and price in abeyance. In fact, so much is in abeyance in U.S. energy policy at the moment that it is impossible to talk about definite trends in that policy. We can, though, inquire into the past trends in policy which got the United States into its present energy mess. And we can also examine some of the alternative ways which have been proposed for getting out of the predicament.

The Great Energy Crisis of 1973-74 (as it may come to be known in the history texts) was not a monolithic event, of earth-shaking significance. Nor was it achieved through deliberate, rational, internally consistent policy measures, whether by governments, corporations or some unholy combination of the two. (This last fact may be the only aspect of the crisis for which Americans can be thankful.) Rather, the Great Energy Crisis resulted from the confluence of disparate forces, most of them receiving some impetus from diffuse and unco-ordinated government policies. Some of those policies were specific to energy, others were more general in nature.

Let me briefly list the seven major policies whose combined net effect was the Great Energy Crisis. This list, which might be headed "The Seven Deadly Sins of Energy Policy," is presented in no particular order of sinfulness.

(1) The Federal "mandatory oil import quota" of 1959-1973, and the state-government policy of "market-demand prorationing" which was protected by the shield of the import quota.

(2) The Federal Power Commission's underpricing of natural gas in interstate markets.

(3) A persistent time-lag in electric utility rate regulation, coupled with the refusal to use any form of peak-load pricing.

(4) Temporizing with, rather than resolving, conflicts between environmental and commercial values.

(5) The Nixon Administration's general price controls of 1971-1974.

(6) The foreign-policy support of the OPEC cartel, in pursuit of short-run (and, in the final analysis, illusory) diplomatic gains in the Middle East.

(7) The Federal tax subsidies to the oil-and-gas industry, both domestic and international.

It does not require much imagination to realize that the foregoing list of past U.S. energy policies is closer to a pessimal than to an optimal set of policies. (A "pessimal" set of policies can be said to exist when one cannot think of a worse set of policy measures.)

In the first place, as a group past U.S. energy policies comprise an enormously complex public policy package; thus, it is difficult even for specialists to disentangle their various effects, direct and indirect, reinforcing and offsetting. How much more difficult it is, to the point of bewilderment, for the average citizen to make sense of the U.S. energy mess!

In the second place, the past U.S. policies listed above have been wasteful and inequitable; into the bargain, they have not brought the nation very much independence

of foreign-controlled energy decisions. The waste has shown up in the excessive drilling of wells to evade prorationing, in the distorted allocation of resources from regulatory underpricing, and in the "deadweight loss" caused by OPEC monopoly prices. The inequities have arisen through the distorted distribution of the Federal tax burden, through excessively high consumer prices of oil products, and through the arbitrariness of non-price rationing schemes employed when shortages develop. Far from creating a "strong domestic oil-and-gas industry" to protect American independence, past U.S. energy policies have left a legacy of weakness and vulnerability.

The import quota tended to "drain America first." Then, in the death agony of the quota in 1972-73, it contributed to a sharp increase in U.S. dependence on imported crude oil. All the while, the quota helped retard the expansion of U.S. refinery capacity. The shortage of natural gas caused by regulatory underpricing created the U.S. market for expensive imported LNG. And the Federal tax subsidies to the domestic oil-and-gas industry succeeded mainly in reducing the petroleum industry's tax burden; according to empirical estimates obtained by James C. Cox and me, those subsidies failed to increase investment in domestic petroleum reserves by very much.

In the third place, underlying all of the foregoing ill effects in the subversion of competitive market forces. Clamping on price controls, imposing allocations and quotas, and fostering monopoly obviously subvert competitive markets. Less obviously but no less importantly, past U.S. energy policies have undermined market forces by increasing the uncertainty confronting household and business decision makers. Examples include unsettled environmental questions, the increasing lag of electric power rates behind costs, the sudden appearance of severe shortages, and cartel prices way in excess of the incremental supply price.

In the face of that kind of uncertainty, prudent businessmen will postpone committing large sums, and consumers may choose housing, cars, and electrical appliances which will prove unexpectedly costly. The result is to put off the adjustments so sorely needed to extricate the country from the energy mess. Ironically, the argument is heard that the Great Energy Crisis resulted from the "failure" of the market mechanism; in fact, the market has not had a chance to prove itself.

A fourth and final ill effect of American energy policies has been to harm her best friends. The OPEC cartel, and the Arab embargo which depended for its success on the monopoly power of the cartel, can only reduce the wealth of Japan, the West European countries, and the non-oil-producing poor nations, as well as the United States. No amount of financial fainailguing through the IMF can change the fact that the oil-exporting nations will realize, so long as the cartel lasts, enormous increases in their claims to the real wealth of the rest of the world. The primary target of the Arab embargo last October was the United States. But, while the Arabs succeeded at least in making Americans think they were badly hurt, the worst effects fell on our friends and allies. Japan, Western Europe and the "Third World" were hurt much worse than the United States by the chaos in world oil markets and the sudden increases in oil prices which followed the embargo.

