

By Mr. FISHER:

H. Res. 828. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Members of Congress transmitted to the Congress in the appendix to the budget for the fiscal year 1975, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FROELICH (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. O'HARA, and Mr. CONTE):

H. Res. 829. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court decisions on abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H. Res. 830. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H. Res. 831. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YATES (for himself, Mr. HANRAHAN, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. GAIIMO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. STUDDS, Ms. ABZUG, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, and Mr. CRONIN):

H. Res. 832. Resolution providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on any resolution to impeach the President of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H. Res. 833. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SATTERFIELD:

H. Res. 834. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

390. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Young Democratic Clubs of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo., relative to the impeachment of the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### SERVICE TO MANKIND AWARD

#### HON. THAD COCHRAN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 17, 1974, the Sertoma Club of Jackson, Miss., gave its annual "Service to Mankind Award" to Mrs. Barbara Boswell Stauss. It is a privilege for me to acknowledge this greatly deserved award for Mrs. Stauss. This lady has long been known in the Jackson area for her dedication to the public good, especially in the area of our public schools. She is deserving of the very highest commendation for her past services and I am pleased to recognize her in this way. Such unselfish and public spirited service to a community merits being brought to the attention of the Congress.

As a part of my remarks, I include a speech delivered at the awards ceremony by Mr. Kirby P. Walker, superintendent emeritus of the public schools of Jackson, Miss.:

SPEECH BY KIRBY P. WALKER

This is a moment in the annals of the Sertoma Club of Jackson that had to come. Not that it was predestined, rather as a civic organization founded upon the concept of service to mankind the membership of this club could not long fail to discover the subject to be honored this evening.

Of course I allude to the prime cause of this meeting, that is for your club to accord deserved recognition to Barbara Boswell Stauss whose traits since early childhood have marked her as one of God's especially endowed people with a marvelous spirit of altruism that has permeated everything she has done and been a part of, as will be described briefly.

The "Service Award to Mankind" by this club provides an excellent medium for focusing attention of the people of this city and state upon the constructive work and concerns of citizens of our community whose motives and deeds can be heralded far and near, and thus inspire others to be more active and concerned about the welfare of others.

Daily, through graphic and electronic media, our attention is forced toward the sordid, avaricious, self-seeking, venal, maniacal be-

havior of too large a part of our population. So it is truly refreshing, and we embrace this opportunity, to have an occasion such as this to examine and commend a life of exemplary Christian love and service to his fellowman.

Because Mrs. Stauss and I possess some common childhood background, it falls my good fortune to sketch a bit of her family history and to tell you of her work as a patron of the Jackson Public Schools where she found new avenues for effective service to youth and community institutions through her brilliant leadership in state and national PTA work.

Barbara Boswell's birth certificate names D'Lo, Mississippi as her birthplace, although her parents resided at Sanatorium, Mississippi just a few miles distant.

Her delightful mother is Iola Saunders Boswell, originally of Oxford, Mississippi, who now resides in Jackson. Barbara's renown father was the late Dr. Henry Boswell, a native of Quitman, Mississippi, whose illustrious career as superintendent of the Mississippi State Sanatorium is in itself an engaging and exciting story of public service to his state.

Many of you know Barbara's sisters: Helen, the wife of Howard Dear; Georgia Neal, the spouse of W. L. Tyson, Jr.; and Peggy, the helpmate of Dr. Samuel Johnson—all of Jackson. Each of these sisters has a brother, Colonel Henry Boswell, Jr., a resident of Virginia.

Some of the Walker and Boswell families were lifelong friends. My father, his brother, my grandfather, and my great grandfather were Simpson Countians. Their homeplace was just a few miles northwest of Sanatorium, near Rials Creek. My uncle and my father, in time, moved from Rials Creek to the 'teeming metropolis' of Magee which really claims Sanatorium as a part of its community.

Barbara Boswell and I learned our ABCs in the first grade at the Magee Elementary School—but several years apart. My Magee relatives were devoted friends of the Boswells. In fact, following the deaths of my uncle and aunt, their youngest son, Binford, was taken into the Boswell home until he entered military service after being graduated from Millsaps College. When my young cousin comes to Jackson he goes first to the home of the Boswells and then from there makes contact with Cousin Kirby, et al.

Shortly after completing her work at Millsaps College, Barbara was wedded to Dr. Karl Stauss, a distinguished thoracic Surgeon of Jackson who also is a member of the teach-

ing staff of the University of Medical School in Jackson.

Progeny of the Stauss' are: Karl Boswell Stauss, an architect in Dallas; Marie Stauss Fealock, a commercial artist of San Diego, California; Barbara Stauss Plunkitt, an elementary school teacher in Mobile, Alabama; Hilda Stauss Owen, a senior in the Rhode Island School of Design; and Mark Stauss, a junior in the William B. Murrah High School of this city.

If you could know these children as I have known them through the years, you would know they are living testimony to the nurture and upbringing by their beloved mother. These "gems" of the Stauss home are ample evidence, alone, that this Club has selected the ideal person for the honor to be awarded.

Take a barrel of apples, jostle it about for awhile, and when you open it you will find that the choicest fruit is on top. The select specimens rise above others just as cream rises on milk, and just as great persons stand head and shoulders above those around them.

It was in the H. V. Watkins Elementary School community in Jackson where the Stauss' lived that parents and teachers discovered the valued qualities of Mrs. Stauss. They drafted her to head their Parent-Teacher Association.

Soon thereafter, as a patron of the Edward L. Bailey Junior High School her leadership was sought again as president of the PTA.

Although she had an infant son, the Council of Parents and Teachers of the entire school district called upon her to head the Jackson Council for a two-year period during an era of school district enlargement, enrollment explosion, and crowded school buildings. Most of us would have shrunk from the task of such leadership and diplomacy demands, pointing to many family responsibilities, and particularly to the fact that an infant son had to be cared for. Not Mrs. Stauss. She accepted the call and she brought young Mark to meetings of the Council and to many committees in a blanket-lined basket, armed with a few pieces of Zwieback Toast and a bottle of his formula, should the innerman cry for nourishment.

Completely relaxed, attentive to the needs and interests of others, this great lady commanded and won respect and admiration of literally thousands of teachers and parents in this school community in her role as PTA Council president.

Later when this school system, as well as most school districts in Mississippi experienced similar shocks of overnight transi-

tion to unitary school systems, and membership in the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers dropped from almost 100,000 to about 25,000, parents and teachers of Mississippi called upon Mrs. Stauss again to rally support for public schools and for youth in our state.

Within two years the state membership in PTA doubled and unification of the Mississippi Colored Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers had been accomplished—all because Mrs. Stauss was widely respected and trusted by parents and teachers from all walks of life.

As might be expected, her outstanding work in Mississippi drew attention of the National PTA and she was tapped for membership on its Board of Directors, then in time vice-chairman of the National PTA Commission on Health and Welfare, and also on the PTA Magazine Board of Editors.

Take a moment to inquire and you will learn that Mrs. Stauss has served two terms on the Jackson Appeals Board, she has been active in Boy and Girl Scouting, she has been a constructive force as a member of groups interested in recruiting and training volunteers to assist teachers who have pupils not reading up to expected levels, she has assisted in projects designed to deal with smoking and health problems, and in coping with alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

Improvement of library services to the public, safety programs, and concerns for underprivileged children and youth have benefited by the wisdom and labors of this modest, sincere citizen. In Jackson, the Family Service Association felt the wholesome impact of this homemaker and mother. Over a period of years she served this organization as vice-president and as chairman of its personnel, policy, and publicity committees.

You will find also that she has been a member of the Career Education Committee for our State Department of Education, and of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Educational Service Center.

You may well marvel how one person's time and energies could be drawn upon to such an extent within such a comparatively short time.

Unquestionably, Barbara Stauss' upbringing in home, school, and church was such that when asked to do a task for her fellowman she seemed disposed to believe that if asked, those who asked thought it was important, and armed with their belief in her and by the grace of God, she had no choice but to put her hand to the work to be done.

Barbara Boswell Stauss has exhibited and continues to possess the strength, devotion, perseverance, and poise that makes any job she undertakes appear easy.

She is blessed with many talents. She is a creative writer, she is an accomplished musician, she is gentle and kind, and she accepts criticism without flinching or without backbiting. She can disagree without being disagreeable, and she will find ways to bring about consensus based upon good principle. There is no pretense, no sham in this dear lady—just outright love and warm respect for others.

I am delighted to have been afforded this time to give you insight into a personality of rare qualities, the impact of which has been felt locally and nationally in useful service to mankind.

In concluding this citation I submit that the qualifications are impeccable for the award that the Sertoma Club of Jackson now tenders Barbara Boswell Stauss.

## SOLAR ENERGY AMENDMENTS

### HON. BILL GUNTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, in order to afford timely notice, I am publishing herewith in the RECORD the text of two amendments which I plan to offer when the bill H.R. 11864, the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1973, is called up for consideration:

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 11864

On Page 8 strike beginning with line 13 to the period in line 19 and on Page 14 strike beginning with line 13 to the period in line 19 and at Page 25 at line 4 add:

#### PRIORITIES

SEC. 12. The Administrator will set priorities as far as possible consistent with the intent and operation of this Act, to consider the following criteria:

(a) The residential dwellings referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of Section 5 and Section 6 shall be located in sufficient number of different geographic areas in the United States to assure a realistic and effective demonstration of the solar heating systems involved, and of the dwellings themselves, under climatic conditions which vary as much as possible.

(b) That areas with high density of population and prospect for future growth where early development of solar demonstration projects may more quickly reduce reliance on regular fuel supplies now in short supply.

(c) Those projects where funds from any State or political subdivision thereof are committed prior to or subsequent to the enactment of this Act.

Redesignating Section 12, as Section 13, and Section 13 as Section 14, and Section 14 as Section 15.

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 11864

On Page 26, strike beginning with line 9 to the end and add:

#### GRANT AUTHORITY

SEC. 14. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Administrator is authorized, upon his own initiative or upon the application of any individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, or other entity, to make a monetary award to any such individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, or other entity, for any scientific or technical development, commercial use, or development of manufacturing and marketing techniques for solar equipment which is determined by the Administrator to have significant value in the conduct of solar energy activities. In determining the terms and conditions of any award the Administrator shall take into account—

(1) the value of the contribution to the field of solar energy;

(2) the aggregate amount of any sums which have been expended by the applicant for the development of such development;

(3) the amount of any compensation (other than salary received for services rendered as an officer or employee of the Government) previously received by the applicant for or on account of the use of such development by the United States;

(4) the contribution to the government of all relevant data concerning the development for which the award was made; and

(5) such other factors as the Administrator shall determine to be material.

(b) If more than one applicant under

subsection (a) of this section claims an interest in the same contribution, the Administrator shall ascertain and determine the respective interests of such applicants, and shall apportion any award to be made with respect to such contribution among such applicants in such proportions as he shall determine to be equitable.

(c) No award involving more than \$10,000 shall be awarded under subsection (a) before thirty calendar days after the date upon which the proposal for such grant is transmitted by the Administrator to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

For purposes of this action, the term "calendar days" does not include days on which the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain or an adjournment sine die.

(d) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules as he deems necessary to carry out this section.

(e) Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act and at six-month intervals thereafter, the Secretary shall transmit reports to each House of the Congress. Each such report shall include a detailed statement of the administration of this section by the Secretary.

(f) The provisions in this section shall be fully reviewed by the Congress two years after the enactment of this Act.

#### AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 15a. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, for the first five fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, such sums, not exceeding \$50,000,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to enable him (1) to carry out by this Act, and (2) to reimburse the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act, and (2) to reimburse the National Bureau of Standards, the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Defense, and the General Services Administration for expenses incurred by them (during the respective periods of the program under section 4 and the programs under section 5 and 6) in carrying out the functions vested in them under this Act.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, for the first two fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, such sums, not exceeding \$2,000,000 in the aggregate as may be necessary to enable him to carry out the functions vested in him in section 14.

## SENATE SHOULD ACT QUICKLY ON THE BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT

### HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, on December 5, the House passed the Budget and Impoundment Control Act. I believe this will prove to be one of the most significant pieces of reform legislation in recent years. For that reason, I hope that the other body will act on the House passed measure in short order.

The bill would restore to Congress a measure of control over our Nation's spending which has been seriously eroded

in modern times. Not only does the bill restrict the power of a President to impound funds appropriated by Congress, but it also makes Congress more responsible for the moneys it appropriates by keeping closer tabs on the impact each appropriations measure will have on overall spending. Other important fiscal reforms are contained in the bill also.

Mr. Speaker, the Rocky Mountain News, Denver's morning newspaper recently devoted an editorial to the importance of passing this legislation, and I believe it well states the need for Senate action.

The editorial follows:

#### A TASK FOR CONGRESS

The Senate should give prompt attention to a bill that would impose sensible restraints on how Congress spends the taxpayers' money.

The House approved legislation early in December that, for the first time, would require Congress to set annual ceilings on how much it will spend on various programs.

The problem is well stated by the new House minority leader, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona:

"Every year, Congress blindly appropriates bill after bill, with no regard for either where the money is to come from or overall spending priorities. Then, at the end of the year, Congress registers surprise when spending goes through the roof and the people are saddled with intolerable inflation."

Under the House bill, the new fiscal year would begin Oct. 1 instead of July 1, all appropriation bills would have to be passed by Aug. 1, and changes in the spending limits would have to be approved no later than Sept. 15.

This may seem unduly rigid, but it goes to the root of a serious weakness—the inability or unwillingness of Congress to live within a budget of any kind.

The temptation, in an election year, will be to spend much, save little and make sure the folks back home are well taken care of by the government.

That may be a way to get votes.

But as Rep. Rhodes points out, it's one of the reasons why Congress has forfeited so much of its leadership to the presidency over the past 40 years.

#### TURN OFF THE WATERGATE

### HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, during the recent congressional recess, each of us returned to our home districts, talked with constituents and for the most part found a public weariness over the so-called Watergate matter. Many people with whom I talked want Watergate put behind us as quickly as possible so we can turn our full energies toward solving the problems confronting our country. I think this attitude was best summed up recently in an editorial written by a prominent publisher from San Diego, Clinton D. McKinnon, who also once served in this House as a distinguished Democrat Member of Congress.

I include the editorial in the RECORD so that our colleagues can have the benefit of his thinking:

#### TURN OFF THE WATERGATE

(By Clinton D. McKinnon)

With all the reams of newsprint and hours of television devoted to the Watergate affair, it's pretty obvious by now that most concerned citizens have made up their minds as to whether the President is guilty or not guilty of some shady, if not illegal, practices.

These convictions, or prejudices, are about as firmly implanted as if they were set in concrete and are not apt to change irrespective of what future congressional or court hearings may bring forth.

This being the case, it is time that we forget partisan issues and face up to the ones that more vitally concern our country.

Congress can take care of the abuses engendered by Watergate by passage of legislation to make it impossible for money to buy an election. There are several alternatives.

But equally as important is to give the President respite from the worries of Watergate to address himself to other critical issues; the most important, right now, is the energy crunch. Some very hard, and possibly unpopular decisions, must be made immediately as to gas rationing, industrial vs. consumer allocations of oil, and all the other decisions of an energy-short economy.

At best, the presidential office is a man-killer and Watergate is sapping strength that needs to be diverted to more pressing problems.

Obviously, President Nixon is not about to resign and it is most unlikely that he will be impeached, for there is no one else to take his place in this hour of crisis.

The country, and the world, needs answers to problems more critical than Watergate. That problem can be settled by Congress.

Right now, we need to turn off Watergate and open up some more vital gates.

We need to do this, not for the benefit of President Nixon, but for the good of the country.

#### ICC RULING

### HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Senate passed Joint Resolution 185 advancing the effective date of the final order of the ICC in Docket No. MC 43 (Sub. No. 2).

The Senate took no stand on the substantive matter of the ICC ruling, but simply wished to expedite the ICC proposed rule which would require the common carrier to pay the owner-operator for the increase in fuel costs over a May 15, 1973, price.

Under the Interstate Commerce Act the Commission could not make the proposed rule effective until 30 days after final publication—that is, until March 1974. The Senate resolution, if passed also by the House—which action is expected very soon—directs the ICC to issue a final order as soon as possible in a pending proceeding; such order would be effective on or before February 15.

The Congress is making an honest endeavor to expedite this ICC rule. In light

of the recent curtailed truck service in at least 20 States, speed may well be recommended. However, in our haste for a solution I would not want the ICC to fail to include certain provisions in their final ruling, the final regulations that they adopt that are essential to clarity and equity.

It seems to me that innumerable administrative difficulties might be expected with this pass-through resolution. I think the Congress could certainly expect that the ICC will deal carefully and thoughtfully with those difficulties.

Specifically, how can we make sure that a minimum of paperwork will be required of the independent truck driver and the common carrier? Are there adequate receipts for the fuel charges to the truck drivers? And if presently there are not, what provision will the ICC make to see that these exist?

Second, will the ICC provide for a dispute settlement mechanism if disputes as to increased prices occur between the truck operators and the common carriers?

Unless provisions are made for these contingencies, I do not believe the Congress will have helped the independent truck operator, the common carrier, or the consumer by speeding up the effective date of the ICC rule. I feel confident that the ICC is aware of the problems that might occur, particularly these that I have mentioned and I look forward to provision for these in their final ruling.

#### CHEYENNE JUVENILE PROBATION PROGRAM IS OUTSTANDING

### HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, one of the major problems confronting our system of justice today is the high rate of young people who return to jail time after time. This pattern of recidivism is common to every city in the country, but in Cheyenne, Wyo., an exemplary program which involves members of the community as well as officers of the court has made significant inroads toward giving young people a second chance.

The Cheyenne Volunteer Juvenile Probation program has recently been considered an exemplary project by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and could well provide a model for other programs around the country.

Employing a staff of only three, the program uses volunteers from the community to work with young offenders, thus bringing about a one-to-one relationship for the young person in trouble while at the same time involving members of the community at large in the problems of the young.

This program merits nationwide attention. If I may quote from an evaluation by the LEAA:

All indications from interviews and conversations with personnel from the Probation Department, Police Department and others interested in the program is that it has deterred many potential juvenile offenders and kept many recidivists from re-entering crime. This project seems to be a very good example of how crime can be reduced. . . . To me, this project does show such particular promise that a close eye should be kept on it for eventual replication as a model for adaptation elsewhere.

The project's director, Mr. Ronald Jeffrey, and Mr. James Lucero, and Mrs. Linda Kirkbride, as well as dozens of volunteers, have given a second chance to Cheyenne's young people who get in trouble with the law. Mr. Speaker, Cheyenne is fortunate to have such a program, and every community suffering from recidivism among its young people might do well to look at how one community is meeting this problem successfully.

#### KIOGA SOUNDS WARNING ON PUNITIVE LEGISLATION

### HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the House Ways and Means Committee currently is conducting hearings on administration and other proposals concerning windfall profits. It is imperative that the Congress act not out of emotion on any proposed tax reform legislation, but on the basis of facts. The hearings, now underway, will provide a base for responsible action.

There is a need for a greater understanding by the Congress and the public of the contributions which have been made, and can be made, by independent oil producers in providing necessary domestic production during the energy crisis. Independent producers are the backbone of the oil and gas industry in my State of Kansas. They are, for most part, small business men drilling 85 percent of the oil and gas wells in Kansas. Over the past 15 years these independents have been struggling for survival. Government regulations and tax laws have helped stifle incentive for new exploration and many have gone broke or gone out of business.

On Tuesday, February 5, 1974, Mr. Sheldon K. Beren, executive committee member of the Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association, speaking in behalf of the 1,400-member association, sounded a meaningful warning in regard to the imposition of punitive legislation against independent producers which could further thwart a solution to the fuel shortage. Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the testimony of Mr. Beren and KIOGA as made before the Ways and Means Committee:

#### STATEMENT OF SHELDON K. BEREN

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: My name is Sheldon K. Beren. I am an independent oil producer and a manager for Okmar Oil Company, an independent producing company which has operated in Kansas for approximately 25 years. I am here representing the Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association, a 1400 member association

of independent oil and gas producers and related interested persons. We small independent producers drill 85 percent of the oil and gas wells in our state.

We support the position of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and wish to add our voice at this very important juncture in the economic life of the independent producing and exploration companies—whose health and zest can play the major role in reversing the decline and restoring growth to the United States oil and gas industry.

In January 1974, in Kansas, our notices of intention to drill are up substantially over January 1973 and we note that in Oklahoma, our neighboring state with similar conditions, the notices to drill in the first 24 days of January total 357, which is close to a 40 percent increase over the 263 notices to drill in the same period of last year. This illustrates by facts the observation of Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz before this Committee yesterday: "Historically the amount of the increase in supplies of oil has been at least 1 percent for every 1 percent increase in the price of oil." Secretary Shultz illustrated this relationship by the uncanny resemblance of the graphs of production and price of crude oil in the United States from 1936 until 1973.

However, it is of great significance that we do not see at any time a three-year lag or even a two-year lag on this graph between the time of the price increase and the production increase. It is our considered judgment that if the present stimulus is allowed to continue as it is now constituted that we will again see the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the independent wildcatters at work on this same 1 to 1 ratio without the time lag predicted by those who underrate the pent-up vitality of our independent explorers.

From industry sources, from Mr. Simon and from Secretary Shultz we hear and read that the long term supply price is "about \$7.00 per barrel." At our present "old oil" price of \$5.25 per barrel for 75 percent of our crude production and our average new oil price of \$9.50 per barrel for 25 percent of our production that is new, released or stripped, we have an average price of our crude oil of \$6.31 per barrel, well below the \$7.00 figure.

If the government enacts legislation that will reduce the incentive for finding new oil and reduce the incentive to keep and improve our small existing wells, the drilling and exploration will reflect this reduction in an equally direct 1 to 1 ratio.

Any reduction in incentive will not benefit the American consumer. Again I quote Secretary Shultz: "A \$1.00 reduction in the price paid for 'new oil' would translate initially into less than a 1/2¢ per gallon decrease in the price of gasoline and the market would quickly offset that initial decrease." But more important, it is vital that the consuming public not be misled by a short-term possibility of saving 1¢ a gallon on gasoline at the cost of remaining under the blackmail of foreign governments and foreign pricing policies.

If the Energy Bill that is now in the process of being drafted should incorporate ceiling prices for new, released and stripper crude and if that Energy Bill should pass the Senate and the House and become law, then the independent producer, who has no other access to income (as contrasted to the major integrated companies), must have further assistance in order to continue to play his major role in exploration. We, therefore, propose two changes in the tax structure for the independent producer.

(1) For all owners of a maximum of 7500 net barrels of domestic crude oil/day, increase the allowance for depletion for working interests in oil and gas production from 22 percent to 30 percent with the limitation on net

income increased to 75 percent of taxable income.

(2) Include a 14 percent investment credit for exploration and development drilling in new fields for all owners of a maximum of 7500 net barrels/day.

