

Ricker, Margaret Ann  
Robinson, Sherry Lee  
Rogers, Susan Elaine  
Rose, Marilyn Ruth  
Roux, Anne Pauline  
Schlosser, Helen Ann  
Schnaars, Carolyn James  
Shaughnessy, Ruth Catherine  
Shelton, Diana Claire  
Shipman, Mary Catherine  
Smith, Audrey Lorraine  
Stankowski, Barbara Jo  
Starnes, Kathleen Maria  
Stephens, Susan Helm  
Thomas, Margaret Garrett  
Thompson, Sharon Kay  
Wiechert, Annette Marie  
Williams, Arrena Sue  
Williams, Lillian Ann  
Winter, Mary Christine  
Zasadni, Veronica  
Ziegler, Mary Margaret

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers of the Marine Corps Reserve for temporary appointment to the grade of colonel:

John M. Adams, Jr.	Louis L. Bloom
Ernest O. Agee	Robert M. Book
Eugene S. Asher	Lewis H. Booth
Norman S. Ashworth	William F. Burks
Ralph R. Bagley	Irl E. Brown
Fontaine Banks, Jr.	John E. Brown
Paul R. Bean	Thomas D. Burnette
Boyd H. Beckner	Raymond A. Carey
John H. Bemis	Edward J. A. Castagna
Joseph L. Benero	Kenneth J. Clifford
Anthony J. Bernitsky	Martin L. Clifford
Kay D. Bjorklund	William F. Coffey

Thomas R. Currie  
Joseph P. Daly III  
Ralph Delucia, Jr.  
William Deplicht  
Thomas D. Deshazo  
David F. Devine  
Roger J. Dorian  
Leon S. Dure III  
William R. Emrich  
Harry W. Farris  
James G. Flynn  
Richard A. Fogarty  
Billy J. Fowler  
James L. Fowler  
Richard M. Fowler  
Billy D. Fritsch  
George D. Funston  
Coleman P. Geary  
William J. Gelger  
Aubrey W. Gilbert  
Alexander J. Gordon

III  
William C. Groeniger

III  
Nathan S. Hale  
Willard J. Harnden  
Frederick L. Harris  
Russell J. Hendrickson  
Claude S. Jackson  
James D. Keast  
Jack K. Kiely  
George R. Killam  
Robert E. King, Jr.  
Stuart D. Kisten  
Charles F. Knapp  
Edward T. Koch, Jr.  
Henry L. Land, Jr.  
Lawrence E. Lawler  
Anthony H. Loughran  
John R. Lukeman  
Richard E. Madory  
Gerald P. Mahoney, Jr.  
Jack D. McPeak  
Frank J. Mellis  
Wilfred G. Mitchell  
Richard L. Mize  
Richard L. Moeller  
Theodore F. Moeller  
Charles L. Murphy  
John P. Murtha, Jr.  
Lawrence R. O'Grady, Jr.  
Francis J. O'Rourke  
Norman B. Patberg, Jr.  
William G. Paul  
William R. Pearman  
Cecil L. Perrette, Jr.  
Thomas M. Pickford  
William G. Plummer  
Joe D. Prater  
Kenneth R. Price  
Richard J. Rawlings  
Jerry J. Repetski  
Robert D. Rogers  
John D. Rostad  
Jack Salter  
Constantine, Sangalis  
John G. Schmitz  
William E. Schneider  
John J. Schwab, Jr.  
Stanley R. Scott  
George L. Shelley III  
Richard O. Spencer  
Lloyd V. Stamp  
Hugh M. Stewart  
Charles E. Stoll  
Joseph L. Tiago, Jr.

James E. Tomlin  
Gerald H. Totten  
Eugene J. Tunney  
John E. Turco  
Malcolm S. Underwood, Jr.  
Frederick E. Veno  
Earl L. Wagoner  
John J. Ward

John W. Warrender  
Kenneth W. Meir  
Ward R. Wenner  
Raymond L. Wires  
Perry R. Wooten  
Desmond C. Wray, Jr.  
Jerry C. Wulf  
Austin N. Wyrick  
William M. Yeager

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Richard W. Murphy, of Virginia, a Foreign Service Officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Syrian Arab Republic.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 30, 1974:

## FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Marmaduke Roberts Ligon, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration.

(The above nomination was approved subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

## IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Edwin K. Snyder, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties of great importance and responsibility commensurate with the grade of vice admiral within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

## HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have been very much concerned with the need to protect individual freedom in our system of government. Some of the most vocal proponents of civil rights and individual rights fall strangely silent when it comes time to protect the right of the individual to decide on union membership. I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a column by James Jackson Kilpatrick entitled "Greatest Civil Righter?" which appeared in the Monday, July 22, 1974, edition of the Washington Star-News:

## GREATEST CIVIL RIGHTER?

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

You could turn the Washington beat into a metaphorical Mesabi Range and never find a story richer in irony than the story of Joe Rauh, the great labor unions and the National Right to Work Legal Defense and Education Foundation.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr. is one of the most colorful characters in town. He is a big, rangy guy, with the mobile face of an old Shakespearean actor. At 63, he is a top contender for the title of the Greatest Civil Righter of Them All.

Rauh possesses every conceivable credential in the field. His degree, naturally, is Harvard Law. He was a clerk to Justices Cardozo and Frankfurter. He was for many years counsel to the United Auto Workers. For the past 10 years, he has been general counsel for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. He is a former chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. He is a life

member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

And what has old Joe been up to lately? His major purpose in life just now is to strangle the civil rights of nonunion workers. He is bent on destroying a legal aid foundation whose charter is patterned precisely, paragraph by paragraph, upon the charter of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund. He is determined to win a court order directing disclosure of the names of contributors to a private fund. Holy smokes! How come?

This astounding tergiversation has resulted from the tall-twisting and nose-tweaking of the right to work leaders, who six years ago established a fund "to render legal aid gratuitously to workers who are suffering legal injustice as a result of employment discrimination under compulsory unionism arrangements, and to assist such workers in protecting rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution and laws of the United States." As noted, the language was adapted directly from the NAACP's identical fund.

Over these past six years, the Right to Work Fund has managed to make a real nuisance of itself—at least in the eyes of 10 of the largest and most powerful unions in the country. The Fund has involved itself in 50 lawsuits seeking to protect the civil rights of workers. Little by little, against great odds, the Fund is winning some precedents that may give the little guy—the kind of little guy Joe Rauh once fought and bled for—a fighting chance against the brute power of organized labor.

Last year the 10 big unions ganged up, hired Rauh as chief counsel, and brought a suit to drive the Right to Work Legal Foundation out of existence. Their chief weapon, to add to the ironies, is a provision of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, once known as the working man's Bill of Rights. This provision prohibits "interested employers" from financing or encouraging lawsuits by workers against

unions. Rauh's theory is that the Fund is a mere conduit, a sham or front, for union-busting employers.

A couple of weeks ago, Rauh won a round. He got an order from U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey here, compelling the Foundation to surrender a list of 190 employer contributors. Richey is a knee-jerk liberal who has swallowed Rauh's theory whole, that the nonunion worker has no civil rights a union is bound to respect. In a ludicrous restriction upon this compelled disclosure, Richey has ordered Rauh not to show the list of contributors to anyone except union officials, labor goons, bully-boys and other interested parties.

The Fund, of course, is desperately appealing Richey's order. If the disclosure order sticks, the Right to Work Fund would find itself in the same peril asserted by the NAACP when the Commonwealth of Virginia sought a list of its members in 1962. The Supreme Court finally rejected Virginia's demand. It is marvelous, is it not, to find Rauh on the other side of a disclosure issue. What is the old civil righter doing there?

If Rauh and his 10 Goliaths win, there will be no way—no way—for nonunion workers to defend themselves effectively against the discrimination, abuse, physical violence and deprivation of civil liberties imposed by compulsory unionism. Those who truly believe in civil rights will pray that the Greatest Civil Righter of Them All falls flat on his old Shakespearean face.

## CHILD MENTAL HEALTH WEEK

## HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, the International Council on Child Psychia-

try and the Allied Professions is holding its Eighth International Congress in Philadelphia, July 28 to August 4, 1974. This Congress will study the matter of children who have disabilities at an early age. The 5-day event will bring together the most eminent experts in children's problems from all over the world and will make a major contribution toward helping all vulnerable children.

Advances in medical, behavioral, and the social services make it possible to recognize children with disabilities soon after birth. It is now known that many environmental conditions exist which endanger children and expose them to potential disabilities.

It is quite fitting for this Congress to be held in Philadelphia, the birthplace of American psychiatry, home of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the American Psychiatric Association. In addition, the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, now associated with Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, was the first facility of its kind in the Nation.

In honor of the Eighth Congress, Gov. Milton J. Shapp has designated the week of July 28 to August 4 as "Child Mental Health Week." I have received proclamations from the Governors of the following 25 States joining with him in calling attention to this significant event: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

I wanted my colleagues to be aware of this important International Congress, and I commend the delegates for their concern in this vital area.

#### GSA'S 25TH BIRTHDAY

#### HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it recently came to my attention that the General Services Administration is celebrating its 25th anniversary this month, and I would like to warmly extend my congratulations to each GSA employee for contributing to 25 years of outstanding service to the Federal community. Personally it has been a pleasure for me to observe the vigor, dedication, and energy exerted by the employees at GSA in performing their day-to-day tasks, and I believe my colleagues share this opinion.

Without question, one of the reasons for the enthusiasm displayed at GSA is the leadership of Arthur F. Sampson, the GSA Administrator. He has very capably provided the necessary leadership for GSA to enter a new era of increased management responsibility.

Earlier this month, Chairman HOLIFIELD of the House Government Operations Committee, sent Mr. Sampson a letter which I would like placed in the RECORD. I find this letter particularly ap-

propriate because many consider Chairman HOLIFIELD the father of the General Services Administration. As a result of his efforts, GSA became Public Law 152 of the 81st Congress.

I offer Mr. Sampson and the other 40,000 GSA employees my best wishes for the next 25 years of Government service.

The letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,

Washington, D.C., June 13, 1974.

HON. ARTHUR F. SAMPSON,  
Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SAMPSON: It is hard to believe that 25 years have passed since I handled the bill in the House of Representatives which became Public Law 152, 81st Congress, creating the General Services Administration. This law, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, was the outcome of legislative recommendations by President Truman and the first Hoover Commission.

Experience has shown that the 1949 legislation for a central housekeeping and management agency was soundly conceived, and capable of expansion for new tasks. In succeeding years, by statute, reorganization plan, and executive order, the GSA has acquired added responsibilities, including records management and archival administration, procurement and management of automatic data processing equipment, and planning and management of emergency resources. President Nixon has emphasized the GSA's potential as the Government center for improved methods of administrative management.

Although the GSA has had its share of problems through the years, it has maintained a tradition of responsiveness and helpfulness to agencies in the executive branch and other parts of Government. It has shown a capacity for innovation and adjustment to change. Yet its watchwords are, and must remain, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness; and in this respect, as well as in the genesis of its legislation, it has a strong affinity with the Committees on Government Operations.

On this 25th anniversary of GSA, I extend my best wishes to you, Mr. Administrator, and to the hardworking people who staff your agency.

Sincerely yours,

CHET HOLIFIELD,  
Chairman.

#### CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, many of us have been concerned about the continuing efforts of the Nixon administration to abolish the Office of Economic Opportunity and other Great Society programs that benefit the poor and disadvantaged minorities in our country.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO recently addressed himself to this issue before the 65th annual convention of the NAACP. I include for the RECORD Mr. Meany's remarks and recommend them to the attention of my colleagues. Let us put an end to attempts to undermine these vital programs:

#### REMARKS BY GEORGE MEANY

It gives me great pleasure once again to extend the greetings and good wishes of the AFL-CIO to all the officers and delegates attending this year's NAACP convention.

In this 65th anniversary year, the NAACP's leadership and militance is no less vital in the fight for human dignity and justice than in the years before. And in the battles to come, as in those of the past, the AFL-CIO will just as determinedly be fighting for the same goals.

We take great pride in the achievements won in the 1950s and 60s through the joint efforts of the civil rights movement and the labor movement. During those years, thanks largely to that alliance, America made more progress toward her goals of human equality than in all her previous history.

But the massive counterattack of the 1970s by the enemies of social progress has made it clear that the battle is far from won. We cannot afford to rest or go separate ways. We cannot allow demagogues to divide our ranks.

On this 20th anniversary of the Brown Decision, when the tide of the civil rights battle began to turn, we find ourselves still fighting, as we have fought for five years, to defend the gains we have made against the Nixon Administration's relentless hostility.

A great deal has been lost. The Office of Economic Opportunity has been wiped out, and we are fighting to salvage its community-action programs. Badly needed housing, education, manpower, health and welfare legislation has been blocked time after time by White House opposition or crushed by veto after veto.

Workers and consumers have been squeezed simultaneously by both inflation and recession. The dollar is losing its worth at the rate of more than a dime a year, while prices are soaring through the roof.

As always, America's economic problems bear more heavily on blacks than on whites. The Labor Department tells us that 52 of every 1,000 workers of all races are unemployed, but among blacks alone, 95 of every thousand—nearly one in 10—are unable to find jobs.

But the news is not all bad. Among the few legislative victories won in the past year by the labor-civil rights coalition was a long-sought 25 percent increase in the federal minimum wage and the extension of coverage to millions of low-paid domestic workers, government workers and others. Vetted once by President Nixon, the bill was passed a second time by so great a margin in both Houses of Congress that he did not dare to veto it again. And in that battle, as in so many others, the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell once again proved himself to be one of the most effective legislative agents of any organization in Washington.

Progress toward ending discrimination and widening job opportunities was also made within the House of Labor.

More than 29,000 minority youngsters are enrolled in Outreach apprenticeship programs in 120 locations. That is an increase of more than 7,000 apprenticeships and 18 programs since last year. In 99 other Outreach programs AFL-CIO unions have issued journeyman cards to more than 8,700 minority youngsters.

We are very proud of Outreach. It has a lower dropout rate than any other apprenticeship program in America. No more effective program exists to equip young blacks with the skills they need to share equally in the work of the world and the rewards of work.

Outreach is an act of faith in America on the part of both the young apprentices and the sponsoring unions. It is particularly significant that Outreach has made continued progress at a time of major recession in the construction industry. While the unemployment rate for blacks is 9.5 percent, it is 9.6



percent for construction workers, both black and white, because the construction industry has borne the brunt of the Administration's policies of tight money and high interest rates.

But labor is convinced that America's need for housing is such that this do-nothing policy cannot continue. We believe that a new, veto-proof Congress will recognize the people's needs, once again provide them top priority, and that the youngsters now in Outreach programs will play a vital role in helping to meet the goal of providing decent housing for every American family.

We in the AFL-CIO continue to reject the idea that any segment of society can prosper at the expense of any other segment. So the AFL-CIO has assisted in establishing the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement to help Spanish-speaking workers help themselves. And we have aided the A. Philip Randolph Institute to expand its voter-registration and voter-education programs in 120 cities in 35 states.

And day in, day out, within the house of labor, the AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights, under its newly appointed director, William E. Pollard, is working to eliminate discrimination of every kind in every AFL-CIO union.

The Nixon Administration's drive to dismantle Great Society programs has been a tremendous setback to the hopes of minorities. But that assault on minorities has now been exposed as part of a larger assault on the economic interests of all workers and consumers, on the civil rights of all Americans and on the foundations of democracy itself.

We believe that exposure will bring about a total repudiation of the Nixon philosophy. We believe the American people will require new standards of decency, fairness and honor among public officials at every level.

Over the coming months, as the Congress moves forward on Mr. Nixon's impeachment, the labor movement is going to be doing all it can to help elect a Congress that will put people above profit. We believe that next year will see America resume its progress toward civil, social and economic equality where it halted in 1969.

On that goal, I am sure, the civil rights movement and the labor movement are in full agreement. And in that effort I have no doubt that we will be working side by side.

#### INCREASE IN CAPITAL LOSS TAX BENEFITS REPRESENTS FRAUDU- LENT TAX REFORM

**HON. CHARLES A. VANIK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, tax reform is currently being redefined by the Ways and Means Committee. The old and apparently obsolete definition was that reform meant the closing of loopholes so that all share an equitable burden in the cost of government. The new definition of reform is to give the "hard-pressed" a small benefit to assure their political support, and to give the wealthy proportionately greater tax reductions. The theory amounts to giving the little guy crumbs to occupy his attention, while his opulent neighbor gobbles up the cake.

The committee's recent tentative reform of the capital loss provision would permit the amount of ordinary income against which net capital losses can be deducted to be increased from \$1,000 to

\$3,000. This sounds like a relatively harmless provision that would help the small taxpayer—or so the committee would have us believe. Under closer examination, this "tax reform" would clearly trickle benefits to those in the middle and lower income brackets, and provide a flood of tax benefits for those in the adjusted gross income brackets over \$20,000. Under present law, individuals can deduct capital losses up to the extent of their capital gains. In addition, if the taxpayer's capital losses exceed his capital gains, he can deduct up to \$1,000 against his yearly ordinary income.

If the excess capital losses are short term, these may be deducted on the dollar-for-dollar basis up to the \$1,000 limitation, but only 50 percent of long-term capital losses in excess of short-term capital gains may be deducted from ordinary income. The reason for the 50 percent limitation is that if one had capital gains, only half the gains would be taxed. Therefore, in an effort to provide tax equity with other forms of income, only half of the capital losses can be used to reduce taxes.

Therefore, under present law, \$2,000 of long-term capital losses are required to offset \$1,000 of ordinary income. An individual's capital losses in excess of the \$1,000 limitation may not be carried back to prior years, but an individual has unlimited carryover to future years.

The committee has tentatively decided to extend the limits of \$1,000 of ordinary income against which excess capital losses can be offset to \$3,000. This change in the tax law will cost the Treasury an estimated \$212 million in 1974. The following chart prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation—with the number of returns per income class added by myself—illustrates that 75 percent of the decrease in tax liability will go to those with adjusted gross incomes over \$20,000 and up. This percentage skew is worsened when the number of individuals in each category is considered. The income levels with the greatest number of individuals must share the smallest portion of the tax reduction.

There are 72 million returns with AGI's under \$20,000 yet only 0.3 percent or 271,000 individuals in this class would receive any benefits at all under this provision. Although this income group makes up 88 percent of all taxpayers, it will only receive 24.5 percent of the total tax benefits the "reform" would yield. This means that in 1974 approximately 12 percent of all taxpayers, or the 9.8 million returns with AGI's over \$20,000, would receive 75.4 percent of the benefits of the proposal. It is clear that a disproportionate benefit will be received by higher income levels than by lower and middle-income levels as a result of this provision.

A closer look illustrates that only 605,000 individuals of the total 82½ million taxpayers will benefit from the \$212 million revenue loss. It is necessary to see the skew of the benefits of only those individuals that would benefit from the proposal. To dramatize the inequity of the benefit distribution, we can examine the advantage of the proposal to those individuals with AGI's under \$3,000. In

the AGI class below \$3,000, only 0.1 percent or 18,000 of the 17.5 million taxpayers will receive any tax reductions from this provision. The average reduction for these 18,000 will be about \$111.

Although only 12 percent of all taxpayers will make over \$20,000 in AGI in 1974, 55.3 percent or 334,000 individuals of those benefiting from the reform will be found among this group. The taxpayers in the under \$20,000 group shared only 44.7 percent of the benefits yet they represent 88 percent of total U.S. taxpayers.

It is larceny by trick to pass off this provision as tax reform to the American people. There is no need at all to provide increased capital loss benefits to anyone with an adjusted gross income over \$20,000. This provision is a placebo for tax reform by benefiting those who need it least, and ignoring those who need it most.

My colleagues should be alerted to the bombshells that are being prepared for the Congress by the Ways and Means Committee. This bill is for the privileged. The tolerance of the American people is being strained. Trouble is coming if the Congress ignores the tax burdens of the middle- and lower-income families and continues to pamper those who already utilize many tax provisions to reduce further, their already dwindling proportional contribution to the public effort.

#### ESTIMATED DECREASE IN FEDERAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX LIABILITY RESULTING FROM ALLOWING CAPITAL LOSSES TO BE OFFSET AGAINST \$3,000 OF ORDINARY INCOME

By adjusted gross income class, 1974 income levels

Adjusted gross income class (thousands)	Number of returns affected (thousands)		Decrease in tax liability (millions)	Number of returns (thous- ands) <sup>1</sup>
	Total number with tax decrease	Number made non- taxable		
0 to \$3.....	18	18	\$2	17,478
\$3 to \$5.....	33	4	3	8,958
\$5 to \$7.....	30	19	4	8,596
\$7 to \$10.....	56	1	11	11,666
\$10 to \$15.....	29	2	4	16,083
\$15 to \$20.....	105	2	28	9,869
\$20 to \$50.....	233	(2)	90	9,029
\$50 to \$100.....	74	(2)	48	660
\$100 and over.....	27	(2)	22	162
Total.....	605	45	212	82,500

<sup>1</sup> Under 1970 filing requirements.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 500 returns.

Note: Details will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

#### STEGER PLANS HOMECOMING

**HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, next week the citizens of the village of Steger in Will County, Ill., will celebrate their annual homecoming.

At this time each year, Steger rolls out the red carpet and present and former residents get together for an old-time reunion.

Steger, a community of more than 8,000 people, is a gateway between a

densely populated industrial section of Cook County and the rural spaciousness of eastern Will County. The village was named for the Steger Piano Co., which began manufacturing operations there on February 1, 1893. The new industry drew new people and apparently they made beautiful music together because 4 years later, on February 23, 1897, the village was incorporated.