I do not subscribe to the theory, which made the rounds in Europe last winter, that the Nixon Administration deliberately contrived the cartel and the embargo to increase the value of the dollar relative to the Deutschemark and the yen. A moment's reflection revealed what a Pyrrhic victory that would have been. Nevertheless, a painful side-effect of American support for the OPEC car-

tel was to deal a body blow to our traditional post-World War II allies. (And, as I argued above, the formation of the cartel has greatly enhanced the oil-export earnings of our traditional postwar rival, the USSR. To recast the old adage, with enemies like that, who needs friends?)

Let me now turn to some speculations about possible future trends in American energy policy. First, the present "policy" of drift, of hand-to-mouth short-run emergency measures, will in all probability continue at least through the end of 1974, and it will not be surprising if that time-horizon is too short. (The impeachment schedule of the House Judiciary Committee falls further behind daily.)

As for the more distant future, the chances appear very good for new energy policies which will further immiserate the U.S., possibly compounding the mess brought on by past problems. Talk of a publicly-owned oil company, and even of modest measures to nationalize the petroleum industry, now receives an attentive hearing, where once it would have been laughed into silence. The same is true of proposals for Federal subsidies to commercial development of solar devices and breeder reactors. (Which leads me to ask, "Will America, having avoided the SST quicksand, join England, France and Russia in the breeder-reactor swamp?") Price guarantees for shale oil and synthesized oil and gas are live options, as are Federally-guaranteed and sanctioned long-term contracts-cum-joint participation—at present world prices. All these measures, of course, would be extremely and unnecessarily expensive, besides further eroding the operation of competitive markets.

The chances appear less good, although still positive, for a set of policies which my earlier analysis indicates would be optimal—namely, measures to undo what is left of past policies. Such a set of policies would have the effect of getting American governments (Federal and state) out of the energy marketplace, leaving them free to devote full attention to the business of governing. The act of "governing", in the context of energy policy, means resolving tortured environmental issues, adopting and implementing economically rational electric rate-making procedures, sponsoring fundamental research into the market-structures of energy industries to detect monopoly elements, and devising programs to stockpile energy supplies against embargoes and other disruptions of regular trade channels.

We will have one indication of the future direction of U.S. energy policy if the OPEC cartel does break down. With world oil prices dropping rapidly, it would be a hopeful sign if American political processes avoided the inevitable pressures to reimpose an import quota. If those pressures prevailed, however, we would all experience a sense of *déjà vu*.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN SOVIET AND AMERICAN ENERGY POLICIES

Turning to interactions between Soviet and U.S. energy policies, a number of business deals are currently being negotiated to export Soviet oil and gas to the United States. Ordinarily, such deals could be regarded as merely routine commercial ventures. If the prices were right, bargains would be struck, and vice-versa. There are no problems with military secrets, and, so long as the share of total petroleum imports remain prudently low (as it should for any foreign supplier), there is no problem of the U.S. becoming "dependent" on the Russians. Besides, the Soviet Union has to date been a more reliable trading partner than certain of the United States' so-called friends (for example, Saudi Arabia).

The present climate of Soviet-American trade relations is not, of course, ordinary. Having finally been weaned from the infantile Cold War fixation with "security," the

United States is now in danger of over-promoting trade with the U.S.S.R., out of an adolescent fixation with *détente*. Whether the goal of *détente* is achieved will depend on the degree to which the major national interests of the Soviet Union and the United States coincide or can be reconciled. The terms of a commercial deal for oil or LNG are demonstrably not part of any major interests of either country. Thus there is no point whatsoever in paying the Russians at better than the market rate for their oil and gas; that includes such indirect components of price as the terms of loans, as well as the nominal price per barrel of Mcf.

The above points do not add up to a case for or against buying petroleum products from the U.S.S.R. The sensible way to approach that question is as a straight commercial deal, separate from diplomatic concerns such as *détente*. It should be added that there is a potential diplomatic problem involving energy, namely, the divergence of U.S. and Soviet interests over the continued existence of the OPEC cartel. As I have argued earlier, Soviet interests lie in continuing the cartel, while the United States will be better off if the cartel disbands. Handled properly, these conflicting interests in the world oil market can be reconciled. However, a failure to keep *détente* separate from energy policies may imperil the *détente* if and when the cartel breaks down: relations between the two countries could well sour if U.S. firms signed a multitude of contracts for Soviet petroleum at present world prices, and then those prices dropped sharply to the level of the true supply price.