The domestic independent producer has only one source of income, the price at the wellhead. He has no access to foreign tax credits, currency manipulation profits, a multitude of products in which to capture a profit regardless of the crude oil price. Most of us, the independents of Kansas, are true entrepreneurs, subject to the income tax brackets of up to 70 percent if we don't reinvest our money in further drilling. It is no coincidence that each of the major oil companies which reports its large 1973 earnings distinguishes its domestic earnings as ranging from about 6 percent to a 15 percent increase as contrasted to its foreign earnings of very high percentage.

It has been tough for us to hang on all these years. We have been drilling 85 percent of the wells utilizing borrowed money, outside investor money, oil fund money because we had no choice. It is a miracle that domestic drilling did not drop down to a further degree. For the first time we see daylight, a chance to drill with our own capital. For the sake of the posture of this great country, let us not squander away this opportunity with punitive legislation.

#### RETURNING TO SIMPLICITY

### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, in this era of shortages and preoccupation with available goods, I am pleased to note Iowans holding fast to their common sense and ability to cope with minor discomforts. This determined ruggedness and resiliency is demonstrated by Mrs. Wayne Myers' admirable letter to the editor, which appeared in the Oakland, Iowa newspaper, the Oakland Acorn. I hope that the strength and resourcefulness of Iowa's residents is mirrored by all Americans in the coming months and include her comments for my colleagues' perusal:

OAKLAND, IOWA,

November 29, 1973.

DEAR EDITOR: November was National Farm Wife Month. In answer to the question, "Will the people of this country limit themselves?" this farm wife writes:

If you are talking to the honest poor, or the average Iowa farmer, yes we will. We poor people are limited on everything but bare essentials. We farmers are limited in that everything goes for machinery or back into the land. We are forced by our own circumstances to think and choose very carefully.

I've enjoyed dinner, breakfast, and feeding the baby by candlelight. Driving slower, so the car stays together, gives me more time to look. Turning the television off gives us more time for old friends in books.

The cost of hired help gives us wives a chance to work alongside our husbands, making us working partners. What other group sent wives forth to explain our toll of the land?

Go ahead, force our prices lower, we'll plant more gardens, tighten our belts, and be more physically fit. We'll slow down and talk to the Lord instead of waving, therefore our minds will be sharper to see what's needed.

By the tenth generation we will still be here and stronger. Will the criminal, permissive, weak, or middle of the roader, do as well, or will he get tired and quit, giving his mind to alcohol and drugs?

We live in a home built 65 years ago of strong oak wood that has seen the Indians. Like the honest hard-working Indians, will the farmers be outgessed and fenced in by people who don't care?

I'm not as worried as I was, because the people who don't care will have to start thinking like we do, as to what's important, thereby in their excesses made our cause great again for all of us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. WAYNE MYERS.

#### MIA'S MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, although American military involvement in the Indochina war has ended and the prisoners of war have returned home, many questions persist about the possibility of American citizens still held in captivity in Southeast Asia.

I am talking about the MIA's, and I am not satisfied that the Government is taking sufficiently vigorous steps to learn the fate of these men and to secure the release of those still living. More than 1,100 Americans are missing, including some who reportedly have been identified as alive by Communist propaganda films, pictures, and statements.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I have been deeply concerned about this problem. We owe it to the MIA's and to their families to come to grips, finally, with this lingering tragedy.

I have joined a group of my colleagues in the House and Senate from both sides of the aisle in writing to the President urging him to renew efforts to obtain satisfactory answers to the many questions which remain concerning MIA's. The text of that letter follows:

#### LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

MR. PRESIDENT: The recent observance of the first anniversary of the cease-fire in Southeast Asia has focused attention on numerous unanswered questions concerning the possibility of American citizens remaining in captivity. The failure of the Communists to abide by the provisions of the agreement to account for those still missing and to repatriate the remains of our servicemen, prompts us to respectfully request that you meet with members of the families of MIA's to discuss our government's efforts and plans to resolve the unanswered question of the fate of these 1156 men who are still unaccounted for.

The anxieties and frustrations of these families, rather than subsiding, have become more intense as additional information and reports come to light concerning those still missing-in-action. While we recognize that the recalcitrance of the North Vietnamese has repeatedly frustrated our search missions, we believe that you, more than anyone else, can marshal world opinion to the humanitarian principles to which free nations must subscribe.

Your prompt reply to this request will be appreciated not only by the families of these MIA's, but by all Americans.

#### A SHORTFALL OF RESPONSIBILITY

### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times pointed the finger at Congress for failing to exercise its responsibility to oversee the agencies operating under its jurisdiction, such as the CIA and the FBI.

In the energy field, Congress hands-off attitude has undoubtedly contributed to the irresponsible and self-serving activities of the oil corporations.

My colleagues would be well advised to read this reprinted editorial from the January 17 Los Angeles Times, which follows:

#### A SHORTFALL OF RESPONSIBILITY

The energy situation took the country by surprise. One day there seemed to be plenty; the next day, shortfall was the word from Washington—a shortfall here, a shortfall there, everywhere a shortfall.

If the country was unaware of the impending problem, surely the relevant agencies of the government's executive branch knew; if they didn't, Congress, which has the power to oversee the functioning of the executive branch, would send the agencies scurrying after the facts.

This fail-safe system failed. Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) said, "There is not a congressional committee . . . that has sufficient staff or sufficient independent capacity to demand and utilize statistical data relating to the availability of supplies, of refining capacities or of the true extent of oil imports or exports. The fact is, nobody can tell you what the shortfall is."

Congress is supposed to exercise its power of supervision through oversight committees, but its failure in respect to the energy situation is not unique; this was documented extensively in Sunday's report from Washington by Times staff writers Rudy Abramson and John Averill.

Oversight is almost totally lacking on two of the nation's most sensitive and most important agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Congress appropriates vast sums to the CIA without knowing much of what the CIA is empowered to do and less about what the CIA has done or is doing. National security is invoked so rigorously that only a few members of Congress even know the CIA's annual budget.

The late J. Edgar Hoover avoided any but the most perfunctory inspection of the FBI by Congress. He always got all the money he wanted, and more, from the House appropriations subcommittee. A Senate Judiciary Committee staff aide said, "There has never been oversight of the FBI in either house of Congress."

The Internal Revenue Service, an agency familiar to us all, is subject to little attention. The Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, responsible for the IRS, hasn't given the agency a hard look in years. The General Accounting Office complains regularly that it can't get the information needed to evaluate the performance of the IRS. The GAO says it has the same difficulty with the State, Defense and Treasury departments.

These are notable examples, but they are only a few of the hundreds of instances, Abramson and Averill reported, in which Congress has failed to get the facts to which the public is entitled.

Committees with oversight on such agencies as the CIA and FBI have been content to overlook their activities. As Abramson and Averill explained, "There is the cozy, often symbolic relationship that develops between a congressional committee and the executive department, agency or program the committee is supposed to oversee." For example, of the 15 members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, half are either active or retired military reserve officers. Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said the major committees "just peck at the outer edges without any kind of fundamental investigation."

This responsibility shortfall should be changed, and may be changed by a new atmosphere created by the energy crisis and the Watergate delinquencies. An office of congressional counsel has been proposed so that the House and Senate do not have to rely on the Justice Department for legal help. A House committee has recommended the creation of a special oversight committee by each permanent committee. An additional proposal would have each standing committee of Congress create a subcommittee with oversight as its only responsibility. Some modification of the seniority system may be possible. Long service on the same committee tends to create that "cozy, symbiotic relationship" that gets in the way of proper investigations of federal agencies.

The methods are less important than the will of Congress to exercise its functions in a way responsible to the public. If there is a will, a way can be found.

#### TRIBUTE TO "SWEET ILLUSIONS"

### HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, this month the Joal Malter Co., of Los Angeles, Calif., is releasing the first copies of a new novel, entitled "Sweet Illusions," by a young California writer, S. L. Regberg.

The publication of "Sweet Illusions" is earmarked not only by the fact that Mr. Regberg is one of America's youngest novelists to be published in a hardbound edition, but that the work itself offers a vital insight to the ideals, illusions, and disillusionments of American youth today.

The literary arts have traditionally been an immensely difficult world for young writers to penetrate, and the Malter Co.'s faith and confidence in a 20-year-old's observations warrant commendation. To be required reading for a course at the University of California at Los Angeles, the work will hopefully stand as a reminder to the decision-makers of major publishing houses that artistic and thematic contributions need not be limited by age or previous financial successes. Its publication and acceptance will hopefully also be encouragement to other young artists to continue in the medium of their choice—for themselves as well as for the rest of us who are the grateful recipients of their contributions.

The first draft of "Sweet Illusions," completed in 1970, was reviewed by a visiting professor at UCLA, Albert M. Schwartz. Dr. Schwartz wrote in part—

"Sweet Illusions" is one of those very rare little books that packs the imagination, in-

sight, and intellect to be read over and over; and Regberg is perhaps the most promising new author.

The issue is classic: the forces of tradition and formality challenging the survival of the protagonist, Johnny Perewink. However, the solution is a refreshing—but unattainable—sense of "intuitive morality," morality without formality, and a rejection of schismatic political radicalism. Regberg is likely to inspire a little of the humanism in all of us.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, that I direct the attention to the U.S. Congress to the release of S. L. Regberg's novel, "Sweet Illusions." A tribute to the publishers, and an inspiration to all young American writers.

#### ENERGY CRISIS

### HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, no doubt all of us have been reading a good deal about the energy crisis. One of the most philosophical editorials—that places the energy crisis in perspective—appeared in the January issue of the American Agriculturist. It was written by Gordon Conklin, who is well known for his agriculture expertise. Mr. Conklin gets to the point, and says some things all Americans should know and understand.

The editorial follows:

#### ENERGY CRISIS

Not long ago, my son and I removed a whole bunch of concrete blocks from our cellar . . . the components of what had once been a shelter erected by yours truly some years before. Governor Rockefeller and assorted bigwigs . . . aided and abetted by the sensation-seeking mass media . . . had convinced me that Russia (or, more likely China) might send over a few of those Big Ones. There was quite a push at the time, I remember, to get every citizen to build in his home, a shield from radioactive fallout.

The "energy crisis" of the present is more real than the "fallout crisis" of a decade ago. But there are some similarities, just as there are common denominators with the "population crisis," the "ecological crisis," and some other shouts from the housetops in recent years. My guess is that the volume of the tumult and the shouting concerning the latest "crisis" doesn't entirely match the realities of the situation any more than the previous ones did. No reason to par'e, folks, about the latest fashion in scare shows on the tube and in print.

You may get the notion that the "energy crisis" is a very simple problem . . . it's the president's fault . . . or the oil companies' fault . . . or the result of some conspiracy at the Oligate. Not so . . . it is rather the result of the interplay of very complex political, social, and economic forces on a worldwide scale.

But there is one simple analysis that applies. We Americans have been taking for granted that affluence is our constitutional right, but nothing could be further from the truth. The simple fact is that we consume only what we produce . . . and we've become lackadaisical in our attitude toward production.

The idea has crept upon us that some good fairy creates gasoline and oil and food and

all the other goodies at some far-off magic storehouse. If something goes wrong, we reason, get the politicians to pass a law. But politicians, indispensable as they are, create nothing to wear, eat, or use as fuel . . . their stock in trade is words.

We Americans are destined for some painful adjustments to reality. In common with people everywhere, we rationalize endlessly to avoid the stern demands of reality . . . but the moment of truth about the energy supply is at hand.

Simply stated, the guts of the problem are as old as mankind . . . we have been using our resources faster than we've been converting them to usable form. The solution is equally simple to state (and very hard to discipline ourselves to do) . . . produce more and consume less.

Having pontificated on the situation, I'll get in my gas-guzzling car and dash off down the expressway with my snowmobile trailer for a long weekend trip. Isn't it wonderful to be an American?

#### IT ISN'T WORKING

### HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, the successful effort to remove cigarette commercials from television broadcasts has not achieved the results hoped for. Statistics indicate that cigarette consumption has not declined since the elimination of TV commercials, in fact, sales of cigarettes today are at a record high.

With the cancellation of cigarette advertising came the virtual elimination of the superb counter-campaign mounted by the Cancer Society. There is reason to believe that this counter-campaign was even more effective than the cigarette ads themselves, and if it were to be resumed the use of cigarettes might decrease.

An article in the Philadelphia Inquirer for Sunday, January 27, states a case for repeal of the ban on cigarette advertising. I make it available for inclusion in the Extensions of Remarks of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### IT ISN'T WORKING—BAN ON TV CIGARET ADS SHOULD BE REPEALED

(By George F. Will)

WASHINGTON.—Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the Marlboro man.

He was the star of countless commercials for Marlboro cigarettes. He was the leathery cowboy who rode across our TV screens, a Marlboro held easily between his windchapped lips.

But three years ago he was gunned down by the fastest gun in the land, Congress, which banned cigarette commercials from television. It is time to repeal that law because it is foolish and, worse, pernicious.

It is foolish because, predictably, it has failed to achieve its intended effect. The law is pernicious because it rests on a noxious principle and an assumption that is insulting to the American people.

The obvious intent of the lawmakers was to decrease smoking. But today, three years later, and 10 years after the famous Surgeon General's report declaring smoking a major health hazard, cigarette sales are at a record high.

Government officials rather defensively estimate that 10 million Americans have quit smoking in the 10 years since the report. But during seven of those years the nation's television screens were full of cigaret commercials.

And most people who quit were light smokers, or had smoking-related illnesses. It is hard to believe that such people quit when and because cigaret commercials vanished from television.

The evidence is that they quit because public and private sources have disseminated the information about the health hazards of smoking. Indeed, even 75 percent of current smokers acknowledge those hazards.

Per capita cigaret smoking fell after the 1964 report, and is still down 18 percent below the 1964 level. Yet it is increasing again. And there are two million more smokers than in 1964.

But, you say, perhaps the ban on cigaret commercials produced a decrease in smoking among young people, whom you might think would be easily seduced into smoking.

Former Surgeon General Luther Terry, who issued the 1964 report, knows better. "I'm most discouraged by our lack of success with youth," he states. "There hasn't been a significant drop in smoking among young people. In fact, they're starting at earlier ages and there's been a dramatic increase in the percentage of girls who smoke." Indeed, 3,000 teenagers become new smokers every day.

So the ban on commercials has not protected youths from cigarettes. But, then, it was not supposed to protect only youths.

The law does not just ban cigaret commercials from television during daytime and early evening, when children are watching. The ban is total, because it is intended to protect adults.

Which is to say, it treats adults like impressionable children. This is where the noxious principle and insulting assumption emerge.

The principle is that government has a duty to protect grown men and women from their own foolish habits.

And the assumption is that grown American men and women need protection from television commercials which have the power to instill foolish habits. The assumption is that Americans are such manipulable dolts that television commercials can cozen them into drastic behavior changes, turning non-smokers into smokers.

Advertising men do not believe this. They know most advertising, and virtually all advertising that has a measurable effect, influences competition between similar products. It helps cigaret brand X compete with brand Y for the dollars of confirmed smokers. There is no evidence that it creates smokers.

The law banning cigaret commercials is a monument to the government's belief that Americans are manipulable, and the belief that the government can treat Americans that way and get away with it.

The law is a symbol of government arrogance and contempt for the common sense of the people. The law should be repealed.

Of course the government, obstinate creature that it is, can argue that the ban on commercials has cut smoking. It can just assert that there would be (say) 10 million more smokers, if commercials had not been banned since 1971. This is the "Illinois elephants" argument.

There once was an Illinois man who put salt on his petunias each morning. A perplexed neighbor asked why.

"To keep the elephants from trampling the petunias," he replied.

"But," said the neighbor, "there are no elephants in Illinois."

"You see!" said the man, triumphantly. "The salt is working."

STANISLAUS RIVER: WILD OR  
DEFILED?

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, we are all perhaps much too familiar with long-standing disputes between the Federal Government, local agencies, and the Nation's environmental interests over the wisdom of massive public works projects.

One such project, the New Melones Dam on the Stanislaus River in northern California, is certainly a current case in point.

The degree to which a controversy of this sort can reach a point that it serves none of the interests involved was summed up quite succinctly by Gerald H. Meral, a staff scientist for the environmental defense fund. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I insert an article by Mr. Meral which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner on January 28.

In the light of our consistent questioning of national priorities, I believe it is very worthwhile reading:

NEW MELONES DAM

(By Gerald H. Meral)

Last Nov. 12 the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled that the Army Corps of Engineers could proceed with its plans to destroy the Stanislaus River near Sonora by constructing the New Melones Dam. The Court decided that, despite a letter to the contrary from the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, the Corps' analysis of the environmental impact of the dam was adequate.

This decision is the latest development in a continuing battle over California's most heavily used whitewater river, and surely will not be the last episode in this monumental struggle.

The fight for the Stanislaus has evolved into a dispute between two camps. On one side are conservationists, outdoorsmen, geologists, biologists, economists and others who believe that the destruction caused by the New Melones Dam would be of no real value to society in general.

On the other side is an alliance of farmers desiring to improve their land value through flood control, other farmers who desire subsidized irrigation water in the Central Valley, and construction contractors and unions.

The Stanislaus rises just north of Yosemite National Park, and flows through rugged mountain country east of Sonora. Just below the junction of the North and Middle Forks is the stretch of river in dispute: The nine miles from Camp Nine to Parrot's Ferry. This part of the river is of striking scenic quality, enhanced by unusual geological formations. The soaring limestone cliffs, unique caves, and myriad of coves, glens, and grottos make the Stanislaus one of the most beautiful and unusual rivers in the Sierra Nevada.

These scenic qualities are appreciated by a growing number of visitors, many of whom tour the river by raft, kayak, or canoe. River running is possible on the Stanislaus year-round, since water is released by a series of upstream powerhouses. Last year over 80,000 people visited the Stanislaus and enjoyed its natural beauty and challenging trout fishery.

Despite growing use, the river and its shores are remarkably clean. A recent report by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

praised river users for their care of the river, and stated that one of the most serious pollution problems last year was a herd of four cows that strayed into one of the side canyons!

Expenditures made by visitors to the river are of major importance to the economy of the local area. The BLM study indicates at least \$460,000 was spent in river related activities, and that potential for further growth was present.

There can be no doubt the Stanislaus is worth preserving. The State Protected Waterways Report stated the Stanislaus was one of only a handful of rivers in California deserving the highest rating for its recreational value. In a recent water rights decision, the State Water Resources Control Board called the Stanislaus River "a unique asset to the State and nation."

In the face of so much use and support for its preservation, one wonders why it is necessary to fight for the Stanislaus. The answer is the proposed Corps of Engineers' New Melones Dam. First authorized in 1944 as a small flood control project which would not seriously effect use of the river, the project was expanded in 1962 to be a major water storage facility. As presently authorized New Melones would inundate all of the whitewater recreation area, and many valuable caves and geologic features.

The project's size was increased to provide irrigation water for a giant canal along the east side of the San Joaquin Valley; however, it is now apparent the canal will not be built in the near future.

Indeed, every year over one trillion gallons of Bureau of Reclamation water flows out to sea unsold. Some potential for using more water in the local project area may exist, but there are already sufficient supplies developed or readily available without New Melones.

The original purpose for New Melones was flood control, which would primarily benefit less than 200 farmers operating within the Stanislaus River flood plain. Although the majority are relatively small growers, the landowners in the flood plain include major railroads, the Bank of America, Transamerica Corp. and several land development companies.

It is universally agreed that a dam about one-sixth the size of New Melones would provide all the flood control of the larger dam, and would not destroy the heavily used upper river. Thus, even though the public benefits of the smaller dam are few, most conservationists have not opposed the smaller flood control alternative.

With the current energy crisis, much is made of the power that New Melones could produce. The Corps claims "enough power to serve 69,000 homes" could be generated by the dam. In fact, the power from New Melones would supply about one one-hundredth of one percent of the energy California will need in the year 1990. Furthermore, the Corps and Bureau of Reclamation admit that at full development just operating the New Melones project for recreation and irrigation would consume much more power than the dam would produce!

It seems unreasonable to destroy the Stanislaus River to supply such an insignificant amount of power. Moreover, if it were economical to construct more hydroelectric power dams in the Sierra Nevada, PG&E and Southern California Edison are fully capable of doing so. Both companies have rejected as uneconomical several recent bids to build power dams in the Sierra.

The Corps of Engineers can only justify the power benefits of New Melones by evaluating them using methods which have been outdated since at least 1963. Without a taxpayer subsidy factored into the dam's cost, its power benefits would be less than the amount spent to obtain them.

Another effect of New Melones would be to reduce the large flows of fresh water which enter San Francisco Bay each winter. According to the U.S. Geological Survey these flows help purge the south bay of pollutants and high salinity which accumulate during the summer. While the contribution of the Stanislaus River to these flows is not always great, when rain is heavy in the Stanislaus drainage, the river adds significantly to these important flushing flows.

The battle over New Melones is part of an overall struggle between the State and Federal governments over control of water in California. The State Water Resources Control Board has ruled that if New Melones is built, it cannot be filled until an absolute need for the water is demonstrated. The Board further ruled that scenic and recreational resources along the upper river are more valuable than the power which would be generated if the dam was filled.

The Bureau of Reclamation has defied the State so far and has sued to be exempted from the ruling. The matter is still in the courts. It seems reasonable that New Melones construction should be delayed until the court case is settled. But the Corps of Engineers intends to press ahead.

An even broader question is whether the public really wishes to spend \$250,000,000 tax dollars on a project like this. There is a great need for funds to provide mass transit, public housing, hospitals, energy research, and other types of public works which directly benefit all taxpayers. The New Melones Dam would destroy a great river, and add nothing to the well-being of Americans. It should not be built, and the Stanislaus should be given permanent protection.

JOHN S. BATUSIC

HON. JOHN M. SLACK

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, at a time in American history when youth is involved in the political process as never before, I should like to bring to my colleagues' attention a fine program that convenes this week and has ably served thousands of young Americans and our Nation since 1967. This program is the series of study seminars in American Government sponsored by the Washington Workshops Foundation in conjunction with Mount Vernon College of Washington.

I am especially happy to welcome Mr. John S. Batusic of Charleston to Washington from this excellent high school seminar. John, a member of the National Honor Society, is currently serving as student body president of Nitro High School. His seminar participation has been made possible by a scholarship grant sponsored by the Union Carbide Corp. Each year this company recognizes outstanding merit and ability in a young person from each of their plant communities across the Nation. I congratulate John on being chosen as a 1974 Union Carbide scholar to the Washington Workshops Congressional Seminar. Young citizens such as John are, indeed, deserving of such an honor and reflect a continuing faith in our political system.

I find it gratifying to realize that through the efforts of the Union Carbide

Corp. and the Washington Workshops, young Americans are recognized for their leadership potential and excellence while enrolled in a creative and successful program that highlights a better understanding of our American Government.