In 1933 another company was founded in Steger, the D'Amico Macaroni Co. D'Amico's has been a major force in Steger ever since and has made the village known throughout Illinois as the home of one of the best pastas made.

Steger probably owes its existence to its industry. But companies there owe their success to the people, for these are hard-working citizens who give a day's work for a day's pay and are proud of it.

They also know how to have a good time as anyone who has ever attended their homecoming events knows.

This year the festivities will begin on Thursday, August 8, and will build to a climax during the weekend. On Saturday morning activities will get into full swing with a children's parade and on Sunday afternoon, a grand parade will wend its way through town to the park. The rest of the day will be one big picnic, no doubt featuring some terrific macaroni dishes, and culminating in a spectacular fireworks display.

The homecoming is more than just a good time, however. Typical of Steger, it has a very practical purpose as well.

The proceeds from the event will be used to purchase new equipment for the local fire department. Funds from a previous homecoming financed a snorkel for the firefighters.

At this gala time I want to congratulate the industrious citizens of Steger for working so hard for a good cause and I wish them every success with the homecoming.

#### JOHN RARICK SPEAKS WITH RARE COURAGE

#### HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Louisiana (Mr. RARICK) in an address to a VFW audience in Baton Rouge, Saturday last, raised some very compelling points concerning the current impeachment inquiry.

In the emotion filled atmosphere of hostile anti-Nixon news dissemination it takes a great deal of courage for a public official to speak out so forthrightly. I commend him for his candor, and say to Mr. RARICK that his thinking comes through like a breath of fresh air.

I hope my colleagues will read carefully what he has to say:

[From the Sunday Advocate, July 28, 1974]  
REPRESENTATIVE RARICK SAYS HE WOULD NOT  
VOTE TO IMPEACH NOW

U.S. Rep. John R. Rarick, addressing the Zachary Taylor Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars here Saturday night, said that "if I was to vote today" on the impeachment of President Nixon, "I would vote no."

Rarick said that as a former judge, he "personally felt" that the rights of the President had been "so prejudiced with innuendo and hearsay that Congress is incapable of giving the President a fair and impartial hearing."

The Sixth District congressman said the impeachment proceedings had turned into a "trial by a mob, united by demagogues," and said he had always supported the President when he thought he was right, but opposed him when he thought he was wrong.

He cited the lack of "hard evidence" supporting the charges, and said the news media had aided the drive to impeach the President.

Rarick said the American Civil Liberties Union, which had in the past supported fair trials for "murderers, rapists, cattle rustlers and hog thieves," now opposed giving the President these same rights.

He said "forces in this country say Nixon has to be impeached and removed" before Supreme Court Justice William Douglas dies and the President can appoint a fifth Supreme Court judge "who might not understand the theory of constitutional government."

#### THE SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT

#### HON. JOHN M. SLACK

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act will rank, I believe, as one of the notable accomplishments of this 93d Congress. When this proposal first came before the House, I must admit that I had strong reservations about its purpose and its effect on the posture of our national economy. As originally written, I could see no convincing justification for its adoption.

However, the Members of the House worked their will, carefully and without haste. In the final analysis I voted in favor of passage, and I believe the very heavy vote of 291 yeas to 81 nays when the bill was passed reflects a deep confidence by the membership that this new legislation can serve the American people in several important ways.

In this bill we have managed to create what I believe is a suitable balance of emphasis, encouraging greater coal production to meet national energy needs, while at the same time setting up safeguards to protect our environment from unwarranted or uncorrectible damage.

The accent is on the positive and away from the punitive. The emphasis has been shifted away from theory and conjecture, and has been placed squarely on the realities of what can be done as we know the possibilities from previous mining experience.

We have laid to rest any further thought that surface mining of coal should be "abolished." The 4-to-1 majority by which the bill passed reflects clearly our belief that we must have the coal, but with it we must have a firm and orderly surface reclamation policy.

On that point my position has always been with the majority. I have said repeatedly that coal can and should be removed where the land can be re-

claimed, but if reclamation is not possible, then the land should not be mined.

We have eliminated the misleading concept of mining only up to a certain degree of slope. Technological advance moves rapidly in the industry and none of us can know what will be possible in the future. By wise decision we have required only that the land be restored to approximate original contour.

We have eliminated the special punitive taxes first proposed, and have instead earmarked \$200 million annually of the Outer Continental Shelf leasing revenues to reclaim abandoned mine operations.

We have authorized the continuation of mountaintop mining, with the proviso that this method must conform to environmental safeguards in the bill.

We have eliminated the basis for harassment lawsuits by persons whose interests are not directly affected by a specific mining activity.

In short, we have developed a sound bill which offers the prospect of growing coal production, vastly increased reclamation, and encouragement of new technology in both fields. If administered in the manner we have directed, this new proposal should not cause loss of coal production, jobs, or services, and should permit coal to play its heavy forecast role in supplying energy sources for our country.

#### THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINIS- TRATION

#### HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month President Nixon wrote to the Administrator of GSA, Arthur F. Sampson, in recognition of GSA's 25th year of distinguished service to the Federal Government. I would like to share with my colleagues the President's letter and also congratulate the GSA employees for contributing to 25 years of excellence in serving the Federal Government. I believe my colleagues will concur with President Nixon's statement that "during its 25 years GSA has performed a range of duties broad enough to earn it the title of 'business manager' of the Federal Government." I trust the next 25 years will be as rewarding as the last 25.

President Nixon's letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., July 12, 1974.

On July 1, 1949, the Eighty-First Congress of the United States enacted the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act which combined several existing agencies to create the General Services Administration.

Today, after a quarter century of distinguished services, GSA and its dedicated employees deserve the gratitude and respect of their fellow citizens.

Originally charged with developing and administering an efficient property management program for the Federal Government, GSA has expanded its efforts far beyond the basic administrative duties contained in its charter. During its first twenty-five years it



has performed a range of duties broad enough to earn it the title of "business manager" of the Federal Government.

Through its leadership in the formulation of governmentwide management policy and its innovations in the areas of consumer information and the problems of energy and our environment, it has developed into a major Federal agency whose many programs benefit all Americans.

This month, as GSA celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary, the devoted men and women who have carried out its duties can share a deep pride in their agency's outstanding record of achievement. It is a pleasure for me to recognize on behalf of a well-served nation the excellent manner in which GSA continues to meet its responsibilities and the manner in which it consistently lives up to its anniversary motto: "Progress Through Excellence—Service Through People."

RICHARD NIXON.

JACK KEMP SALUTES DEPEW AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 1528 AND COMMANDER RICHARD ZMOZYNSKI

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, August 3, 1974, installation ceremonies of 1974-75 officers of the American Legion Depew Post No. 1528 will be held at the Polish Depew Club, 570 Gould Avenue, Depew, N.Y. It will be a personal privilege for me to be in attendance as commander reelect Richard S. Zmoyzinski and new post officers will be installed by Erie County Commander Anthony N. Druzvik, Jr., and his staff.

I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding accomplishments of Commander Zmoyzinski and the Depew Post. Commander Zmoyzinski was selected from among 15,000 Legionnaires as the 1974 "Legionnaire of the Year" during the 56th Annual Erie County Convention held last month in East Aurora, N.Y. Under his leadership during 1973-74, the post has received awards and recognition in Americanism, baseball, bowling, children and youth, historian, and membership. The post-sponsored baseball team has won the county and Eighth District Championship, and is the State runnerup. The post bowling team has won the New York State championship. The post historian book placed fourth in the State during the department convention just held in Niagara Falls, and placed third in the county.

Commander Zmoyzinski, who will be celebrating his 40th anniversary in veterans organizations August 16, received his start in 1934, when his father signed him as a charter member of the Sons of the American Legion, with Adam Plewacki Post 799, in Buffalo, until 1944 when he transferred into regular membership. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and the Korean conflict. After moving into Depew in 1968, he transferred to Depew American Legion Post 1528 where he held various offices, until he was elected commander

in 1973-74 and now reelected for 1974-75.

Besides his Legion activities he served twice as post commander of Twin Village VFW Post 463 in 1970-71 and again in 1972-73. He was Erie County commander of the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., from 1963-65. He was also Department of New York adjutant, Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., 1965-66; and as national recruiting officer for the Army-Navy Union, 1965-67. He is a member of Pearl Harbor Garrison 12-7 A.N.U., and a life member of Twin Village VFW Post 463. He twice served as cochairman of the Erie County United Veterans Committee, and three times as chairman of the Depew Joint Veterans Memorial Day Committee. He was also instrumental in the erection of a monument dedicated to the Depew Police Department on November 11, 1972. These are but a few of his accomplishments as a dedicated veteran in the ideals and principles of our American way of life.

It is a pleasure for me to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of Commander Zmoyzinski and Depew American Legion Post No. 1528.

JULY PROCLAIMED AS GSA MONTH

### HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, from July 1949 to July 1975 GSA has served for 25 years as the management branch of the Federal Government. Although much of their work has been unapplauded and behind the scenes, my colleagues in the House will agree that GSA has provided capable and efficient service for the entire Federal community. Earlier this month, Governor Bond of Missouri recognized GSA for their superior performance by proclaiming July as GSA month in Missouri. I want to share Governor Bond's remarks with my colleagues in the House.

Governor Bond's remarks follow:

PROCLAMATION: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
STATE OF MISSOURI

Whereas, the General Services Administration, the business arm of the Federal government's executive branch, was created as an independent agency July 1, 1949; and

Whereas, GSA performs the necessary behind-the-scenes work for the government to function effectively on a day-to-day basis; and

Whereas, GSA controls assets worth approximately \$12 billion, including more than \$1.5 billion in new Federal construction, and buys over \$2 billion worth of goods and services each year; and

Whereas, GSA employs some 40,000 people, of whom some 2,000 are employed in the State of Missouri, and one of the agency's ten regional offices is located in Missouri; and

Whereas, GSA has, on many occasions, provided administrative and logistic support during times of natural disasters in the State of Missouri by working through the State Agency for Surplus Property. The GSA has distributed a substantial amount of per-

sonal property for educational, public health and civil defense purposes:

Now, therefore, I, Christopher S. Bond, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby proclaim the month of July, 1974, as GSA month in Missouri, in recognition of the work this federal agency does to assist the function of government and the people of Missouri.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, this 3rd day of July, 1974.

### EARTH RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the potential benefits of space technology to the improvement of the quality of life on Earth are enormous. An outstanding example is the data produced by NASA's Earth Resources Technology Satellite—ERTS.

The launch of the first ERTS satellite 2 years ago was a major step in man's ability to acquire useful information concerning the world's vast and varied resources, and to manage those resources more efficiently.

ERTS-I has been an unqualified success. Scientists from a broad range of disciplines have used experimental ERTS data for a variety of purposes, and are uniformly enthusiastic with the results. Largely because of strong congressional support for the project, a second ERTS satellite will be launched early next year so that there will be continuity in the acquisition of this important data.

Last week, NASA announced the selection of 93 new research teams, from the United States and abroad, to study ERTS data. The list reveals the many purposes for which this space-acquired data can be used. For the information of my colleagues, I submit a recent NASA news release on the ERTS follow-on investigations:

#### NEW ERTS INVESTIGATIONS SELECTED

Space satellite pictures will be used in a broad range of new studies of Earth's natural resources and man's use of them, NASA announced today (July 12).

Investigations in the United States and 48 other countries will be conducted by 93 research teams in Federal, state, and foreign governments, international organizations, universities, and private companies.

The investigators will analyze remotely sensed data in the form of imagery or on magnetic tape from NASA's first Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), launched two years ago this month: July 23, 1972, and from ERTS-B, carrying the same sensors, which is expected to be launched early next year.

The studies, selected from 669 proposals, include work in eight disciplines or categories:

- Agriculture, forestry, range land.
- Environment.
- Interpretive techniques.
- Land use.
- Marine resources.
- Meteorology.
- Mineral resources, oil, civil works, hazards.
- Water resources.

More than half the domestic and three-fourths of the foreign investigations will demonstrate potential applications for operational use of Earth resources monitoring from space.

Data products will be furnished to the investigators through the Federal Data Centers operated by the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce.

NASA will fund the domestic investigations at a cost of approximately \$5.9 million. Foreign investigators will be supported by their own countries.

The new studies, called ERTS Follow-on Investigations, replace or extend approximately 200 domestic and 100 foreign investigations conducted with data from ERTS-1.

ERTS circles the globe 14 times a day, scanning a swath of Earth's surface 185 kilometers (115 miles) wide in green, red, and two near-infrared spectral bands.

From a 912-kilometer (567-mile) circular, near-polar, sun-synchronous orbit, the satellite passes over almost the entire globe every 18 days and can view each cloud-free area repetitively at the same local time of day and thus at the same Sun angle.

In its two years, ERTS-1 has returned some 100,000 pictures, including imagery with less than 30 per cent cloud cover of all the United States and three-fourths of the world's land masses and coastal areas.

The imagery is provided to investigators and to several U.S. government agencies and put on public sale through Federal Data Centers.

The repetitive multispectral imagery of Earth taken by ERTS-1 has been used for such wide-ranging practical purposes as:

- Monitoring urban development and planning future land use;
- Locating air and water pollution;
- Mapping strip-mine and forest-fire scars;
- Locating geologic formations that may indicate the presence of minerals and petroleum;
- Updating maps and coastal and navigation charts;
- Estimating crop acreage;
- Surveying the breeding grounds of migratory waterfowl;
- Monitoring the advance of glaciers;
- Studying flood hazards and managing water resources; and
- Helping to locate underground water supplies.

The ERTS project is managed for NASA's Office of Applications by the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. The spacecraft prime contractor is the General Electric Co.

#### DOMESTIC ERTS FOLLOW-ON INVESTIGATIONS TEST SITE<sup>1</sup>, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, AND INVESTIGATIONS

Alaska: Larry D. Gedney, University of Alaska, Fairbanks; Tectonic structure of Alaska as evidenced by ERTS imagery and ongoing seismicity.

Alaska: William J. Stringer, University of Alaska; ERTS survey of near-shore ice conditions along the Arctic Coast of Alaska.

Alaska: Peter C. Lent, University of Alaska; Use of ERTS imagery for wildlife habitat mapping in northeast and east-central Alaska.

Arizona: G. Russell Bentley, Bureau of Land Management, Denver; Feasibility of monitoring growth of ephemeral and perennial range forage plants and effects of grazing management.

Arizona: Larry K. Lepley, University of Arizona, Tucson; ERTS-B and supporting data for technology transfer to local agencies.

Arkansas: Harold C. MacDonald, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Land use change

detection with ERTS-B data for monitoring and predicting regional water quality degradation.

California: Robert N. Colwell, University of California, Berkeley; A statewide inventory of California's irrigated lands based on ERTS-B and supporting aircraft data.

California: A. Earl Davis, State of California, Sacramento; Water resources control investigation in California.

California: Douglas M. Pirie, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco; California coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data.

California: Donald R. Wiesnet, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.; Evaluation of ERTS-B data for selected hydrologic applications.

Colorado: Kenneth L. Cook, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Remote sensing in mineral exploration from ERTS imagery.

Colorado: Paula V. Krebs, University of Colorado, Boulder; Multiple resource evaluation of Region 2 U.S. Forest Service lands utilizing ERTS multispectral scanner data.

Colorado: Claude D. Peters, State of Colorado, Denver; Application of ERTS data to delimitation of avalanche and landslide hazards in Colorado.

Connecticut: Saul Cooper, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, MA; Use of ERTS and Data Collection System imagery in reservoir management and operation.

Delaware: Robert Dolan, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Application of remote sensing to shoreline form analysis.

Delaware: Vytautas Klemas, University of Delaware, Newark, DE; Application of ERTS-B to the management of Delaware's marine and wetland resources.

Florida: John W. Hannah, Brevard County Development Administration, Titusville, FL; Regional planning in east central Florida.

Florida: Aaron L. Higer, U.S. Geological Survey, Miami; Subtropical water-level dynamics distribution.

Georgia: Robert C. Heller, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service, Berkeley, CA; Monitoring forest and range resources with ERTS-B and supporting aircraft imagery.

Illinois: Marvin E. Bauer, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN; Crop identification and acreage estimation over a large geographic area using ERTS multi-spectral scanner data.

Illinois: Ravinder K. Jain, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, IL; Investigation of the effects of construction and stage filling of reservoirs on the environment and ecology.

Indiana: Marvin E. Bauer, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN; Crop identification and acreage estimation over a large geographic area using ERTS multi-spectral scanner data.

Iowa: James V. Taranik, Iowa Geological Survey, Iowa City; Land classification of south-central Iowa from computer enhanced images.

Kansas: Marvin E. Bauer, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN; Crop identification and acreage estimation over a large geographic area using ERTS multi-spectral scanner.

Kansas: Robert M. Haralick, University of Kansas, Lawrence; A comprehensive data processing plan for crop calendar multi-spectral scanner signature development from satellite imagery.

Kansas: Richard F. Nalepka, ERIM, Ann Arbor, MI; Proposal to make wheat production forecasts using ERTS and aircraft remote sensing data.

Kansas: John W. Rouse, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Regional monitoring of the vernal advancement and retrogradation of national vegetation in the Great Plains corridor.

Kentucky: Robert E. Nickel, State of Kentucky, Frankfort; A feasibility analysis of the employment of satellite data to monitor and inspect surface mining operations.

Louisiana: William H. Stevenson, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Bay St. Louis, MS; ERTS-B/Gulf of Mexico thread herring resource investigation.

Maine: Saul Cooper, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, MA; The use of ERTS and Data Collection System imagery in reservoir management and operation.

Maryland: Robert Dolan, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Application of remote sensing to shoreline form analysis.

Massachusetts: Saul Cooper, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, MA; The use of ERTS and Data Collection System imagery in reservoir management and operation.

Michigan: Robert H. Rogers, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division, Ann Arbor, MI; Application of ERTS to surveillance and control of lake eutrophication in the Great Lakes Basin.

Minnesota: Robert H. Rogers, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division, Ann Arbor, MI; Application of ERTS to surveillance and control of lake eutrophication in the Great Lakes Basin.

Minnesota: Joseph E. Sizer, State of Minnesota, St. Paul; ERTS-B applications to Minnesota resource management.

Minnesota: Donald R. Wiesnet, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Washington, DC; Evaluation of ERTS-B data for selected hydrologic applications.

Mississippi: Preston T. Bankston, State of Mississippi, Jackson; Application and evaluation of ERTS data and automatic data processing techniques for land use and resource management.

Mississippi: William H. Stevenson, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Bay St. Louis, MS; ERTS-B/Gulf of Mexico thread herring resource investigation.

Missouri: Marvin E. Bauer, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN; Crop identification and acreage estimation over a large geographic area using ERTS multispectral scanner data.

Missouri: Ravinder K. Jain, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, IL; Investigation of the effects of construction and stage filling of reservoirs on the environment and ecology.

Missouri: James A. Martin, Missouri Geological Survey, Rolla, MO; Structural and ground pattern analysis of Missouri and the Ozark dome using ERTS-B satellite imagery.

Montana: Terrence J. Donovan, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver; Study of alteration aureoles in surface rocks overlying.

Nebraska: Marvin P. Carlson, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Application of ERTS-B imagery in land use inventory and classification in Nebraska.

Nebraska: John W. Rouse, Texas A&M University, College station, TX; Regional monitoring of the vernal advancement and retrogradation of national vegetation in the Great Plains corridor.

Nevada: Kenneth L. Cook, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Remote sensing in mineral exploration from ERTS imagery.

Nevada: Lawrence C. Rowan, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver; Detection and mapping of mineralized area and lithologic variations using computer enhanced multi-spectral scanner images.

New Hampshire: Saul Cooper, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, MA; The use of ERTS and Data Collection System imagery in reservoir management and operation.

New Mexico: Karl Vonder Linden, State of New Mexico, Socorro, NM; Earth Resources evaluation for New Mexico by ERTS-B.

New York: Donald R. Wiesnet, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.; Evaluation of ERTS-B data for selected hydrologic applications.

North Carolina: Robert Dolan, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Application of remote sensing to shoreline form analysis.

North Dakota: David S. Gilmer, Bureau of Sport Fishing and Wildlife, U.S. Dept.

<sup>1</sup> Where investigations have multiple test sites, they are included under more than one state.



of Interior, Jamestown, ND; Improving methodology for inventory and classification of wetlands.

North Dakota: John W. Rouse, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Regional monitoring of the vernal advancement and retrogradation of national vegetation in the Great Plains corridor.

Ohio: David C. Sweet, Ohio Department of Economic & Community Development, Columbus; Development of a multidisciplinary ERTS user program in the State of Ohio.

Oklahoma: Bruce J. Blanchard, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Chickasha, OK; Spectral measurement of watershed runoff coefficients in the southern Great Plains.

Oklahoma: Richard F. Nalepka, ERIM, Ann Arbor, MI; Proposal to make wheat production forecasts using ERTS and aircraft remote sensing data.

Oklahoma: John W. Rouse, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Regional monitoring of the vernal advancement and retrogradation of national vegetation in the Great Plains corridor.

Oregon: G. Russell Bentley, Bureau of Management, Denver; Feasibility of monitoring growth of ephemeral and perennial range forage plans and effects of grazing management.

Pennsylvania: Daniel J. Deely, Earth Satellite Corporation, Washington, D.C.; Implementation of the Pennsylvania surface mining conservation and reclamation act through ERTS-B support.

Rhode Island: Saul Cooper, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, MA; The use of ERTS and Data Collection System imagery in reservoir management operations.

South Dakota: John W. Rouse, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Regional monitoring of the vernal advancement and retrogradation of national vegetation in the Great Plains corridor.

South Dakota: Fred A. Schmer, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD; Investigation of remote sensing techniques as inputs to operational models.