SUMMARY

To summarize briefly, we find that trends in the energy policy of the U.S.S.R., for all the notorious rigidity of Soviet central planning, bespeak economically rational policies—policies we would expect to find where relative cost and market price are key elements of allocation decisions. The rational Soviet policies extend to take advantage of other people's follies, such as U.S. support for the OPEC cartel.

In marked contrast to Soviet policies are those of the other super power, the United States. The current American energy mess looks nothing like the results of market allocation; indeed, the suspension of market processes is a large part of the problem. One would wish, at least on this side of what used to be called the "Iron Curtain," that the United States would not only join her major rival in *détente* and perhaps petroleum trade deals, but also copy her in moving towards a more rational set of energy policies. The probability is positive that this is not merely wishful thinking. I hope that probability increases in the near future from its present low level.

NEW SATELLITE CONNECTS PATIENT AND DOCTOR VIA TELEVISION

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, recently I read an article in the National Institutes of Health record which described a technological advance in the field of biomedical communications. The Applications Technology Satellite, ATS-6, will provide a television link between physicians in hospitals and patients in remote villages in the Northwest. The great advantage of the ATS-6 is its ability

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to establish visual contact between physician and patient, thereby facilitating diagnosis and treatment. The physician or medical aide in the village will be able to establish contact with the hospital to assure adequate medical advice.

I wish to congratulate the people at NASA and at the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications for devising this important system. The prospects for expanded health care seem brighter with the advent of the ATS-6.

I would like to share with my colleagues the article in the NIH record.

The article follows:

The National Library of Medicine will use NASA's newest communications satellite, the ATS-6, in experiments to extend physician services and medical education in Alaska and the State of Washington. The NLM's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, working with the Health Services Administration and the Health Resources Administration, will coordinate the experiments.

The Applications Technology Satellite, launched from the Kennedy Space Center on May 30, is the most versatile and powerful communications satellite ever developed.

The communications network being developed by NLM will bring physicians into regular visual contact with the remote Alaskan villages of Galena (pop. 425) and Fort Yukon (pop. 630) for the first time.

Using the satellite's capability for transmitting high-quality television, physicians at the Indian Health Service hospital in Tanana and medical specialists in Anchorage will be able to "see" patients at the two villages and will be able to prescribe treatment and follow the patients' progress.

NLM is also utilizing the satellite to improve medical education in the Washington-Alaska-Montana-Idaho (WAMI) region. The University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, will share its teaching resources with first-year medical students in Fairbanks, Alaska, and with third- and fourth-year students at Omak, in central Washington.

Representing NLM at the launch site were Melvin S. Day, deputy director, and Earl Henderson, chief of the LHNBC Network Engineering Communication and Operations Branch.

Although it is not exactly a household term, NLM's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications is having a direct impact on the lives of many Americans, including New Englanders, Alaskan natives, and the elderly residents of a public housing project in New York's East Harlem.

In each case, the key to the Center's involvement is to apply modern technology to improve biomedical communication. The staff of the Center turned to satellites as a means of helping health professionals bridge great distances.

Working with and coordinating the efforts of the HSA and HRA, the Center set up in the summer of 1971 a reliable voice communications link, via ATS-1 satellite, to connect physicians at the hospital in Tanana with the health aides in 26 outlying native villages.

SYSTEM SAVES LIVES

The experience gained with this network has provided a solid basis for the expanded experiments to be tried via ATS-6.

The existing audio network has been credited with saving lives in several medical emergencies, such as severe burns from a stove explosion and, in a separate case, serious complications during childbirth.

The satellite communications network made possible immediate step-by-step first-

aid data for the village health aide followed by prompt air evacuation for the patient.

"More important in the long run, than these spectacular successes," according to NLM Director Dr. Martin M. Cummings, "is the dramatic increase in the number of patients treated with the advice of a physician in those villages where the satellite radio has been installed.

"This consultation will be even more effective when the physician can actually see the patient via high-quality television transmitted by the ATS-6 satellite," Dr. Cummings said.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESIDENT HARLAN CLEVELAND ASSUMES IMPORTANT NEW POST AT ASPEN INSTITUTE

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, 1974 the University of Hawaii will bid farewell to its distinguished president, former NATO Ambassador Harlan Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland, who has ably served the university and the people of Hawaii for 5 years, has been selected to head an important new program in international affairs at the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies.

The institute, one of the world's largest "think tanks," attracts scholars and artists from all over the world to participate in its varied programs. Originally established to promote studies in the humanities and arts, the institute has recently applied its unique "Aspen approach" to a broader range of social problems, including "Communications and Society," "Environment and Quality of Life," and "Education for a Changing Society." Two new programs, "International Affairs" and "Law, Justice and the Individual" are to be added to this impressive list.