#### HABARI

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as the various feats of Secretary of State Kissinger hold our attention, and as news from Indochina, Europe, and the Middle East takes up our interest, it becomes easy for many Americans, including Members of Congress, to ignore the affairs of Africa.

Fortunately, the Washington Task Force on African Affairs continues to provide those of us interested in Africa with information and news relating to important political, economic, and social affairs on the African continent. Its newest news service is Habari. At this time, I offer my colleagues a description of Habari, as provided by the task force. This vital service is available to each Member of Congress by simply dialing Habari's local telephone number.

It is my hope that Congress and all interested Americans will take full advantage of this important resource.

The material follows:

#### HABARI

*Habari*, a research newsletter and *African Bibliographic Center News*, which examined and reported matters of interest on African affairs, have combined into a 24-hour telephonic news and information service. As an audio service of the African Bibliographic Center and the Washington Task Force on African Affairs, Habari (202) 659-2529, reports on global African affairs, Congressional activities on Africa, U.S. foreign policy towards Africa and general information of interest with an emphasis on new books and documents.

Habari, a Swahili word meaning "news" began its audio reporting on October 23, 1973, and has provided its listeners with different recorded information each day of the week. As a foreign affairs media source Habari covers important topics in African affairs and related topics of interest in the global arena, usually omitted or given scant treatment by national and international electronic and printed media sources. Congressional legislative developments such as diplomatic immunity for the Organization of African Unity and up-to-date reports on the forthcoming Second World Black and African Arts Festival are examples of the specialized nature of recent audio reports. Further, through a creative and unique use of mass communication, Habari reports vital facts including Secretary of State Kissinger's planned trip to Africa in 1974 and the intra-continental telephone network planned for Africa by 1978.

An inexpensive service for everyone interested in Africa, Habari is a valuable educational tool for the high-school student as well as the housewife. At the same time Habari serves as an accurate and objective source of information for the student of African affairs as well as the African ambassador attempting to obtain an assessment of current developments in American foreign policy towards Africa, in general, or his country in particular.

Developing a surprisingly large and national constituency in a very brief period of time, Habari has proven to be a significant news organ for African affairs. In addition to the daily tapings, transcripts on cassettes or in print are available on a subscription basis from the African Bibliographic Center.

#### RAPE OF THE LOCK(S)

### HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Kentucky on the Panama Canal Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Mr. FRANK STUBBLEFIELD, and I today denounced the latest move in what might be called—with apologies to Alexander Pope—the Rape of the Locks, our piecemeal giveaway of the Panama Canal.

Following is the text of the press release we issued jointly:

#### PRESS RELEASE

U.S. Representatives Gene Snyder and Frank Stubblefield announced today that they had refused an invitation to fly to Panama Thursday with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who will sign an initial agreement with Panamanian officials on negotiations for a new treaty involving the Panama Canal and Canal Zone. Snyder is ranking minority member of the Panama Canal subcommittee and Stubblefield is a majority member.

The Kentucky Congressman issued the following joint statement:

"We have no desire to witness another surrender of United States sovereignty. A handful of leftists in Panama seem able to bluff the once mightiest nation on earth into backing down on our perpetual control over the Panama Canal, which remains one of America's most strategic security links as well as a vital economic factor in our shipping and overall trade system.

"Our State Department has been willing to turn over complete control of this key canal to the Republic of Panama in return for nothing but ephemeral favor in Panamanian and world opinion. These striped-pants dreamers want to do this despite an unbroken history of governmental instability which has seen only four Presidents of Panama complete their constitutional term of four years in office. That country has had 59 changes of government since 1904! We have had but 12 Presidents in the same period.

"The American people wouldn't stand for an outright ceding of the Canal to Panama, so the State Department has the process mapped out to cover a series of piecemeal concessions.

"We laud the President's often stated commitment to world peace, but reality forces us to repeat the words of a great American who once said, 'Peace, peace, there is no peace.' Panamanians simply cannot guarantee the security and operation of a canal we must have, in a world which has seen our enemies seize control of Cuba, a far more powerful nation only 90 miles off our coast, and well within range of our own strategic and tactical weapons systems.

"The President has sworn to uphold the Constitution, and having done so, his function is to safeguard the nation's defenses. We call upon President Nixon immediately to terminate the piecemeal surrender of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone to a tiny

country that exists only because of the Canal's existence, and which for seventy years has been shaken with political unrest."

Congressman Snyder further declared, "This country has been back-peddaling all over the globe ever since the end of World War II, and I for one am fed up. We have had a no-win policy on every front, though going through suicidal motions as if to deny it! We sacrificed over 100,000 of the cream of our youth to that policy in Korea and Vietnam, rather than carry the wars we engaged in to the heart of the enemy to achieve victory with a minimal loss of life.

"It has not mattered whether our President was a Democrat or a Republican. The State Department has persuaded him that backing down is the best way to win friends. Unfortunately, our enemies are not so hypnotized by, or worried about, world opinion.

"Witness the brutal Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia in recent years, and the Chinese Communist military takeover of the Paracel Islands in the last few days!"

#### NEW ENERGY LEGISLATION

### HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the St. Paul Pioneer Press hit the nail squarely on the head the other day in warning Congress editorially:

That merely punishing the oil industry for its current high profits will do nothing to increase the production of petroleum, natural gas and other fuels. Only increased production, combined with less wasteful consumption practices, will resolve the nation's energy problems.

Certainly, I am not sure that I agree with every particular recommendation urged by the Minnesota daily, but I do hope colleagues will give this commentary the thoughtfulness it deserves, and I include it in its entirety at this point in my remarks:

#### NEW ENERGY LEGISLATION

As Congress debates new energy legislation, it should remember that merely punishing the oil industry for its current high profits will do nothing to increase the production of petroleum, natural gas and other fuels. Only increased production, combined with less wasteful consumption practices, will resolve the nation's energy problems.

It is politically popular at the moment to blame the oil industry for energy shortages, and there are many legitimate questions for the industry to answer. It has enjoyed special tax privileges, which should not be continued. But this should not obscure the basic fact that the main thrust of remedial legislation must be to bring more energy supplies into the American market. And this is something that government price and profit controls will not accomplish.

President Nixon and many members of Congress put emphasis on excess profits taxes of various kinds. Much has been made of such corporation reports as that of Exxon's \$2.44 billion profits in 1973. Greater attention should be given Exxon's projection of capital expenditures of \$3.7 billion in 1974. The investments for higher production must come from profits. There is no other source.

Tax policy, however, should be designed to channel profits and investments into production of increased energy supplies in and for the United States. The present system which allows American corporations to use royalties paid the Arab states to reduce their U.S.

taxes has promoted foreign developments, not increased American production. This should be changed.

There also is surely no justification for continuing the oil industry's 22 per cent depletion allowances in this country and abroad. The excuse for this special tax privilege was that it would increase U.S. exploration and development. It has had no such effect. And present high prices of oil are sufficient in themselves to promote new developments. It is estimated that applying the same taxes to oil as are levied against other U.S. manufacturing industries would bring in about \$3 billion a year more to the Treasury, while still encouraging expansion of production.

President Nixon proposes easing environmental restrictions on strip mining of coal and on burning coal. Some modifications may be justified, but there is no excuse for going hog wild on this approach. Restoration of strip mined lands should be paid for in the price of coal, and clean air costs must likewise be borne ultimately by the public.

An important but different problem involves competition in the oil industry. Strong arguments can be made for breaking up well-head to corner gas station controls through the present vertical integration systems in the industry. This setup discourages price competition, which formerly was provided by independent smaller companies. Congress should give serious consideration to this situation.

But the overall public interest approach must be in ways that increase production through legitimate profit incentives.

#### AID AND TRADE WITH THE COMMUNISTS—VI

### HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to include the sixth and final chapter of Eugene Lyons' booklet, "Operation Suicide: Those Strange Bridges to Communism" in the RECORD. Entitled "Lenin's 'Deaf-Mutes,'" the chapter warns the West against the suicidal policy of building bridges to Communist Governments that have paralleled histories of brutality and tyranny; to governments that are dedicated to the destruction of free societies everywhere; to governments that have the will to enslave the whole world, and lack only the means, which their victims are now eagerly providing, with the encouragement of the governments that are supposed to protect their citizens.

Shall we heed Mr. Lyons' warning? Or shall we continue the criminal policy of aiding our enemies whose antipathy to freedom cannot be overcome by gifts? I trust that it is not yet too late to reverse our policy of giving the rope to the hangmen, and to use out wealth and our technology for the well-being and safety of our own citizens and the citizens oppressed by tyrannical governments. The voice of Alexander Solzhenitsyn may be the last voice that God will allow us to hear before we allow the darkness of human slavery to envelope not only the eastern peoples, but also those of the

West. If so, his voice is raised in accusation against the rulers of the West more than the rulers of the East.

#### VI—LENIN'S "DEAF-MUTES"

In downgrading Stalin, his heirs upgraded Lenin, today their prime source of wisdom and guidance. That is scarcely an improvement, so far as the world is concerned. There is little that Stalin did, except in scale, that Lenin had not done or approved before him. And Lenin was never ambiguous about how to treat the capitalist world.

When it comes to hanging capitalists, he is credited with saying, "we will have them competing to sell us the rope." For rope, substitute synthetic rubber, aluminum, ball-bearings, computers, rocket engines, etc., and his prophecy has already come true. But he made another statement, drawn from the Lenin Archives and published on April 8, 1965 by the reputable *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

"On the basis of observations gathered during my years of exile," he declared, "the 'cultured' class of the capitalist countries of Western Europe and America, i.e., the ruling classes, the financial aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the idealistic democrats should be regarded as deaf-mutes and treated accordingly. . . . They will grant us credits which will fill the coffers of the communist organizations in their countries, while they enlarge and improve our armaments industry by supplying all kinds of wares, which we shall need for future attacks against our suppliers."

That is one Leninist lesson his inheritors know perfectly. It should be recalled that Stalin, too, wanted our trade and treasure; he settled for thousands of Western engineers and technicians without whose machines and know-how he could not have gotten his First Five-Year Plan off the ground. Khrushchev sent his man Anastas Mikoyan to Washington to ask for trade and credit. The only real change under the Brezhnev-Kosygin regime is that somehow they have finessed us into the position of supplicants; *we*, not *they*, are now doing the pleading.

As if under some irresistible compulsion, the defenders of freedom have followed Lenin's script. Consider a recent symptomatic episode:

An American citizen of Czechoslovak origin, Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, was in Moscow by invitation. On his homeward journey, the Soviet Aeroflot plane made a long detour for an unscheduled stop in Prague, where the local secret police arrested the American. The American government knew about the abduction the night before it signed an agreement with Aeroflot for regular flights to the United States! It did not even have the grace to hold the deal in abeyance until Aeroflot's victim could be released.

When eventually he was released, *The New York Times* (March 17, 1967) hailed it as another happy sign of Soviet goodwill, since Prague "would not have freed the abducted Vladimir Kazan-Komarek without Soviet approval."! Never mind the fact that the Soviets had done the abducting. Incidentally, where is the vaunted new "national independence" when Czechoslovakia dares not release an American hostage without approval from Moscow?

The West was fully understanding when the peasants in India engaged in passive resistance, or "non-cooperation," against the British. The Soviet peasants, in refusing to work well on the collective farms, are carrying out the same kind of non-cooperation, as a form of pressure against the government. In the U.S.S.R., as in India, it is a specie of strike. Supposing we had provided India with the goods its peasants were not growing? It would rightly have been denounced by all right-minded liberals as strike breaking. Yet this is precisely what the West the U.S. included, is doing when it gives the Soviets grain which the collective farmers

refuse to grow. Why is it any less a species of strike-breaking?

The bridge-builders are in the same ambiguous position—on the side of the rulers and against the ruled—in relation to the entire popular oppositions within the Soviet world. Writers, for example, today risk arrest or confinement in insane asylums by circulating their works in defiance of the censors. Students risk expulsion and worse by openly questioning the official dogmas. Workers defy the law when they go on strike. By pushing our wealth and products upon the Kremlin and its satellites, we strengthen and reward their jailers and censors. Lenin, it appears foresaw it all in advance.

The communist world is neck-deep in economic and internal political crises. "This, one would think," Edgar Ansel Mowrer wrote recently, "is the time for the anti-communist countries to put the screws on Moscow, seek no more political and military agreements, and, above all, reduce economic contacts so as to let the Kremlin stew in its own juices. Instead, a large number of countries are trying to build so many 'bridges' to the Red centers that if they were all physical, Moscow would look like Venice or Amsterdam."

Bridges, to make sense, should be as firmly planted at one end as at the other. At the American end they might be set firmly, but at the other end they would be anchored in a quagmire of communist ambiguity, practiced deceit, ideological commitments to our ultimate destruction. Never before have political engineers attempted to build bridges in such swamps of wishful hoping, wild conjecture and plain illusions, as if determined to prove that Lenin was right in calling us "deaf-mutes."

In the minds of those of us who oppose the undertaking, it all figures as Operation Suicide.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANK FREEMAN: JOURNALIST

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on February 15 Mr. Frank Freeman, veteran columnist for the San Jose Mercury will be honored for his contributions to the community in a program sponsored by the Heritage Section of the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the city of Santa Clara. I would like to add these few words of praise to those who will gather to honor him then.

Apart from his column, which has delighted and informed the people of Santa Clara county for decades, Frank has been active in many community service organizations. Among his many contributions is his involvement with the founding of the San Jose Boy's Club in San Jose and a term as a member of the board of that organization. He has also been active in the Masons, Rotarians, Kiwanis, Lions, Knights of the Round Table and San Jose High 12.

His column, "Here 'Tis . . ." has become a San Jose literary landmark since February 22, 1941, the date of his first column for the San Jose Mercury. I know that I am not alone in looking forward to many more enjoyable years of reading Frank's column and working with Frank for the general betterment of our community, San Jose.

## NIXON SPEECH INOPERATIVE

## HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, in an article in the February 4 Boston Globe, my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) responded to President Nixon's state of the Union message. It seems to me that in that short article, Mr. MOAKLEY raised the really fundamental question we all face today: Can the American people have confidence in the Presidency of Richard Nixon.

Mr. MOAKLEY's wise comments deserve the attention of every Member of this Congress, and I would therefore like to insert them in the RECORD at this time. The text of Mr. MOAKLEY's article follows:

## MOAKLEY'S VIEWS

While Richard Nixon was stepping up to deliver his State of the Union Message at the Capitol, I was plugging in a portable TV set at my office.

In staying across the street, I was not alone. Many Congressmen and Senators were also caught in a dilemma similar to that gripping this entire country. We are forced to balance an abiding respect for the office of Jefferson and Lincoln against our mounting outrage over the conduct of the incumbent. So we stayed at our desks and listened.

That night Nixon's speech seemed hollow. The next day it was inoperative.

On inflation, Nixon said buying power is higher than ever.

But today, milk in Boston costs 50% more than in 1973. Hub retail prices are at a 27 year high; meanwhile, farmers' income is soaring while the White House insists the Russian wheat deal will continue.

On mass transit, Nixon said he's for it. But today, we on the House-Senate conference committee, are fighting for the mass transit bill while White House aides at our elbows continue trying to weaken the legislation.

On health care, Nixon said he wants more of it.

But today, after reading his plan, we know that Nixon favors more health care but only for those who already have it. So those of us who support the Kennedy Plan for more health care for all Americans (including those who do not have any health care now) will have to fight that much harder.

On energy, Nixon said he's against "wind-fall profits".

But today, oil industry profits are up 63% and the White House continues lobbying to block legislation that would set price ceilings on gasoline and home heating oil.

There was more on the energy crisis but, despite his postscript on Watergate, Nixon failed to address another crisis that also troubles every American regardless of political stripe: the Credibility Crisis.

At no time in history has public confidence in government been lower.

And deservedly so.

Nevertheless it is the duty of all of us to help find the way back, a way that is based on openness instead of deceit.

One important step would be to enact sweeping election reforms along the lines proposed by Common Cause. However, when the Kennedy public campaign financing plan came before the 435 members of the House, only 54 of us voted for the reform. A discouraging indication of how far we have to go? Yes.

But, in the aftermath of Watergate, the milk scandal and the ITT scandal, one thing is clear. Americans can no longer afford "the best government money can buy."

## CONGRESSMEN ASK NIXON TO MEET MIA FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES

## HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, more than 60 of my colleagues in both the House and the Senate have joined Representative LANDGREBE and myself in sending a letter to President Nixon requesting that he meet with representatives of the families of American servicemen still listed as missing in action.

In meeting with these people, the President would be demonstrating that our national concern for our MIA's did not die when the last American soldier left Vietnam. He would be reaffirming our pledge to the families of these men that their loved ones are not forgotten and that someone really cares.

I respectfully request that the full text of our letter to the President be reprinted in this portion of the RECORD:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The recent observance of the first anniversary of the cease-fire in Southeast Asia has focused attention on numerous unanswered questions concerning the possibility of American citizens remaining in captivity. The failure of the Communists to abide by the provisions of the agreement to account for those still missing and to repatriate the remains of our servicemen, prompts us to respectfully request that you meet with members of the families of MIAs to discuss our government's efforts and plans to resolve the unanswered question of the fate of these 1,156 men who are still unaccounted for.

The anxieties and frustrations of these families, rather than subsiding, have become more intense as additional information and reports come to light concerning those still missing in action. While we recognize that the recalcitrance of the North Vietnamese has repeatedly frustrated our search missions, we believe that you, more than anyone else, can marshal world opinion to the humanitarian principles to which free nations must subscribe.

Your prompt reply to this request will be appreciated not only by the families of these MIAs, but by all Americans.

## SENATORS

Birch Bayh (IND).  
Pete Domenici (NM).  
Ernest F. Hollings (SC).  
Gaylord Nelson (WI).  
Robert Packwood (OR).  
Charles Percy (IL).

## CONGRESSMEN

Bill Archer (TX).  
Robert Bauman (MD).  
William Bray (IN).  
Joel T. Broyhill (VA).  
Bill Chappell, Jr. (FL).  
Donald Clancy (OH).  
Don H. Clausen (CA).  
Paul Cronin (MA).  
W. C. Daniel (VA).  
Edward J. Derwinski (IL).  
Joshua Eilberg (PA).  
Edwin Eshleman (PA).  
Hamilton Fish, Jr. (NY).

Bill Frenzel (MN).  
Don Fuqua (FL).  
Tennyson Guyer (OH).  
Lee Hamilton (IN).  
Henry Helstoski (NJ).  
Frank Horton (NY).  
Robert Huber (MI).  
William Hudnut (IN).  
William L. Hungate (MO).  
John E. Hunt (NJ).  
Jack Kemp (NY).  
William M. Ketchum (CA).  
Norman F. Lent (NY).  
Clarence D. Long (MD).  
James R. Mann (SC).  
Spark M. Matsunaga (HA).  
Donald J. Mitchell (NY).  
John M. Murphy (NY).  
Claude Pepper (FL).  
Peter A. Peyser (NY).  
John Rarick (LA).  
Howard W. Robison (NY).  
Robert A. Roe (NJ).  
Angelo Roncallo (NY).  
Benjamin Rosenthal (NY).  
John Roussetot (CA).  
Ronald Sarasin (CT).  
Garner E. Shriver (KS).  
Richard Shoup (MT).  
Robert L. F. Sikes (FL).  
David Treen (LA).  
Al Ullman (OR).  
William F. Walsh (NY).  
G. William Whitehurst (VA).  
Larry Winn, Jr. (KS).  
Bob Wilson (CA).  
John W. Wyder (NY).  
Roger Zion (IN).  
John M. Zwach (MN).

## THE COST OF INJUSTICE

## HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, last week I inserted in the RECORD an article by Colman McCarthy on Government lawlessness. Mr. McCarthy has written another excellent article on a different, vitally important aspect of the problem of governmental lawlessness, and that is its huge cost, both to taxpayers and to the people directly concerned. I believe that any reform of the conditions that lead to governmental lawlessness must address this side of the issue, and point out that any effective control over the bureaucracy on these kinds of issues will pay for itself many times over. The importance of what we are talking about is made very clear in Mr. McCarthy's detailed article, which I recommend to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 5, 1974]

## THE COST OF INJUSTICE

(By Colman McCarthy)

Recalling hearings in June 1972 on government lawlessness, Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) of the congressional Black Caucus said recently that he believed Washington was "the crime capital of America." He explained that he didn't mean this the way Richard Nixon meant it in the campaign of 1968 when he tried to expose Democrats who couldn't keep the streets of Washington safe. Dellums was going beyond the crimes of robbers and muggers to the crimes of the officials of government, abuses of law much more dangerous because they were committed by those who had sworn to be the upholders of the law.

Because the FBI crime statistics cover the acts of common criminals and not governmental criminals, Dellums' statement cannot be factually examined. (Newark or Baltimore might be fair rivals to Washington.) What can be examined, though, is the amount of money, time and anguish a few citizens have spent trying to get their government to obey the law. These people long ago hardened themselves to the brittle truth that the government is no longer of, by or for the people but in too many cases—all totally exclusive of Watergate—is run either in conscious defiance of laws or in unconscious belief that those who govern are beyond accountability to the governed.

The citizens who have attempted in recent years to bring the government to justice are of two groupings, the poor and the middle class.

The latter is often represented by Washington attorneys like Bruce Terris. His most recent involvement against government law-breaking was his work for environmentalists in a suit that saw a U.S. district court require the Forest Service to begin obeying the Organic Act of 1897. "That case cost about \$15,000," says Terris, "but another recent ruling against the Forest Service, in California, cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000." Terris says the money is unrecoverable, even though he represented citizens who merely wanted the law to be enforced and were not asking the government to provide leadership, wisdom or anything else a citizen, in saner times, might expect. "There seems to be a general rule," Terris believes, "that the government can commit the most lawless act, be taken to court by the citizens, lose the case but not even have to pay attorneys' fees or the costs of the suit, as would apply in litigation between private parties." The startling irony is clear: citizens pay taxes for the salaries of government lawyers who then fight against private lawyers hired by citizens who can't get the government to obey the law in the first place. The costs of justice must be paid three times: first, to support a Congress to protect the public weal through passage of laws, then to pay the salaries of officials who break or defy the law and, third, to pay for private lawyers to have the law obeyed. A solution to this would be remedial congressional legislation, but it would be ludicrous: passing a new law to force the government to obey the old laws. And what would it be called? The 1974 Law Obeyance Law?