Texas: Bob Armstrong, General Land Office, State of Texas, Austin; Development and application of operational techniques to inventory and monitor resources and uses in Texas coastal zone.

Texas: Bruce J. Blanchard, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Chickasha, OK; Spectral measurement of watershed runoff coefficients in the southern Great Plains.

Texas: John W. Rouse, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Regional monitoring of the vernal advancement and retrogradation of national vegetation in the Great Plains corridor.

Texas: Craig L. Wiegand, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weslaco, TX; Soil, water, and vegetation conditions in south Texas.

Utah: Kenneth L. Cook, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Remote sensing in mineral exploration from ERTS imagery.

Utah: Lawrence C. Rowan, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver; Detection and mapping of mineralized areas and lithologic variations using computer enhanced multispectral scanner images.

Vermont: Saul Cooper, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham, MA; The use of ERTS and Data Collection System imagery in reservoir management and operation.

Virginia: Robert Dolan, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Application of remote sensing to shoreline form analysis.

West Virginia: Ira S. Latimer, Dept. of Natural Resources, State of West Virginia, Charleston; Contribution of ERTS-B to natural resource protection and recreational development in West Virginia.

Wisconsin: Robert H. Rogers, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division, Ann Arbor, MI; Application of ERTS to surveillance and control of lake eutrophication in the Great Lakes Basin.

Wyoming: Terrence J. Donovan, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver; Study of alteration aureoles in surface rocks overlying.

Wyoming: Paula V. Krebs, University of Colorado, Boulder; Multiple resource evaluation of Region 2 U.S. Forest Service lands utilizing ERTS multispectral scanner data.

#### DOMESTIC ERTS FOLLOW-ON INVESTIGATIONS USING FOREIGN TEST SITES (TENTATIVE)

##### TEST SITE, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, AND INVESTIGATION

Nicaragua: Donald H. Von Steen, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Area sampling frame construction for an agricultural information system with ERTS-B data.

South America: William D. Carter, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; Evaluation of ERTS-B images applied to geologic structures of South America.

Yemen: David F. Davidson, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; Preparation of a geologic photo map and hydrologic study of the Yemen Arab Republic.

England: Froelich Rainey, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Detection of crop mark contrast for archaeological surveys.

#### DOMESTIC ERTS FOLLOW-ON INVESTIGATIONS NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO SPECIFIC TEST SITES

##### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR AND INVESTIGATION

Robert E. Cummings, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL; Automatic change detection of ERTS-B data.

Michael Griggs, Science Applications, Inc., La Jolla, CA; Determination of the atmospheric aerosol content from ERTS-B data.

Archie M. Kahan, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO; Use of the ERTS-B Data Collection System in the upper Colorado River basin weather modification program.

Hugh B. Loving, U.S. Geological Survey, McLean, Va; Processing of ERTS imagery for dissemination purposes.

Earl S. Merritt, Earth Satellite Corporation, Washington D.C.; Study of mesoscale exchange processes utilizing ERTS-B air mass cloud imagery.

Paul E. Scherr, Environmental Research & Technology, Inc., Lexington, MA; Investigation to use ERTS-B data to study cumulus clouds banding and other mesoscale cloud features.

Joe F. Wilson, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, MD; ERTS-B imagery as a data source for producing vegetation overlay information on visual aeronautical charts.

#### FOREIGN ERTS FOLLOW-ON INVESTIGATIONS COUNTRY AND PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

##### Australia

N. H. Fisher, Bureau of Mineral Resources Canberra.

Co-Is: Leonard G. Turner, Div. of National Mapping, PB 667, Canberra; Raymond L. Whitmore, Dept. of Mining & Metallurgical Eng., Univ. of Queensland, St. Lucia; John S. Gerney, Engineering & Water Supply Dept., Adelaide SA; Hilary Harrington, Div. of Mineral Physics, CSIRO, North Ryde NSW; Anthony D. Hooper, Dept. of Northern Territory, Darwin NT.

##### Investigation

Survey of capeweed distribution in Australia; Daly Basin development monitoring; study of structures in granitic batholiths and associated fold belts in relation to mineral resources; water utilization-evapotranspiration and soil moisture monitoring in the south eastern region of South Australia; assessment of beach sand mining operations; mapping islands, reefs, and shoals in the oceans surrounding Australia; terrain analysis in western Queensland and Australia.

##### Bolivia

Carlos E. Brockman, Servicio Geologico de Bolivia, La Paz.

##### Investigation

ERTS data investigation towards mineral resources development and land use survey.

##### Botswana

William L. Dickson, Dept. of Surveys and Lands, Gaborone.

##### Investigation

Evaluation of ERTS-B imagery as an aid to the development of Botswana's resources.

##### Brazil

Fernando de Mendonca, Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais, San Jose dos Campos, Co-I: L. H. A. Azevedo, Sensora Ltda. rua Urbano Santos, no. 20 Urca.

##### Investigation

Applications of satellite imagery for natural resources survey of Brazilian territory; analysis of Earth Resources and factors governing environmental quality in Septentrional, Brazil.

##### Cento

J. A. Snellgrove, Central Treaty Organization, Ankara, Turkey.

##### Investigation

Regional investigations of tectonic and igneous geology in Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

##### FAO

J. A. Howard, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.

##### Investigation

Application of ERTS imagery to the FAO/UNESCO soil map of the world; monitoring of high forest cover in Nigeria.

##### Finland

Heikki V. Tuominen, University of Helsinki, Helsinki.

##### Investigation

Investigation of ERTS-B imagery on correlations between ore deposits and major shield structures in Finland.

##### France

Fernand H. Verger, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris.

##### Investigation

Multidisciplinary studies of the French Atlantic littoral and the Massif Armorican.

##### Gabon

Serge Gassita, Ministry of Mines, Libreville.

##### Investigation

Mapping and developing Gabon's natural resources.

##### Guinea

Ibrahima Soumah, Bureau of Mines and Geology, Conary.

##### Investigation

Mineral and other natural resources investigations in Guinea.

##### Iran

Khosro Ebtehadj, Plan and Budget Organization.

##### Investigation

Utilization of ERTS data for resource management in Iran.

##### Italy

Carlo M. Marino, University of Milan, Milan.

##### Investigation

Geomorphic and landform survey of northern Apennini.

Luigi G. Napolitano, University of Naples, Naples.

##### Investigation

Landslides investigation in southern Italy. Bruno Ratti, Telespazio S.P.A., Rome.

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## Investigation

Terra Experiment—Techniques for collecting and processing Earth Resources data.

## Japan

Takakazu Maruyasu, University of Tokyo, Tokyo.

## Investigation

Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan.

## Kenya

Joab Omino, Ministry of Natural Resources, Nairobi.

## Investigation

The development of methods for quantifying multispectral satellite images for use in rangeland habitat.

## Korea

Jae Hwa Choi, National Construction Research Institute, Seoul.

## Investigation

Land use survey and mapping and water resources investigations in Korea.

## Lesotho

A. A. Jackson, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Roma.

## Investigation

Natural resources research and development in Lesotho using ERTS imagery.

## Libya

Muftah M. Unit, Ministry of Planning, Tripoli.

## Investigation

Comparison between geophysical prospecting and satellite remote sensing in south Libya.

## Liptako-Gourma Authority

C. Matthew Samake, Liptako-Gourma Authority, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

## Investigation

Earth Resources inventory and assessment of Upper Volta and Niger.

## Malaysia

S. K. Chung, Geological Survey of Malaysia, Ipoh.

## Investigation

Geological and hydrological investigations in west Malaysia.

## Mali

Bakary Toure, Director General, Geologie et des Mines du Mali, B.P. 223, Bamako, Mali.

## Investigation

Hydrologic research using ERTS-B data for the central delta of the Niger River.

## Mekong

Willem J. Van der Oord, Mekong Committee, Bangkok, Thailand.

## Investigation

Agricultural and hydrological investigations for water resource development planning in the lower Mekong Basin.

## Mexico

Jorge F. Vaca, Comision de Estudios del territorio Nacional, Mexico, D.F.

## Investigation

Comprehensive study of Leon-Queretaro area.

## New Zealand

M. C. Prohine, Physics and Energy Lab., DSIR, Lower Hutt.

Co-I's: M. G. McGreevy, New Zealand Forest Service, Private Bag, Rotorua; I. F. Stirling, Dept. Lands and Surveys, Wellington; Richard P. Suggate, New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt.

## Investigation

Seismotectonic, structural, volcanologic, and geomorphic study of New Zealand; indigenous forest assessment in New Zealand; mapping, land use, and environmental studies in New Zealand.

## Norway

Helge A. Odegard, NVE—Statskraftverkene, Oslo.

## Investigation

Hydrological investigations in Norway. Olav Orheim, Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo.

## Investigation

Glaciological and marine biological studies at perimeter of Dronning Muad Land, Antarctica. Torgne E. Vinje, Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo.

## Investigation

Sea ice studies in the Spitsbergen Greenland area.

## Pakistan

Chaudari Umar, Pakistan Water and Soils Investigation Division, Lahore.

## Investigation

Water resources investigation in West Pakistan with help of ERTS imagery—snow surveys.

## Peru

Jose C. Pomalaya, Instituto Geofisico del Peru, Lima.

## Investigation

Application of remote sensing techniques for the study and evaluation of natural resources.

## South Africa

Denzil Edwards, Botanical Research Institute, Pretoria.

## Investigation

Monitor fire extent and occurrence in the different veld types of South Africa with reference to ecology and range management.

## Sweden

Bengt-Ove Jansson, University of Stockholm, Stockholm.

## Investigation

Dynamics and energy flows in the Baltic ecosystems.

## Switzerland

Harold Haefner, University of Zurich, Zurich.

## Investigation

National resources inventory and land evaluation in Switzerland.

## Thailand

Sanga Sabhasri, National Resources Board, Bangkok.

## Investigation

Thailand national program of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite.

## Turkey

Sadrettin Alpan, Mineral Research and Exploration Institute (MTAE), Ankara. Co-I's: Tuncer Iplikci, Etibank; Nihal Atuk, Turkish State Water Works; Dr. Altan Gumus, Karadeniz Technical Univ.

## Investigation

National project for the evaluation of ERTS imagery applications to various Earth Resources problems of Turkey.

## United Kingdom

Eric C. Barrett, University of Bristol, Bristol.

## Investigation

Mesoscale assessment of cloud and rainfall over southwest England.

## Venezuela

Alberto Enriquez, Ministerio de Obras Publicas, Caracas. Co-I: Adolfo C. Romero, Cartografia Nacional, Caracas.

## Investigation

Application of ERTS data to regional planning and environmental assessment in northern Venezuela; development of techniques for regional-ecological studies and

technology for thematic mapping of a large and unknown area.

## South Vietnam

Nguyen Duc Cuong, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Saigon.

## Investigation

Comparative evaluation of ERTS imagery for resources inventory and scientific research in Vietnam.

## Zaire

Kasongo Ilunga Sendwe, Bureau du President, Kinshasa.

## Investigation

Participation of the Office of the President, Republic of Zaire, in the ERTS and Skylab projects.

## TESTING DRUGS ON PRISONERS

## HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, since I announced my intent to introduce a bill prohibiting Federal prisons from making their inmates available for biomedical and behavioral experimentation and discouraging State and local institutions from doing so, I have received many phone calls, asking if I am not guilty of "overkill" by not exempting those experiments for which prisoners "freely volunteer." I understand the concern of my colleagues on this point and, as I am eager for them to understand what I feel is the reality of the prison situation and eager as well for their cosponsorship of this bill, I would like to enter into the Record the following article which appeared in the Tuesday, July 23, 1974 edition of the Boston Globe. The author is Michael Kenney.

The article follows:

## TESTING DRUGS ON PRISONERS

The protests at Norfolk prison colony that inmate's medical needs are being neglected are an ironic commentary on the long-festering issue of experimental drug research in prisons.

Norfolk is supposed to have superior medical facilities and staff as a fringe benefit from the heavy program of drug research carried on there by a private outfit, Medical and Technical Research Associates of Needham.

The research firm has prided itself on "public service contributions" to Norfolk, which include such things as supplying all the institution's aspirin needs, providing the services of two doctors independently of the research program, and purchasing some medical equipment.

In return for that—and for payment of \$40 to \$80 per experiment to inmates who volunteer as research subjects—the firm operates a continual testing program for new products and formulas being developed by the large drug companies.

It is not a very happy situation.

There is a growing concern that a prisoner, simply because he is a prisoner, cannot freely volunteer himself for such things as drug experimentation, and that any idea of "informed consent" within the surroundings of prison walls is at best a contradiction in terms.

New Correction Department guidelines for drug research apparently will prevent testing of "compounds not previously subjected to human trial" and provide for an inde-



pendent review process; but a move to also ban the testing of the very suspect behavior-modification drugs has been sidetracked in the Massachusetts Senate.

The legislation, sponsored by the Massachusetts Black Caucus, passed the House but was tabled in the Senate earlier this month by Minority Leader John P. Parker (R-Taunton).

"If evidence came to me that someone was being harmed," Parker said, "I'd be the first person to stop the testing." The research by his staff, Parker said, indicated "no one's been harmed, there's never been a lawsuit. It's strictly voluntary."

But State Rep. Mel King (D-South End) said he asked Parker after the bill was tabled: "Would you test these drugs on yourself or let your family be the guinea pigs?"

The main concern of the bill's supporters is ending once and for all the technological fantasy that some drug or another can be pulled off the shelf and used to change someone's behavior: the "Clockwork Orange" approach.

"We hoped to dry up access to behavior-modifying drugs by cutting off the testing of new ones," King said.

Although efforts to stop the testing of behavior-modifying drugs have been stalled—along with the effort to put into the General Statutes the departmental ban on the testing of untried drugs on prisoners—the Legislature has already acted decisively on a related issue by imposing a near-absolute ban on research involving human fetuses.

The relationship is crystal-clear to legislators like state Sen. Chester G. Atkins (D-Acton)—himself the sponsor of still-pending legislation that would control a third controversial area of medical research, psychosurgery.

"I get frightened," Atkins said, "at the idea that you can decide that one life is valuable and another is not; because the line can swing someday."

The indictment of the Boston City Hospital researchers in connection with experiments on human fetuses brought that issue into sharp focus for the Legislature. Atkins suspects that European experiments with test-tube babies and similar tinkering with human life will increase the pressure for political curbs on behavior-modifying drugs, psychosurgery and other questionable research.

An even more basic issue is involved in those three proposals that came before the Legislature this year: The protection of persons who are not free to make their own decisions—prisoners, a woman about to be aborted and persons suffering from severe mental disorders.

The immediate issue centers on prisoners who are open to exploitation because it is possible for them to make about as much for one blood sample or urine specimen as it is for a full day's work in one of the conventional prison industries.

If the drug firms were to pay you or me on that scale, there would be no shortage of research subjects and there would be no interest in setting up little laboratories at Norfolk, Stateville Prison in Illinois where they test antimalaria drugs, Indiana State Reformatory which brought you Darvon, and Jackson Prison in Michigan where Upjohn and Parke-Davis do their testing.

#### A GOOD RULING ON BUSING

**HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court recently decided to no

longer bus schoolchildren to achieve racial integration in schools. I feel this is an excellent ruling on the part of the Supreme Court. For the interest of my colleagues, I wish to insert the following article from the Chicago Tribune:

#### A GOOD RULING ON Busing

The Supreme Court has finally issued a precedent-setting ruling on the controversial subject of court-ordered busing of school pupils for purposes of desegregation. By a vote of 5 to 4, the court held there is no necessity for throwing suburban and central city attendance areas together, in the absence of evidence of unconstitutional acts to segregate. The case before the court concerned Detroit, but the decision will affect many other cities.

In the Detroit case, the decisive vote was cast by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., who last year did not participate in a similar Richmond, Va., case because he had been a member of the Richmond school board. The Richmond case divided the court 4 to 4, establishing no precedent. Now at last the country has a majority decision from the Supreme Court—the one from which four justices [Brennan, Douglas, Marshall, and White] dissented. The majority opinion was written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, joined by Justices Blackmun, Powell, Stewart, and Rehnquist.

The majority opinion reaffirms the right and duty of the courts "to prescribe appropriate remedies" where "conflict with the 14th Amendment" had been demonstrated. But before the courts order "consolidating separate units . . . or imposing a cross-district remedy," the majority stated, "it must be shown that racially discriminatory acts . . . have been a substantial cause of inter-district segregation."

Thus the Supreme Court sensibly directs attention to the too-often blurred distinction between de jure segregation [imposed by "racially discriminatory acts"] and de facto segregation, a byproduct of residential patterns.

American states and school districts, in the South as elsewhere, now acknowledge the necessity of unitary school systems, free from mandated separation of pupils on a racial basis. But, the Supreme Court holds, lower courts erred in ordering busing of pupils in Detroit and 53 outlying districts "only because of their conclusion that total desegregation of Detroit would not produce the racial balance which they perceived as desirable."

The decision is sound in both law and common sense. The reasons for preventing deliberate racial segregation in schools are valid ones, but they have never implied a mandate to require, at all costs, any particular racial proportions in schools. A court-ordered consolidation such as that planned for Detroit and its suburbs, the Supreme Court sensibly stated, would make the court "a de facto 'legislative authority' to resolve complex problems and the single 'school superintendent' for the entire area." The Supreme Court correctly said that "few, if any, judges" are qualified to perform such functions, and that for the courts to assume them "would deprive the people of control of schools thru their elected representatives" in the absence of any constitutional violations.

Thurgood Marshall protested the decision as "a giant step backwards," the decision is really a significant step forward towards common sense and consensus and away from doctrinaire extremism and controversy. Who would have gained had District Judge Stephen Roth's metropolitan desegregation plan [which included an order for Detroit schools to buy 295 buses to implement it] been upheld? Certainly not the school children of either Detroit or its suburbs. It is unfair and unrealistic to require

the schools to look as if race were not a factor in contemporary housing patterns.

The current decision is no retreat from national aspirations for an indivisible nation, with liberty and justice for all. It is rather a sound and authoritative recognition that the Constitution does not require massive busing of school pupils thruout metropolitan areas and that the quality of education is bound to suffer when children must spend hours being transported to schools far from the familiarity of their own neighborhoods. Most Americans, including blacks as well as whites and liberals as well as conservatives, will agree with the court and will be glad that the court agrees with them.

#### H.R. 69—MORE THAN A Busing BILL

**HON. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, during the past few days a great deal of attention has been focused on H.R. 69. Unfortunately most of this attention has been focused on the busing provisions of the bill. But H.R. 69 is more than a busing bill. I would like to call your attention to a section of the bill directing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake a study of the incidence of athletic injuries occurring during interscholastic competition.

There will be millions of youngsters participating in interscholastic athletics this year. A significant number of these young men and women will sustain some form of injury. Preliminary studies based on spot surveys suggest that as many as 40,000 knee injuries requiring surgery are sustained by scholastic athletes each year. Other preliminary studies estimate that only one-quarter of these 40,000 would have needed surgery if the involved schools had a qualified athletic trainer available to administer the proper specialized care that any athlete needs.

It seems that the young athlete has too often been the victim of specialized neglect. Too many youngsters have had untended cuts and blisters turn into infections. Too many young athletes have had a muscle tear treated as a simple sprain by well meaning but untrained student "trainers."

The American Medical Association estimates that approximately 50 percent of the 1.2 million young men who play high school football will sustain some form of injury this year. Many of these injuries will be recurring ones because of the lack of proper on-the-spot and long-term medical care. According to the athletic trainer at Wake Forest University, "most of the injuries you get in college can be traced directly to old high school injuries."

Despite these staggering injury statistics, there is a striking absence of certified athletic trainers in our Nation's schools. Of the nearly 15,000 high schools in the United States with football programs, it is estimated that only about 100 have full-time, certified athletic trainers. In the entire Washington metropolitan area there are only eight

athletic trainers and six of them are employed by area colleges.

The Texas State Legislature has recognized the seriousness of scholastic athletic injuries in that State and in 1971 enacted legislation requiring adequate medical care for every schoolboy athlete. The result is that almost every Texas high school has or is in the process of acquiring a qualified athletic trainer.

The few statistics I have presented thus far point to the existence of a problem of some magnitude. The problem stems in great measure from the lack of certified athletic trainers and training facilities in our Nation's schools. While legislation has been introduced to require each scholastic institution with an athletic program to employ a full-time trainer, I do not believe that there are sufficient statistics presently available for this committee to make a wise decision. The data indicates the presence of a severe problem, but the Education and Labor Committee could not delineate the precise scope of the national problem.

Therefore, language was included in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments directing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake a year-long study to determine the precise scope of the scholastic athletic injury problem. Hopefully this study will provide the basis with which we can evaluate the extent of the problem and fashion an appropriate solution.

#### LOOPHOLE IN GIFTS LAW

#### HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-673). It was my understanding that under this act, valuable foreign gifts to all Government employees and their families are deemed public property. Yet, it appears that I have been mistaken. A recent Washington Post article has reported that the two daughters of the President of the United States are not covered by the law.

The reason for this most peculiar revelation is due to a State Department interpretation of the law. The Deputy of Protocol issued a memo explaining an ambiguous and vague clause in the law, which led to this final interpretation. The loophole clause is caused by the word "and" instead of the more precise word "or." This conjunction excludes an adult son or daughter living in his or her own household from the provisions of the act.

I ask, did this honorable body of legislators actually intend to exclude gifts such as the diamond-and-sapphire and the diamond-and-ruby pins given to the President's daughters by the Saudi Arabian prince? I do not believe we did.

I call upon my colleagues to rectify this error. I have introduced a bill which would clarify our original intent and

close the loophole by changing a clause from reading "a member of the family and household" to "a member of the family or household." Although simple, this important bill would amend the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966 and eliminate the interpretation problem.

#### ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE BEGINS COOPERATIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICE PROJECT

#### HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the Control Data Corp. and the Rosebud, S. Dak., Sioux Indian tribe have agreed to cooperate in a program designed to improve health care to tribal members at the same time it allows the company to develop new techniques for using computers to improve health care delivery. A ceremony launching the project was held last Saturday. This cooperative effort is a good example of an American corporation exercising good citizenship and I offer a news release explaining the project for inclusion in the RECORD:

#### ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE BEGINS COOPERATIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICE PROJECT

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., July 22.—The Rosebud Sioux Indian tribe announced today that it has launched a co-operative project with Control Data to improve health care for the tribe's 8,600 members.

Robert P. Burnette, president of the tribe, said the Rosebud Sioux tribal council has signed an agreement with the Minneapolis-based computer services company, to support the Indian Health Service in extending health care to remote points on the million-acre reservation.

Burnette said lack of trained staff and resources had often restricted medical treatment to patients able to transport themselves to the five-doctor, 41-bed hospital in Rosebud, sometimes from distances as great as 120 miles.

Control Data has been invited by the tribe to assist the tribe's Health and Welfare Committee and the Indian Health Service in the delivery of medical care to the Rosebud people, Burnette said. This program will involve the participation of the community health representatives in medical surveillance of health problems and plans to utilize mobile clinics linked to computer terminals. This will enable hospital-based physicians to supervise paramedical personnel at remote clinic locations.

"We are pleased to have the broad expertise of a modern corporation interested in the health and welfare of Native American citizens of our state assist us in overcoming some of our health care difficulties," Burnette said. "We expect to be able to provide employment for a number of tribal members and eventually develop techniques that will be useful to other tribes and possibly to the general public."

The Indian-operated pilot project will be directed by a management committee consisting of Burnette; Sonny Wain, chairman of the Sioux Tribe Health and Welfare Committee; Dr. Charles Allen, chief of staff of the Indian Health Service Hospital; Tillie Black Bear, director of student services at Sinte Gleska College in Rosebud; and Roger G. Wheeler, vice president of corporate personnel services at Control Data. Dr. Michael Jenkin, Minneapolis, will be project director. A licensed South Dakota physician, Dr. Henry

Kaldenbaugh, has been named project manager. This will be the first time a physician has been employed directly by an Indian tribe.

Wheeler said Control Data's participation will be funded under the company's Corporate Social Concerns program. "The Native American Indian project not only meets our social goals, but also may be useful in developing new computer-assisted health care techniques for use in other states and nations," Wheeler said. Control Data has plants in Rapid City and Aberdeen, South Dakota, that manufacture parts and subassemblies for computer systems and peripheral devices.

The first phase, calling for the training of up to 25 community health representatives to conduct patient screening, health education, immunization programs and well-baby clinics, is expected to get under way in August, Burnette said. A special ceremony will be held at the site of the new project office in Rosebud at 11 a.m., Saturday, July 27.

#### THOMAS E. JENKINS LEAVES THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

#### HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, with oversight responsibilities for the National Science Foundation has been informed of the retirement from Federal service, effective June 28, of Thomas E. Jenkins, the National Science Foundation's Assistant Director for Administration. Mr. Jenkins has accepted the post of assistant vice president for Academic Planning and Resources Management for the University of California system and on July 15 assumed his duties. He will be based in Berkeley in the office of the president. Mr. Eldon D. Taylor, former Deputy to Mr. Jenkins, has been named Acting Assistant Director for Administrative Operations, so we have no worries about NSF's management responsibilities remaining in good hands.

Tom Jenkins has been at NSF since November 1969 when he first became Deputy Assistance Director for Administration, then Acting Assistant Director for Administration in December 1971, and subsequently Assistant Director for Administration in September 1972. He came to NSF from NASA where he had held a number of important administrative posts since 1958.

For more than 25 years, Mr. Jenkins has been continuously associated with scientific program administration of great national importance, beginning with the Naval Research Laboratory where he served as a program budget officer, followed by assignments as Deputy Comptroller and as general manager of the first U.S. Earth satellite project, Project Vanguard.

In mid-1958, he played a major role for the Navy in the research and preparation of testimony on the missile crisis and the Space Act of 1958. Subsequently, he fulfilled a key leadership role as administrative officer of the Beltsville Space Center, later renamed the Goddard Space Flight Center, in setting up



its organizational structure and in the initial staffing during the beginning stages of its development. Subsequently, he progressed through a series of increasingly responsible executive positions in NASA headquarters, including his service there as the assistant director of the Apollo program during the historic lunar first landing and exploration mission.

In accepting the post with the University of California system, Mr. Jenkins is returning to serve his alma mater. In 1947 he received the A.B. in public administration at the University of California, Berkeley, and later did graduate work there.

When I opened the NSF's authorization hearings this year before the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, and called Mr. Jenkins as one of the strong team of witnesses we would hear, I said that to carry out its mission the Foundation needs not only topflight scientists and educators but effective managers and other administrative professionals who can initiate its unique programs, manage them, and keep them responsive to our changing national requirements. Mr. Jenkins understood the importance of his role at NSF. As the principal adviser and counselor to the Director of the Foundation on Administrative matters, he played an important part in expanding the Foundation's capacity for execution of its new roles and missions, while at the same time maintaining the strength of its basic scientific research project operations involving more than 2,000 of the Nation's universities and colleges. Tom Jenkins has provided much valuable assistance and thoughtful counsel to the committee and its staff in the course of his years of service with NSF.

I think his alma mater is fortunate to have persuaded Tom Jenkins to return in an administrative post. He will bring to the entire university system invaluable experience gained as an administrator, at the same time strengthening its important government-university relationships. On behalf of the House Science Subcommittee I extend our best wishes to Tom Jenkins and his family as they break new ground in California.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, due to personal illness, I was unavoidably absent from the House yesterday, July 29.

Had I been present, I would have cast my votes as follows:

On rollcall No. 412, approving the conference report on H.R. 14592, authorizing military procurement appropriations, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 413, H.R. 15791, Home Rule Act Amendments, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 414, H.R. 15643, Dis-

trict of Columbia Public Postsecondary Education Act, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 415, H.R. 15842, to provide salary increases for retired teachers and to implement real property taxes and revenues proposals, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall No. 416, H.R. 11108, to extend the District of Columbia Medical and Manpower Act of 1970, I would have voted "aye."

#### AMENDMENT TO NUCLEAR EXPORT BILL BY MS. ABZUG

#### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, at the appropriate time, I will offer two amendments to H.R. 15582, the Joint Atomic Energy Committee's bill relating to international nuclear agreements.

H.R. 15582 would amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to require that all agreements for cooperation relating to nuclear materials or nuclear technology, whether for peaceful or military purposes, except for agreements involving nonmilitary nuclear reactors of 5 thermal megawatts or less, be submitted to the Congress for its approval or rejection. Although this bill would require that nuclear materials for peaceful uses now be subject to congressional veto, it would exempt from congressional scrutiny 55 percent of all our nuclear reactor export agreements—those relating to reactors of 5 thermal megawatts or less. My first amendment would close this loophole by providing as follows:

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 15582, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MS. ABZUG

Page 1, strike out lines 3 and 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, is revised by

(1) inserting "and" after the semicolon in subsection (b); and

(2) striking out subsections (c) and (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection (c).

Page 1, line 5, strike out "d" and insert in lieu thereof "(c)"

Page 1, line 6, through page 2, line 3, strike out "If arranged pursuant to subsection 91c., 144b., or 144c., or if entailing implementation of sections 53, 54, 103, or 104 in relation to a reactor that may be capable of producing more than five thermal megawatts or special nuclear material for use in connection therewith."

H.R. 15582, though it broadens the scope of those nuclear agreements which must be submitted to the Congress, does not significantly change the present procedure set forth in section 123(d) of the act. It still requires a concurrent resolution rejecting the agreement within 60 days after its submission in order to veto the agreement. Thus, either House of Congress can thwart the will of the other. My second amendment, by providing that an agreement for cooperation can be vetoed by a simple resolution of either House within 60 days, requires the acquiescence of both Houses before such an agreement can become effective. This amendment follows:

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 15582, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MS. ABZUG

Page 2, lines 10 to 11, after the word "period", strike out all through the word "favor" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "either House passes a resolution stating in substance that that House does not favor".

Page 2, line 14, after the word "report" strike out to the end of the line and insert in lieu thereof: "to each House of the Congress".

Page 2, line 16, after the word "proposed", strike out the word "concurrent".

Explanation: This amendment would provide that either House, by simple resolution, could reject the proposed agreement rather than requiring a concurrent resolution to reject the agreement. In effect, it would require the acquiescence of both Houses before an agreement could become effective.

#### "INSTANT POLL" RESULTS

#### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, in the very near future, the House of Representatives will be considering election reform legislation. This subject easily represents one of the most important issues we will debate this year.

We have read and heard a great deal about how the people are dissatisfied with the political system and uninterested in working diligently to improve it. In conjunction with this, we have heard the people strongly favor all the proposals in the campaign reform bill we will be considering, as a major overhaul of present campaign practices.

Because of the importance of meaningful, realistic election reform, I want to share with my colleagues the results of a special "instant poll" I conducted last week in my congressional district. This poll sample consists of a group of citizens who had earlier indicated their desire to participate in this program. Their participation shows their vital concern with Government and its activities, and I believe counters that generally held notion of lack of citizen interest and concern.

I believe the results of the poll in some cases also contradict some of the media's generally held concepts about public attitudes toward campaign reform. I would like to share the results with you.

Question 1. Do you favor or oppose placing limits on the amounts a candidate can spend in an election?

Favor	92%
Oppose	5%
No opinion	3%

It is nearly impossible to obtain a more overwhelming mandate than that. The bill currently carries a \$75,000 limit in each of the primary and general elections for Congress; \$75,000 or 5 cents per individual, whichever is greater, for primary and general election campaigns in the U.S. Senate; and \$10 million total for all the Presidential primaries a candidate enters, plus \$20 million for the general Presidential campaign. Of course, these figures could change before final passage, but these represent the

kind of limits the people of my district obviously want.

Question 2. Do you favor or oppose making contributions above a certain level illegal?

Favor	89%
Oppose	8%
No opinion	3%

Again, the view of the voters is overwhelmingly clear. Again, this bill deals with the problem by placing limits on personal contributions, \$1,000; political committee contributions, \$5,000; and retaining the \$5,000 limit on organization contributions already in the law.

Question 3. Do you favor or oppose total public financing of election campaigns?

Favor	21%
Oppose	71%
No opinion	8%

Question 4. Do you favor or oppose a matching system of private and public financing of election campaigns?

Favor	41%
Oppose	46%
No opinion	13%

Mr. Speaker, I find the response to these two questions very interesting. We have heard a great deal about the clamor of the people for public financing, but these results certainly produce no such evidence in Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District. I believe the 13 percent "no opinion" response to question 4, coupled with many comments I received on the poll cards, indicates the matching funds concept has not been adequately presented to the public. As to reports of public clamor for total public financing, I will allow the results to question 3 to speak for themselves. Very importantly, the respondents indicated strong beliefs on how their tax dollars should and should not be used.

I would like to mention further some of the individual comments I received on the poll cards. Our card left only a small space for comment but fully one-third of the respondents took the opportunity to write additional remarks. To me, this presents another indication of their concern and involvement.

Very interestingly, the comment I received most often—next to ones on public financing—suggested that political campaigns should be shortened. Presently, the Pennsylvania primary election is in May, 6 months before the November general election. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives in Harrisburg considered a motion recently to move the primary to September. It was defeated overwhelmingly. New York State, though, adopted such a plan. I will be carefully watching their fall primary election to see if it does cut down the campaign season and reduce candidate expenditures, as well as stimulate greater voter interest.

I would like to share some of the other comments I received on the cards which are representative in each case of a number of responses; and which I think will remind us all of important features of this debate:

Any true reform must also include a well-financed, completely independent enforcement agency.

I favor \$1 to be paid by all registered voters.

The opportunity to run for political office must never be determined by personal wealth or by the favors of the wealthy.

Spending limits should be designed to fluctuate with the cost of living.

The present system has worked for nearly 200 years—no need to change.

No taxpayer money should ever be expected to be used for campaigns.

I favor limiting campaign expenditures, but I wish to reserve the right to donate to the candidate of my own choosing.

We must do something to bring respect and some degree of honor back to the election system.

Abe Lincoln would never have become president if he had to campaign like modern day campaigning is done.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank these individuals for their help and compliment them on their involvement. I will be soliciting their views on other important issues, because it has been a great help to me. I thank my colleagues for their attention, and hope this has also been of help to them.

## COOPERATION IN THE FOOD AND ENERGY CRISIS

### HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a conference on "The World Food and Energy Crisis—The Role of International Organizations" was held last May in Rensselaerville, N.Y., with participation by 40 senior government policymakers, international organization officials, U.N. ambassadors, businessmen, scientists, and scholars.

In a statement of conclusions, the conference chairman, Prof. Richard Gardner, of Columbia University stated:

We believe that solutions to our international economic problems, including food and energy, should be sought through cooperation rather than confrontation. The United Nations should be the focal point for a new system of international cooperation and bold new programs to deal with the world's food and energy crises. The aim should be a world food policy and a world energy policy that will harmonize the interests of exporting and importing nations, assure minimum standards of consumption to the poorest segment of humanity, and reduce waste and overconsumption in the most affluent segment.

The food and energy crises pose great challenges for international organizations. These two problems, like several other worldwide dilemmas of this decade, do not lend themselves to bilateral solutions. Only in broad multinational forums can the nations of the world hope to grapple effectively with these problems. We must make, therefore, a new commitment to multinational diplomacy in the United Nations and other international bodies; U.S. foreign policy must raise the priority it gives to multinational diplomacy. In place of the old world political order with its unacceptable inequality in the distribution and management of wealth, we need a new order that reflects the new interdependence in economic and political power.

The Rensselaerville Conference called for emergency action in the next few months to deal with the desperate plight

of the nearly 1 billion people in the "Fourth World"—the 30 or so poorest countries of the world: The conference recommends at least \$3 billion in extra concessional sales of food, oil, and fertilizer, or the postponement or cancellation of debt repayment. This should be done through bilateral arrangements, institutions of the OPEC countries, or existing multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank/International Development Association and the regional development banks.

Beyond the immediate needs of the present emergency situation, it is estimated that in the period 1976-80, the developing countries will require \$4 to \$5 billion a year of extra concessional aid to meet their minimum development goals. The Rensselaerville group explains that this additional requirement will result—

Not only from the increased cost of imports but also from the running down of the developing countries' monetary reserves and the expected deterioration in their terms of trade associated with the slowing down in the growth rate of the developing countries.

The following is a summary of the longer-range action plans proposed by the Rensselaerville Conference on food and energy.

#### NEW ACTION ON FOOD

The World Food Conference to be held in November in Rome represents an historic opportunity that should not be missed. We believe the following measures should be undertaken at that conference—and in some cases, even before the conference meets:

First, a world agricultural information system should be inaugurated with the participation of all the countries of the world—including those not presently participating in the food and agriculture organization—to exchange data on developments in agricultural supply and demand.

Second, a system of national food stocks should be established, operating under agreed international rules, to provide security against famine as well as fair prices for producers and consumers.

Third, there should be a great expansion—at least a doubling—of international food aid to help the poorest sections of the population in developing countries.

Fourth, new measures should be taken to increase the supply of fertilizer in the developing countries. These should include conservation of fertilizer in developed countries, elimination of export controls on fertilizer, and new arrangements for the establishment of fertilizer production in the oil exporting countries, particularly those of the Middle East, combining the abundant oil and gas of these countries with the capital and technology of the industrialized world.

Fifth, most important of all in the long run, a vast international effort should be undertaken to expand agricultural production in the developing countries. As a central element in this effort, the productivity of the small farmer must be increased by a minimum of 5 percent a year by 1980. To accomplish this aim, the World Food Conference should adopt an action plan to be carried out by FAO in collaboration with other parts of the United Nations system and



harnessing the resources of private companies, foundations and research centers.

#### NEW ACTION ON ENERGY

We call for a new set of institutions centered in the United Nations and working in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, as well as other institutions, to undertake the following tasks:

First, world-wide monitoring of energy supply and demand, including both collection and assessment of data. This should be done by the United Nations Secretariat in collaboration with the world scientific community and industry.

Second, assisting developing countries to adjust to the new energy situation by developing their own energy resources with the help of external capital and internationally supported training and research, with financial contributions from industrialized countries and oil exporting countries.

Third, encouragement of research and development of new sources of energy and ways of conserving energy in the industrialized countries, with the help of ventures jointly financed by the industrialized countries and the oil exporting countries.

Fourth, providing a secretariat and a framework for regular meetings between the exporters and importers of petroleum and other basic commodities with a view, at a minimum, to advance notification of policy changes affecting the interests of different countries and, at a maximum, as soon as the time is ripe, to negotiating long-term arrangements which would assure adequate supplies to consumers, satisfactory prices to consumers and producers, and the diversification of the economies of raw material exporting countries to assure them of a sound economic future after their raw materials are depleted.

The task is an awesome one. For humanitarian reasons, there is a convincing argument for the developed countries to move now to help put the poor countries back on their feet. But even aside from that laudable motivation, it need not be altruism or generosity that would prompt us to make concerted efforts to fend off unprecedented economic disaster in the developing world. It would be a basic matter of economic survival in a world which—for better or worse—is made up of interdependent nations.

#### THOUGHT FROM CONSTITUENT

#### HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, one of my favorite constituents, Mrs. Vernie Falconer sent me the following thought and I wish to share it with you and my colleagues:

Isn't it wonderful that we will start our 3rd Century purer than pure, whiter than white etc., etc., because one man will have been punished for all the sins of the past 198 years!

#### COMMISSIONER BENITEZ ON THE FIGHT AGAINST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, public persons too often respond to the problems of juvenile delinquency with rhetoric, reactionary emotional tirades, and illogical solutions. Needless to say, the problem will not be ameliorated until we deal with it rationally, and upon the basis of intellectually sound and compassionate logic.

In the foreword to a forthcoming book on the subject, the Honorable JAIME BENITEZ, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, considered the subject of juvenile delinquency with reason and decency. I now submit the text of Mr. BENITEZ' article for the thoughtful attention of my colleagues:

#### COMMISSIONER BENITEZ ON THE FIGHT AGAINST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The following article on the subject of juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico was written by Hon. Jaime Benitez, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in the United States, as the foreword for a forthcoming book by Professor Franco Farracuti who is teaching courses in criminology at the University of Rome, Italy. Professor Ferracuti taught during a number of years at the University of Puerto Rico, and while there he conducted a study sponsored by the Center of Social Research, College of the Social Sciences.

#### FOREWORD BY JAIME BENITEZ

This report is concerned with the important issue of juvenile delinquency as a new cultural phenomenon, a social epidemic which has achieved worldwide proportions for the first time in the 20th century. We are dealing here with a movement which radiates from the highly-developed societies to the rest of the world, and one concerning which few effective social strategies and defenses have been worked out or implemented anywhere. Thus, juvenile delinquency is "associated with migration, urbanization, and modernization as well as the inadequacy of traditional social institutions and controls which fail to operate effectively in the emerged or emerging social contexts of overdeveloped, developed and developing nations. So ubiquitous is this phenomenon of youthful involvement in crime that most professionals, to say nothing of laymen, are unaware of the urgency of juvenile delinquency as a social problem. Most simply take it for granted that, like pollution, congestion, and the deteriorating quality of life, delinquency is a price—a substantial one at that—paid for all the amenities and 'progress' of the urban industrial milieu. Whether this price is too high or not is not really germane; with the exception of few utopians, hardly anyone is prepared to revert, even if such were possible, to a simpler life style and the oppressive external controls of preindustrial society."

This report narrates the attempt carried out in Puerto Rico to study the different characteristics of delinquency by way of an exhaustive and meticulous research into the living conditions, family history, social economic, educational circumstances, physiological and psychological variables of a hundred and one matched pairs of delinquent and non-delinquent boys, ages 11 to 17, immersed in the slum culture of metropolitan San Juan. The group was observed over a period of five years (1965 to 1969, inclusive). The study was carried under the auspices of the

Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico while I was President of the university system.

The report is dedicated to an outstanding and charming couple of Harvard professors and researchers on juvenile delinquency, Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. Their classical study, *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*, inspired and, to a large extent, served as a point of reference, as well as of contrast for the present study. Much of the report deals with technical issues of methodology raised initially in connection with the pioneering work of the Gluecks. The goal has been to perfect a design which might help in clarifying why some boys go wrong while others do not, even though they have similar social and personal antecedents. The general position which this particular finding seems to validate is that in the absence of race or color discrimination, neither race nor color are significant factors on the road to delinquency.

Not only is Puerto Rican delinquency data color free; it is equally devoid from "the West Side story syndrome with youth gangs as a way of life and gang warfare as an endemic problem. If there is one thing which needs highlighting in this investigation it is that the Puerto Rican slum boy who becomes delinquent in several important respects from his counterpart in Spanish Harlem of the Bronx or Brooklyn, and also very different from the black juvenile offenders whose home tongue is English and who live in the slums of metropolis, U.S.A."

On the other hand, drug addiction turned out to be very relevant. None of the 101 members of the control group use drugs, 26 of the 101 delinquency were involved in drug abuse, aside from the specific acts of criminal delinquency for which they were charged.

Integration within the family or within the school provides the basic socializing influence which safeguards existing structures and norms. Broken families, the lack of a strong father image and dropouts provide the human material for delinquency children.