Harlan Cleveland's selection to direct the new program in international affairs is a fitting tribute to his lifetime of service to his fellow man. He will bring to the institute a wide variety of experience in education, politics, publishing and international relations.

Mr. Cleveland, a graduate of Princeton University and a Rhodes scholar, began his illustrious career in Washington, D.C., as an intern in the office of progressive Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin. In 1944, at the age of 26, he was assigned to manage the economic programs of the Allied Control Commission in Italy and later joined the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, serving as director of UNRRA's China program. After the war, Mr. Cleveland was assigned to develop economic aid programs in other East Asian countries and, during this period, authored the phrase "Revolution of Rising Expectations," which has been widely quoted by development economists throughout the world.

Launching a second and third career in the 1950's, Mr. Cleveland served as editor and publisher of the Reporter, increasing the magazine's circulation from

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

55,000 to 170,000, and as dean of Syracuse University's Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. He returned to Washington in 1961 to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs under President John F. Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk. In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him to the post of Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—NATO.

Ambassador Cleveland's tenure at the University of Hawaii was also marked by success. The university emerged from the turbulent 1960's as one of the top research institutions in the Nation and assumed a leadership role in the fields of oceanography, tropical agriculture, astronomy, physics, Pacific and Asian studies, oriental languages, and East-West exchange. New schools of law and medicine were launched and the university made significant progress in achieving equal rights for women faculty members. A staunch adherent of the principle that quality education should be available to everyone, President Cleveland emphasized the development of a strong community college system in Hawaii and stressed his support for an open university" to provide continuing adult education.

In accepting the prestigious appointment offered by the Aspen Institute, Mr. Cleveland said:

It is certainly presumptuous for any individual to take the whole of world affairs as his "specialty." Yet I have come to think there is no more urgent task for an American than to help build the institution of peace in a disorderly and dangerous world.

As the principal sponsor of legislation to improve our peacekeeping resources, I heartily concur with the sentiment expressed by President Cleveland and devoutly hope that he is as successful in his new post as he has been in previous en-

deavors. If he is, we will surely witness within the next few years the development of urgently-needed new institutions and procedures for the peaceful resolution of international conflicts and problems.

**THE NEED FOR GUN CONTROL
LEGISLATION ALTHOUGH THE
ISSUE HAS NOT RECENTLY BEEN
IN THE FOREFRONT OF PUBLIC
DEBATE**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have remained concerned over the absence of stringent Federal gun control legislation. I have therefore sponsored or co-sponsored several measures that would restrict the sale, manufacture, transportation, and use of firearms. Recently, with the senseless murder of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., in Atlanta, the urgent need for such regulations surfaced again. The list of outstanding citizens who have been felled by mentally unstable gunmen continues to lengthen. Like the Kennedy family, the King family has now been victimized twice by gunmen.

How many more people who have given so much to this country, our country, must lose their lives before Congress reacts and seriously considers measures requiring national regulations of firearms?

For the further information of my colleagues, I place in the RECORD the following column from the Christian Science Monitor:

CONGRESS AND GUN CONTROL

There is no guarantee that stiffer gun laws would have prevented the tragic shooting in

Atlanta which took the life of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., in the most unlikely of settings, a Sunday morning church service by peaceful worshipers.

But the shocking occurrence underlines a fundamental fact about the nation's proliferation of cheap and deadly handguns, which is so readily ignored by those who adamantly oppose any tightening of controls over firearms.

The truth is forcefully driven home once again: criminals are not the only ones who possess and misuse guns. More often than not the weapon fulfills its purpose—to kill—in the hands of generally law-abiding citizens. As was true in the present case, guns fired by the irrational, or in anger or fright, are equally as deadly as in the premeditated commission of horrendous crime.

Massachusetts has taken the first step towards imposing an additional penalty on anyone guilty of such an offense. But the principal danger in this state and in this country—severe though it undoubtedly is—is not from underworld guns.

Nor is it realistic to expect that any individual state can stem the traffic in firearms, legal or illegal, in the absence of cooperation from the rest guaranteed by a universal prohibition against their manufacture and transportation.

The statistics speak for themselves; most Americans killed by guns die at the hands of someone they know, in a fit of passion, during a moment of carelessness, or are victims of the mentally unstable, like the slayer of Mrs. King, who senselessly fired two guns into a crowded church congregation.

These newspapers have long urged strong federal legislation—not merely by individual states—to reduce the repetition of precisely this kind of tragedy. But Congress has stalled each time it has been brought face-to-face with the issue, surrendering to the pressures exerted by the National Rifle Association and other affiliated groups, whose opposition may be sincere but is also misguided.

How long will Congress continue to shirk its duty—until it has another assassination on its hands? For as surely as violence breeds violence, the nation will be beset with other tragedies, like this, until it meets its responsibility. The time for Congress to act is now.

MR. PAUL C. ROGERS