Much government lawlessness involves cave-ins to private-interest lobbyists, such as violations against the Freedom of Information act in which a citizen is denied facts freely provided special interests. Occasionally, though, the law is broken not from slipperiness but from amazing incompetence. A recent example, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars were wasted, involved the Food and Drug Administration. A U.S. appeals court ruled that the FDA broke the law in banning the growth hormone DES from cattle feed. The court avoided discussing the cancer potential of DES—the meat-eating consumer is on his own once again—but said the FDA acted illegally by not holding a hearing before the ban. The court likened the crime to "a patchwork of legal theory that is sown in a confusion inconsistent with responsible review." A consultant to the House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee said the FDA "bungled it horribly," a statement agreed with even by an FDA official. In the background of this case is a large amount of time and money originally spent by environmental groups to legally move the FDA to act. The agency delayed and hedged. Then, when it did decide it had a case against DES, the FDA lawyers could not bring it off. In the annals of government lawlessness, the case may be unique: an agency successfully enforces one section of a law (the Food, Drug and Cos-

metics Act) while simultaneously breaking another section of the same law. Hesitancy before the decision was matched by incompetence after it. Perhaps more astonishing, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, the man who was running the FDA throughout this period leading to lawlessness and was closely involved with the DES case, later received a promotion, moving on to still greater power as the government's chief health officer.

The middle class, however, much victimized, still has enough comforts and distractions to buffer many of the results of government lawlessness. It is different for the poor. When an agency acts illegally and refuses to face a problem like lead paint removal—as HUD did in January when it submitted a say-nothing report to Congress two years after a law required it—children continue to die and suffer. When the Rural Housing Alliance spends much of its time and money in court getting federal housing authorities to free money impounded by the administration, it means the misery of homeless migrant workers continues.

In the recent debate on the new legal services corporation, enemies of the program were alarmed by the poverty lawyers' record of successful legal challenges against the government. Apparently it is permissible for the lawyers of the poor to attack a private slumlord, but when the slumlord is the U.S. government, this is something else. The poor are unpatriotically attacking their government, though never mind the government's strange patriotism in first attacking the poor by not providing heat, by not removing the rats or not getting rid of the lead paint. Many of those who most oppose the legal services program are also the strongest in supporting the notion that we need less governmental power. This abstraction about the new federalism—diffusing Washington's power and returning it to the people—becomes threatening, however, when live people like the poor actually begin using the power, via such programs as legal services. Now that the poor have some small measure of power, and are using it against the lawlessness of their government, it is suddenly seen as "revolutionary," the latest version of the "uplity" thesis.

Meanwhile, whether the poor or the middle class are victimized, immense costs are being paid—and only to require the government not to subvert the law, and forget any wild ideas that it might champion it. What is worse for a people; to suffer its government's lawlessness or to endure its hypocrisy? The national production of cynics must never have been higher than in the last six years, a period of lawlessness (even excluding Watergate) occurring under an administration that began with a cry of "law and order."

#### VA HOSPITAL PRAISED AS GOOD NEIGHBOR

**HON. ELWOOD HILLIS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, on January 29, 1974, the city of Marion, Ind., experienced the tragedy of a schoolbus-train accident involving about 20 handicapped students.

Because of the optimal efficiency of the VA hospital in Marion, within a period of 15 minutes an ambulance, two physicians and four nurses were at the scene of the accident. At the same time, 12 beds were established contiguous to the

intensive care unit at the hospital and sufficient staff and equipment were assembled to meet with emergency requirements.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I take special pride in knowing that our VA employees are prepared and equipped for such emergencies. The hospital and staff have once again exemplified their dedication and awareness of responsibility to the entire community, supporting the "good neighbor" policy they adhere to. The VA hospital has established itself as an integral and necessary part of the community, and certainly deserves to be commended and recognized as a good neighbor to all the citizens it serves.

#### THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY TO THE NATION'S ECONOMY

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the energy shortage will no doubt seriously affect all segments of our national economy, including the tourist industry.

Florida's economy is heavily dependent upon serving the millions of people, from both here and abroad, who come to visit my State.

The U.S. Travel Data Center has recently completed an economic analysis of the tourist industry, and I am inserting below some pertinent portions of the report which I hope my colleagues will find of interest. It is clear from this that if Florida and other tourist centers are shortchanged, because some consider the tourist industry to be nonessential, these areas will be plunged into a severe economic tailspin.

The article follows:

#### THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY TO THE NATION'S ECONOMY

##### 1. CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL INCOME

Tourism spending in the U.S., which was \$50 billion in 1970, directly contributed nearly \$16 billion to U.S. National Income, with an additional \$12.4 billion contributed by activities that served tourists indirectly—the 25 or more industries that provide goods and services to tourist facilities. Thus, for every four dollars of income generated in activities directly serving tourism, another three dollars were generated in indirectly related activities. For an example of how this works, it is useful to use commercial aviation. In 1970, travelers spent about \$11.2 billion for domestic air travel. From these receipts the aviation industry spent over half—\$5.9 billion—for the goods and services of other U.S. industries.<sup>1</sup>

The \$28 billion of National Income attributable to tourism in 1970 accounted for 3½ percent of the U.S. total and, of course, does not include the income related to those transactions at prior points in the production and distribution stream. Tourism expenditures appear as a much higher percentage when compared with the total spent for goods and services in the U.S.

About half of tourism's direct contribution to national income derives from trans-

<sup>1</sup> Source: Air Transport Association "Value of Aviation Activity," January 1973.

portation, private and public. Lodging provides somewhat more than a fourth of the contribution, with the remainder made up largely from activities related to food service and entertainment.

#### 2. COMPARISON WITH OTHER EXPENDITURES IN THE U.S. ECONOMY

Tourism expenditures in the U.S., which approached \$61 billion annually in 1972, are topped only by grocery store sales, in a comparison of how retail expenditures in the U.S. are made. And, the difference is not overly wide: each dollar spent in the grocery stores in 1970 was matched by 66 cents spent for tourism. Tourism expenditures exceeded department store sales by 29% and were nearly 5 times the amount spent for furniture.

#### 3. CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

In 1970, nearly 3½ million persons in the U.S. owed their employment to tourism directly, or indirectly, and the figure currently approaches at least 4 million. Employment directly concerned with tourism in 1970 included 1.4 million connected with food service and lodging, and nearly three-fourths of a million in transportation related activities.

Tourism, directly or indirectly, is thus responsible for almost 5 percent of total civilian employment in the U.S., one out of every twenty workers.

#### 4. SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Tourism, it must be noted, is service oriented and labor intensive. It offers employment opportunities particularly for emerging minority groups, who can find useful employment in tourism, initially, without considerable training, and further can pursue opportunities to advance within the industry. A case in point is hotel employment in California, where 29% of the employees are minority group members, including a measurable number who have achieved "white-collar" status. Nationally, it is interesting to note, blacks occupy 23% of the jobs in the lodging industry and 18% of the eating and drinking industry jobs—compared with 10% of all jobs in the U.S.

#### 5. DEMAND FOR TOURISM—DOLLARS SPENT IN UNITED STATES

Demand for tourism is on the upswing. Tourism activities in the U.S. in 1972 grossed an estimated \$61 billion—which is more than 2½ times the 1960 figure. Some of the increase is, of course, due to higher prices, but even with inflation factored out, tourism receipts—or demand for tourism—has been growing more than 5 percent annually. Not taking the energy problem into account, it could be expected that tourism expenditures in the U.S. would reach \$127 billion by 1980.

#### 6. DEMAND FOR TOURISM—ITS SHARE OF TOTAL DEMAND FOR GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES

Tourism accounts for a considerable share of the total demand for goods and services in the U.S.—which is an indicator of its high priority in the expenditure patterns of U.S. citizens as well as its proven capability to generate national wealth and income.

Tourism has, in fact, been growing at a much faster rate than the economy as a whole. In 1960, tourism expenditures were equal to 4.6% of the GNP, and in 1970 tourism's share was 5.1%.

#### 7. TOURISM'S IMPACT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES

Tourism's benefits are spread throughout the economy. In some cases, expenditures for tourism are the primary support for important U.S. industries; in other cases, tourism's support is substantial. For example, the amount spent by tourists for lodging actually exceeds what is reported as total lodging industry sales—owing to the fact that industry revenues tabulated include only hotels and motels, whereas tourists also procure lodging from cottages, guest homes, campgrounds

and other means. Similarly, the estimated \$7.5 billion identified as tourism expenditures for public transportation in the U.S. in 1970 was about equal to the amount reported as industry revenues for public intercity transportation. Sales by eating and drinking establishments in the U.S. also depend heavily on tourism, as do sales by gasoline service stations. Beyond this, tourism is associated with purchases of "hard" consumer goods such as autos, mobile homes, recreational equipment, and such "capital" investments as aircraft, buses, and lodging facilities.

For example, U.S. flag commercial airlines—route and supplemental carriers—purchase approximately \$1 billion<sup>2</sup> in aircraft annually. This provides substantial employment and needed stability for the U.S. aerospace industries in blending civilian and military sales.

#### 8. TOURISM AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The growth of demand for tourist travel in the U.S. means expansion of facilities to accommodate the increasing numbers—expanded investment in the U.S. Particularly, lodging accommodations will grow—with additions to and new construction of motels, motor hotels, and vacation homes. Prior to the emergence of the energy crisis, it was expected that \$12 billion would be invested in the U.S. in motels and motor hotels, and \$14.2 billion in vacation homes, during the 1970's.

#### 9. TRANSPORTATION ROLE IN TOURISM

Transportation more than anything else makes tourism a reality, and about half of tourism expenditures are for means of transport. In the U.S., private autos account for the lion's share of transport expenditures—\$18.8 billion—but considerable expenditures are made on public transport as well—\$7.5 billion.

#### 10. TOURISM'S FUEL CONSUMPTION—SHARE OF U.S. TOTAL

Tourism uses only a minor proportion of petroleum fuel consumed in the U.S. In 1972, transportation connected with tourism accounted for about 12 percent of total U.S. demand for petroleum fuel, and this share was divided between aircraft, autos, and other surface transportation, including buses and rail. Other transportation use accounted for 35 percent of the total. Fuel consumption for purposes other than transportation used 53 percent of the total.

### BAN THE HANDGUN—XX

#### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a handgun stolen from the car of the mayor of Miami Beach was found in the possession of a 9-year-old boy who was going to "kill a cop." Luckily, the boy was apprehended before he could use the gun. Until persons other than police officers can no longer legally own handguns, our children will be able to get hold of pistols as easily as the boy in Miami. He was luckier than others, he is still alive.

The following article appeared in the New York Times, February 6, 1974:  
A BOY, 9, IS STOPPED FROM "KILLING COP"

MIAMI BEACH.—A 9-year-old boy carrying a loaded gun walked into a restaurant and in-

<sup>2</sup> Represents the average annual depreciation of flight equipment, based on 14-16 year life span.

formed a waitress he was going to "kill a cop," the police say.

The waitress took the .38 caliber revolver away from the boy, unloaded it, and gave the gun back to him, the police said.

The police said the gun had been stolen from Miami Beach Mayor Chuck Hall's car when it was parked behind a city convention hall.

The boy, whose name was withheld because he is a juvenile, later returned to the restaurant where the police were called to arrest him.

### GROWING REVOLT AGAINST FAST TIME

#### HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, as one of those who has voiced strong opposition against year-round daylight saving time from the time it was presented on the House floor last year, I have taken note of the support this position has gained since it went into effect in January.

The noted columnist, Charles Bartlett, wrote a recent column on the "Growing Revolt Against Fast Time," based on what he had seen first hand in the State of Florida. This column appeared in the Washington Star-News on Saturday, February 2, and I feel my colleagues should have the benefit of his observations as we make a reappraisal of our action and try to correct a mistake of the first magnitude:

#### GROWING REVOLT AGAINST FAST TIME

(By Charles Bartlett)

GOMEZ, FLA.—It is eight in the morning but the rosy fingers of dawn have not touched this rustic scene so the little kids scurrying to school are as shadowy as the palmettos that flare along the fringes of the road.

It is a narrow road which fades quickly into sand and at this hour it is busy with trucks carrying workers to the flower farms and orchards. The kids hug the road on their bikes because it is awkward to pedal in the sand. So they are left dangerously exposed to the traffic flowing through the darkness.

A revolt against the President's first initiative in the energy crisis, the shift in year-round daylight time, has erupted in places like this. The distaste of rural workers for starting their labors in the dark has been exploded into anger by the prospect of more accidents like those which have already killed eight Florida schoolchildren on their way to school.

Florida is qualified by its division into two time zones to meet the problem without deference to Washington by restoring its eastern zone to the slow time. Reports from Tallahassee indicate the state legislature may move quickly on this option because a feeling has developed that the fast time is good only for duckhunters, some fishermen, and tourists who want to sleep late and play golf into the evening. For those who go to work or school by the dawn's early light, the burdens of fast time are running ahead of the benefits.

The electric utilities are not according the time experiment the kind of support that will enable it to survive in the face of popular disaffection. Utility officials around the country agree that the use of electricity has declined less than 1 percent. In some places the savings in fuel will be slightly greater because the prolonged daylight softens the peak demands and lessens the resort to in-

efficient generators. But after 17 working days under the time change, the utility consensus is that the savings will be marginal.

And small savings are certain to be swallowed up by the recreational use of energy in the extended period before sundown. Emerging from work with an extra hour of sunlight, citizens are being drawn into doing something more adventurous than going home. A swing to early evening romps will devour the savings at the generating stations.

Some argued in December that the inconveniences of fast time would be useful as reminders that there is an energy crisis. But it turns out there are lots of reminders, disagreeable ones like waiting in line for gasoline and disastrous ones like being thrown out of work. These are grey days in many ways and it does not help to begin them in the dark. Needless hardships will not improve the dispositions or productivity of the work force.

Happily the mood of revolt is spreading well beyond Florida. Both the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, and the leader of the Senate, Mike Mansfield, sense the anxiety to put a stop to the black mornings. The President will soon be under pressure to back away from a position he took only six weeks ago. But while this may cause him embarrassment which he does not need, it would be wiser for him to reverse his position quickly before real animosities develop. Perhaps he can fire the guy who had the idea.

If the solution is left to the state options, the nation will quickly be cut up into an erratic pattern of time zones that will confound interstate commerce. If the solution is left to the local option of starting schools an hour later, the school buses will compete at the end of the day with the homecoming traffic rush. The only answer is repeal of the national law and the only question is whether the repeal should be effective immediately or next fall.

The charts show that at 7 a.m. on March 21, only the eastern sections of the nation's time zones will have found their way into the daylight. This means at least eight more weeks of arising in the bleak darkness for some. But it will require at least two weeks to enact the repeal and at least two additional weeks to make the shift. It may be that the blunder should be allowed to stand through this winter.

But four-fifths of the nation will be dark at 7 a.m. on next November 5 if Congress does not act. It is reassuring to believe that the legislators will be too shrewd to commit the nation to five consecutive months of black mornings for no useful purpose.

### WICHITA'S \$2.5 BILLION MISUNDERSTANDING

#### HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I include the following speech made recently by Mr. James B. Taylor, vice president, Cessna Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kans., before the Wichita Rotary Club on the significance of general aviation to America's air transportation system. It is a message which dramatically tells the story of general aviation and its importance to our economy. In view of our recent experience concerning fuel allocations for general aviation, I urge my colleagues in the House to read Mr. Taylor's remarks:

WICHITA'S \$2.5 BILLION MISUNDERSTANDING

The significance of the title of my speech today: "Wichita's 2.5 Billion Dollar Mis-

understanding" should really be the "World's 2.5 Billion Dollar Misunderstanding." I'm referring to the loss that could have accrued had the up to 50% fuel cut to General Aviation gone through.

The dramatically inequitable fuel cuts the administration originally proposed for General Aviation fortunately united all sectors of the aviation community, and most effectively . . . the users.

Our thanks also to the people of Wichita, the Chamber of Commerce, Senator Bob Dole, Congressman Garner Shriver, Senator Jim Pearson and Governor Bob Docking. They were most helpful in getting our story across to those in Washington who, despite their initial lack of understanding, were earnestly and honestly seeking a fair-minded solution.

We must now take unified and coordinated action to correct the misconception that the public and the press have of who General Aviation is and what it does. We have a long way to go.

Webster's New World Dictionary defines "esoteric" as "understood by only a chosen few." General Aviation is truly esoteric. Outside of Wichita, there's only a handful of people who know what General Aviation is. The industry trade association (G.A.M.A.) recently had a study completed by the opinion research institute of Princeton, New Jersey. In summary, they learned that 59% of all people in the U.S. never heard of the term "General Aviation." And, of the remaining 41% who thought they'd heard the term, only a few could accurately describe what General Aviation is.

It's no wonder that General Aviation was singled out to carry such a heavy burden in the proposed fuel cuts. Nobody knows who we are or what we do!

No one knows that:

162,000 (98.5%) of all civil aircraft in the U.S. are General Aviation compared to the 2,479 (1.5%) operated by the scheduled and supplemental carriers.

Or worldwide: that General Aviation numbers 235,000 while the airlines total 9,000. (Only 4% of the total world civil fleet are scheduled or supplemental carriers.)

No one knows that:

At the end of 1973, turbine-powered aircraft in the U.S. General Aviation fleet numbered 3,011 compared to 2,300 for the airlines. And by 1984, the turbine-powered business fleet is projected to grow to 8,200 U.S. (10,250 worldwide) and turbine-powered airliners 3,500 U.S. (7,900 worldwide).

No one knows that:

General Aviation accounts for less than 4% of jet fuel consumed nationwide, and only 7/10ths of 1% of the total fuel used for all transportation. (Why—other industries spill more than that!)

No one knows that:

80% of all General Aviation flying or approximately 23 million hours in 1973 was for business or commercial purposes.

Or that General Aviation carries one in every three intercity air passengers and is the only air link to more than 19,000 incorporated American communities. And that it serves 379 cities with populations of 25,000 to 100,000 that do not have any kind of air service.

Or that General Aviation aircraft transport 70 million Americans annually. (This is 33% of all U.S. intercity air passengers.)

No one knows that:

In 1973, General Aviation exports exceeded 3,500 airplanes valued at over 250 million dollars. Certainly a very positive contribution to the balance of trade.

Year after year, 25% of all General Aviation aircraft manufactured in the U.S. are exported. Or that 90% of the world General Aviation fleet was made here in this country.

And that 72% of all the air carrier jets (worldwide) are U.S. manufactured.

Aside: Exports of all aerospace equipment (which averages 10% of all exports) reached

an all time high in 1973 (approximately 5.3 billion dollars) compared to exported motor vehicles and automotive equipment totaling less than 1.5 billion dollars . . . I'll bet you're surprised.

No one knows that:

Of the over 12,000 airports in America, less than 500 are served by the scheduled airlines. And 375 of the 500 have minimum service.

No one knows that:

25% of all airline passengers fly out of only three airports; 71% out of the 25 hub airports; and 97% of all air carrier passengers fly out of only 146 airports.

All of these statistics were calculated before the air carriers started unilaterally reducing frequencies and withdrawing from non-profitable locations where they were rendering the minimum service then required by the C.A.B. (And they were calculated before many air carriers started grounding and mothballing some of their best equipment.)

I'm, in no way, trying to degrade the airlines. They do a fine job under some very trying circumstances. They have the dubious distinction of being regulated as fully as monopoly utilities, while being exposed to competition as great as that in most consumer industries. And, except for the railroads, they have done and are doing more to sell people on flying than any other factor.

And, speaking of the far less competitive railroads, such regulation has been conspicuously unsuccessful.

Every American's hat should be off to our airframe industry. The Beechcrafts, the Boeings, the Cessnas, the Gates-Learjet, the Lockheeds, the McDonnell-Douglasses and the Pipers . . . for the tremendous job they are doing to keep such a substantial lead in commercial aircraft everywhere.

I, for one, am confident that we are going to stay ahead. American research and development, ingenuity, productivity and marketing will make it happen. We have been able to accomplish this to date in spite of the heavy government subsidies that practically all foreign airframe and engine manufacturers, and air carriers enjoy. And many countries, particularly those that build competitive aircraft, place other hurdles in our path.

They insist on additional, time-consuming and costly modifications to meet their airworthiness certification requirements.

And they impose extremely high import taxes on our products.

It's high time we re-examine the manner in which our government subsidizes our foreign competition without any reciprocal agreements.

Our airline friends face additional inequities that affect them much more than us. These have emerged as a result of our government's generosity. We give away routes, rights and services.

Landing fees are a good example: to land a single 747 (U.S. or foreign-operated)—at Boston \$190; at our nation's Capitol \$124; and at Miami \$68. But when Pan American, TWA and National land a 747 at London, the charge is \$1,844. At Paris, Pan Am and TWA pay \$1,088 and Frankfurt \$1,244. The worst examples are in the Pacific. An Australian carrier pays \$240 to land a 747 at Los Angeles, but Pan Am pays a resounding \$3,483 for each landing at Sidney.

Sure—Qantas and all other government-owned airlines around the world pay the same landing fees as American carriers. But government-owned airline fees merely go from one pocket to another—in the same suit.

Incidentally, Pan American is paying one million dollars each week in landing fees around its system. That's 52 million dollars per annum.

I'm sure that you are all familiar with many of the roles of General Aviation airplanes: training, transporting people and

things, for agriculture, for mapping, for photography, for patrolling, for search and rescue, for forest fires, for all kinds of services and emergencies, etc., etc., etc.

But are you aware of the reasons for business aircraft which is 80% of all General Aviation flying?

Business aircraft provide a stimulus for spreading industries and branch plants to widely-disposed areas. In 1940, 50% of all plants were in cities of more than 100,000. By 1956, one-third of all new plants were built in cities of less than 10,000. Today, eight out of ten new factories are being built in small towns and cities all across America. The reasons include: decentralization, diversification, lower land costs, lower labor costs, lower taxes and better living conditions, which creates a more stable work force.

Airports attract whatever type of industries or corporate headquarters you desire to have in your community. 85% of corporations emphatically state they would not locate plants or offices at a town or city without an airport. And FAA studies verify that airport development is a catalyst for business and industrial growth.

A business airplane is a productive piece of communication equipment that makes it possible for companies to spread the talents of their key people over more territories, more situations, more opportunities.

A business aircraft, just like any other piece of capital equipment (if properly used), will multiply efficiency, improve productivity, save money and make money . . . exactly like a tape-controlled milling machine or a computer. And, it can be justified on the same grounds.

Businessmen operate airplanes for exactly the same reasons that you people sitting out there own automobiles: because the bus doesn't take you where you want to go, when you want to go.

If effective use of executive time . . . by having the right man in the right place at the right time . . . is important for the big firm, it can mean survival for the small company.

A business plane can pay for itself many times over. And, even though some of them have a loud voice . . . they have never been known to ask for a raise.

Companies like to do business with suppliers who are modern in their approach to things. The company-owned plane helps build prestige and stature because it's a symbol of speed, efficiency and modern management. It helps create, in the customer's mind the image of a progressive and aggressive operation.

A Fortune Magazine study showed that 43% of this nation's 1,000 largest industrials operate business aircraft. This 43% dominates the American scene in employment, sales, assets, net income and, most notably—return on stockholder equity. And, as a group, they are the largest contributors to the U.S. gross national product. They must be doing something right.