Perhaps, the leading practical suggestion of public policy arising out of this study pertains to the role of the school, particularly in slum situations. In this connection, the school is seen as the last clear chance prior to delinquency for the family-destitute, troublesome boy. According to the authors, the dominant view of the school as a pedagogical institution must be revisited and broadened to become also and in particular a socializing and reorienting force in the life of the difficult student. Can this be done? Should it be tried?

The normal disposition of the school establishment is to eliminate as quickly as possible the rotten apple which spoils or disrupts the classroom. From the point of view of society, this policy is shortsighted and counter-productive. As a measure of precaution it turns out to be insensitive act of social self-mutilation. By throwing the bad student out, the school worsens his destitution and speeds him into the road of delinquent behavior. The school chooses to ignore the danger signals and washes its hands like a 20th century Pontius Pilate. In a very realistic sense, it becomes morally responsible for the subsequent chain of events as an accessory before the fact.

School approaches and relevancies are under scrutiny now. Leaders and planners must concern themselves with the negative implications of present school policies.

The study endeavors to establish furthermore that delinquency is much more prevalent among the second generation slum dwellers than among the new arrivals. It argues that rural origins serve as a force of control rather than of dislocation. Controls are internalized. Deep, effective patterns of conduct are strengthened by simpler, clearer-cut values prevailing in the rural atmosphere.

Those of us who have committed ourselves to a policy of economic development must ponder the consequences, good and bad, of our chosen route. We must assess change in the light of its positive and its negative implications.

As a public administrator, I trust that the practical implications of the study we have conducted in Puerto Rico will be used to the maximum of the potentialities by those leaders of thought and of government, in Puerto Rico and abroad, whose task involves them with the etiology and with the efforts at control and reduction of juvenile delinquency. For unless we are willing to accept responsibility, not only for the good but also for the evil our changes bring about, we are not dealing fairly and honestly with the present, with the future, and with ourselves.

#### SISTER MARY CARITAS AND HER WORK

#### HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, there is little doubt that providing adequate health care for all Americans deserves very high priority today. Occasionally, there appears an extremely dedicated individual who devotes tremendous amounts of energy to serving the health needs of his community. Such a person is Sister Mary Caritas of Holyoke, Mass., a member of the State of Massachusetts Public Health Council. It is with great pride that I insert in the RECORD the following excellent article by Christopher Brooks of the Springfield Union about Sister Mary Caritas and her work:

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, July 18, 1974]

OH SISTER—HOW YOU CARE AND CARE  
(By Christopher Brooks)

Sister Mary Caritas of Holyoke, the tireless superior general of the Sisters of Providence for Massachusetts and North Carolina, was "quite surprised" by her appointment to the state's Public Health Council almost four months ago, and remains so today.

Her surprise was justified, perhaps.

As a former administrator at St. Luke's Hospital in Pittsfield and a lobbyist for improved health services, Sister Caritas had "done battle" with the Public Health Council on several occasions in recent years.

"I was put on to represent hospital and nursing home administrators," Sister Caritas explains, "I'm much more in sympathy with their plight and, in that respect, I'm alone (on the council)."

While the powerful public health board has numerous regulatory duties ranging from environmental pollution control to determining how much fat is permitted in hamburg, a key responsibility lies in controlling the number of hospital and nursing home beds being built in the state.

It is that power that interests Sister Caritas most. And it is the council's philosophy toward hospital and nursing home development that has been most frustrating for her.

The Public Health Council's current stand on hospital construction projects, says Sister Caritas, is that there are already too many beds. The approach has been, through the council's certificate of need powers, to cut down on the number of hospital beds across the state, she explains.

"If health delivery is radically changed

then maybe we will be overbedded," she concedes.

"But I don't have enough vision to see this radical change taking place."

She casually points out that Massachusetts has no comprehensive health delivery plan. Until such a master plan is developed, decision-making on delivery services must be based on existing conditions, she maintains.

The council's philosophy that many people in nursing homes would be better off at home with special services is also questionable, Sister Caritas says.

Good nursing home operators are being denied unjustly the right to expand their facilities, Sister Caritas claims; she advocates a more stringent licensing system that would give the Public Health Council power to phase out poor nursing homes and encourage further expansion by good nursing homes.

The concept that elderly people are better off remaining in their homes rather than living in nursing homes has not been justified financially or socially, says the outspoken Sister.

The policy, however, has been adhered to without flexibility, she complains. Some hospitals that have sought to replace existing nonconforming beds with an equal number of new beds have been turned down arbitrarily by the council, Sister Caritas maintains.

#### INFLEXIBLE STAND

What Sister Caritas sees as inflexibility has caused substantial hardship in individual cases where hospitals are justified in new construction, she argues.

On several occasions Sister Caritas has been the only council member to vote in favor of hospitals' building proposals.

Currently, there are almost five hospital beds for every 1000 people in Massachusetts. The Department of Public Health goal is to reduce that ratio to 3.5 beds per 1000 population by 1980, she says.

Despite the policy of bed reduction, Sister Caritas says she is not convinced hospitals in Western Massachusetts provide too many beds.

Ancillary services required by senior citizens remaining in their own homes often cost more than nursing home care, she charges.

As Superior General for the Sisters of Providence, she is responsible for the well being of her 350 fellow sisters. She also oversees the order's direction of hospitals, nursing homes and orphanages.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JIM HARTZ, SON OF OKLAHOMA

#### HON. CLEM ROGERS McSPADEN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. McSPADEN. Mr. Speaker, a son of Oklahoma, Jim Hartz, today assumed the important and influential slot as anchorman on NBC's "Today" show. It is a credit to Jim's talent and his Oklahoma heritage.

Most eastern Oklahomans remember Jim Hartz for his talent as a newsmen at KRMG in Tulsa, then KOTV in Tulsa. A roving NBC talent scout discovered Jim during an evening broadcast in Tulsa—something that Oklahomans had done much earlier.

From Tulsa, Jim and his wonderful family moved to New York where the name Hartz became a synonym to credibility and character in the news. For

several years, Hartz was anchorman for the evening news at NBC-TV.

With the tragic and untimely death of another great Oklahoman, Frank McGee, NBC started the search for new talent for the influential job as "Today's" anchorman. Hartz was discovered again.

But, for years, Jim Hartz has been in the hearts, minds, and reflects the pride which grows in all Oklahomans' hearts. Mr. Speaker, I join in saluting NBC in its fine selection and salute Jim Hartz for his achievements at an early age and wish him well during the years ahead.

#### SOME 300,000 VIRGINIANS, AS MEMBERS OF THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL, SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO SAVE THE NEW RIVER

#### HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, during hearings by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation on legislation which would provide that a section of the New River in North Carolina and Virginia be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, Mr. Carl J. Holcomb of the Conservation Council of Virginia spoke for 300,000 residents of the State of Virginia in expressing their desire to save the ancient and scenic New River.

Both Virginia and North Carolina are fortunate in sharing this lovely river, and countless Virginians have joined with us to preserve its beauty. I find Mr. Holcomb's remarks to be most eloquent and very pertinent, and I am proud to share them with my colleagues:

STATEMENT OF CARL J. HOLCOMB, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA IN FAVOR OF H.R. 11120

My name is Carl J. Holcomb and I live in Blacksburg, Virginia. I am here today representing the Conservation Council of Virginia, Inc. as its vice-president. The Council is composed of 46 organizations in the Commonwealth concerned with the conservation of our natural resources and the protection of our environment. The combined membership of the individuals in the Council organizations is approximately 300,000 Virginians. I am here today to seek your support in favor of H.R. 11120.

The New River is one of the great rivers of the North American continent, not in size, but in its unique features and in its accomplishments. Imagine, if you will, the geologic forces and the eons of time required for it to carve its way across the Appalachian Mountains chain. Its waters, which one might suspect should have flowed into the Atlantic Ocean, empty into the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers systems. My home sits almost on the divide between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and close to the New River itself and thus I am keenly aware of its many facets.

In carving its way across the mountains, the River has created gorges and canyons in number, magnitude, and sheer beauty unlike any other rivers in the east. In contrast to the ruggedness of the places where it flows through the gorges, it has created are



the scenes of quiet rural beauty along the way.

Combined with this beauty is the fact that it remains one of the least polluted and contaminated streams of its size in the eastern United States. This is because few communities of any size are so located that they dump raw or partially treated sewage into it.

With this combination of ruggedness, quiet beauty and purity of its water, it has become a great recreational river. People stop along the vistas to see its boiling waters as it flows through the gorges. Canoeists use its white waters for their runs, as well as canoes and boats which glide along its quiet waters. Swimmers and fishermen can engage in their sport without fear of contracting disease. There is even some wild fowl hunting on its waters.

In short, the New is just the kind of a river for which the Congress provided protection in 1968 in the provisions of PL 90-542, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. You are now considering whether this great River should be studied to determine if it should be given a place of honor among the wild and scenic rivers of America already protected by the Act.

I can only say to you gentlemen that you have an opportunity in reporting out HB. 11120 to give the House an opportunity to vote, we hope favorably on the Bill. With the passage of S. 2439 by the Senate, we will have an opportunity to make a full scale study to determine what so many thousands of people already know, that it would be an outstanding gem in the System.

If I have seemed to be overenthusiastic and emotional in my description, may I say that I have been truly inspired by its sheer beauty, but even much more so by many usually inarticulate people who deeply love the River, who have sought their recreation and their contentment from it and who in their effort to put words to their feelings, have gushed forth with a flow of speech that can only be described as inspired. I wish I could adequately describe their feelings to you.

In conclusion, may I ask, for our Council and for the thousands of people who love and use the River in its natural state, that you give your approval to HB. 11120.

Thank you.

#### WPIX-TV RECEIVES AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

**HON. EDWARD I. KOCH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to announce to the House that WPIX-TV has received the award of the New York State Broadcasters Association for excellence in television editorializing. This is the fourth time in 5 years that WPIX has won the New York State Broadcasters Association "Outstanding Editorial" award. Each time, WPIX-TV has been recognized for editorials on topics of significant public interest. In 1971, WPIX received the Broadcasters Association's award for a series of editorials urging the appointment of a Puerto Rican to the New York State Parole Board; in 1973, WPIX received the award for five editorials concerning drug problems in New York State. This year, WPIX-TV was recognized for a series of editorials on the important subject of gun control. As a result of the WPIX editorials, State Sen-

ator Caesar Trunzo of Suffolk County has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature to control firearms use.

As a sponsor of gun control legislation in the House of Representatives, I commend WPIX for impressing its viewers with the importance of firearms regulation. I invite my colleagues to join with me in congratulating WPIX for winning the New York State Broadcasters Association's award for outstanding editorials. I am sure that WPIX's excellent editorials will continue to contribute to the public life of New York City for many years to come.

#### SOVIETS CAPITALIZE ON WEST'S WEAKNESSES

**HON. PAUL FINDLEY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, a recent article by Victor Zorza carries an important warning to the nations of the Atlantic Community of Soviet intentions in Europe.

The Soviet strategy can best be countered by increased unity among the nations of NATO.

So that all may have the opportunity to read this telling and perceptive column, I am inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

#### MONITORING THE CRISIS OF THE WEST

(By Victor Zorza)

The Kremlin is telling the world's Communists that the "deepening crisis of capitalism" is presenting them with "unprecedented opportunities." Moscow is reminding them of "the further weakening of the positions of imperialism, and its growing political and economic instability." It lists all the symptoms—inflation, financial crises, the energy crisis, unemployment, "contradictions" between the United States, Europe and Japan.

This reminder, taken from a Pravda editorial, may be taken to reflect fairly accurately what the Kremlin is saying to the leaders of other Communist parties. The Pravda article was designed to urge the holding of a world Communist conference, which is resisted by several important parties. They fear that the Kremlin might use the conference to reassert its own leadership of the world Communist movement, and to limit their independence.

To overcome their resistance, the Kremlin has lately taken to stressing the increasing revolutionary potential in today's world. The Communists, it argues, could exploit this for their own ends only if they meet in conference to produce an agreed analysis of the situation, and to devise a plan for joint action.

Much of the argument between the Kremlin and the other parties is conducted in secret, but every now and again it comes to the surface in the party press, as it did in the Spanish Communist paper, Nuestra Bandera. Moscow's insistence that Communist policies should be collectively drafted and coordinated, the Spaniards argued, and that there should be organizational "unity" between them, represented a return to the idea of an international Communist "center." The Kremlin rejects the accusation, but at the same time sends its top official in charge of relations with foreign Communist parties, Boris Ponomarev, to Paris and to

Rome to argue it out with other party leaders. What he told them, as is evident from an article he published recently, was that a new conference was necessary to determine, by "collective" effort, "the line for united Communist action under the new conditions."

All the various crises afflicting the Western world, Ponomarev argues, are now, for the first time, "so closely intertwined in a single package, and spurring each other on so forcefully" as to produce an altogether new situation. It is no longer simply a "deepening" but "a definite qualitative shift in the development of the general crisis of capitalism." This is an allusion to the Marxist formula which says that, at a certain point, growth in quantity leads to a change in quality which in turn creates the conditions necessary for a "revolutionary leap."

The quantitative changes are carefully monitored by Moscow, much as a dying patient's temperature. The party journal, Kommunist, reports that in the last five years 225 million people took part in strikes in the developed capitalist countries, compared with 164 million in the preceding five years. Four million took part in the 1972 French general strike, 34 million in Italy's 1973 general strikes, 6 million in this year's strike in Japan. Wage demands, it explains, are one of the most important sources of "the revolutionary potential of the working class."

Pravda finds evidence of "growing possibilities" in the recent French election which gave the left almost half the popular vote, in the Italian referendum on divorce, and in the "first steps" of the revolution in Portugal. Ponomarev's discussion of the crisis of capitalism leads him to the conclusion that it was "the workers' movement in Britain which brought down the conservative government." Greece without the colonels and Spain without Franco, are only the most immediate candidates for further upheavals. There are many others.

But, except perhaps for the Marxist vocabulary, the Soviet descriptions of the "crisis of capitalism" differ little from the analyses of the impact of inflation produced by conservative figures in the West. While some Soviet leaders appear to welcome the opportunity for gain with which the instability of the West may present them, others are not so sure. "We are well aware," says Georgi Arbatov, head of the Soviet Institute of U.S. Studies, "that the crisis of bourgeois society may have various political results," that the crisis of the 1930s produced Roosevelt and the New Deal in the United States, and Hitler, Facism, and war in Germany.

Pravda notes that the "revolutionary upsurge" is paralleled by the reawakening of the "forces of reaction" not only in Chile, but in many other countries. Communist parties, it says, are faced once again "with the task of barring the road to the turbid wave of Fascism." Moscow urges them to agree to a world Communist conference, or a European conference in the first instance, to coordinate their plans for both offensive and defensive actions. But the acceptance of coordination implies the surrender of at least some degree of their independence—and some Communists suspect that Moscow is more interested in this than in the promise of revolution or the threat of Fascism.

#### A STATEMENT ON GLASS CONTAINERS

**HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I include a position paper from the Owens-

Illinois Co. entitled "A Statement of Glass Containers—The Environment and Other Life Quality Considerations," in the RECORD at this point. I especially draw the attention of my colleagues to the conclusion of the paper:

In looking at the various "quality of life" considerations discussed in this paper, it would appear impossible to put together a set of legislative or regulatory controls to give proper balance of all of these important factors. The interrelationship of all of these factors in our economy is so complex and in such a constant state of change that attempts to control them artificially by regulation can only result in severe dislocations to the economy.

Our free enterprise economy, if allowed to function as designed, will make the proper adjustments to keep the system in balance. Attempting to control these diverse factors through edict, legislation, or executive fiat cannot help but further aggravate existing and potential imbalances, resulting in increasingly severe dislocations. It is impossible to conceive of creating a set of governmental controls that are capable of giving proper balance to all of the pertinent "quality of life" factors.

In recent years our country has been suffering a dearth of such thinking. I am glad that this company has taken the leadership in this matter. I urge my colleagues to consider the position paper well.

The paper follows:

#### A STATEMENT ON GLASS CONTAINERS—THE ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER LIFE QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

##### INTRODUCTION

Although Owens-Illinois has been dealing with the environmental impacts of its manufacturing plants and products for a long time, our corporate policy on pollution was first formally published in 1966. This policy gave pollution control the same importance in our business operations as manufacturing efficiencies, safety, materials and labor costs, and other factors affecting the profitable growth of our Company.

This policy and past and present applications of it, has won for our Company a number of national awards—from both the private and public sectors.

Unfortunately, despite our sincere efforts to cope with our internal and external environmental problems, we have seen unique external considerations come to the forefront in recent years. Basically, these have been attempts to legislate bans, restrictive regulations, or other controls on the products which we manufacture—specifically in the packaging areas of our business.

As we have attempted to analyze and react to the external pressures impacting on our packaging business, we have concluded that they are not considerations that can be dealt with independently. Each has "quality of life" social and economic considerations which represent highly complex, interrelated, often mutually exclusive, sets of objectives with constantly changing priorities. Conversely, we have discovered that no one packaging product seems to satisfy all "quality of life" criteria. One logical hypothesis is that legislation which effectively removes or otherwise regulates products in the marketplace in response to one objective (e.g. air pollution) may actually be a detriment to another "quality of life" concern (e.g. energy). Automotive emission controls and their penalizing effect on gasoline mileage would be but one example of this relationship.

In response to "quality of life" considerations, we will attempt, in this paper, to po-

sition one of our packaging products, the glass container for soft drinks and beer, in terms of the environment or social concerns about—

- A. energy
- B. resource conservation
- C. solid waste
- D. litter
- E. product safety and health
- F. air and water pollution
- G. economic and labor
- H. changing life styles

Although not its primary purpose, this paper will also briefly treat the role of packaging in our society, only because the glass container is, and has been, a major factor in that industry for generations.

##### SPECIFICS

##### Energy

Currently, high priority is being placed on energy considerations, and rightly so. However, the energy/packaging relationship is only one of thousands of counter-balances which must be addressed in the energy area. One current approach to the energy situation focuses on the product resulting from the manufacturing process. The question of proper energy management must be examined with extreme caution.

The end-product approach implies that energy should be withheld from certain producers or services because of the items being manufactured, or services being offered. This involves value judgments on the part of governmental agencies or groups, without evaluation of consumer preferences and other important considerations. An end-product energy concept would regiment our economy by logically and legally requiring governmental evaluation of the energy requirements of the vast number of products and services produced by American industry. It is questionable that our country could endure this procedure, even if it were administratively possible. Who has the wisdom necessary to weigh the ultimate value to our society of the many goods and services demanded by the consuming public?

There is no question that our world has a finite supply of fossil fuels. Many studies have been performed to measure what share of this reservoir is being consumed by packaging. Although results of these studies vary, the general conclusion is that if a complete transition to a "returnable" packaging system for beer, soft drinks and milk were possible, and assuming extremely high return rates, the resulting savings in energy consumption have been estimated at less than 20/100 of one per cent. Later in this paper, we will deal with the negative impacts on the quality of life that would accompany such a change.

With these caveats in mind, how does the glass container compare to other packages on the consumption of BTU's? A well-known consulting firm, employed by Owens-Illinois, has conducted an exhaustive study which examined energy consumption beginning with the mining of raw materials and extending through the manufacturing, filling, distribution, consumption, and final disposal of the various beer and soft drink packaging systems. As an example, the soft drink comparison in the study shows the following:

##### 12-OUNCE CAPACITY SOFT DRINK SYSTEMS

One million gallons of beverages produced and consumed (including bottles, tops, and associated packaging).

System	Energy Use (MM BTU's)
Returnable glass (15 trips)-----	17,000
Steel-3-piece-----	45,100
Plasti-Shield TM-----	45,600
Plastic-coated glass-----	47,800
Steel-2-piece-----	49,700
All plastic-----	54,500

Nonreturnable glass-----	54,700
Aluminum-----	60,500

The preceding comparison shows how glass stacks up in a 12-ounce soft drink comparison. As larger bottles are used (16 oz., 32 oz., or 64 oz.), glass uses less and less energy per million gallons of soft drink. This results primarily from the reduced number of closures required and less glass weight per ounce of capacity for a given volume of beverage packed.

A similar comparison for 12 oz. beer containers indicate an even more favorable energy consumption profile for the various glass container systems due largely to lower glass weight.

Another currently popular approach in attempting to analyze the energy situation has been to make various comparisons of products serve different human needs, such comparisons are extremely misleading from the "quality of life" or life style viewpoint. For example, the average American family purchases about 3,000,000 BTU's in the form of glass bottles each year. At average current gas rates, the cost of this energy is \$3.10. This cost compares with other family expenditures for energy consuming items as follows:

Glass Containers-----	\$3.10
Air Conditioner (2,000 KWH/yr.)-----	47.20
Electric Blanket (150 KWH/yr.)-----	3.54
Coffee Maker (100 KWH/yr.)-----	2.36
Frying Pan (240 KWH/yr.)-----	5.66
Hot Plate (100 KWH/yr.)-----	2.36

Such comparisons as this serve very little purpose, since a full evaluation of products value must consider much more than energy alone.

##### RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Our Nation is being plagued with shortages of critical matters. Fossil fuels and feed stocks, chemicals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals are currently in short supply. These shortages compound our Nation's balance of payments problems. They also put us, in some cases, at the mercy of foreign interests and power groups.

Currently, the glass industry is suffering from a temporary shortage of soda ash used in the glassmaking process. Most of this difficulty has been created by soda ash production problems, rather than capacity problems. This shortage situation will correct itself in the months to come.

Substantial soda ash expansions are being constructed, or have been announced for Wyoming and Searles Lake, California. It has been estimated that Trona ore deposits in the State of Wyoming alone are sufficient to meet the current level of total soda ash demands for approximately 3,000 years.

The dominant raw material for glass, however, is sand. Sand is one of the world's most abundant resources. The glassmaking process converts sand to glass. The simple grinding of waste glass converts it back to a sand-like resource and, in turn, to glass again. The glass does not deteriorate or degrade at all in the process. We will never have to fear that the raw materials for this industry will be controlled from a supply or price standpoint by some foreign-based pressure group.

##### SOLID WASTE

As in the energy question, glass containers represent a small part of the solid waste problem. Treatment of municipal solid waste—garbage—is dwarfed by the much larger problem of mining and agricultural solid wastes.

Addressing the municipal solid waste problem alone, numerous studies indicate that all glass represents approximately 9 per cent of our garbage. About two-thirds, or 6 per cent, of this small percentage consists of glass containers, and only about 2 per cent of total municipal refuse consists of non-



returnable beer and soft drink bottles. In perspective then, legislation dealing with nonreturnable bottles addresses only a minute percentage of the municipal solid waste problem—which in itself is only a portion of the Nation's total solid waste considerations.

Owens-Illinois feels that the only logical solution to the total municipal solid waste problem is resource recovery. This should entail the recovery of energy from waste, as well as the recovery of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, paper fibers, and glass. In locations where present economics and market conditions favor sanitary landfills, glass presents no problems because it is inert, nonbiodegradable, compact, and cannot create air or water pollution through decomposition and leaching.

The extensive voluntary recycling efforts of the glass industry, pioneered by O-I, have given us several positive environmental benefits. One very important aspect of recycling is its impact on the use of soda ash. In recent months, soda ash has been in short supply. By increasing the use of waste glass cullet in the manufacturing process, glass-makers have reduced their need for soda ash, extending available supplies.

Voluntary recycling programs have also provided the opportunity to discover ways and means of using the larger quantities of waste glass from the myriad of municipal and regional resource recovery facilities which are coming on stream and will soon proliferate across our Nation.

The glass industry has been working in concert with private industries and local government on the development of municipal and regional resource recovery facilities in such locations as Franklin, Ohio; New Orleans; Westchester, New York; Lowell, Massachusetts; Detroit; Baltimore; San Diego; San Francisco; Toledo—and with the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, and New York.

#### LITTER

The problem of litter is an inexcusable disgrace to our Nation's highways and public recreation areas—both urban and rural. Studies indicate that glass containers represent about 6 per cent of highway litter. Of the total, about one-half consists of glass nonreturnable beer and soft drink containers, or approximately 3 per cent.

The person who throws away a beer or soft drink container in our opinion, does not make his decision based on whether or not that container carries a refund value. Rather, his choice is often based on the actions of other members of the group of people with whom he may be at the time. If their normal behavioral pattern includes the act of littering, he is apt to decide in favor of littering. This choice is made, rather than storing the empty package in his car, returning home with it, and then subsequently taking it to a retail outlet for redemption.

Studies have shown that market areas heavy in returnables are also similarly heavy in returnable package share of the highway litter count.

Much research has been done lately in regards to the sources of litter and the psychology of the litter. Research shows that litter comes from seven sources, not just the two—pedestrians and motorists—on which most litter-control programs have concentrated.

Surveys in 1971 and 1972 in 105 cities in 17 states comprising about half the Nation's population (including nine cities in New York State) showed that, combined, these five other sources account for a larger share of total litter than pedestrians and motorists. These five sources are:

1. Improper refuse putouts at commercial establishments and institutions. These con-

ditions were prevalent at 35 per cent of the installations observed—creating litter that spread as far as six blocks from the points of origin.

2. Improper household refuse putouts. Found at 52 per cent of the locations surveyed and responsible for litter throughout entire neighborhoods.

3. Lack of containment at loading and unloading platforms. Half of these platforms at shopping centers, factories, warehouses and other locations had litter scattering and blowing onto adjacent properties and beyond.

4. Uncovered trucks. Dropoffs, spilloffs and flyoffs from trucks were responsible for between 15 and 20 per cent of the litter observed along roads they normally travel.

5. Lack of containment at construction projects. This situation, creating litter in all directions from the sites, was found at as many as seven out of ten projects in some cities.

There are tested techniques that can be applied to stem the flow from the seven sources in communities. They include modern Sanitation Codes, use of technology that makes it easier for people to dispose of litter properly, new educational devices, and streamlined enforcement methods.

#### PRODUCT SAFETY AND HEALTH

Increased attention is being focused on consumer health and safety as a high priority life quality consideration. The attributes of glass make it extremely useful in dealing with these issues.

With respect to consumer health objectives, the glass container for centuries has been the perfect package. The purity and inertness of glass have long been recognized as superior packaging characteristics. These attributes insure that the packer can deliver his product to consumers without contamination, adulteration or losses in flavor or nutrition due to the package.

Once in the hands of the consumer, the glass package with its reliable closure systems and resealability features, serves as a convenient and safe long-term receptacle for the product until it is finally consumed.

The transparency and clarity of glass enables the consumer to visually inspect the product prior to selection at the point of sale and prior to its ultimate use of consumption.

From the safety viewpoint, the glass container, as well as many other consumer products, is being examined by the Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission. Although glass packaging has not been singled out by the Product Safety Commission for regulation, the fact remains that glass can break—a fact that has long been well understood by consumers. The injury rating of glass containers in the Product Safety Commission's surveillance system (NEISS) is relatively low and about equal to that of cans. Nevertheless, Owens-Illinois and the glass container industry have in the past devoted, and are continuing to devote, significant effort and resources to determine ways to build glass containers with improved performance characteristics. These product safety improvements will continue to receive the highest priority attention.

Probably the greatest "plus" for glass containers in the areas of consumer health and safety rests with its longevity as a packaging medium.

Transmission, extraction, and migration problems are non-existent, and for all practical purposes glass is truly inert. Virtually all of the uncertainties and unknowns have been eliminated. Therefore, while additional improvements are being investigated in the area of glass performance, they are being developed under conditions of extensive experience rather than the uncharted, unpre-

dictable environment or more exotic materials.

#### AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

Owens-Illinois has cooperated with state and federal environmental protection agencies in helping these bodies establish realistic and meaningful goals for glass manufacturing operations, in order to achieve optimum air and water pollution abatement levels. Much has already been accomplished in the development and implementation of new technology to achieve these goals. A great deal of human effort, as well as capital and operating expenditures, has been spent toward these environmental objectives. Much remains to be done—in terms of technology, manpower, and capital—to meet agreed-upon goals and compliance programs. A healthy industry made these achievements possible. Needless to say, it will take a healthy industry to meet the challenges in the future.

#### ECONOMICS AND LABOR

In recent years, the Nation has enjoyed a standard of living which by world standards constitutes affluence. Such has not always been the case. Per capita output in goods and services in 1900 was 25 per cent of what it is today; in 1929 it was only 50 per cent of today's per capita GNP. The concept of mandated source reduction—that is, the artificial limiting of production and jobs by fiat rather than free market checks and balances—is not consistent with the free enterprise foundation on which our Nation was conceived and through which it has grown and prospered.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has gone on record with a major policy statement condemning this type of source reduction as being diametrically opposed to interests of the labor movement. Source reduction would induce high unemployment and severe economic and human dislocation.

Labor cannot conceive of a legislative course of action that would trade off well-paying, highly-skilled jobs for menial non-union, minimum wage, litter pick-up jobs to accommodate well-meaning environmentalists with conflicting sets of priorities and objectives.

#### CHANGING LIFE STYLES

Today, 45.8 per cent of American women are in the work force. Many of these working women fulfill the additional roles of wives, mothers, and homemakers. Convenience packaging has contributed in large measure to making freedom from household drudgery possible, and economically attainable. Packaging has increased the amount of discretionary leisure time available for recreational, social, cultural, educational and similar pursuits. The value of human labor and the need to continue to upgrade the quality of human labor are real social concerns which impact significantly on our national standard of living.

The best of all worlds, we believe, is the co-existence of returnable and nonreturnable packaging systems. Those persons who choose to return their containers will purchase returnables. Those who prefer not to return the containers will choose the non-returnable package.

As a case in point, for years our Company had two large factories that manufactured principally glass returnable milk bottles. The glass milk bottle was an excellent package. It was designed to withstand the rigors of many trips to the consumer's doorstep. It was never littered and seldom found itself in the solid waste stream. The dairies and glass plants provided a perfect closed-loop recycling system. Glass broken at the dairy was returned to the glass plant to be remelted and transformed into new milk bottles.

But, the returnable glass milk bottle did not survive in the marketplace, largely be-

cause it no longer fit the life style of the American consumer and the growth of the modern supermarket retail system. It disappeared from the marketplace in a relatively few years and apparently has not been missed by the American consumer.

#### THE ROLE OF PACKAGING IN SOCIETY

In January of 1974, Arthur D. Little, Inc., published a comprehensive study entitled "Packaging in Perspective." This study was sponsored by an ad hoc committee of the packaging industry.

Glass containers are an integral part of this larger packaging/industrial complex.

The following excerpts from the Little report summarize the critical and highly complex functions performed by packaging in our society.

"But packaging is more than just the container. It is a system in which the product is the focal point. Packaging starts with the assembling of raw materials to manufacture a package and a product, and includes manufacture, packaging, unitization (the combining of a number of individual packages), distribution, breakup, and marketing. In this packaging chain, what influences one link can influence every other. And in this context, the total value of packaging when the costs of design, filling, plant operation, and other services are included, is estimated to be \$35-\$40 billion annually, or about 10 per cent of the value of all finished goods bought by the U.S. consumer each year.

"This dollar value, however, still does not reflect the entire economic value of packaging, for packaging is part of almost every element of U.S. industry today. Few products are distributed to the consumer without it. On a dollar basis, about 75 per cent of all finished goods purchased by the consumer is packaged. The package-making industry, with about one million workers, is considered the largest industrial employer in the United States and the third largest in sales value.

The packaging system today is inextricably interwoven in the matrix of our economy. It is present at all levels of operational activity—in industry, distribution, and the marketplace. Consumption of packaging correlates directly with a nation's standard of living, as measured by per capita income or the degree of industrialization. Packaging and mechanization have contributed to the phenomenal efficiency of agriculture in our country, where only 4.5 per cent of our population produces enough foods not only for our population of 220 million, but also for another 55 million to whom we export.

Every indication from the marketplace is that packaging will become more significant in the future. Packaging will change as new products develop to satisfy the demands of an ever-growing society. And in the future, products will change more rapidly. Packaging will be a critical factor in their marketing and distribution as attractive, functional, and convenient packages will be demanded.

Packaging will continue to have many roles and many functions. It will remain an essential system within the total system that brings more products to the American consumer at a cost he can afford, it will continue to be a complex, delicately balanced, self-correcting system that has operated and should operate on the basis of a free competitive market.

#### CONCLUSION

In the preceding discussion, we have briefly commented on the attributes of glass containers in respect to various environmental and social considerations. Because of its extreme adaptability, glass as a packaging material is able to satisfy successfully these varying sets of "quality of life" objectives.

For generations, glass has successfully

proven itself as a packaging medium. It is continually being improved to fulfill an even more demanding role in this regard.

In looking at the various "quality of life" considerations discussed in this paper, it would appear impossible to put together a set of legislative or regulatory controls to give proper balance to all of these important factors. The interrelationship of all of these factors in our economy is so complex and in such a constant state of change that attempts to control them artificially by regulation can only result in severe dislocation to the economy.

Our free enterprise economy, if allowed to function as designed, will make the proper adjustments to keep the system in balance. Attempting to control these diverse factors through edict, legislation, or executive fiat cannot help but further aggravate existing and potential imbalances, resulting in increasingly severe dislocations. It is impossible to conceive of creating a set of governmental controls that are capable of giving proper balance to all of the pertinent "quality of life" factors.

We have just witnessed the ineffectiveness of governmentally mandated controls during the two-year experience with wage and price controls. The complexity, interplay, and fluidity of the various "quality of life" considerations nullified any opportunity for the wage and price controls to succeed.

In fact, there is only one workable approach to these types of problems in our society—and that is to let our free economy, governed by the laws of supply and demand, determine the proper solutions. For example, in the area of energy, an increase in the price of fossil fuel will cause some energy-intensive products to cost the consumer more. He, in turn, casts his dollar votes between such trade-offs as convenience and cost. It is through this free market supply-and-demand mechanism that balances will be restored without the serious dislocations associated with artificially created, man-made controls.

In a like manner, scarce materials will begin to demand higher prices as dictated by the laws of supply and demand. Once again, the consumer will be faced with a selection of products competing for his dollar. His free choice will then determine both the most satisfactory set of purchases for each individual citizen and the allocation of scarce resources among alternative applications—with the dollar acting as the "common denominator" arbiter of the allocation program.

This free market interplay will in the end yield a far better solution, without the trauma that has historically accompanied mandated answers. This should not be interpreted to mean that in a free economy we do not need government participation in these areas.

The proper role of government is to anticipate problems before they occur and adopt policies that promote orderly solution; and, in emergencies, take action to prevent irreparable damage and hardship to protect the public's general welfare. However, the orderly solution can best be effected through private initiative directed by the free play of market forces.

Well-intentioned, but simplistic and ill-defined, restrictive legislation aimed at the regulation of beverage containers, or packaging in general, would seriously endanger the health of the glass container industry. It would be impossible to confine the adverse effects on the industry solely in the beer and soft drink areas. The trauma that would accompany such legislation would also seriously hamper the industry's ability to furnish glass containers for such other critical end-uses, as medicines, foods and other consumer products.

Since packaging performs a necessary function in our society, another packaging material would quickly emerge to replace any lost glass-packaging application. This could result in an increased demand for other materials already in short supply, or result in the use of materials without the proven track record of glass from a health standpoint.

We feel the wise course of action is to promote a healthy glass container industry which can improve its products, both non-returnable and returnable, which will continue to meet the changing needs of society—rather than replacing the glass package with an unknown and potentially far more risky substitute package. Such a substitution could represent a gamble that would be ill-advised for our Nation.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

### HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, America's public libraries have played a key role in the universal education of our citizens from kindergarten and elementary school through retirement years.

The Maryland Library Association has brought to my attention the impact which failure to fund libraries could have on our State and on the Nation, with particular reference to construction of new library facilities and remodeling of present facilities.

I recently submitted a statement to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare outlining the pressing need for funding to carry on the public library construction program. I include that statement and urge that my colleagues consider our national library needs when the Labor-HEW appropriations bill is returned from conference:

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE D. LONG ON LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Subcommittee for the opportunity to comment on the need for including in the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill funds for the Public Library Construction Program.

The Maryland Library Association and the American Library Association have just recently brought to my attention the pressing need for funds to carry on the Public Library Construction Program, as authorized under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. This information was not available to me when the House of Representatives considered Labor-HEW Appropriations on June 27, 1974.

I regret to say that no funds have been included in the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill, now before the Subcommittee, to carry on the Public Library Construction Program. During the ten years that this program has been in existence it has provided vital stimulation to the states and communities by way of federal matching grants to help building libraries. It has resulted in the approval of over 2,000 public library buildings to serve some 60 million Americans. Approximately \$174 million in Federal funds for public library construction, both new buildings and remodeling projects, has been matched by \$457 million in State and local



funds—that is \$1 in Federal funds for every \$2.55 in State and local money.

It is estimated that there is a need for over 1500 building projects throughout the country within the next five years, with 53 in the State of Maryland alone. According to the Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries, Miss Nettie B. Taylor, a grant of \$610,600 is needed to move ahead on six projects in Fiscal Year 1975 which will generate \$1,541,400 in state and local funds. Three of these would be extensions to existing facilities—the Annapolis Public Library, Catonsville Public Library, and Randallstown Public Library—the other three would be new buildings—at Twinbrook, East Silver Spring and Hillcrest.

Title II was not funded last year, not for lack of need, but because the impounded \$15 million appropriated in Fiscal Year 1973 was soon to be released by court order. Consequently, the long-awaited funds were quickly matched and another backlog of construction and remodeling projects is building up.

Under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, the States are required to develop comprehensive five-year programs for meeting the needs of all their people for library and information services. Construction or remodeling projects are essential for completion of the programs drawn up by many of the States. There are State and local funds in hand or committed for many of the construction projects; all that is lacking is the matching support authorized by Title II.

Revenue sharing has not proved to be the answer to Maryland's public library construction needs. Of the 154 libraries eligible for such funds, only 7 have received revenue sharing dollars—\$628,000 and only \$126,000 of this for capital expenditures.

A \$20 million appropriation for Title II would provide \$380,059 to Maryland, a little more than half of what is needed to maintain the current matching program.

Thank you for your time and consideration, Mr. Chairman.

#### NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

**HON. BELLA S. ABZUG**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an article by Jesse Gordon that recently appeared in the July/August issue of the Humanist. Entitled, "New World Economic Order," the article sets out some of the basic principles outlined in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order passed by the United Nations at its special session.

The declaration itself is an attempt to remove many of the gross economic inequities which exist in the world. As this is an exceedingly important matter to all of us, I would like to share Mr. Gordon's article with you:

NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER  
(By Jesse Gordon)

A Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and a Program of Action to carry it out was approved without vote by the UN General Assembly.

This momentous step, unprecedented in UN history, to build a world in which all mankind can share in the diminishing global

resources, presages a direction toward a new social and international economic system.

The Sixth Special General Assembly session, requested by Algeria, began on April 9 and concluded on May 2.

Among the twenty principles for a new international economic order set forth in the Declaration are: sovereign equality of states; cooperation to end the disparities between rich and poor countries; the need to spur progress in the developing countries, and especially the poorest; the right of each country to its own economic and social system; and full sovereignty over natural resources, including the right of nationalization.

The Declaration says that all countries have the right to full compensation for colonialist exploitation and that transnational companies are to be regulated in the interests of host countries. It states that peoples under foreign domination have the right to liberation and control over their resources.

Other principles set forth include: aid to peoples struggling against foreign domination and racism; a fair balance between the prices of the developing countries' exports and imports; active aid to the developing countries by the international community, with no strings attached; help for the poorer countries through international monetary reform; making natural products more competitive with synthetics; and preferential treatment for the developing nations.

The Declaration calls for the transfer of financial resources and technology to the developing countries and an end to the waste of natural resources, notably food. The poorer countries, it says, must concentrate all their resources on development and strengthen cooperation among themselves on a preferential basis. The final principle favors a more active role for producers' associations in promoting international economic growth and speeding the development of the Third-World countries.

Among other provisions in the Declaration is one urging a more active role for the United Nations in setting up a new international economic order.

The Action Program spells out in considerable technical detail how the principles are to be applied. It also includes a twelve-month emergency program to enable poor countries most affected by soaring import costs to carry on. A Special Fund is to be set up to which industrialized countries and unspecified other potential donors are urged to contribute. A thirty-six-nation committee will work out details and report to the Economic and Social Council this July.

Provisions in the Declaration and Action Program to which free-market countries, mostly Western, objected included those on nationalization, which were seen as lacking compensation assurances. Criticism ranged over many other points, including links between export and import costs, producer cartels, freight and other subsidies, artificial support of commodity prices, and guaranteed markets for products from the developing countries.

Among those entering reservations was John Scall (United States), who said that the documents were politically significant but that a steamroller could not deal with complex problems and that emergency aid to the poorest countries, which the United States supported, was inadequately provided for. Walter Gehlhoff (Federal Republic of Germany) entered several reservations, but voiced the Common Market's support for emergency aid to the neediest states. Ivor Richard (United Kingdom), while recording a number of objections, thought the Assembly marked a turning point toward a new economic structure. Louis de Guirngaud (France) accompanied his reservations with an expression of general support for the

decisions of the Assembly. Shizuo Saito (Japan) welcomed the Declaration but said he would have abstained on the Action Program—except for the provision regarding emergency aid—if it had been put to a vote.

Among others commenting on the session's results, Yakov A. Malik (Soviet Union) expressed support for the Assembly decisions, which he said would help remove the inequities that had resulted from colonialism and imperialism.

Huang Hua (China) said the Declaration and Action Program reflected "the earnest demands and just proposals of the Third World." Inequities, he said, should yield to justice.

Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria said that despite reservations of some delegations the Assembly had reached an unprecedented consensus with a real prospect for future cooperation. He stressed the key role played by the Third World and said the United Nations had emerged as the right instrument to deal with the great problems of the day.

Among the speakers from the Middle East, Jamshid Amouzegar (Iran) recalled his country's proposals for a new special-development fund to which it would contribute one billion dollars.

Among Latin American and African speakers there also was expressed the hope that the Assembly decision would help the less-developed nations toward "economic adulthood."

In a statement before ending the session, Assembly President Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador) said that the idea of "imperium," which had been abolished from political relations by the United Nations Charter, was now also ruled out of international economic relations. The full and sovereign rights of states to exploit their own natural resources had been established, he said, and "the depredatory forms of exploitation which have kept three-quarters of mankind in a state of hunger and disease, while the other quarter keeps increasing its already substantial profits, have come to an end."

In a press statement, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that despite the reservations of some countries the Assembly decisions provided "a good beginning for a new and more equitable international economic system."

IHEU Congress, August 5–August 9, 1974,  
tentative KLM arrangements

Congress Tour A (East Africa),

August 3–24:

All-inclusive tour cost	\$1,626.00
Single-room supplement	217.00
Visa fee	15.00

Congress Tour B (Moscow and Leningrad) August 3–19:

All-inclusive tour cost	1,081.00
Single-room supplement	139.00
Visa fee	7.00

AEU Special Congress flight,

August 1–15:

New York/Amsterdam/New York	402.00
U.S. departure tax	3.00

Prices are based on today's fares and may have to be adjusted. For reservations, write to Jean Kotkin, AEU, 2 West 64 Street, New York, New York 10023.

#### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

As we go to press, we learn that the Quebec Court of Appeals has overruled the acquittal of Henry Morgentaler, former president of the Canadian Humanist Association, on charges of performing illegal abortions. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

BBC Radio in Great Britain did a special program reviewing *The Humanist Alternative: Some Definitions of Humanism* on the program "Book Talk."

According to the British Humanist Association, twenty-five members of the House of Commons are also members of the Humanist Parliamentary Group and nine members of the House of Lords are humanists. Five members of the HPG have been appointed to ministerial posts: Michael Foot, Joan Lester, Frank Judd, Stan Orme, and Hugh Jenkins.

## PRESERVING THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have been very interested in the right of individual privacy versus the demands and regulations of the Federal Government. As a direct result of this concern, I have sponsored legislation which would repeal that part of the social security law allowing the establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations. These PSRO's represent a threat to the confidential relationship between a physician and a patient. I have also cosponsored legislation which would limit the use of an individual's social security number. The social security number should be used only for necessary records or for those purposes directly related to the operation of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an interesting article regarding this problem. This article, entitled "Can a Doctor's Social Security Number Make Him Hostage to Big Brother?" by Dr. Lawrence B. Tilis, appeared in the July 1974 issue of *Private Practice*. The article follows:

#### CAN A DOCTOR'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER MAKE HIM HOSTAGE TO BIG BROTHER?

Doctors don't need to wait until George Orwell's 1984 for the arrival of Big Brother. He's here, now in 1974. How do I know? Big Brother's calling card was recently dropped off at my office:

"To: Members of the Attending Staff.

"From: Arthur E. Liebert, Executive Director.

"The New York State Department of Social Services has instituted a new billing form for hospital services (Form No. DSS-2140). This form must be completed by the hospital and submitted to the Social Services Department in order that the hospital may receive payment for Medicaid patients.

"This form includes the requirement for a physician's number, specifically the attending physician's Social Security number. The hospital does not have access to this number, and therefore I request that you provide us with your Social Security number. A return card and envelope is enclosed for your convenience. I assure you that this number will not be utilized for any other purpose.

"Your cooperation is appreciated; and if you have any questions, please give me a call."

Mr. Liebert is the capable, experienced administrator of Rochester General Hospital, an institution that I have been associated with since 1959.

He has never shown any lust for power, and we on the Medical Staff know that he wants to run a good hospital and, in so

doing, continue to have the good will and cooperation of the Medical Staff.

I was therefore not surprised when I spoke with him, and discovered that he had already discussed, with the Social Services Department, the possibility of using a number other than the Social Security number, i.e. a physician's taxpayer number, a number assigned to a physician as a member of the Hospital Staff, a Blue Shield identification number, or simply the physician's name, leaving it to the Social Services Department to do the numbering.

None of these suggestions were taken seriously, and it was obvious that the Social Services Department wanted to turn the hospital into a dependency of itself, at least for the purpose of collecting information based on a physician's number.

As a physician, I resent the idea that my patients and myself, as a result of administrative whim, should be turned into experimental creatures to be observed by a faceless bureaucracy whose imperfect information and erroneous interpretations might then be used, in a manner harmful to the patient and the physician, to achieve cost and other controls.

Remembering that the Social Security program was designed to provide old age retirement, I then turned to the local Social Security Administration office for advice and guidance. I had hoped that our government, in its desire to provide old age retirement, would also prevent the use of the Social Security numbers for odious purposes. I was sadly disappointed. The local director informed me that their policy was to neither encourage nor discourage the use of the Social Security number for identification purposes. They would only object to an illegal use and it was clear, from her interpretation of the regulations, that this use of the Social Security number was not illegal.

Of course, if a physician refused to give the number, the Social Security Administration would not provide it to anyone without his consent. At this point I thought perhaps I had overlooked some benefit of providing the Social Security number and, certainly not wishing to deprive any patients of any opportunity, I went to see Dr. Donald Stockdale, a pleasant, mild-mannered physician, who is a full-time employee of the State of New York Department of Health. He confirmed my worst fears and indicated that the purpose of this program was not to provide a case-by-case review, but to establish patterns and norms of care. These patterns and norms of care would be used as screens, and any physicians deviating from the patterns would be asked to explain his behavior. As I sat in his office, I felt despair. Here was a likeable and knowledgeable physician, who truly believed that the establishment of patterns and norms of care would cut costs and not endanger the patient or professional freedom. I remember the history of medicine, when from the 4th to the 12th centuries, all medical care in the Western world was rendered according to the Galen. No significant medical advancement occurred during this time, so awesome and so dangerous was it to take a road of care, different from Galen's.

The State of New York Department of Health Hospital memorandum emphasizes the bureaucracy's belief that pattern orientation is all important:

"This program incorporates: (a) requirements in federal Social Security Act Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 92-603) and is supplementing federal guidelines; (b) features currently applicable in the Medicare program; and (c) as the most significant element, adds a computer based, statistically oriented system for identification and follow-up of exceptional practices in hospital inpatient utilization. The latter is a highly sophisticated system which is unique to New York State. It has been in operation on a pilot

basis (currently expanded to include hospitals in four Health regions) and from this experience has clearly demonstrated its potential as a tool in promoting proper utilization of inpatient hospital care."

I then returned to Mr. Liebert and found, naturally, that the hospital hopes all physicians will cooperate. Mr. Liebert is uncomfortable, although he does not say so, acting as an agent of the state, but, in order to protect the interest of the hospital, which will not be paid unless the form is complete with the physician's Social Security number, he must have the Social Security number. The hospital by-laws do not now permit the administration to force disclosure, but proposed changes will allow removal of a physician's privileges for obstructing the administrative work of the hospital.

The implications of the Social Security number were now apparent. It was an attempt to deny doctors professional freedom and to enslave treatment to computerized norms and patterns. Thus a patient care that was more expensive but also of higher quality, would be forced to adhere to a mediocre cost norm. Thus the guideline for doctors will not be what treatment is in the best interest of the patient, but which will fit the computer's pattern of what the treatment should be. Presumably in the future, cost specialists will ask to let the patient die or help him to die so that the computer and its attendants won't become upset by a patient's illness that differs from the norm or a physician who decides on a pattern of care that deviates from the standard.

It is well to remember that Big Brother's arrival was attended by his family. There are many Little Brothers, Cousins, Aunts, and Shirt-Tail Relatives, only too willing to help. Medical organizations are supporting review organizations, and individual physicians are talking about those other guys who are practicing medicine badly. These physicians regard themselves as the norm, and everybody else as outside the norm, and therefore inferior.

When I first entered the practice of medicine, it was a proud and noble profession. Today, because many physicians refuse to stand up for their calling and because some want to sell it down the river, medicine is in danger of being transformed into a hack's non-profession.

Various levels of government are now canvassing the profession to find those willing to promote a hack approach to the practice of medicine.

This struggle we are engaged in is moral rather than economic. Big Brother is amoral, and we would be tragically failing in our duty to our patients and ourselves if we do not oppose him with all our being.

## COST CUTS THE MILITARY LIKES

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, an article that appears in the August 5, 1974, U.S. News & World Report, by Col. William C. Moore, U.S. Air Force, retired, discusses some of the important aspects of our defense budget. Colonel Moore points out that the Department of Defense is "beating fat into swords." This difficult task is being achieved by effective leadership in that Department and by a careful guidance by Congress.

The article follows:



## COST CUTS THE MILITARY LIKES

(By Col. William C. Moore, U.S. Air Force, retired)

Every few years the military services come under intense pressure to reduce the number of people assigned to noncombat jobs—such as overswollen headquarters. The result: across-the-board slashes of these "soft areas," which cause resentment among military men. They deplore the meat-ax approach.

Now, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger is taking his turn with the ax. In fact, he has speeded up the process to reduce overhead. But instead of resentment he is getting enthusiastic co-operation from the military services.

Why? Because he has assured the service chiefs that any savings made in non-combat support areas can be used to increase fighting muscle. "Let's beat the fat into swords," he challenged them.

In effect, Mr. Schlesinger has replaced the meat ax with a carrot which gives the services a welcome incentive to reduce overhead. Three related achievements are expected to result:

1. American military manpower will be reduced.

This is extremely important, because the cost of paying and housing personnel has become so enormous that too little money is left for other defense needs.

One example: Manpower costs in the Air Force for the year that started July 1 will be 3 billion dollars more than in 1968. Yet the number of personnel has dropped nearly 350,000.

2. Headquarters and support organizations are expected to be leaner, more oriented toward the combat mission, and streamlined so that they can cope with fast-breaking national-security crises. Hopefully, the command-and-control shortcomings experienced during the *Pueblo* incident off Korea and the Vietnam War will be eliminated.

3. Combat capability will be increased. This is the biggest gain for taxpayers, who will get more security for their defense dollars.

What are the visible results to date?

In less than one year, Mr. Schlesinger's team of experts—"Headquarters Review" is their official title—has identified 14,500 jobs in military headquarters alone that can be eliminated.

This compares with a 20,000-man reduction during the preceding four years.

Secretary Schlesinger contributed to the 14,500 total by reducing his staff, including the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by 15 per cent.

The bulk of the remaining 14,500 has come from the Pentagon staffs of the military services and their major subordinate headquarters in the field.

There is more to come. Still under review are the JCS unified commands, with headquarters throughout the world, and the triservice defense agencies, such as the gigantic Defense Supply Agency with headquarters in Washington, D.C. These agencies—11 in number—and the unified commands are expected to cough up considerable savings in manpower.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway and Gen. Creighton Abrams, Chief of Staff of the Army, are proceeding at full speed to streamline the Army. In a decision that caught many by surprise, they have decided to eliminate six Army commands.

More surprisingly, three of these are component commands responsible for Army activities in the JCS unified commands. These are: U.S. Army, Pacific, with headquarters at Fort Shafter, Hawaii; U.S. Army, Alaska, Fort Richardson; and U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command, Fort Amador, Panama Canal Zone.

Elimination of these prestigious Army

commands—all closely linked to the unified commands—portends that future reductions in the JCS commands could be substantial.

What does this all mean? First, it means more military muscle. Second, it means a streamlined defense structure, better managed, more efficient, more responsive than the existing top-heavy Department of Defense.

The increase in muscle is already visible. General Abrams has stated he will divert manpower, funds and material saved in soft areas to increase the Army's fighting capability by the equivalent of three divisions.

As a first step toward this long-range goal, three new brigades have been activated. Soon men and material will be pouring into these units.

The Air Force will use its savings to retain in the fighting force three tactical-airlift squadrons, one EC-121 reconnaissance squadron, and one F-106 interceptor squadron. The Air Force also intends to increase the crew ratio assigned to strategic-airlift aircraft—C-5s and C-141s which played such an important role in the Mideast war.

The objective is a 25 per cent increase in the number of hours that these aircraft can be used during crises.

The need for this "surge capability" is one of the lessons learned during the October Mideast war.

The Navy intends to put the majority of its savings into improving the fighting strength of the fleets. As one example, it is going to stop spending time and effort on the mothball fleet and other marginal capabilities, and use the savings to build new ships and bring active ships up to full complement.

It is safe to say, at this point, that the incentive of exchanging fat for combat capability has resulted in the most sincere, constructive effort ever undertaken to streamline all echelons of the Department of Defense, and to "beat fat into swords."

## SENATOR WAYNE MORSE

## HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I share with my colleagues the profound sorrow that accompanies the death of a true individual. We mourn together the passing of Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, possibly the most courageous man ever to occupy a seat in the Senate.

The Senator's life exemplifies that of an individual dedicated only to his moral sense of virtue and propriety. Raised in the populist tradition, Mr. Morse became renowned for his overpowering logic and inexhaustible ability of tireless speech.

Receiving his undergraduate degree from the University of Wisconsin and law degrees from the University of Minnesota and Columbia University, Senator Morse went on to the University of Oregon as an assistant professor of law and 2 years later, at the age of 31, became the youngest law school dean in the country.

In 1942, some 11 years after assuming the administrative post, Franklin Roosevelt asked Mr. Morse—already a well-known figure for his dauntless frankness and honesty—to represent the public on the War Labor Board. The dynamic

future Senator resigned this post, however, when he viewed as excessive the concessions made by the Government to John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

Senator Morse, who liked to refer to himself as the "one true liberal" is perhaps best known for his Independent Party. Reelected to the Senate for a second term as a Republican in 1950, the Senator subsequently decided to support the Democratic nominee for President, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. In Mr. Morse's word, "a free man is a man who is free to do what he knows is right." Deciding that in remaining a member of the Republican Party he would restrict his freedom to act as an individual, the Senator chose to become an independent and subsequently joined the one-member Independent Party. "Someday," he claimed, "my new party will come to fruition and we will have a party of truly independent-minded men."

The Republicans saw no reason to return to their renegade colleague his coveted seats on the Armed Services and Labor Committees. Senator Morse decided to fight for what he believed were his rightful positions on the two committees. Inasmuch as the Democrats, the minority party at the time, had few enough seats to distribute to its loyal and tenured Members and therein refused to offer the Independent Senator one of their positions, and inasmuch as the Republicans offered Senator Morse seats on the relatively unpopular Public Works and District of Columbia Committees, the Senator decided to take his plea to the full Senate instead of relying on the political whims of the two major parties.

Only six colleagues, however, stood with Mr. Morse on his appeal for his old seats. Similarly, the Senator's attempt to increase membership on the Armed Services and Labor Committees failed. "If three or four Senators," decried Mr. Morse, "went along with me, we would be a movement, we would be formidable, we would have the balance of power in the Senate." The fighting legislator, who referred to his committee predicament as "garbage can disposal," brought a folding chair to the Senate floor at one point, claiming that since the parties would not give him a seat, he would bring his own. Forced to conduct his "committee" business after regular Senate business was over for the day, the Senator became affectionately known as the "Five O'Clock Shadow."

Incredibly enough, Senator Morse not only accepted the seat on the District Committee, but he became a firm supporter of measures beneficial to the District, so much so in fact that he refused to give up his seat on the committee even when eventually offered positions on more prestigious committees. Among legislation that he proposed in the District Committee was a bill which subsequently became law—that provided free hot lunches to 7,500 poor Washington schoolchildren; a proposal which provided a wage floor for most District workers; a measure establishing the Federal City College and the Washington Technical In-

stitute; numerous bills to stifle corruption in the city hall; bills to tighten the followup procedure in traffic violations; a \$100 million proposal to construct a sewage treatment plant that would clean up the Potomac River; and a measure providing for a schoolbus fare subsidy. Even such minor matters as a traffic light at the corner of Virginia and Constitution were important to the Senator and worth fighting for. Summing up the Senator's contributions, former President Lyndon Johnson doubted that anyone had done more than Senator Morse to "help make the District a decent place to live."

Senator Morse was also outspoken about general senatorial matters. After having survived a 79 to 11 senatorial fight led by Senator Morse to stop her appointment as ambassador to Brazil, Claire Booth Luce commented that her difficulties began when the Oregon legislator was kicked in the head by a horse. Senator Morse subsequently went on the Senate floor and stated that Mrs. Luce's statement proved her basic instability. Three days later, she resigned.

Though Senator Morse prided himself on his willingness to attack anyone in the wrong, including fellow members of the Oregon delegation and newsmen who had the exciting and arduous task of covering his various activities, he was at heart a very personable family man. His good friends noted that the Senator was happiest on his farm. At one time the Morse family hosted horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, and dogs. His horses, though, were his pride and joy. Riding roadsters, a type of harness horse or show animal in the gentleman's driving class, Senator Morse won 25 trophies and 10 championships, all with horses that he had raised himself.

The Senator finally left his Independent Party and joined the Democrats in 1955. In one of his greatest personal triumphs, Senator Morse in 1956 defeated President Eisenhower's Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, who had returned to Oregon especially to keep the maverick Morse from being reelected.

Senator Morse did ultimately lose in his bid for reelection in 1968, largely due to his 1964 vote on the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. Casting one of the two negative votes in the Senate, the legislator thus embarked on a campaign against the war in Indochina. "Once you put expediency above principle," commented Mr. Morse, "there is no principle left." So from 1964 until 1972, Morse traveled around the country speaking out against our participation in the Vietnamese war.

One sees in all then, the life of an emotional individual, a man of integrity, of dedication and of respect. To achieve a point which he thought to be in the best interests of this Nation's people, Senator Morse would allow his own personal welfare and interest to wait while he concentrated on the issue at hand. Indeed, here was an individual by definition, a figure who according to Webster, refuses to conform to his group. Senator Morse believed that he would be vindicated in the future, though at the time have appeared mistaken to others. Once again in the words of Daniel Webster:

It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment—Independence now and Independence forever.

In mourning Senator Morse's death, then, we are at the same time inspired to continue the admirable and courageous tradition of independence and vitality so well embodied in this man. I join with my colleagues in expressing my sincere condolences to his lovely wife Mildred; his daughters, Nancy, Judith and Amy; his six grandchildren; his two brothers and his sister.

Though we shall miss him, let us be guided by this man, individual and image—Senator Wayne Morse.

#### H.R. 69 PROVIDES FAR-REACHING BENEFITS TO THE HANDICAPPED

### HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider the conference report on H.R. 69. While this legislation contains many far-reaching titles and programs covering elementary, secondary, adult, bilingual, Indian education, reading, and impact aid, it also represents the culmination of 2 years of intensive work in another vital area; namely, the education of handicapped children. Educational practice which has effectively resulted in the exclusion of over 50 percent of our school-aged handicapped children from an appropriate program in the public school systems is finally being turned around. In order to meet the pressing financial crunch in local communities resulting from the ever-accelerating pace of both court orders and State legislation mandating the education of all handicapped children, the legislation alters the formula of title VI-B, education of the handicapped, aid to the States, by providing funding based upon the number of all children within a State between the ages of 3 and 21 in the most recent year for which the satisfactory data is available, multiplied by \$8.75. A full appropriation would make available \$630 million for fiscal 1975.

Beyond that, this legislation enhances the State plan requirement for the education of handicapped children which is submitted to the Commissioner of Education by ordering the States to submit a detailed blueprint demonstrating how they will identify, evaluate, and serve all of the handicapped children within their jurisdiction. Moreover, vital, long overdue guarantees are mandated in the same State plan:

Provision that priority in the use of title VI-B funds go to children not now receiving an education program;

Provision of specific due process guarantees for the children served and their parents in all matters relevant to identification, evaluation, and placement;

Prohibition against the classification of children to promote racial or cultural discrimination; and

Provision that all handicapped children be educated in the least restrictive environment.

The bill also establishes provisions to assist States that are moving toward de-institutionalization of handicapped children but are not required to do so by the legislation. Where States are attempting to move children from institutions back to their homes or facilities closer to their homes, the money formerly provided for their educational programs while they were in institutions will now be allowed to follow them to the local program. I sponsored the amendment which will permit States, for the purposes of determining its allotment under the so-called "89-313 program"—Public Law 89-313—to continue to count the children who leave the institutions supported by the State and enter educational programs which are the responsibility of the local school districts. The provision adopted by the conference assures that the money generated under this provision would go to the local school district providing the special education program.

The conferees also changed the amount of money a State would receive in the future under the 89-313 formula from 50 percent of the average per pupil expenditure in the State to 40 percent. So that no State would be penalized, the conference agreed to a hold-harmless provision which provides that a State will not receive less than it received in the last fiscal year.

Finally, the conference accepted a concept that I have long been concerned about, that is, it is generally more expensive to provide educational programs for the handicapped than it is for the "normal" student. In this regard I offered an amendment which was adopted by the conference which will allow school systems receiving impact aid money to count a handicapped child as one and a half for the purposes of eligibility. Because of my concern that handicapped children received the best educational program possible, in addition to allowing school districts to count children at a higher rate, the legislation also requires that they provide programs for handicapped children which are of sufficient size, scope, and quality which show promise of substantial progress of meeting the unique needs of handicapped children.

In my judgment H.R. 69 is truly landmark legislation and will provide benefits which will not only assist the handicapped but all Americans as well.

#### A NEW CONCEPT IN MASS TRANSPORTATION

### HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues that I have today introduced H.R. 16173 with the cosponsorship of Mr. GROVER, Mr. BIAGGI and Mr. ADDABBO, which would authorize a radically new and different concept in meeting the



mass transportation needs of our urban areas.

The bill would permit the Secretary of the Navy to transfer two surplus aircraft carriers, the U.S.S. *Essex* and the U.S.S. *Randolph*, or other carriers which are obsolete and no longer needed by the Navy, to the city of New York for use as an intermodal transportation center.

The basis for the center lies in the linkage of these two carriers to form a landing strip for short takeoff and landing, STOL, airplanes at a pier on the Hudson River, thereby opening up downtown Manhattan for the first time to commuter and other commercial air traffic.

Carrier Air Park, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation based in my congressional district, originated the project and will administer it for the city of New York. In addition to the air service, providing Long Island commuters with 10-minute \$5 flights to Manhattan, Carrier Air Park will initiate a computerized system of jitney buses on Long Island and in New York City to furnish door-to-door transportation for the commuter. This is a major step in eliminating the need for thousands of trips via private automobile, thereby resulting in tremendous savings of energy and reduction of pollution. The system will also be used for the transportation of mail, financial papers and small freight, thus facilitating the conduct of business.

In a letter to me regarding the project, Robert H. Stanton, Eastern Region Director of the Federal Aviation Administration, called the proposal unique and innovative and noted that it could serve as a model for other areas of the country. He concludes that the project is—

Not only technically feasible, but vitally needed in the development of quiet short-haul aviation for the New York metropolitan area.

I will include the full text of Mr. Stanton's letter at the close of these remarks.