Dun's, last month, reported their selection of the five best-managed companies in the U.S. for 1973. All own and operate business aircraft extensively. (It's also interesting to note that the 20 companies Dun's has selected, since starting this selection process four years ago, have been operators of business aircraft.) Certainly a contributing reason why all of these companies achieve more of their objectives . . . and in less time.

General Aviation in conjunction with the airlines is providing for the spreading and growth of multi-national companies and accelerating overseas investments and returns.

General Aviation and the airlines complement each other by providing a means of travel that has unshackled our families and businessmen from any restrictions of movement here on this earth. A face-to-face communication and travel system so reliable that we will look back some day to realize that it was this single capability, more than any other, that made a peaceful world a reality.

Both the airlines and general aviation are extremely important and necessary contributors to the U.S. economy. Without the continued growth and success of each, the future structure of our country is in jeopardy.

Understanding can only be accomplished, if all of us . . . the manufacturers, the suppliers and, most importantly, the users . . . work together in a coordinated effort to get the general public aware that you cannot limit the airplane to the air carriers any more than you can limit the powered wheel to railroads and buses.

As long as misunderstanding exists, General Aviation will be vulnerable. The energy crisis is not going to go away. And we cannot return to the supreme optimism and complacency that characterized our outlook just a few months ago.

We must stop talking to ourselves. We have an obligation to make it possible for our customers to publicly advocate, not just privately defend, their use of business aircraft.

### THE GRASSROOTS ON IMPEACHMENT

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this House is, in his own way, measuring the sentiment for impeachment. No office of any Member of this House has been devoid of pro and con sentiments by constituents and media on the impeachment resolutions now before the Judiciary Committee.

I offer one such editorial sentiment from the Chula Vista Star-News in the suburbs of San Diego County, Calif.:

#### THE GRASSROOTS OF IMPEACHMENT

"Let each of us ask not just what will government do for me, but what I can do for myself."—Richard Nixon, inaugural

It is exactly a year ago today that Richard Milhous Nixon, beginning his second term as President after a landslide re-election victory, delivered the above statement.

Many commentators at the time thought it was a cheap paraphrase of President Kennedy's inaugural statement, "Let each of us ask not what our country can do for me, but what I can do for my country." For what Mr. Nixon was espousing, in their view, was a simplistic philosophy that if everybody diligently pursued his own self-interest, government wouldn't have to worry much about doing anything for anybody and things would be just hunky-dory. This, after all, is "rugged individualism."

But since that time it has become perfectly clear (to steal a phrase) what Mr. Nixon meant. For he and/or his hand-picked henchmen have set for the whole nation an example, not only what government can do for them, but what they can do for themselves.

For self-enrichment, they can take bribes and practice income tax evasion.

For their own power, they can steal, illegally wiretap, extort illegal campaign contributions, and try to subvert and corrupt the integrity of the Justice Department, FBI, CIA, SEC, Defense Department and Internal Revenue Service.

They can blithely lie to the public on television, perjure themselves under oath, make secret deals for favors with fat-cat campaign contributors, fire those who are hot on their trail, cause valuable tapes to "non-exist" and erase damning evidence on the tapes they haven't destroyed.

This is the administration of Richard Milhous Nixon.

Who would have thought this a year ago today? Some did, even before Mr. Nixon's inauguration. Senator McGovern called it "the most corrupt administration in the nation's history," but that was dismissed as so much campaign rhetoric.

Newspapers began unearthing the Watergate story during the 1972 election campaign, but the White House managed to convey the impression it was just some regrettable shenanigans by a few lower-level "over-zealous" campaign workers.

So Richard Nixon rode to a record-breaking election victory and a year ago today, according to public opinion polls, was at a crest of popularity unmatched by any President for decades.

Today, these same polls show more than two-thirds of Americans lack the barest confidence in him, and half the nation would like to see him impeached.

The Ervin Committee, the Internal Revenue Service, the Watergate Special Prosecutor Force, the FBI and the House Judiciary Committee are all looking at Mr. Nixon's deeds and misdeeds.

Sixteen of the top officials of his administration either have pleaded guilty to felonies or are under indictment, with more to come.

Almost every day, it seems, brings fresh scandals—the latest being the revelation that probably the most crucial of Mr. Nixon's sacred tapes, the ones that had to be pried out of him under threat of a contempt citation, had been the subject of anywhere from five to nine selective erasures—at its most critical point.

Amidst calls for his impeachment by almost half the people, numerous highly respected publications and more than 100 congressmen, this newspaper has struggled hard and long to give Mr. Nixon the benefit of the doubt.

We recognize that Mr. Nixon himself has not been convicted of any crime, and perhaps never will be. We hoped that Operation Candor somehow would clear up many mysteries; instead, it has raised even more.

We hoped against hope that, somehow, Mr. Nixon would be able to explain why he personally appointed and gave his trust to such a crew of malefactors.

But there has been no satisfactory explanation on this—or on a number of misdeeds in which the President was clearly involved personally.

Mr. Nixon, after all, personally set up the "plumbers" as an extralegal White House secret police, with almost carte blanche powers to violate individual rights.

He personally signed and sanctioned those questionable personal income tax forms that enabled him to get away with paying less taxes on a \$600,000 income over three years than a worker earning \$8,000 a year.

He personally lied to the people on Cambodia, and he personally instructed the attorney-general to go easy on ITT, and he personally ordered White House conversations sneak-taped, and he personally, while trying to keep the tapes from the courts, had them secretly slipped to the indicted H. R. Haldeman, and he personally ordered Archibald Cox fired.

Moreover, he personally set the spirit of an administration so arrogant and high-handed that one attorney-general could claim the President had an "inherent right" to wiretap without judicial approval (unanimously tossed out by the Supreme Court) and another contended that none of the 2.5 million federal employees need testify to Congress "if the President so commands."

To us, the erasure of the crucial tape is the last straw. Mr. Nixon must go. The stench emanating from the White House has become overpowering. The boil must be lanced.

For the good of the nation, Mr. Nixon either should resign gracefully (which seems unlikely)—or be removed by Congress.

It has been said that impeachment would cause grave damage to our nation, cause internal dissension and bring our country into

disrepute in foreign lands. Quite the contrary is true. Impeachment would restore confidence in the integrity of a government that two-thirds of Americans now distrust, and that foreign nations believe to be in a state of paralysis, unable to act or react because it lacks public confidence.

Impeachment would prove that our system is strong enough to right itself despite the grossest of abuses. And impeachment would prove that our system is stronger than any one man, including the President.

It would set an example for future Presidents that no man is above the law, nor can he encourage others, either directly or by looking the other way, to be above the law. And it would end once and for all the torment of White House scandal after scandal that now stretches ahead for our nation—with the end still not in sight.

It would be a cleansing process.

The alternative to impeachment is three more years of having as our leader a man who a majority of Americans believe, rightly or wrongly, is a crook. And, while this may be too harsh a judgment, it is not harsh to say that, by Mr. Nixon's conduct in office, he has seemed like one. At the least, he has, without a question, appointed to the highest offices in our land over a dozen people who took the law into their own hands.

The latter, alone, should be grounds enough to oust him from office. For, if a nation sanctions lawbreaking by the government itself, it threatens the whole fabric of our society.

The administration of Richard Nixon has been shot through with law-breaking by the most powerful officials of our land. The man responsible for this administration, if he is unwilling to resign, should be impeached by the House, brought to trial before the Senate, and removed from office.

Our nation can withstand impeachment, a lawful proceeding provided for in our Constitution.

Our nation cannot withstand, nor should it have to withstand, three more years, or even three more months, of the kind of goings-on that has made the word "government" synonymous with deceitful and criminal activity.

#### NUN FOSTERS DRIVE TO FREE SOVIET JEWS

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the plight of the Soviet Jews who are struggling for freedom to emigrate to Israel is a cause for concern to millions of people all over the world. Although many people believe that only Jewish people have been aiding this cause, I can assure you that this is not the case.

In my city, Philadelphia, Sister Ann Gillen, of the Society of the Holy Child, is executive director of the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry. Among her many activities, Sister Ann talks to people all over the country about Soviet Jews being denied their basic human rights and she plays an important role in organizing regional groups to exert pressure on the Russians to allow Soviet Jews to emigrate.

At this time I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from the January 27 edition of the Philadelphia Bulletin describing Sister Ann's work:

NUN FOSTERS DRIVE TO FREE SOVIET JEWS

(By Carol Innerst)

Sister Ann Gillen is an activist nun, but

her cause is not aid to parochial schools or the anti-abortion fight.

Her cause is the plight of millions of Jews in the Soviet Union who are denied their human and civil rights.

The medallion around her neck is not the crucifix, but a Star of David bearing on one side of the inscription "Let My People Go" in English and Hebrew and on the other the name of a Jew imprisoned in the Soviet because he tried to leave the country.

The only outward symbol of her sisterhood is a small, gold crucifix ring. She is of the Society of the Holy Child, a teaching order with headquarters at Rosemont in suburban Philadelphia.

"I only wear my veil for public demonstrations when I want to be immediately recognizable for what I am," explained the former student and dean of students at Rosemont College. "Too often the habit and veil conveyed the message to people to 'stay away' . . . that we were unapproachable."

#### HEADS TASK FORCE

Today, Sister Ann Gillen is executive director of the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry. She devotes much of her time and energy to traveling about the country, sensitizing Jews and non-Jews to the problem; organizing conferences and establishing regional groups to help exert Western pressure on Russia to free those Jews who want to leave.

Pressure from the West, applied by the government and by private individuals and organizations, often assures the well-being of those trapped behind the Iron Curtain, she said.

"Children could become pen pals of the children of Jews denied visas to leave Russia," she continued. "Temple sisterhoods and Catholic women's groups could 'adopt' Jews in prison and write to them. It would tell the Russians that the world knows they are there and cares."

#### HOW IT STARTED

Sister Ann would like to see a Sisterhood of Conscience develop, with each person wearing the "prisoner of conscience" medallions like hers. The idea is similar to the prisoner-of-war bracelets.

Sister Ann had just left Washington, D.C., and was en route to New York and Boston when she paused in the Philadelphia office of the American Jewish Committee, 1500 Chestnut St., to talk about her work.

The task force which she heads grew out of a 1972 conference sponsored by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice and the American Jewish Committee.

When it started that year, Sargent Shriver was its honorary national chairman. Current cochairmen are Sister Margaret Traxler of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the AJC and a Protestant, Andre LeCocque. Sister Ann's salary is paid by a private foundation.

The concerned nun has an ever-changing list of names of those locked in Russia. Information on how to help them is available by writing her at the Task Force office, 1307 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., or by writing to David Geller, foreign affairs department, American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York City.

#### TRUTH IN FOOD LABELING

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Michael Gryzbinski is not with us today. On April 17, 1972, at the age of 10, he died. The cause of death was anaphylac-

tic shock caused by eating ice cream. It was ordinary ice cream, the kind we all eat. Michael was allergic to peanuts, and from the age of 3 he knew to check the labels of everything he ate. He was particularly careful about cakes, cookies, and candies, all of which he loved. On April 17, after playing ball he was invited to a friend's house for something to eat. Michael checked the ice cream carton and found nothing listed on it, so he ate some. Tragically, the ice cream had been whipped with peanut butter. Within a few minutes, Michael went into anaphylactic shock and died. As parents, we can only sympathize with his mother and father over their needless, heartbreaking loss. As legislators we can, and must do more.

Peanuts, chocolate, milk, wheat, eggs—they are all common foods which most of us eat every day with hardly a thought. These same ingredients are very often combined with and added to other substances, and again we eat them every day concerned only with what we like or dislike.

For many Americans, however, any one of these foods can cause vomiting, abdominal pain, asthma, difficulty in swallowing, or an anaphylactic shock which can lead to death.

Exactly what is in the products we eat each day? If for breakfast we eat bread, rolls, or buns, do we know what is in these? They may contain flour made from wheat, rice, potato, or soybean; shortening made from butter or from a vegetable such as corn, peanuts, or soybeans; there is also milk, eggs, sugar, sirup, yeast, cornstarch, vinegar made from apples or malt, plus a variety of artificial and natural flavors, artificial and natural colors, nutritional supplements and preservatives. All this in a simple piece of toast!

There are some people who do not care what they eat, but the great majority of us do. Those of us who are allergic to one of these ingredients, or who must be on special diets for health or religious reasons, or simply want to choose what goes into our bodies—we care very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mittel of Pownal, Maine, care. Their 4-year-old daughter has the identical allergy as the late Michael Gryzbinski. "Passage of your bill (H.R. 1650) might well be the difference between life and death for her," they wrote to me recently.

Mrs. Allen Chapman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, also cares. Her 10-year-old son is allergic to peanuts, so she must check every food item labeled vegetable oil to discover what is actually in the food product.

Mrs. Jean Grossi of Rochester, N.Y., cares. Her son will go into anaphylactic shock and die if he eats shellfish of any type. She says her family lives "in a constant state of fear and uncertainty" because they cannot be certain exactly what is in the foods her son is eating!

Mrs. Michael Tarn of Allen Park, Mich., cares. Her 8-year-old son is allergic to corn and soybeans. Products which may possibly have either ingredient in them must be carefully avoided.

Mrs. Max Silver of San Francisco cares. Her 3-year-old daughter is allergic to milk. Mrs. Silver, like these other mothers, carefully reads what informa-

tion is on labels. However, she discovered that the sodium cassinate used in non-dairy products is often made from milk.

These people must care. In fact, at least 8 million and possibly as many as 80 million Americans must beware of the food they eat because of allergies and other reasons.

It is for this reason that I introduced H.R. 1650, the Truth in Food Labeling Act. And it is for this reason that I have been trying to inform the American people about the great need for this legislation. For too long the consumer has been at the mercy of the food industry which, in collusion with the Food and Drug Administration, conceals more than it reveals about the ingredients in its products.

It is unbelievable that consumers are held in such low regard by those who profess to be concerned about them.

Time and time again we hear the food industry complain that a change in its labeling practices would mean great inconvenience and cost, and benefit "only" a few. On the contrary, food allergy is relatively common in our population. Some studies have determined an allergy incidence of as high as 38 percent. Add to this the number of people who are placed on low-cholesterol diets, low-salt diets, or must avoid certain foods for religious reasons, and we are no longer discussing merely a "few" people, but nearly one out of every two Americans.

The Inter-Society Commission for Heart Disease Resources estimates that up to 300,000 cases of cardiovascular disease could be prevented if people modified their diets by reducing dietary cholesterol and saturated fats. How can we modify our diets if we do not know what our foods contain? At best, food labels admit the product contains "vegetable fat" or "vegetable oil" but they fail to identify the vegetable sources, although that information is vital to persons who must watch their cholesterol intake.

The food industry also insists that the public will not understand the names of listed ingredients. The Food and Drug Administration believes specific ingredients information would be too "technical" and "meaningless" for the average consumer. That simply is not so.

The Nation's leading allergists, nutritionists, and health professionals have called for the complete ingredient labeling of all foods. They know how ineffective it is to tell their patients to avoid certain ingredients when it is impossible to determine which foods contain them.

The consumers who have written to me show a high level of sophistication. They know what to look for and avoid in a product. They simply cannot find it on the label.

If you want to know exactly what all the ingredients are in the food you are eating and what its nutritional content is, you will probably have to settle for pet food. The food we buy for our pets is far better labeled than most of what we can buy for ourselves.

So-called voluntary disclosure by several industries has shown little or no results in over 2 years. It is clear that this important concept cannot be left up to the whim of individual producers and manufacturers, and that the Congress must act to protect the consumer.

Our entire attitude toward consumers must change. We can no longer consider them passive pawns in a game controlled by business interests and government idleness. They can no longer be treated as children, with the attitude of "what they don't know, won't harm them." For indeed it can harm them. To so blatantly disregard a person's right to choose what he or she eats is, to me, morally and ethically indefensible. Yet that is exactly what the majority of the food industry wants to do.

At the core of the labeling controversy are the standards of identity. The original and quite valid purpose of these standards was to make certain that manufactured food products, which had become known to consumers by their common names, would contain the same ingredients regardless of manufacturer.

In the 1930's when most homemakers prepared their foods from scratch in their own kitchens and thus knew all of the ingredients contained in a product like mayonnaise, the standards of identity caused few problems. Later, however, the Food and Drug Administration permitted manufacturers of foods covered by standards of identity to withhold from the label many, and sometimes all, of the ingredients of a product. To the modern consumer who makes very few dishes from scratch, the result has been confusion.

Moreover, throughout the years, the FDA has created a labyrinth of regulations which allows manufacturers to conceal all ingredients, require that some be listed without specifying that it is only a partial listing, and allow certain additives—such as colorings, spices and flavorings—to hide behind generic names or no names at all.

Thanks to the FDA, this present law has more holes than Swiss cheese—which, incidentally, also squeezes through a loophole of its own, so we are not sure what is in that, either.

No food is required to list every ingredient on its label. That is because the law currently exempts spices, colorings and flavorings plus what the FDA has termed incidental additives. The latter are those substances that are present at insignificant levels and have no technical or functional effect in that food, according to the FDA.

Foods are basically classified into two categories: Standardized and nonstandardized.

Standardized foods are those for which a standard of identity exists. This means the basic recipe and ingredients are prescribed by the FDA and must be followed. As long as this is done, no mandatory ingredients need be listed on the label. There are also numerous optional ingredients for standardized foods, some of which have to be noted on the label, and some of which do not—at the option of the FDA.

Some standardized foods which do not have to reveal any ingredients are: tomato catsup, milk and cream, cheese, flour, strawberry preserves—which, by the way, is made with lard—bread, ice cream, cereals, chocolate and cocoa products, macaroni and noodle products, and mayonnaise.

While some manufacturers of mayonnaise, preserves and ice cream do not

have to list anything on their labels because they adhere strictly to the standard of identity, others use optional ingredients and list these. Certain manufacturers, whether or not they use optional ingredients in a standardized product, print listings of ingredients on their packages. They pick and choose what ingredients they want to list, and there is no way for the consumer to determine if the listing is partial or complete.

In fact, most people who see an ingredient list on a package of food have no way of knowing how complete it is, and they probably assume it is a full disclosure. This can be a very dangerous assumption for a person with allergies.

Coca-Cola is an example of a standardized product that is required to list an optional ingredient—caramel coloring—and also voluntarily prints a list of other ingredients. Many more of the almost possible ingredients in Coke are not listed. There is no way for the consumer to know what they are, and some of these could be dangerous for persons with certain allergies.

Other standardized products that list some but not all ingredients include breakfast cocoa, cherry pie, tomato puree and paste, canned tomatoes, jellies, jams, French dressing, salad dressing, canned peaches, evaporated milk, milk with vitamin D, dried eggs, peanut butter, canned vegetables, and canned fruits.

Nonstandardized foods—those which must list all but spices, flavorings, colorings, and incidental additives—include pizza mix, egg substitutes, Gatorade, Coffee-Mate, cake mixes, apple pie, and mixed nuts.

This subject is so confusing that not only don't consumers understand it, but I have come to the conclusion that not even the FDA knows what is going on. After repeated calls from my office to the agency, they still have been unable to fully explain what products must list which ingredients and which don't have to. And if the FDA is confused, how can it protect consumers?

My bill, H.R. 1650, would end all this confusion by requiring full ingredient disclosure—including spices, colorings, flavorings, and so-called incidental additives—on the labels of all food products. This is the only realistic way for consumers to be accurately—and safely—informed.

There are several crucial differences between my bill, the Truth in Food Labeling Act, and the administration bill, H.R. 5642.

My bill would require the listing of ingredients in order of their predominance and the amount, by percentage, of each ingredient. Consumers have the right to know not merely that water is the major ingredient in a particular food, but that one brand contains 30 percent water while another contains only 15 percent.

My bill would also require the identification of spices, flavorings, and colorings in a food product. It is not sufficient for a label to state merely that spices, flavorings, and colorings are present. It is often a particular spice or flavoring which an individual must avoid. Therefore it is imperative that each of these ingredients appear clearly on the label. This is also true for artificial flavoring,

artificial coloring, and chemical preservatives. There is medical evidence that certain artificial additives may be the cause of hyperkinesis, extreme overactivity, in children. How cruel it is to these children and their families to limit their ability to make an informed choice about what foods they eat.

The Truth in Food Labeling Act also strikes out a key phrase of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act (section 403(i)) which states that exemptions shall be established if compliance to the regulations is "impractical" or results in "unfair competition." This has traditionally been the loophole clause allowing food producers to claim that listing all ingredients is not practical or divulges a trade secret. The FDA has been ready, willing, and almost anxious to grant these exemptions. This is the reason we find ourselves today almost totally unaware of what is in our food. There should be no exceptions or exemptions when people's lives are at stake.

The industry-oriented Nixon administration bill would perpetuate these loopholes that my consumer protection bill would close.

The Truth in Food Labeling Act is supported by more than 80 Members of Congress as well as Dr. Jean Mayer, noted nutritionist of Harvard University; Dr. Halla Brown, director of Division of Allergy, George Washington University; the American Academy of Allergy; the American College of Allergists; the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of Allergy Foundation of America; Consumers Union of United States, Inc.; Label, Inc.; Consumer Action for Improved Food and Drugs; Action on Safety and Health; the Federation of Homemakers; Concern, Inc.; the Center for Science in the Public Interest; Environmental Lobby, Inc.; and the National Consumers League.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that hearings by the Public Health and Environment Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will begin soon and that a strong, effective, and meaningful truth in food labeling bill will be reported out. A first step—although it is too late for Michael Gryninski—must be taken on behalf of all other children and adults who must know the ingredients in their foods. We can wait no longer.

UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
JOHN K. TABOR ADDRESSES MISSOURI GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on January 30, 1974 Gov. Christopher S. Bond convened the State of Missouri's first Governor's Conference on Minority Business Enterprise.

A special guest and keynote speaker at the event was Under Secretary of Com-

merce John K. Tabor. Under Secretary Tabor referred to the conference as "a milestone because it is the first statewide conference on minority business enterprise convened at the request of a Governor."

We were pleased to have Mr. Tabor in Missouri and I would like to offer his comments for the enlightenment of my colleagues:

REMARKS BY UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
JOHN K. TABOR

I am delighted to be here on what I consider to be an historic occasion.

During the almost five-year history of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) literally hundreds of conferences, workshops and seminars have been held throughout the length and breadth of our country. This conference, however, is a milestone because it is the first statewide conference on minority business enterprise which has been convened at the request of a Governor. Governor Bond, I salute you. I am confident that what you have initiated in the State of Missouri will serve as a challenge to other Governors in other states.

I thought for those of you who may not be familiar with the activities of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, I might give you some background concerning where we were, where we are and the great challenge before us. The concept of minority capitalism gained national prominence in an address delivered by then candidate Richard Nixon, in April of 1968, entitled, "Bridges to Human Dignity." The essence of it is particularly well stated where the President said:

"It's no longer enough that white-owned enterprises employ greater numbers of Negroes, whether as laborers or as middle-management personnel. This is needed, yes—but it has to be accompanied by an expansion of black ownership, of black capitalism. We need more black employers, more black businesses.