Canada presently has a working STOL system and has experienced enormous economic success. The installation of Carrier Air Park service will open our entire Northeast corridor for job intermingling, economic and rapid freight transfer, and vastly increased mobility for its residents. It is the only efficient way of bringing the suburbs to the city of New York for the enhancement of both areas.

Long Island residents will benefit in a multitude of ways; not only from the establishment of a new transportation industry with attendant jobs and incomes, but by drastically reducing freight costs and providing inexpensive access to Manhattan for business and pleasure.

The development of this intermodal transportation network has been a unique model of intergovernmental cooperation, including strong participation by the surrounding community, the New York City administration, and the highest levels of several Federal departments and agencies. I am honored to introduce legislation enabling this project to become a reality and urge the support of all my colleagues for this badly needed mass transit program.

The letter of support from the FAA follows:

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION,  
JAMAICA, N.Y., November 13, 1974.

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RONCALLO: Thank you for your letter of November 7, 1973, regarding Mr. John Kelly's project (Carrier Air Park, Inc.) to establish a STOLport in Manhattan by utilizing two surplus U.S. Navy aircraft carriers.

As to feasibility, we believe that this proposal is unique, innovative, and may very well serve as a model project for other areas of the nation. We have long considered that air access to the inner city is the key to future short-haul systems within the northeast corridor. The location of this facility should provide both another transportation dimension to the City of New York because of the intermodal transportation aspects, and a measure of air traveler congestion relief which will allow passengers and cargo to arrive and depart much closer to their points of origin and destination.

The growth of aviation during the next decade will be severely constrained unless airports and communities exist with mutual understanding and cooperation. In the case of Carrier Air Park, a unique partnership has been established between the community and the aviation facility. The FAA believes this community involvement, combined with the need for such a facility by the travelling public, will set a nationwide standard for development of the total aviation system. In terms of safety we shall insure that the airman and aircraft are properly certificated, and that all flight operations will be conducted in the safest possible manner and in accordance with approved FAA standards and regulations.

The FAA and the aviation industry are deeply interested in improving and further developing a safe, economically sound, quiet short-haul aviation system in the United States. The Civil Aeronautics Board northeast corridor investigation, and the American and Eastern Airlines' STOL demonstrations have clearly shown industrywide interest. The FAA has created a special office (Quiet Short-haul Air Transportation System Office) in its Washington headquarters to foster the concept, and more recently the agency identified shorter runway airports that could best serve this market. Additionally, the FAA conducted engineering and development tests at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center (NAFEC), Atlantic City, New Jersey, which included utilization of the present state-of-the-art STOL aircraft, the DHC-6 deHavilland Twin Otter.

A major step in furthering development of the quiet short-haul aviation system was the recent announcement by the Canadian Department of Transportation that the deHavilland Company of Canada has been granted approval to proceed with the production and certification of the DHC-7, a four-engine turbopowered STOL aircraft that is quieter than the DHC-6 and has more than twice the carrying capacity. The Boeing Company will cooperate with deHavilland in a worldwide sales program. It is planned that services using this aircraft will commence by 1976.

The significance of the STOLport to the area and to short-haul air transportation lies in its extreme value in that it would utilize an unused city pier (one of the newest and in excellent condition), produce revenue for the City of New York, and provide employment for local people. It would upgrade and revitalize the area with the attendant sense of pride that a new, unique facility would foster. It would be the first central business district STOLport in the United States, and would add immeasurably to the image of New York as a transportation leader.

The advent of the proposed new convention center a few blocks away would be another plus factor in having STOL operations close by. STOL access would be of great assistance to convention center personnel in their efforts to attract conventions.

The FAA support of this project involves Engineering and Development funding. Conversations with our Quiet Short-Haul Transportation office in Washington indicates strong interest in funding for two Micro-Wave Landing Systems and possible Arresting Gear Systems (already in place on the two carriers). As a private sponsor Mr. Kelly is not eligible for Airport Development Aid Program (ADAP) funding.

The FAA contracted for an engineering feasibility study of Mr. Kelly's proposal, and a copy of our Washington office findings, dated July 25, 1973, is enclosed for your information.

In summary, we believe the project to be not only technically feasible, but vitally needed in the development of quiet short-haul aviation for the New York metropolitan area.

If you desire any additional information on this matter, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. STANTON,  
Director.

#### ESEA EXTENSION BILL'S PROVISION ON WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL EQUITY

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to advise this House that the provisions of my bill, H.R. 208, known as the Women's Educational Equity Act, which I first introduced in the 92d Congress has been included in title IV of H.R. 69 which is the ESEA extension bill recently reported by the conference committee of which I was a conferee.

Under this program \$30 million in Federal funds will be made available annually for 3 years beginning July 1, 1975, for projects and activities such as the development of nonsexist curriculum materials and nonsexist tests, new and improved career and vocational counseling techniques, women's studies centers, community education programs, and increasing opportunities for adult women including continuing education for underemployed and unemployed women.

Private, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and individuals will compete for grants which would be awarded by the Commissioner of Education on the advice and recommendation of a newly created Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs.

During the 4 years of its life, my bill enjoyed the widespread and active support of numerous nationally known and respected women's groups and education associations, much of which could be attributed to the diligent and able work of Ms. Arlene Horowitz, a former Education and Labor Committee employee and activist in the women's movement. As the moving force behind the genesis of this bill, Ms. Horowitz was instrumental in initiating the impetus for its considera-

tion; her assistance was immeasurable and a large part of the success of this bill belongs to her. I am proud to have had her assistance in guiding this bill through the Congress.

When textbooks discriminate against women, when we find that female-headed households have a lower average income than those headed by males, and when girls and women continue to be channeled into so-called female occupations, we find that many times these are but indications of the failings of our society which are reflected in the education system. The inclusion of this new women's program is in response to the urgent need to use the educational resources of our country to help solve the almost unconscious sexist instruction which our children have received for generations and which serve to promote the status quo attitudes prevalent in our society which stereotype our children and make a farce of our Nation's commitment to equality.

This new program will help develop new or alternative methods to help yield educational equity for men and women, both. Textbooks, especially those still used in elementary schools, continue to blatantly discriminate against girls and women. Hopefully with Federal assistance provided under this bill, we will be able to rid our educational system of this sexist tool of instructional methodology.

This new program will seek to develop a new standard of measurement which will be broad enough to accept women on the same basis as it judges men. I hope that all of the Members of this body will join me in welcoming this new Federal program and help us to receive these needed funds which this bill now authorizes.

#### THE 1974 CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK DETENTE WITH A VOICE

**HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 30, 1974*

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the 1974 Captive Nations Week observances throughout the country and abroad demonstrated that detente is not without a voice. In his own proclamation the President clearly stated:

We do not seek to impose our beliefs upon others, but we do not hide our sympathies toward the desires of those who, like us, cherish liberty and self-determination.

Unmistakably, the desires of all the captive nations and peoples—in central Europe, within the U.S.S.R., in Asia, and in Cuba—is to rid themselves of their Communist captors and all traces of foreign domination. Their aspirations for national independence, freedom and liberty are clearly what we are sympathetic with and should further in every way possible. One of the major criticisms leveled by the National Captive Nations Committee and its chairman, Dr. Leo E. Dobransky of Georgetown, against detente is that it has been pursued without

a voice concerning the plight of the captive nations. In a notable measure, the 1974 Captive Nations Week has raised this voice, which should be sustained throughout the whole course of detente.

Fitting expressions of this voice are seen, in part, in the numerous official proclamations of the week. For the interest of our Members and citizens I include here the following proclamations: That of President Richard Nixon and those of Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis of Maine, Gov. Robert B. Docking of Kansas, Mayor Ralph J. Perk of Cleveland, Mayor Richard H. Marriot of Sacramento, Mayor Norman Y. Minets of San Jose, Calif., and Mayor Bartholomew F. Guida of New Haven, Conn.

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

#### A PROCLAMATION

Consistent with the principles upon which this Nation was founded, we believe that democratic liberties are among the basic human rights to which all men are entitled. We do not seek to impose our beliefs upon others, but we do not hide our sympathies towards the desires of those who, like us, cherish liberty and self-determination. In support of this sentiment, the Eighty-Sixth Congress on July 17, 1959, by a joint resolution, authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week in July in each year as Captive Nations Week.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 14, 1974, as Captive Nations Week.

I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge rededication to the cherished ideal of freedom for all.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

RICHARD NIXON.

#### STATE OF MAINE PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Captive Nations Week provides Americans with the opportunity to show their concern for the plight of 100 million East and Central Europeans living under Communist rule; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples for freedom and independence;

Now, therefore, I, Kenneth M. Curtis, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim the week of July 14-20, 1974, as Captive Nations Week in the State of Maine and call upon the citizens of Maine to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

Given at the office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of the State of Maine, this Second Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth.

By the Governor.

KENNETH M. CURTIS.

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

To the People of Kansas, Greetings:

Whereas, Captive Nations Week was inaugurated in 1959 by a Joint Resolution of the United States Congress; and

Whereas, each year, Captive Nations Week has provided a fitting opportunity for the American people to show their solidarity with their captive brethren in East and Central Europe; and

Whereas, twenty-nine years ago, the war in Europe came to an end, but the hopes and expectations that came in the wake of the hard-won victory over the Nazi military machine have yet to be realized, and for the millions of people in Eastern Europe Nazi domination, as well as the USSR, Asia and Cuba have been replaced by Communist rule;

Now, therefore, I, Robert B. Docking, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby proclaim the week of July 14th through July 20, 1974, as Captive Nations Week in Kansas, and urge all people of the free world to support the aspirations of the people of East-Central Europe, USSR, Asia and Cuba to freedom.

Done At the Capital in Topeka Under the Great Seal of the State this 21st day of June, A.D., 1974.

By the Governor:

ROBERT B. DOCKING.

#### PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING JULY 14-20, 1974, AS "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN CLEVELAND"

The cause of human rights and personal dignity remains a universal aspiration. Yet, in much of the world, the struggle for freedom and independence continues. It is appropriate, therefore, that we who value our own precious heritage should manifest our understanding for those to whom these benefits are denied.

In support of this sentiment, the United States Congress, by Joint Resolution, authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week of July in each year as Captive Nations Week.

As previously, Captive Nations Week in Cleveland is commemorated under the auspices of the American Nationalities Movement of Ohio.

It is vital to the national security of the United States and other free nations of the world that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the people of all conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive.

Now, therefore, I, Ralph J. Perk, Mayor of the City of Cleveland, do hereby proclaim July 14-20, 1974, as "Captive Nations Week in Cleveland," and urge all citizens to support this 15th annual recognition of the interest and purpose of the Communist dominated and oppressed peoples of the world to regain their freedom.

It witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Corporate Seal of the City of Cleveland to be affixed this 15th day of July, 1974.

RALPH J. PERK,  
Mayor.

#### PROCLAMATION: ISSUED BY THE MAYOR, CITY OF SACRAMENTO—CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Whereas, in the midst of the general well-being enjoyed throughout the free world, it gives us pause to consider that not all of the earth's population is free to think, to worship, to speak as it may please any individual, and



Whereas, in that spirit of reflection, let us again renew the cry that those populating the captive nations must enjoy those same freedoms taken for granted by so many of us;

Now, therefore, I, Richard H. Marriott, Mayor of the City of Sacramento, do hereby proclaim the week of July 14 through July 20, 1974, as Captive Nations Week, and do urge all our citizens to meditate upon the hardships endured by those whose lives are not yet their own.

Issued: This 1st day of July, 1974.

RICHARD H. MARRIOTT,  
Mayor.

#### CITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., PROCLAMATION

Whereas, This coming July 14-20, 1974 will be the 15th observance of Captive Nations Week; and

Whereas, Congress established this necessary annual observance by passing in 1959 the famous Captive Nations Week Resolution, which President Eisenhower signed into Public Law 86-90; and

Whereas, The recent talks with Brezhnev cannot erase the fact that the peoples of the Captive nations in Central Europe, within the USSR, in Asia and Cuba still are captive under totalitarian Red rule as they were in 1959; and

Whereas, Pragmatic deals with despotic communist regimes do not include for any true American the deal to sell the captive nations into permanent captivity;

Now, therefore, I, Norman Y. Mineta, Mayor of the City of San Jose, do hereby proclaim July 14-20, 1974, as "Captive Nations Week" in the City of San Jose, and invite the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Proclaimed this 14th Day of July, 1974, in the City of San Jose, State of California.

NORMAN Y. MINETA,  
Mayor.

#### CITY OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., PROCLAMATION

Whereas: The quest for general relaxation of tension and world peace is the key objective of all freedom-loving peoples and one to which the American Friend of the Captive Nations have always fully subscribed; and

Whereas: One of the requisites for achieving this goal is a Europe united in freedom, with each and every nation able to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination; and

Whereas: The greatness of our Country stems from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas: In accordance with Public Law 86-90, unanimously adopted in 1959 by the Congress of the United States by which the third week of July is annually designated as Captive Nations Week; and

Whereas: Captive Nations Week provides an opportunity for all Americans to show the freedom seeking peoples of Ukraine, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania that they have not been forgotten; and

Whereas: A successful Captive Nations Week would continue importantly to raising the morale of captive people and would thus serve the vital interests of the United States and the entire free world.

Now, therefore, I, Bartholomew F. Guida, Mayor of the City of New Haven, Connecticut, do hereby designate the period of July 14-20, 1974, as Captive Nations Week and call upon all to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of The City of New Haven to be affixed.

BARTHOLOMEW F. GUIDA,  
Mayor.

### A CRY FOR HELP!

## HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Mr. Tedis Zierins of Chicago concerning the Soviet occupation of the Baltic nations, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Together with his letter, he enclosed an article entitled "A Cry for Help!" which is about one Daniel Bruvers, now a prisoner in the Communist prisons.

If I may, I would like to add a personal note before I ask that this article be printed. When I was visiting the Soviet Union 2 years ago, I was detained by the Communist police for distributing Bibles and New Testaments. I was questioned for several hours and finally released. I can well believe the reports of the torture and murder of Christians by the Communists for the crime of believing in a God other than the state, for I know what the Communists did to me, a Member of the U.S. Congress. I ask that all my colleagues give their full attention to the following article:

### A CRY FOR HELP!

At a time when again we see many pictures of Soviet smiles, when again we hear claims that Congress should grant most favored nation status to Soviet Union in trade business, when again we are told that we should make new deals with Moscow, I appeal to every human being to consider today's life under Soviet rule. Please listen to a cry for help of one persecuted family I know there.

Three years ago a young student, Rudite (age twenty) living in West Germany visited Riga, capital of Soviet occupied Latvia and met a young man, Daniels Bruvers. In January 1973 she had an opportunity to return for another short visit and she married Daniels. Both are devout Christians, Baptists.

When later Daniels asked Soviet officials for permission to join his wife in West Germany, he was told to forget her or be thrown in jail. After all efforts failed on July 21, last year, Daniels started a hunger strike. His wife picketed the Soviet Embassy in West Germany every day. Her mother and friends picketed in some other countries. (I picketed some Soviet visitors here in Chicago.) All that got publicity in the news media. As a result of all that after four weeks of hunger strike, Moscow permitted Daniels to leave Soviet-occupied Latvia and join his wife, Rudite. For a while it seemed that the story had a really happy ending.

But alas! Daniels comes from a big family, six children. They are a devout Christian family. Their father had been deported twice to Siberian forced labor camps from where he returned in poor health, but he has to work hard in Latvia still today. Because of their religious faith the children were not permitted to study in college or a university. After many difficulties, only the youngest of them Pavils Bruvers was accepted in the Medical Institute at last.

Recently Daniel's brothers, Pavils Bruvers, a medical student, born April 10, 1949 and Olafs Bruvers, a taxi driver, born August 26, 1947 had discussed with their fellow workers and fellow students some needed improvements in TV programs and in everyday life.

As a result of this discussion, they had prepared and circulated a little opinion poll

among their fellow workers and fellow students. They had promised that after completing the poll, the results will be turned over to the local Soviet newspapers.

The poll was anonymous. Nobody had to give his or hers name. Therefore the answers were honest. The poll consisted of the following questions: What would you like to hear on radio and see on TV. What would you like to see in movie theatres. What would you like to read in newspapers and magazines? Where would you like to spend your vacation? What countries would you like to visit if possible? What is your opinion of "Leninskis talkas"—"Subotniki". (Obligatory "voluntary" overtime on several weekends without pay to promote Lenin's ideas in the world.) What is your opinion about mass meetings and demonstrations. (Officially the participation in mass meetings and demonstrations is voluntary, but in reality you are requested to participate.)

Olafs and Pavils are singles and live with their parents—their address: Sejas iela 58 Riga, Latvia.

On May 16, eight Soviet Secret Police KGB men searched their small apartment and continued the search the next day May 17. The only materials they confiscated were some religious magazines and articles and the gospels to be used as evidence against them.

After that both brothers were called to KGB headquarters for interrogation almost every day until on May 24 they did not return home after interrogation. Since that day they have been in solitary confinement in the main KGB prison on Lenin & Engels Street, Riga, Latvia. No friends or parents are permitted to visit them.

The name of their interrogator and accuser is Dembovskis whose title is Chief investigator of special cases for the KGB. KGB demands the names of all the 107 people who had answered the questions of the opinion poll despite that the poll was anonymous. KGB accused them also of being agents of the enemies of Soviet system and having contacts with people in the West.

Since Daniels Bruvers left Latvia, his relatives have been watched very closely by Soviet officials. Their persecution is only one example of Soviet violation of basic human rights.

I ask our government and Congress to make no trade or other deals with Moscow until the day they stop violating the most basic human rights.

Please help the brothers of Daniels Bruvers in any way you can before they disappear in the Gulag Archipelago of today so well described by Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

P.S.—It is an irony that Daniels Bruvers was born in 1945 on the birthday of Lenin, the founder of Soviet system which persecutes him and his relatives.

### THE TURKISH OPIUM POPPY BAN

## HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues recent broadcasts by New York City radio stations WCBS and WWRL which urge that Congress consider cutting off all aid to Turkey, until Turkey reinstitutes its ban prohibiting opium poppy cultivation.

In my home community in New York City junkies run the streets, occupy abandoned buildings, lurk in doorways and literally hold the community in

fear. Consequently I know firsthand the destructive impact of heroin in a community and the detrimental effects it has on the quality of life for our citizens. I have devoted a significant portion of my energies as a legislator toward the elimination of this cancerous sore from my community, as well as from the other infected communities throughout the County, urging the establishment and implementation of more effective law enforcement measures.

No law enforcement measure has proven as successful as the agreement reached between the United States and Turkish Governments to eradicate the source by placing a ban on the cultivation of the opium poppy.

The editorials follow:

WWRL EDITORIAL, JULY 15, 1974

The news on the drug front is a bit discouraging these days. Ten months ago, New York State's tough new anti-drug bills went into effect. And what have they achieved? As WWRL predicted . . . very little. A few small fry have been scooped up, but the major dealers are still out there, raking it in, and kids are being hooked every day.

And now the Turkish government has decided to lift its three year ban on the growing of opium poppies. Experts estimate that the major portion of New York City's drugs have come from Turkish opium. WWRL doesn't understand how our country can continue to support and help a country which is crippling and killing thousands of Americans, with drugs sanctioned by the government. WWRL urges that Congress consider cutting off all such aid, until Tur-

key once again bans the unrestricted growing of the death-dealing opium poppy.

On air: Monday, July 15, 1974, Tuesday, July 16, 1974, Wednesday, July 17, 1974.

WCBS EDITORIAL, JULY 12, 1974

Subject: Turkey Lifts Poppy Ban 74-10.

Broadcast: July 12, 1974; 4 a.m., 9 a.m., 4 p.m., 9 p.m.

The "French Connection" is more than a thrilling movie. It's the real life way this country gets its heroin. Opium poppy is grown in Turkey, processed into heroin in Marseilles and delivered through "French Connection" pushers to the United States.

For the past three years, at the urging of the U.S. Government, Turkey didn't grow poppy. Instead, 35.7 million dollars was given to Turkish farmers to compensate for lost revenues. The Turks now say it isn't enough and will resume growing the poppy seeds this fall.

Heroin addiction declined an estimated 50% while the growing ban was on. In New York, where nearly half the addicts in the country live, that's crucial. The decline was partly due to the smaller quantity and poorer quality of street heroin.

Narcotics experts say that within the next sixty days there will be a significant increase in the heroin supply. Stockpiled heroin, stored by the middleman during the Turkish growing ban, will reach the streets with the assurance that more is on the way.

The U.S. Ambassador to Turkey has already been recalled in protest. But that's hardly enough. Mayor Beame, Congressman Charles Rangel and others believe that all aid to Turkey should be cut off. We at WCBS/FM agree. We can't support the Turkish Government while they support our heroin habit.

ALL SIX, HONORABLE MEN

HON. E. G. SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1974

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, the historic impeachment vote last Saturday night, while easy for none on the Judiciary Committee, perhaps was most difficult for the six Republican freshmen. Who could have thought, when you administered their oath of office on January 3, 1973, that 1 year, 6 months, and 24 days later they would be faced with a vote to impeach their President?

Three of them, Congressmen Butler, COHEN, and FROELICH voted for impeachment, and three of them, Congressmen LOTT, MARAZITI, and MOORHEAD of California voted against impeachment.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the American people know that all six agonized over this solemn issue. There should be absolutely no doubt that all six are decent, capable men, who voted their consciences. I do not know how I shall finally vote, but their vote means that I shall ultimately be in fundamental disagreement with three of my closest colleagues on this historic issue. And I do know this, when that day comes, I shall respect the three with whom I disagree no less than the three with whom I shall stand, because, Mr. Speaker, most importantly, all six are honorable men.