"Integration must come—but in order for it to come on a sound and equal basis, the black community has to be built from within even as the old barriers between black and white are dismantled from without.

"We have to get private enterprise into the ghetto. But at the same time we have to get the people of the ghetto into private enterprise—as workers, as managers, as owners."

Expanding on that theme, shortly after the President came into office, President Nixon established the Office of Minority Business Enterprise within the Department of Commerce. He called upon OMBE to be the catalyst in a Federal-private partnership, to accomplish one goal—to assist minorities in gaining full opportunity to participate in the economic mainstream as owners and managers of business.

Now, why this effort? Why the creation of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise? I suppose all of us who are engaged in assisting minority business growth have our own personal reasons. I can think of three:

One, I think we have to recognize what I consider to be a basic right. We operate under one economic system. We can call it capitalism; we can call it American competitive enterprise; we can call it private enterprise—call it what you will—there is one system in operation. I think, therefore, there must exist the basic right for all aspirants to have an equal opportunity to participate in that system. This means that if one of minority background has the will, the brains, and the character he should have the same opportunity as another of minority background with equivalent will, brains and character to have the opportunity to venture, to succeed, or to fail. His minority status should not bar him from that opportunity. Sounds good. Will we practice it?

The second reason is the sheer economic necessity that dictates this program. We

simply can no longer afford the waste of preventing full upward mobility of millions of our citizens—our minorities. In 1962, the Council of Economic Advisors tried to fix a dollar cost—forgetting the human cost—the dollar cost of impairing upward mobility in society. At that time, they determined that it approximated 3½% of the gross national product which in those days was running about \$500 billion a year, at a cost of roughly \$17½ billion. Now today, we're operating under a GNP somewhere in excess of a trillion dollars. Using the same percentage cost, 3½%, we come to a cost—a dollar cost—of somewhere between 35 and 50 billion dollars—a year of waste.

Gentlemen, we can no longer afford that kind of waste. Business means jobs. Jobs need people and people need jobs. Everyone must have an opportunity to participate in our economic growth. It is essential to assist people to become producers. During our lifetimes we have seen many efforts to create programs that supported consumers. In bare terms, these are the multitude of welfare and work programs that have been spawned over the past 40 years: I prefer to have people become producers before they become consumers. That way, we don't end up with a net productivity drain. We don't end up with more welfareism. Putting it in very simple terms, OMBE is not interested in giving a man a fish so he can eat tomorrow; that job is for other agencies. OMBE's interest is in providing that man with a rod and reel and teaching him how to fish so that he can eat for the rest of his life.

All about us we see the youth of America, white, black, all colors, questioning the system that has produced the greatest bounty for more people than any other system that the mind of man has ever devised, and some of them want to tear down this system. They don't know what they want to replace it with but their concern is such that they think something is wrong. We have a challenge—particularly those, like many of you, who are in business and have achieved some success in life through business, and therefore have a special self-interest in business and industry.

This leads to my third reason for the OMBE effort and that is to preserve this private enterprise system by strengthening it. The best way we can preserve and strengthen it and pass the benefits along to our children and their children is to open the doors and let all comers come up and take their licks. We can't open the system without the commitment of every businessman in this room and every corporate board room in America.

As I said earlier this is a Federal-private partnership. On the Federal side, we've made progress. Starting with an Executive Order and some \$40,000 of planning money, OMBE today has a national network which can assist minority business development in some 100 cities with a budget of \$51 million. Total Federal expenditures have risen substantially from some \$200 million in 1969. Last year they exceeded a billion dollars. Federal purchases (these include both competitive purchases and negotiate purchases) on the part of Government have risen from \$13 million four years ago to better than \$750 million last year. I personally chair the *Interagency Council Minority Business Enterprise*. The Council is an action-oriented coordinative mechanism to assure full Federal participation in President Nixon's program.

OMBE is making a good deal of progress on the private side as well.

All who think about assisting entrepreneurs to enter a business recognize the need for investment capital. Those who never had a chance to acquire capital certainly couldn't be expected to put their money up front to start a new business. So OMBE and the private sector have created something called "Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company" (MESBIC), which I am sure

some of you bankers in the audience are familiar with, to provide investment capital to promising minority businessmen. Sixty-five (65) MESBICs are now operating around the country. One hundred fifty (150) corporations have invested in those MESBICs. The private capital investment in MESBICs exceeds \$26 million. That \$26 million, incidentally, can generate better than a one-half billion dollar capital flow.

A splendid positive step, Governor, would be for this group to start two MESBICs in Missouri: one in St. Louis and one in Kansas City. It is a powerful, profit-making tool to assist and support minority business growth.

Let's also take a look at major commercial banks. Four years ago, shocking as it may be to hear it, there were only a handful of banks across the country that were making minority business loans. The American Bankers Association, in close cooperation with OMBE, developed a five-year new minority business loan goal. They established it in late 1970. Now, here we are in 1974 and they've already exceeded a billion dollars; so by the end of the fifth year, it looks like it might be as high as \$2 billion. It's not enough, but it's a good start. I hope that future reports of banking aid to minorities will include a page of very active involvement by Missouri bankers.

Corporate deposits in minority banks—now, we did a survey shortly after we came to the office. We found that some 28 minority banks in the country had total deposits somewhere between 300 and 350 million dollars—pretty small by any banking standards. So we launched a minority bank deposit program. It was a combination Federal-private effort. Uncle Sam did his part to a small degree because we don't have very many monies that can be deposited in a meaningful way but corporate America came to the aid of these banks with solid deposits and today the minority banking industry is over a one billion dollar operation. Incidentally, the minority banks have grown from 28 to 54 during the same period. Again, not all we'd like but that's a pretty good sign of corporate support. There are two minority banks in Missouri. Both are insured by F.D.I.C. Do you have corporate deposits in each?

The program we're heavily engaged in now is aimed at opening up the corporate doors for the purchase of goods and services from minority firms, about which Mr. Bob Stuart spoke earlier. Mr. Stuart has divested himself of many of his corporate responsibilities to make this program successful. He needs your help. If nothing else emerges from this conference, it should be two strong Regional Purchasing Councils. In my opinion, no single area of action can induce more minority entrepreneurs to begin than by our existing businesses to seek out, and work with minority suppliers. It helps minority enterprise, and is profitable for majority enterprises.

Many business opportunities have also been developed in the area of franchising, auto dealerships, joint ventures, particularly in the construction industry. And corporations are responding to the call for management and technical assistance. In **100 cities today minority entrepreneurs can get professional assistance** in accounting, marketing, production and distribution, through a "talent bank" of business skills provided through OMBE-funded Business Resource Centers. There are two in Missouri. Get in touch with them. Perhaps your firm has skills to offer, voluntarily, which minority entrepreneurs need. Let the Center know what commitment you can make in this vital way.

Now, I think we must look to the future and begin to equip the young people to take their rightful place in the mainstream.

In the Spring of 1967, the Department of Commerce inaugurated a program for hiring the economically disadvantaged—the

Secretary of Commerce's Junior Fellowship Program. It began as a pilot effort with the Washington, D.C. schools and has since been expanded to Commerce activities nationwide and to other Federal agencies. Its basic objective is to help bright young people who are economically disadvantaged by guaranteeing them a meaningful job and training during summer and other vacation periods during their four years of college. The program has been an outstanding success for the Government agencies involved and it has and will continue to provide a valuable source for future Government employees. It has motivated young people in occupational areas where they are currently under-employed. It has established an effective bond between qualified youth and their Government.

OMBE has an interest in seeing disadvantaged young people take their rightful place in the private enterprise system by playing a larger role in the activities and policies of established corporations. Thus, in the Spring of 1972, a pilot effort was launched to duplicate within industry the successful model established within Government. The Hallmark Company in Kansas City worked with us in this pilot effort. It was a great success and emboldened us to set a goal of enrolling 500 students in leading corporations by June 30 of last year. To assist us, we called upon Pete Rozelle and the National Football League to co-sponsor this unique activity. I am delighted to report that through NFL's cooperation and the dedication of the professional football players who worked with us, the drive went over the top. 508 students went to work with 125 U.S. businesses and industries. They worked summers and vacation periods throughout their college careers, and earned \$3.5 million dollars. They experienced opportunity in industry. Industry experienced them. Both were richer for the program.

This year, OMBE is asking industry to provide 1,000 four-year Business Management Fellowships to talented high school kids who are college-bound. The National Football League is again our co-sponsor.

Criteria is simple. Candidates must be in the top 10% of their high school graduating class, be accepted by an accredited college and be in need of financial support. Businesses and industries must provide meaningful hard employment in a management environment during summer and other vacation periods. The student becomes a part of the private enterprise system at the management level; the business or industry has a chance to train and evaluate the job performance of a top notch person whom some employer is going to want to hire; and it's a really good deal for the taxpayer because corporations bear the entire cost.

On February 1, fifteen players from NFL teams will be working out of thirteen NFL cities soliciting corporate executives to commit their corporations to the four-year program. They may knock on your door. I hope you'll respond.

So we can see that the minority business program is rolling. The Federal, private sector partnership is working. But gentlemen, much more is required.

A hen and a pig walked down the street one day. They passed a restaurant where the sign on the window said "Ham and Eggs, 45¢."

The pig said to the hen, "What do you think of that?"

The hen said, "That's not so bad."

The pig answered, "Not so bad—my foot! To you, it's just a contribution. To me, it's total commitment!"

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask your support of Minority Business Enterprise because it's right.

I ask you to get involved in—  
MESBICs,  
Minority loans,  
Deposits in minority banks,  
Purchases from minority businesses, and

Business Management Fellowships.

Do it tomorrow.

And do it with "total commitment," not "just a contribution."

UNDER SECRETARY TABOR: ACTIVITIES RELATING TO OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

June 20, 1973.—National Football League Participants Awards Ceremony. Remarks, Washington, D.C.

June 27, 1973.—National Purchasing Council Meeting, Washington, D.C.

September 4, 1973.—Minority Concessions Signing National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

October 8, 1973.—Announcement of Federal Funding For Minority Business. Release—Washington, D.C.

November 20, 1973.—Interagency Task Force Meeting, Chairman, Washington, D.C.

November 26, 1973.—Meeting with BDO Executive Board, Dallas.

November 30, 1973.—Bankers Breakfast, San Francisco.

January 9, 1974.—Corporate Breakfast BDO Luncheon—Executive Board, New York.

January 10, 1974.—Press Conference, Task Force Report on Minority Education. Remarks, Washington, D.C.

January 30, 1974.—Business Conference, Keynote Address, Jefferson City, Missouri.

January 30, 1974.—MESBIC Executive Directors Meeting.

February 15, 1974.—Interagency Task Force Meeting, Chairman.

March 13, 1974.—Awards Certificate Ceremony BDO. Remarks, Pittsburgh.

SECRETARY DENT—ACTIVITIES RELATING TO OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

February 8, 1973.—Announcement of South Carolina State OMBE Agency. Release—Washington, D.C.

March 2, 1973.—National Football League Fellowship to assist OMBE in programs for minority youth. Release—Washington, D.C.

March 7, 1973.—Appointment of Walter Sorg as Acting Director of OMBE. Release—Washington, D.C.

March 15, 1973.—MESBIC License Hartford, Connecticut. Release—Washington, D.C.

April 10, 1973.—Appointment of Alex Armendaris Director of OMBE. Release—Washington, D.C.

May 22, 1973.—Inter-Agency Council Meeting Native Indian Program. Washington, D.C.

June 12, 1973.—Black Enterprise Press Conference. New York.

June 20, 1973.—National Association of Minority Contractors Keynote Address Chicago, Illinois.

December 18, 1973.—Announcement of Arizona Navajo Indian project.

January 10, 1974.—Press Conference—Task Force Report on Minority Education. Remarks—Washington D.C.

January 29, 1974.—State Procurement Conference, Jefferson City, Mo.

February 15, 1974.—Called Meeting with National Minority Purchasing Council, Washington, D.C.

#### GERALD R. FORD'S VOTING RECORD

#### HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, throughout his service in the Congress, it was the practice of our Vice President, GERALD R. FORD, to periodically publish a summary of his voting record for his

constituents and others who might be interested.

the RECORD, I wish to include herewith Mr. FORD's voting record as minority leader and a Representative from the

Fifth District of Michigan in the 93d Congress, until his resignation to become Vice President last December:

Under leave to extend my remarks in

VOTING RECORD—GERALD R. FORD, 93D CONG., 1ST SESS.

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 3	Call of the House	Present.
2	do	Election of Speaker (Albert 236—Ford 188)	Do.
3	do	H. Res. 6: On ordering the previous question on the resolution adopting the rules of the House of Representatives for the 93d Congress (passed 208-206)	No.
4	Jan. 15	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>a</sup>
5	Jan. 23	do	Present.
6	Jan. 29	do	Absent. <sup>a</sup>
7	Jan. 31	do	Present.
8	do	H. Res. 176: On ordering the previous question on the "rule" under which to consider the resolution creating a select committee to study the operation and implementation of the rules of the House of Representatives (passed 205-167)	Yes.
9	do	H. Res. 176: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider the resolution creating a select committee to study the operation and implementation of the rules of the House of Representatives (passed 238-135)	Yes.
10	do	H. Res. 132: On adoption of the resolution creating a select committee to study the operation and implementation of the rules of the House of Representatives (passed 282-91)	Yes.
11	Feb. 5	H. J. Res. 123 (S. J. Res. 42): On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution establishing the Commission on Highway Beautification (passed 283-40)	Yes.
12	Feb. 6	Quorum call	Present.
13	Feb. 7	do	Do.
14	do	H. Res. 188: On ordering the previous question on the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 2107, the Rural Environmental Assistance Program (passed 237-150)	No.
15	do	H.R. 2107: On an amendment to the Rural Environmental Assistance Program which sought to reduce funds in the bill by \$85,000,000 (defeated 176-217)	Yes.
16	do	H.R. 2107: On an amendment to the Rural Environmental Assistance Program which sought to restrict REAP payments to farmers with an average annual net income during the preceding 3 years of \$10,000 or less (defeated 132-260)	Yes.
17	do	H.R. 2107: On final passage of the Rural Environmental Assistance Program (passed 251-142)	No.
18	Feb. 20	Quorum call	Present.
19	do	H.R. 3694: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (passed 286-72)	Yes.
20	Feb. 21	H. J. Res. 345: On passage of the resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973 (passed 311-73)	Yes.
21	Feb. 22	H.R. 1975: On an amendment to the Emergency Loan Program which allows eligible applicants in natural disaster areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to apply for one percent disaster loans 18 days after the effective date of this act (passed 196-160)	No.
22	do	H.R. 1975: On passage of the Emergency Loan Program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (passed 269-95)	No.
23	Feb. 27	Quorum call	Present.
24	do	H.R. 3577: On passage of the Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1973 (passed 358-23)	Yes.
25	Feb. 28	Quorum call	Present.
26	do	H. Res. 256: On passage of the resolution creating a select committee to investigate all aspects of crime affecting the United States (passed 317-75)	Yes.
27	do	H. Res. 18: On ordering the previous question on the resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct investigations and studies of all matters within its jurisdiction (passed 204-191)	No.
28	do	H. Res. 257: On passage of the resolution authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to conduct studies and investigations (defeated 153-234)	No.
29	Mar. 1	Quorum call	Absent.
30	do	H.R. 3298: On passage of the bill to restore the rural water and sewer grant program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (passed 297-54)	Do. <sup>2</sup>
31	Mar. 5	Quorum call	Present.
32	do	H.R. 4278: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill assuring that Federal financial assistance to the child nutrition programs be maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal year 1973 (passed 352-7)	Yes.
33	do	H. J. Res. 393: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution extending the authorization of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education (passed 332-29)	Yes.
34	Mar. 6	Quorum call	Present.
35	Mar. 7	do	Do.
36	do	H. Res. 272: On ordering the previous question on the resolution under which to consider H. Res. 259 to amend the rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen the requirement that committee proceedings be held in open session (passed 197-196)	No.
37	do	H. Res. 259: On an amendment to the resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives which authorizes departmental representatives to attend closed committee meetings if authorized by that committee (passed 201-198)	Yes.
38	do	H. Res. 259: On passage of the resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen the requirement that committee proceedings be held in open session (passed 371-27)	Yes.
39	Mar. 8	Quorum call	Present.
40	do	do	Do.
41	do	H.R. 17: On an amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which sought to authorized \$600 million for fiscal year 1973, \$630,000,000 for fiscal year 1974, and \$650,000,000 for fiscal year 1975 for the continuation of programs authorized under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (defeated 165-213)	Yes.

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
42	do	H.R. 17: On passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (passed 318-57)	No.
43	Mar. 13	Quorum call	Present.
44	do	H.R. 71: On an amendment to the Older Americans Act which sought to substitute the text of H.R. 4318 (defeated 168-229)	Yes.
45	do	H.R. 71 (S. 50): On passage of the Older Americans Act (passed 329-69)	No.
46	Mar. 14	Quorum call	Present.
47	do	Quorum call	Do.
48	do	S. 583: On passage of the bill promoting the separation of constitutional powers by securing to the Congress additional time in which to consider the rules of evidence for U.S. courts and magistrates, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure which the Supreme Court on Nov. 20, 1972, ordered the Chief Justice to transmit to the Congress (passed 399-1)	Yes.
49	Mar. 15	Quorum call	No.
50	do	H.R. 2246: On passage of the bill amending the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for a 1-yr. period (passed 278-108)	No.
51	Mar. 20	Quorum call	Present.
2	do	H. Res. 285: On passage of the resolution authorizing funds for the Committee on Public Works (passed 372-9)	Yes.
53	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>3</sup>
54	do	H.R. 5446: On passage of the bill to extend the Solid Waste Disposal Act for 1 yr (passed 392-2)	Do. 1
55	Mar. 22	Quorum call	Present.
56	do	H. Res. 308: On passage of the resolution providing funds for House Committee on Internal Security (passed 289-101)	Yes.
57	do	H.R. 5445: On passage of the bill to extend the Clean Air Act for 1 yr (passed 387-1)	Yes.
58	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
59	Mar. 28	do	Do.
60	Mar. 29	do	Do.
61	do	H.R. 5293: On a motion to recommit the Peace Corps Authorization bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back forthwith containing an amendment that would limit authorization to 1 yr and reduce funds by \$17,000,000 (defeated 132-238)	No.
62	do	H.R. 5293: On passage of the bill authorizing continuing appropriations for the Peace Corps (passed 299-72)	Yes.
63	Apr. 2	H.R. 2153: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain technical and conforming changes (passed 340-1)	Yes.
64	do	H. Res. 330: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution regarding U.S. ocean policy at the Law of the Sea Conference (passed 303-52)	Yes.
65	Apr. 3	Quorum call	Present.
66	do	do	Do.
67	do	do	Do.
68	do	do	Do.
69	Apr. 4	do	Do.
70	do	H. Res. 3577: To approve the conference report on the bill to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax (passed 396-18)	Yes.
71	do	H. Res. 337: On ordering the previous question on the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 5683 the bill amending the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (passed 244-170)	No.
72	do	Quorum call	Present.
73	do	do	Do.
74	do	H.R. 5683: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 which sought to insert the text of H.R. 5536 (defeated 162-244)	Yes.
75	do	H.R. 5683: On passage of the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to establish a Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund (passed 317-92)	No.
76	Apr. 5	Quorum call	Present.
77	do	H. Res. 340: On passage of the resolution authorizing additional investigative authority to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (passed 281-70)	Yes.
78	Apr. 9	Quorum call	Present.
79	do	H.R. 4586: On passage of the bill incorporating in the District of Columbia the National Inconvenienced Sportsmen's Association (passed 328-0)	Yes.
80	do	H.R. 342: On passage of the bill authorizing the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel (passed 331-1)	Yes.
81	Apr. 10	Quorum call	Present.
82	do	H.R. 3298: To override the President's veto of the bill to restore the rural water and sewer grant program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (defeated 225-179; a 2/3 vote being necessary)	No.
83	do	H. Res. 348: On passage of the resolution providing a rule for the consideration of H. J. Res. 205 to create an Atlantic Union delegation (defeated 197-210)	Yes.
84	Apr. 11	H. Res. 349: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 3180, the bill clarifying the proper use of the franking privilege by Members of Congress (passed 371-14)	Yes.
85	do	H.R. 3180: On passage of the bill clarifying the proper use of the franking privilege by Members of Congress (passed 354-49)	Yes.
86	Apr. 12	H. J. Res. 496: On passage of the joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1973 for the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Veterans' Administration (passed 367-0)	Yes.
87	Apr. 16	Quorum call	Present.
88	do	H. Res. 357: On ordering the previous question on the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 6168, the bill to amend and extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (defeated 147-258)	No.

Footnotes at end of the table

VOTING RECORD—GERALD R. FORD, 93D CONG., 1ST SESS.—Continued

Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
89	do	Present.	121	do	No.
90	H.R. 6168: On an amendment to a substitute amendment to the bill to amend and extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 which sought to impose a ceiling on prices at levels no higher than those on Apr. 16, 1973, except agricultural prices at the farm level (defeated 139-263).	No.	122	do	Yes.
91	Apr. 16 H.R. 6168: On an amendment to a substitute amendment to the bill to amend and extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 which requires that hearings be held before an agency reduces wages or salaries and that a statement of explanation shall be written to the parties involved within 30 days (passed 271-132).	No.	123	May 7	Absent. <sup>3</sup>
92	do	No.	124	do	Do. <sup>1</sup>
93	do	No.	125	do	Do. <sup>1</sup>
94	do	No.	126	do	Do. <sup>1</sup>
95	do	No.	127	do	Do. <sup>1</sup>
96	do	No.	128	May 8	Yes.
97	do	Yes.	129	do	Yes.
98	Apr. 17	Present.	130	May 9	Present.
99	do	Do.	131	do	Yes.
100	do	No.	132	do	Yes.
101	Apr. 18	Present.	133	do	Yes.
102	do	No.	134	May 10	Yes.
103	do	Present.	135	do	Yes.
104	do	No.	136	do	No.
105	do	Yes.	137	do	Yes.
106	do	Present.	138	do	No.
107	do	Yes.	139	do	No.
108	do	Yes.	140	do	No.
109	Apr. 19	Present.	141	do	No.
110	do	No.	142	May 15	Present.
111	do	Yes.	143	do	No.
112	Apr. 30	Absent. <sup>3</sup>	144	do	No.
113	do	Present.	145	do	No.
114	do	Yes.	146	do	Yes.
115	May 1	Yes.	147	May 16	Present.
116	do	No.	148	do	Yes.
117	do	No.	149	May 21	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
118	May 2	Yes.	150	do	Do. <sup>1</sup>
119	do	Yes.			
120	May 3	Present.			

Footnotes at end of the table

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
151	May 22	Quorum call	Present.	184	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to increase the minimum wage rate for agricultural employees equal to that of industrial employees (defeated 102-313).	No.
152	do	H.R. 6717: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (passed 307-90).	No.	185	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to strike out extended coverage for Federal employees (defeated 167-249).	Yes.
153	do	H.R. 7200: On a motion to recommit the bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and the Interstate Commerce Act to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (defeated 10-393).	No.	186	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to strike out extended coverage for local and state governmental employees (defeated 182-233).	Yes.
154	do	H.R. 7200: On passage of the bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and the Interstate Commerce Act (passed 387-5).	Yes.	187	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which deletes the section on seasonal industry employees (passed 251-163).	Yes.
155	May 23	Quorum call	Present.	188	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to establish a subminimum wage rate for workers under the age of 18 or full-time students at 80 percent of the applicable minimum wage of \$1.60 per hour (\$1.30 per hour for agricultural employees) whichever is higher (defeated 199-215).	Yes.
156	do	S. 518: To override the President's veto of the bill providing that appointments to the offices of Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate (defeated 236-178; a 3/5 vote being necessary).	No.	189	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act which freezes the minimum wage rate in the Canal Zone at its present level (passed 213-205).	Yes.
157	do	Quorum call	Present.	190	do	H.R. 7935: On passage of the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act (passed 287-130).	No.
158	do	H.R. 7528: On an amendment to the bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which sought to prohibit the use of funds for tracking and data acquisition in South Africa (defeated 104-294).	No.	191	do	Quorum call	Absent.
159	do	H.R. 7528: On passage of the bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management (passed 322-73).	Yes.	192	do	On a motion to adjourn (defeated 9-143)	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
160	May 29	H. Res. 408: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 6912, the bill to amend the Par Value Modification Act (passed 299-9).	Yes.	193	June 7	Quorum call	Present.
161	do	H.R. 6912: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Par Value Modification Act which sought to permit private purchase, sale, and ownership of gold after Dec. 31, 1973 (defeated 162-162).	No.	194	do	H. Res. 382: On passage of the resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 (defeated 130-281).	No.
162	do	H.R. 6912: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Par Value Modification Act which sought to strike out language that provides for Presidential determination and approval of private gold ownership (defeated 100-218).	No.	195	do	H.R. 7645: On passage of the bill authorizing appropriations for the Department of State (passed 331-57).	Yes.
163	do	H.R. 6912: On passage of the bill to amend the Par Value Modification Act (passed 281-63).	Yes.	196	do	H.R. 7446: On passage of the bill to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (passed 344-14).	Yes.
164	May 30	Quorum call	Absent.	197	June 8	H.R. 2246: To approve the conference report on the bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for a 1-yr. period (passed 276-2).	Yes.
165	do	do	Do. <sup>1</sup>	198	do	H. Res. 426: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 7670, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce (passed 274-0).	Yes.
166	do	H.R. 5857: On passage of the bill to amend the National Visitors Center Facilities Act of 1968 (passed 288-75).	Do. <sup>1</sup>	199	do	H.R. 7670: On passage of the bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce (passed 266-10).	Yes.
167	do	H.R. 5858: On passage of the bill authorizing further appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (passed 260-100).	Do. <sup>1</sup>	200	June 11	Quorum only call	Present.
168	May 31	Quorum call	Present.	201	do	do	Do.
169	do	H.R. 7806: On passage of the bill extending through fiscal year 974 certain expiring appropriations authorizations in the Public Health Service Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act, and the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act (passed 372-1).	Yes.	202	do	On a motion to dispense with calendar Wednesday business of June 13 (defeated 221-119; a 3/5 vote being necessary).	Yes.
170	do	H.R. 7724: On an amendment to the National Biomedical Research Fellowship, Traineeship, and Training Act of 1973 which prohibits live fetus research (passed 354-9).	Do.	203	do	H.R. 4083: On passage of the bill to improve the laws relating to the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia (passed 330-0).	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
171	do	H.R. 7724: On passage of the National Biomedical Research Fellowship, Traineeship, and Training Act of 1973 (passed 361-5).	Do.	204	do	H.R. 6713: On passage of the bill amending the District of Columbia Election Act regarding the times for filing certain petitions, regulating the primary elections for delegate from the District of Columbia (passed 330-12).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
172	do	H.R. 6458: On passage of the bill authorizing assistance for planning, development and initial operation, research, and training projects for systems for the effective provision of health care services under emergency conditions (passed 261-96).	No.	205	do	H.R. 8250: On passage of the bill to authorize certain programs and activities of the Government of the District of Columbia (passed 268-84).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
173	June 4	Quorum call	Present.	206	do	H.R. 4771: On passage of the bill to regulate the maximum rents to be charged by landlords in the District of Columbia (passed 210-144).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
174	do	H. Res. 398: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution providing for the promotions to positions of a supervisory capacity on the U.S. Capitol Police force authorized for duty under the House of Representatives and to reduce by 15 positions the total number of positions on such force under the House (passed 299-0).	Yes.	207	June 12	H.R. 5293: To approve the conference report on the bill authorizing additional appropriations for the Peace Corps (passed 329-64).	Yes.
175	June 5	Quorum call	Present.	208	do	H. Res. 423: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 77, to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services (passed 307-91).	Yes.
176	do	H.R. 8070: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing grants for vocational rehabilitation services (passed 384-13).	Yes.	209	do	H.R. 77: On an amendment to a committee amendment to the bill to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services which allows employees to select any attorney of their choice rather than the choice of their union (passed 279-126).	Yes.
177	do	Quorum call	Present.	210	do	H.R. 77: On an amendment to an amendment to the bill to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services which sought to strike out language that specifies as an unfair labor practice the unilateral modification or termination of the legal services trust fund agreement, or failure or refusal to bargain in good faith in the next subsequent contract negotiation between the same parties (defeated 111-293).	No.
178	June 6	do	Do.	211	do	H.R. 77: On an amendment to the bill to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services which sought to specify legal service trust funds as a "permissive" subject of collective bargaining and refusal to bargain in good faith would not constitute an unfair labor practice (defeated 177-223).	No.
179	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to a substitute amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to increase the minimum wage rate for agricultural employees equal to that of industrial employees (defeated 186-232).	No.	212	do	H.R. 77: On passage of the bill to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services (passed 257-149).	Yes.
180	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under the act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to substitute the provisions of H.R. 8304 (defeated 199-218).	Yes.	213	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
181	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under the act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to set the minimum wage rate for employees covered before 1966 at \$1.90 per hour for the 1st year, \$2.10 for the 2d year, and \$2.20 per hour thereafter (defeated 193-225).	Yes.				
182	do	H.R. 7935: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act which sought to set the minimum wage rate for employees covered before 1966 at \$2.10 per hour for the year beginning July 1, 1974, and to \$2.20 per hour after June 30, 1975 (defeated 189-224).	Yes.				
183	do	H.R. 7935: On the amendment in the nature of a substitute to an amendment to the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act which sought to set the minimum wage rate for agricultural workers at \$1.50 per hour for fiscal year 1974, \$1.70 per hour for fiscal year 1975, and \$1.85 per hour thereafter (defeated 195-224).	Yes.				

Footnotes at end of the table

VOTING RECORD—GERALD R. FORD, 93D CONG., 1ST SESS.—Continued

Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
214	do. H. Res. 437: On ordering the previous question on the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8410, the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973 (defeated 21-395).	No.	246	do. H.R. 8760: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to cut \$1,600,000 for moorings for the Coast Guard cutter Mackinaw at Cheboygan, Mich. (defeated 107-309).	Yes.
215	June 13 H. Res. 437: On ordering the previous question on the amendment to the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8410, the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973 (passed 254-160).	Yes.	247	do. H.R. 8760: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to add \$3,000,000 for research and development under the urban mass transportation program for alleviating the transportation problems of handicapped persons (defeated 204-213).	No.
216	do. H. Res. 437: On an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8410, the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973, which stuck out language in the rule that made it in order to consider the text of H.R. 3932, to provide that appointments to the Office of Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate (passed 248-163).	Yes.	248	do. H.R. 8760: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to add \$9,700,000 for research and demonstration for a personal rapid transit system (defeated 137-277).	No.
217	do. H. Res. 437: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973 (passed 271-141).	Yes.	249	do. H.R. 8760: On a substitute amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to eliminate all funding for research, development, and demonstrations for the urban mass transportation program (defeated 17-392).	No.
218	do. Quorum call	Present.	250	do. H.R. 8760: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 414-2).	Yes.
219	do. H.R. 8410: On passage of the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973 (passed 261-152).	Yes.	251	do. H. Res. 435: On adoption of the resolution providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of general debate on H.R. 7824, to establish a Legal Services Corporation (passed 358-34).	Yes.
220	June 14 Quorum call	Present.	252	do. Quorum call	Present.
221	do. do.	Do.	253	do. do.	Do.
222	do. H.R. 3926: On an amendment to the bill to extend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act which sought to cut funding to \$31,000,000, a reduction of \$64,000,000 (defeated 141-248).	No.	254	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which prohibits the corporation from undertaking, by grant or contract, activities in backup research centers (passed 245-166).	Yes.
223	do. H.R. 3926: On an amendment to the bill to extend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act which sought to delete the authorization for funding in fiscal years 1975 and 1976 (defeated 146-235).	No.	255	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which sought to insert language allowing persons to bring suit against the corporation and reimbursing costs and fees to plaintiffs who win such court actions (defeated 159-237).	No.
224	do. H.R. 3926: On passage of the bill to extend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act (passed 309-63).	Yes.	256	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which includes administrative advocacy in the bill's prohibition against legislative advocacy (passed 200-181).	Yes.
225	do. Quorum call	Absent. <sup>a</sup>	257	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which prohibits full-time attorneys of the corporation from engaging in political activities (passed 207-171).	Yes.
226	June 15 do.	Present.	258	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which prohibits legal services with respect to any proceeding or litigation relating to the desegregation of schools (passed 221-150).	Yes.
227	do. do.	Do.	259	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which strikes language authorizing activities of backup research centers (passed 233-139).	Yes.
228	do. H.R. 8619: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which forbids funds for payment of salaries for "Cotton, Inc." (passed 234-125).	Yes.	260	do. H.R. 7824: On a motion that the Committee of the Whole "do now rise" and report the bill back to the House with recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out (defeated 91-283).	No.
229	do. H.R. 8619: On a substitute amendment to an amendment to the bill making appropriations for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which forbids funds for salaries of personnel who formulate or carry out programs of which the price support limit exceeds \$20,000 per crop (other than sugar and wool) or a program which sanctions the sale or lease of cotton acreage allotments (passed 195-157).	No.	261	do. H.R. 7824: On a substitute amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which prohibits legal assistance in litigation to compel nontherapeutic abortions contrary to religious beliefs (passed 316-53).	Yes.
230	do. H.R. 8619: On passage of the bill making appropriations for agriculture-environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 304-3).	Yes.	262	do. H.R. 7824: On an amendment to the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation which prohibits legal assistance in litigation regarding abortion (as amended by the previous substitute amendment) (passed 301-68).	Yes.
231	June 18 Quorum call	Present.	263	do. H.R. 7824: On passage of the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation (passed 276-95).	Yes.
232	do. do.	Do.	264	June 22 Quorum call	Present.
233	do. H.R. 8658: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 321-64).	Yes.	265	do. H.R. 8510: On an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation which sought to strike the proportional obligation requirement and insert language re-establishing the budget transfer authority under which the NSF has operated in prior years (defeated 109-238).	Yes.
234	do. Quorum call	Present.	266	do. H.R. 8510: On an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation which prohibits funds for research on human living fetuses (passed 288-73).	Yes.
235	do. H.R. 8152: On an amendment to the bill to improve law enforcement and criminal justice which would make optional rather than mandatory the stipulation that State planning agencies and regional planning units shall include representatives of citizen, professional, and community organizations (passed 227-162).	Yes.	267	do. H.R. 8510: On passage of the bill authorizing appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation (passed 364-6).	Yes.
236	do. H.R. 8152: On an amendment to the bill to improve law enforcement and criminal justice which adds language stating that nothing in the bill shall be construed to require the adoption by a grantee of a quota system or other program to achieve racial balance or to deny or discontinue a grant because of the refusal of a grantee to adopt such a quota system (passed 231-161).	Yes.	268	do. Quorum call	Present.
237	do. H.R. 8152: On passage of the bill to improve law enforcement and criminal justice (passed 391-0).	Yes.	269	do. H.R. 8825: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, and veterans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to raise by \$75,000,000 the appropriation for community comprehensive planning grants (defeated 168-184).	No.
238	June 19 H.R. 689: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to prohibit persons attempting to collect their own debts from misusing names to convey the false impression that any agency of the Federal Government is involved in such collection (passed 399-0).	Yes.	270	do. H.R. 8825: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, and veterans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to raise by \$400,000,000 the appropriation for urban renewal programs (defeated 106-241).	No.
239	do. H.R. 6129: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (passed 387-14).	Yes.	271	do. H.R. 8825: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, and veterans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 316-21).	No.
240	do. H.R. 7127: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill establishing a program for the preservation of additional historical properties throughout the Nation (passed 385-16).	Yes.	272	June 25 Quorum call	Present.
241	do. H. Res. 434: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 5464, the bill to authorize appropriations for the saline water program for fiscal year 1974 (passed 389-4).	Yes.	273	do. H.R. 7447: On a motion to recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 83 to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, which prohibits use of funds to support directly or indirectly combat activities in Cambodia or Laos (passed 235-172).	No.
242	do. H.R. 5464: On an amendment to the bill to authorize appropriations for the saline water program for fiscal year 1974 which raises the funds authorized from \$2,500,000 to \$9,100,000 (passed 281-125).	No.			
243	do. H.R. 5464: On passage of the bill to authorize appropriations for the saline water program for fiscal year 1974 (passed 399-4).	Yes.			
244	do. H.R. 5094: On passage of the bill to provide for the reclassification of positions of deputy U.S. marshal (passed 319-84).	No.			
245	June 20 Quorum call	Present.			

Footnotes at end of the table

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
274	June 25	H.R. 7447: On a preferential motion that the House concur in Senate amendment No. 83 with an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, which sought to prohibit use of funds to support directly or indirectly combat activities in Cambodia or Laos after Sept. 1, 1973 (defeated 204-204).	Yes.
275	do	H. Res. 454: On adoption of the resolution authorizing the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules during the week of June 25, 1973 (passed 276-129).	Yes.
276	do	Quorum call	Present.
277	do	H.R. 8662: On an amendment to the bill to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission which sought to permit States in set standards for radiation emissions stricter than those established by the AEC (defeated 136-266).	No.
278	do	H.R. 8662: On passage of the bill authorizing appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission (passed 398-4).	Yes.
279	do	Quorum call	Present.
280	do	do	Do.
281	June 26	do	Do.
282	do	H.J. Res. 636: On passage of the motion limiting debate to 20 min. on the amendment and all amendments thereto to the bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 (passed 275-136).	Yes.
283	do	H.J. Res. 636: On an amendment to the substitute amendment to the bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 which eliminates the 60-day grace period and prohibits all funds appropriated by the resolution and all funds previously appropriated from being used for combat activities in Cambodia or Laos (passed 218-194).	No.
284	do	H.J. Res. 636: On a substitute amendment as amended by the previous rollcall No. 283 to the bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 which allowed a 60-day grace period after which no funds appropriated under the resolution could be used for combat activities in Cambodia or Laos (passed 232-181).	No.
285	do	H.J. Res. 636: On an amendment as amended by the previous rollcall No. 284 to the bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 which prohibited the use of funds to support military activities by U.S. forces in, over, or off the shores of North and South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos without the consent of Congress (passed 240-172).	No.
286	do	H.J. Res. 636: On passage of the joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 (passed 325-86).	No.
287	do	H. Res. 455: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8877, the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 395-3).	Yes.
288	do	Quorum call	Present.
289	do	do	Do.
290	do	H.R. 8877: On an amendment to an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to reduce the funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity by \$100,000,000 (defeated 110-288).	Yes.
291	do	H.R. 8877: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to reduce by \$632,000,000 the appropriation for HEW and for the Office of Economic Opportunity (defeated 186-213).	Yes.
292	do	H.R. 8877: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to add \$15,000,000 for bilingual education programs (defeated 161-244).	No.
293	do	H.R. 8877: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to restrict grants to local education agencies for each State to a minimum of 90 percent of the amounts made available in fiscal year 1972 (defeated 190-218).	Yes.
294	do	H.R. 8877: On a motion to recommit the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back forthwith with an amendment that sought to delete \$632,000,000 from the bill (defeated 186-219).	Yes.
295	do	H.R. 8877: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 347-58).	No.
296	June 27	Quorum call	Present.
297	do	H.R. 8215: On the committee amendments to the bill to provide for the suspension of duty on certain copying shoe lathes until the close of June 30, 1976 (passed 403-0).	Yes.
298	do	H.R. 4200: On passage of the bill to amend section 122 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (passed 402-0).	Yes.
299	do	H. Res. 470: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8917, the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 401-12).	Yes.
300	do	H.R. 7447: To override the President's veto of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 (defeated 241-173; a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.
301	do	Quorum call	Present.
302	do	do	Do.
303	do	do	Do.
304	do	H.R. 8917: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 405-4).	Yes.
305	June 28	Quorum call	Present.
306	do	H.R. 8537: On a motion to instruct the conferees to insist on the House disagreement to title III of the Senate amendment to the bill making permanent certain provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 (passed 238-175).	Yes.

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
307	do	Quorum call	Present.
308	do	H.R. 8947: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for public works-AEC for fiscal year 1974 which sought to reduce the operating expenses for the AEC by \$3,800,000 (defeated 108-303).	No.
309	do	H.R. 8947: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for public works-AEC for fiscal year 1974 which adds \$4,700,000 for geothermal research by the AEC (passed 206-205).	Yes.
310	do	H.R. 8947: On passage of the bill making appropriations for Public Works-AEC for fiscal year 1974 (passed 384-26).	Yes.
311	do	H.R. 8588: On passage of the bill to amend the International Economic Policy Act of 1972 to change the membership of the Council on International Economic Policy (passed 322-62).	Yes.
312	June 29	Quorum call	Present.
313	do	H.R. 9055: On an amendment to an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, which sought to extend the ban on combat activities to cover hostilities in any sovereign state (defeated 57-346).	No.
314	do	H.R. 9055: On an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, which sought to provide for an immediate and complete cutoff of funds for combat activities in Cambodia and Laos (defeated 169-236).	No.
315	do	H.R. 9055: On passage of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 (passed 278-124).	Yes.
316	do	Quorum call	Present.
317	do	H.R. 8916: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, and related agencies for the 1974 fiscal year which adds \$2,100,000 for salaries for additional probation officers and increases by \$709,000 funds for travel by the Judiciary (passed 220-164).	No.
318	do	H.R. 8916: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, and related agencies for the 1974 fiscal year (passed 370-11).	Yes.
319	do	H.R. 8410: On a motion to recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973 (defeated 185-190).	No.
320	June 30	Quorum call	Present.
321	do	H.R. 8410: On a motion to recede and concur to the Senate amendment to the bill to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through Nov. 30, 1973 (passed 294-54).	Yes.
322	do	H.J. Res. 636: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 (passed 266-75).	Yes.
323	do	H.R. 7445: On a motion to recede and concur with the amendment in Senate amendment No. 2 to the bill to amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 to extend the act for 1 yr (passed 327-9).	Yes.
324	July 10	Quorum call	Present.
325	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which reduced the subsidy per crop for farmers from a \$37,500 limit to \$20,000 (passed 313-89).	Yes.
326	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which reduced the subsidy limitation to \$20,000 per farmer and prohibits farmers from leasing or selling part of their cotton allotments (passed 246-163).	No.
327	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which sought to prohibit the use of any Commodity Credit Corporation funds to finance any future wheat sales to Russia or China (defeated 139-264).	No.
328	July 11	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
329	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which ends the \$10,000,000 annual authorization for cotton promotion and research by Cotton, Inc. (passed 241-162).	No.
330	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which sought to remove the escalator clause providing for annual adjustment of target prices (defeated 174-239).	Yes.
331	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which sought to add language allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to extend loan provisions to non-cooperators under the wheat, feed grains, and cotton programs (defeated 160-247).	Yes.
332	do	H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which sought to restore the farm program to a market-oriented system by providing a 3-year phaseout of income payments and shifting the set-aside program to a cropland basis (defeated 185-220).	Yes.
333	July 12	Quorum call	Present.
334	do	H.R. 8860: On a motion that the Committee of the Whole "do now rise" while considering the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices (passed 325-67).	Yes.

Footnotes at end of the table

## VOTING RECORD—GERALD R. FORD, 93D CONG., 1ST SESS.—Continued

Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
335	do. H.R. 8606: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Small Business Act which sought to strike the disaster loans provisions from the bill (defeated 167-245).	Yes.	359	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which reinstitutes a cotton program in the bill but eliminates funds for Cotton, Inc. (passed 250-165).	No.
336	July 12 H.R. 2990: On passage of the bill to provide for annual authorization of appropriations to the U.S. Postal Service (passed 328-65).	No.	360	do. H.R. 8860: On a motion that the Committee of the Whole "do now rise" and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken (defeated 73-338).	No.
337	July 16 Quorum call	Present.	361	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the motion to recommit the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which strikes the cotton program provisions from the bill (passed 207-190).	Yes.
338	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which strikes the cotton program provisions from the bill (passed 207-190).	Yes.	362	do. H.R. 8860: On a motion (as amended by roll call No. 361) to recommit the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to report it back to the House with the "escalator clause" provisions stricken (defeated 182-225).	Yes.
339	do. Quorum call	Present.	363	do. H.R. 8860: On passage of the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices (passed 226-182).	No.
340	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which strikes from the bill the section transferring from the Labor Department to the Department of Agriculture the authority to establish regulations to protect field workers from exposure to dangerous pesticides (passed 221-177).	No.	364	July 20 Quorum call	Present.
341	July 17 Quorum call	Present.	365	do. H.R. 8538: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend certain authorizations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting which sought to withhold grants for construction unless the recipient was found to be in compliance with all laws prohibiting discrimination in employment practices (defeated 189-190).	Yes.
342	do. S. 504: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance and encouragement for the development of comprehensive area emergency medical services systems (passed 306-111).	No.	366	do. H.R. 8538: On passage of the bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend certain authorizations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (passed 363-14).	Yes.
343	do. H.R. 6078: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to include inspectors of the immigration and Naturalization Service or the Bureau of Customs within the provisions of section 8336(c) of title 5, United States Code, relating to retirement of certain employees engaged in hazardous occupations (passed 296-123).	No.	367	July 23 H. Res. 493: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 5356, the bill to regulate interstate commerce to protect health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances (passed 351-4).	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
344	do. H.R. 8949: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code relating to basic provisions of the loan guaranty program for veterans (passed 412-3).	Yes.	368	do. H.R. 5356: On an amendment to the bill regulating interstate commerce to protect health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances while in the Committee of the Whole which directs the Administrator to use the Water Pollution Control Act, Clean Air Act, or another act under his jurisdiction, where appropriate, to regulate chemical substances (passed 193-192).	Do. <sup>2</sup>
345	do. H.R. 9048: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide improved medical care to veterans (passed 421-0).	Yes.	369	do. H.R. 5356: On an amendment to the bill regulating interstate commerce to protect health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances which sought to specify that no rule shall be promulgated until a hearing is conducted, with full opportunity for cross-examination (defeated 159-236).	Do.
346	do. S. 2120: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 and other related acts to authorize additional appropriations (passed 409-7).	Yes.	370	do. H.R. 5356: On an amendment to the bill regulating interstate commerce to protect health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances which sought to direct the Administrator to use the Water Pollution Control Act, Clean Air Act, or another act under his jurisdiction, where appropriate, to regulate chemical substances similar to rollcall 368 in committee (defeated 189-202).	Do. <sup>3</sup>
347	do. S. 1752: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill prescribing the objectives and functions of the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality (defeated 174-237).	Yes.	371	do. H.R. 5356: On passage of the bill regulating interstate commerce to protect health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances (passed 324-73).	Do. <sup>2</sup>
348	July 18 Quorum call	Present.	372	do. Quorum call	Do. <sup>3</sup>
349	do. H.J. Res. 542: On an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the joint resolution concerning the war powers of the Congress and the President which sought to require Congress to specifically approve or disapprove by bill or resolution the commitment of forces by the President in the absence of a declaration of war within 90 days of such Executive action (defeated 166-250).	Yes.	373	do. H. Res. 495: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8929, the Educational and Cultural Postal Amendments of 1973 (defeated 180-202).	Do.
350	do. H.J. Res. 542: On an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the joint resolution concerning the war powers of the Congress and the President which sought to prohibit the President from committing troops unless Congress declared war or authorized such commitment, or if the President found such action within his constitutional authority (defeated 153-262).	Yes.	374	July 24 S. 1888: On ordering the previous question on the motion instructing House conferees to insist on language in the House amendment which prohibits the sale of agricultural commodities to North Vietnam to the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (passed 244-155).	Yes.
351	do. H.J. Res. 542: On an amendment to the joint resolution concerning the war powers of the Congress and the President which sought to require Congress to specifically approve or disapprove the commitment of troops within 120 days by a declaration of war or by passage of a resolution (defeated 200-211).	Yes.	375	do. S. 1888: On a motion to instruct House conferees to insist on language in the House amendment which prohibits the sale of agricultural commodities to North Vietnam to the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (passed 371-35).	Yes.
352	do. H.J. Res. 542: On passage of the joint resolution concerning the war powers of the Congress and the President (passed 244-170).	No.	376	do. Quorum call	Present.
353	July 19 Quorum call	Present.	377	do. H.R. 8480: On an amendment to the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill which sought to empower the Comptroller General to exempt those impoundments he determines to be in accordance with the Anti-Deficiency Act (defeated 180-229).	Yes.
354	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to an amendment to the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which deletes language making recipients of supplemental security income eligible for food stamps and the food distribution program (passed 238-173).	Yes.	378	do. H.R. 8480: On an amendment to the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill which sought to require both Houses of Congress to disapprove impoundment by concurrent resolution (defeated 205-206).	Yes.
355	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to an amendment to the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which prohibits strikers from receiving food stamps unless they were previously eligible (passed 213-203).	Do.	379	July 25 Quorum call	Present.
356	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the food stamp provisions of the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which removes the requirement of a prior certification of eligibility, restores the eligibility of students for stamps, and permits the use of food stamps to purchase imported foods (passed 210-207).	Yes.	380	do. S. 1423: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to permit employer contributions to jointly administer trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services (passed 256-155).	Yes.
357	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which sought to add language prohibiting Government subsidies to a producer of agricultural commodities for any crop planted or harvested during a labor dispute involving the producer or his employees (defeated 85-326).	No.	381	do. Quorum call	Present.
358	do. H.R. 8860: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the bill extending and amending the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices which adds language prohibiting strikers from receiving food stamps unless they were previously eligible (passed 208-207).	Yes.	382	do. H.R. 8480: On an amendment to the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill which sought to provide for a halt of impoundment after 60 days unless the impoundment is ratified by Congress by passage of a concurrent resolution (defeated 96-318).	No.
			383	do. H.R. 8480: On an amendment to an amendment to the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill which sought to reduce the spending ceiling by \$7,100,000,000 (defeated 156-252).	No.
			384	do. H.R. 8480: On an amendment to the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill which sought to reduce the spending ceiling by \$3,800,000 (defeated 205-200) ea	Yes.

Footnotes at end of the table

Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
385	July 25 H.R. 8480: On a motion to recommit the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill to the Committee on Rules with instructions that it be reported back forthwith containing an amendment that would require both Houses of Congress to disapprove impoundments by concurrent resolution (defeated 208-212).	Yes.	416	Aug 1 H.R. 9590: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal year 1974 which sought to reduce the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Office of Telecommunications Policy by \$518,000, a 25-percent reduction (defeated 190-217).	No.
386	do H.R. 8480: On passage of the Impoundment Control and 1974 Expenditure Ceiling bill (passed 254-164).	No.	417	Aug 2 Quorum call	Present.
387	July 26 Quorum call	Present.	418	do H. Res. 515: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 9130, the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline (passed 401-11).	Yes.
388	do do	Do.	419	do H.R. 9130: On an amendment to the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline which sought to make the Mineral Leasing Act on rights-of-way inapplicable to national parks and refuges unless it is in the public interest and the proposed right-of-way meets environmental protection tests (defeated 160-261).	No.
389	do do	Do.	420	do H.R. 9130: On an amendment to the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline which sought to delete language which removes from judicial review under NEPA the grant of authorizations necessary for the construction of the pipeline and expedite the proceedings in any U.S. Federal court with respect to the provision of NEPA and the proposed pipeline (defeated 198-221).	No.
390	do do	Do.	421	do H.R. 9130: On an amendment to the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline which sought to assure all regions of the United States equitable allocations of crude oil (defeated 179-233).	Yes.
391	do H.R. 9360: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which sought to reduce funds authorized for population planning and health by \$75,000,000 (defeated 131-271).	No.	422	do H.R. 9130: On an amendment to the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline which requires all articles, materials, and supplies for the pipeline to be manufactured in the United States after Aug. 2, 1973 (passed 334-65).	No.
392	do H.R. 9360: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which sought to strike the section of the bill authorizing \$93,000,000 for selected development problems (defeated 203-204).	No.	423	do H.R. 9130: On an amendment to the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline which sought to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-way and permits as are necessary for the construction of the pipeline (defeated 177-228).	No.
393	do H.R. 9360: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which sought to strike language authorizing \$60,000,000 for assistance to selected countries and organizations (defeated 173-232).	No.	424	do H.R. 9130: On passage of the bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline (passed 356-60).	Yes.
394	do Quorum call	Present.	425	Aug 3 S. 1636: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the International Economic Policy Act of 1972 (passed 335-71).	Yes.
395	do H.R. 9360: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which adds language prohibiting foreign assistance to any nation which seizes U.S. property unless the President determines that effective compensation will be made (passed 278-102).	Absent	426	do H. Res. 518: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider S. 1264, the bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make grants to Eisenhower College in Seneca Falls, N.Y., out of proceeds from the sale of silver dollar coins bearing the likeness of the late President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower (defeated 183-230).	Yes.
396	do H.R. 9360: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which strikes out the section which sought to establish the U.S. export development credit fund (passed 240-137).	Do. 1	427	do S. 502: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize appropriations for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code (passed 382-34).	Yes.
397	do H.R. 9360: On a motion to recommit the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report the bill back to the House with amendments reducing the total authorization by \$68,000,000 (passed 232-139).	Do. 2	428	do H.R. 7935: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act to expand the coverage of that act (passed 253-152).	No.
398	do H.R. 9360: On passage of the bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (passed 188-183).	Do. 1	429	do S. 1888: On ordering the previous question on the motion to concur with amendment to the amendment of the Senate to the House amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices (passed 349-54).	No.
399	July 30 H.R. 8947: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for public works for fiscal year 1974 (passed 373-9).	Yes.	430	do S. 1888: On a motion to concur with amendment to the amendment of the Senate to the House amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices (passed 252-151).	No.
400	do H. Res. 512: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider S. 1989, the bill to amend section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 with respect to certain executive, legislative and judicial salaries (defeated 156-237).	Yes.	431	do H.R. 8658: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 342-47).	Yes.
401	do S. Con. Res. 42: On adoption of the resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the two Houses from Aug. 3 until Sept. 5, 1973 (passed 370-22).	Yes.	432	do H.R. 8760: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 359-5).	Yes.
402	do H.R. 9474: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the monthly rates of disability and death pensions, and dependency and indemnity compensation (passed 385-0).	Yes.	433	Sept 5 Quorum call	Present.
403	do Quorum call	Present.	434	do H.J. Res. 512: On a motion to recommit the conference report on the resolution to extend through June 30, 1974, the various insuring authorities of the Federal Housing Administration to the committee of conference (passed 202-172).	Yes.
404	do do	Do.	435	do H.R. 8820: On passage of the bill to amend the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (passed 369-11).	Yes.
405	do H.R. 9286: On an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which sought to strike \$657,000,000 for the CVN-70 nuclear aircraft carrier (defeated 88-323).	No.	436	do H.R. 8449: On passage of the bill to expand the national flood insurance program by substantially increasing limits of coverage and total amount of insurance authorized to be outstanding and by requiring known flood-prone communities to participate in the program (passed 359-21).	Yes.
406	do H.R. 9286: On an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which sought to delete \$473,500,000 for research and development of the B-1 bomber (defeated 96-313).	No.	437	Sept 6 H.R. 6912: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the Fair Value Modification Act (passed 322-59).	Yes.
407	do H.R. 9286: On an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which sought to add language setting a deadline of June 30, 1974, for maintaining U.S. forces in any nation for defense if that nation pays a smaller portion of its gross national product for its defense than does the United States (defeated 130-282).	No.	438	do H.R. 8351: On passage of the bill to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Corporation (passed 357-37).	Yes.
408	do H.R. 9286: On an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which sought to reduce the total of U.S. troops overseas by 322,000 and to place a ceiling of 300,000 on the number of troops to be assigned overseas after fiscal year 1974 (defeated 67-339).	No.	439	do H. Res. 484: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 8547, the bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 (passed 304-84).	Yes.
409	do H.R. 9286: On an amendment in the nature of a substitute to an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which requires a report to the House by Apr. 1, 1974, from the Committee on Armed Services on the advisability of maintaining the present U.S. military commitment in Europe in view of the current European economic and military situation (passed 242-163).	Yes.	440	do H.R. 8547: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 which sought to require the Secretary of Commerce to report to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate any decision he makes on prohibition of curtailment of commodities exported and permit either House of Congress to disapprove such decision by simple resolution (defeated 154-211).	No.
410	do H.R. 9286: On an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which reduces the funds authorized by \$950,000,000 by setting a ceiling equal to the fiscal year 1973 level plus a 4.5 inflation increase (passed 242-163).	No.			
411	do H.R. 9286: On passage of the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 (passed 367-37).	Yes.			
412	Aug 1 H.R. 8825: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, and corporations for fiscal year 1974 (passed 401-9).	Yes.			
413	do H.R. 8825: On a motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, and corporations for fiscal year 1974 (passed 222-189).	Yes.			
414	do Quorum call	Present.			
415	do H.R. 9590: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal year 1974 which sought to reduce funds for salaries and expenses of the Office of Management and Budget by \$800,000, a 5-percent reduction (defeated 199-209).	No.			

VOTING RECORD—GERALD R. FORD, 93D CONG., 1ST SESS.—Continued

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
441	Sept. 6	H.R. 8547: On passage of the bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and commodities and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand (passed 220-133).	Yes.	469	Sept. 20	Quorum call.	Present.
442	Sept. 10	H. Res. 536: On passage of the resolution directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to certify a certain report on G. Gordon Liddy by the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (passed 334-11).	Yes.	470	do.	H.R. 8917: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 385-14).	Yes.
443	do.	H.R. 7482: On passage of the bill amending the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act of 1965 amended by the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969 to define the term "little cigar" (passed 287-63).	Yes.	471	do.	H.R. 8917: On a motion that the House recede and concur with amendment to Senate amendment No. 40 on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 326-73).	Yes.
444	Sept. 11	Quorum call.	Present.	472	do.	H.R. 9281: On a motion to recommit the bill regarding the retirement of certain law enforcement and fire fighter personnel to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with instructions to report it back forthwith containing several amendments (defeated 116-282).	Yes.
445	do.	H.R. 7645: On a motion to reject sec. 13 of the conference report on the bill to authorize appropriation for the Department of State which sought to halt funds for foreign affairs agencies which do not comply within 35 days with any request for information by the House Foreign Affairs Committee or the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (passed 213-185).	Yes.	473	do.	H.R. 9281: On passage of the bill regarding the retirement of certain law enforcement and firefighter personnel (passed 299-93).	No.
446	do.	H.R. 2096: On passage of the bill to prohibit the imposition by the States of discriminatory burdens upon interstate commerce in wine (passed 248-152).	No.	474	do.	H.R. 9256: On the passage of the bill to increase the contributions of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employees (passed 217-155).	No.
447	do.	H. Res. 511: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider S. 1697, the bill to require the President to furnish pre-disaster assistance in order to avert or lessen the effects of a major disaster in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, Calif. (defeated 163-233).	No.	475	Sept. 25	H.R. 8619: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for agriculture, environmental, and consumer protection programs for fiscal year 1974 (passed 348-24).	Yes.
448	Sept. 12	Quorum call.	Present.	476	do.	H.J. Res. 727: On a substitute amendment for an amendment to the bill making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974 which provided for full 1973 funding levels for local school districts on a per pupil basis (defeated 184-198).	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
449	do.	S. 504: To override the President's veto of the bill amending the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance for planning, development and initial operation, research, and training projects for systems for the effective provisions of health care services under emergency conditions (defeated 273-144; a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.	477	do.	H.J. Res. 727: On an amendment to the bill making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974 which is designed to insure 85 percent of the funds authorized for local school districts (passed 288-94).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
450	do.	H.R. 7974: On passage of the bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance and encouragement for the establishment and expansion of health maintenance organizations (passed 369-40).	Yes.	478	do.	H.J. Res. 727: On an amendment to the bill making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974 which prohibit funds for the Cost of Living Council to formulate or carry out a program which discriminates among petroleum products marketers in the method of establishing prices for petroleum (passed 371-7).	Yes.
451	do.	H.R. 8789: On passage of the bill to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars, half-dollars, and quarters (passed 396-4).	Yes.	479	do.	H.J. Res. 727: On passage of the joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974 (passed 368-7).	Yes.
452	Sept. 13	H.R. 8619: On a motion to instruct the conferees to insist on House language to the bill making appropriations for agriculture, environmental and consumer protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which limits the Federal farm subsidy to \$20,000 per farm and bars payment for cotton acreage allotments after Dec. 31, 1973 (passed 231-160).	No.	480	Sept. 26	Quorum call.	Present.
453	do.	H.R. 6576: On passage of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigation of certain potential water resource development (passed 321-74).	Yes.	481	do.	H.R. 981: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act which sought to provide a maximum allocation of 35,000 visas each for Canada and Mexico and 20,000 for other foreign states (defeated 174-203).	No.
454	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	482	do.	H.R. 981: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act which sought to add language providing for a 5-year aggregate limit on the extension of 1-year visas for H-2 migrant workers and specifying employment contract requirements and working conditions (defeated 70-310).	No.
455	do.	H.R. 9639: On an amendment to the bill to amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and school breakfast programs which sought to delete a section of the bill which raises the reimbursements by the Federal Government for school lunches from 8 cents per lunch to 10 cents per lunch (defeated 127-272).	Yes.	483	do.	H.R. 981: On passage of the bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act (passed 336-30).	Yes.
456	do.	H.R. 9639: On passage of the bill to amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and school breakfast programs (passed 389-4).	Yes.	484	Oct. 1	Quorum call.	Absent
457	do.	H.R. 9553: On passage of the bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with regard to the broadcasting of certain professional sports clubs' games (passed 336-37).	Yes.	485	do.	H.R. 8029: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for the distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of certain judgments of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims (passed 331-33).	Do.
458	Sept. 17	H.R. 7265: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for the operation of programs by the ACTION Agency, to establish certain new such programs (passed 339-14).	Yes.	486	do.	S. 2419: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to correct typographical and clerical errors in Public Law 93-86 (passed 330-28).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
459	Sept. 18	H.R. 8070: On adoption of the conference reports on the bill to authorize grants for vocational rehabilitation services (passed 400-0).	Yes.	487	do.	H.R. 10397: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People (defeated 241-130; a 2/3 vote being necessary).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
460	do.	H.R. 7730: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase property located within the San Carlos mineral strip (defeated 236-164).	Yes.	488	Oct. 2	S. 795: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (passed 294-106).	Yes.
461	do.	H.R. 37: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction or likely within the foreseeable future to become threatened with extinction (passed 390-12).	Yes.	489	do.	S. 1914: On passage of the bill to provide for the establishment of the Board for International Broadcasting, to authorize the continuation of assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty (passed 313-90).	Yes.
462	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	490	Oct. 3	Quorum call.	Present.
463	do.	H. Res. 420: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution to establish as part of the congressional internship program an internship program for secondary school teachers of government or social studies in honor of President Lyndon Baines Johnson (passed 345-64).	Yes.	491	do.	H. Res. 372: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 6452, a bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (passed 282-131).	No.
464	Sept. 19	Quorum call.	Present.	492	do.	Quorum call.	Present.
465	do.	H.R. 7935: To override the President's veto of the bill amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act (defeated 259-164, a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.	493	do.	H.R. 6452: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 while in the Committee of the Whole, to strike a section which provides for Federal grants for operation expenses of mass transportation systems (passed 206-203).	Yes.
466	do.	H.R. 9715: On an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Information Agency which is designed to withhold funds from the Agency should the Agency not furnish any information that congressional committees may request (passed 240-178).	No.	494	do.	H.R. 6452: On a preferential motion to the bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 which sought to strike the enacting clause (defeated 143-268).	Yes.
467	do.	H.R. 9715: On passage of the bill authorizing appropriations for the U.S. Information Agency (passed 305-108).	No.	495	do.	H.R. 6452: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 which sought to strike a section which provides for Federal grants for operating expenses of urban mass transportation, similar to rollcall No. 493 in committee (defeated 205-210).	Yes.
468	Sept. 19	H. Res. 546: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 9256, the bill to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employees (passed 311-81).	No.	496	do.	H.R. 6452: On passage of the bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (passed 219-195).	No.
				497	do.	H.R. 10088: On passage of the bill to establish the Big Cypress National Preserve in the State of Florida (passed 376-2).	Yes.
				498	Oct. 4	Quorum call.	Present.
				499	do.	H.J. Res. 748: On an amendment to the committee amendment to the joint resolution making an appropriation for special payments to international financial institutions for the fiscal year 1974 which sought to reduce the appropriation from \$2,200,000,000 to \$477,000,000 (defeated 129-237).	No.
				500	Oct. 4	H.J. Res. 748: On passage of the joint resolution making an appropriation for special payments to international financial institutions for the fiscal year 1974 (passed 274-90).	Yes.
				501	Oct. 9	Quorum call.	Present.
				502	do.	H. Res. 581: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 9682, the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (passed 346-50).	Yes.

Footnotes at end of the table

Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
503	do	Quorum call	535	Oct 17	Quorum call
504	Oct 10	do	536	do	H. Res. 601: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider the conference report on H.R. 9286, the Military Procurement Authorization for fiscal year 1974 (defeated 193-216).
505	do	H.R. 9682: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act which retains the Presidential appointment of judges to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the District of Columbia Superior Court (passed 228-186).	537	do	H.R. 9681: On an amendment to the bill to authorize and require the President of the United States to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages, which sought to transfer the monitoring of allocation programs from the Federal Trade Commission to the General Accounting Office (defeated 152-256).
506	do	H.R. 9682: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act which sought to authorize a right for the Congress or the President to veto any legislation by the City Council (defeated 138-273).	538	do	H.R. 9681: On passage of the bill to authorize and require the President of the United States to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages (passed 337-72).
507	do	H.R. 9682: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act which establishes a Federal enclave (passed 209-202).	539	do	S. 2016: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (passed 346-51).
508	do	H.R. 9682: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act which sought to create a 3-men police commission to submit 3 nominees from which the President would appoint one as the chief of police (defeated 132-272).	540	Oct 18	Quorum call
509	do	Quorum call	541	do	H.R. 10397: On passage of the bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People (passed 273-97).
510	do	H.R. 9682: On an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act which sought to exclude Maryland and Virginia from the planning for Federal establishment by the National Capital Planning Commission (defeated 130-278).	542	do	H.R. 9639: On a motion to concur to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 5 to the bill to amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and school breakfast programs (defeated 145-218).
511	do	H.R. 9682: On a substitute amendment for the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act which contains the provisions of H.R. 10692 (defeated 144-273).	543	Oct 23	Quorum call
512	do	H.R. 9682: On passage of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (passed 343-74).	544	do	H.R. 10586: On passage of the bill to authorize the use of health maintenance organizations in providing health care, as an alternative to CHAMPUS (passed 345-41).
513	Oct 11	Quorum call	545	do	Quorum call
514	do	do	546	Oct 24	do
515	do	H.J. Res. 727: On a motion to recommit the conference report on the resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 to the committee of conference (defeated 182-225).	547	do	H. Res. 600: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 3927, the bill to extend the Environmental Education Act for 3 years (passed 369-15).
516	do	H.J. Res. 727: On adoption of the conference report on the resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 (passed 309-99).	548	do	Quorum call
517	do	Quorum call	549	do	H.R. 3927: On an amendment to the bill to extend the Environmental Education Act for 3 years which sought to limit the bill to a 1-year authorization (defeated 140-252).
518	do	H.R. 10614: On passage of the bill to authorize certain construction at military installations (passed 359-28).	550	do	H.R. 3927: On passage of the bill to extend the Environmental Education Act for 3 years (passed 335-60).
519	Oct 12	Quorum call	551	Oct 25	H. Res. 655: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 10956, the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973 (passed 380-2).
520	do	H.J. Res. 542: On adoption of the conference report on the resolution concerning the war powers of Congress and the President (passed 238-123).	552	do	H.R. 10956: On passage of the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973 (passed 364-18).
521	do	H.R. 10203: On passage of the bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (passed 337-14).	553	Oct 30	H. Res. 656: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 9456, the bill to extend the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 for 3 years (passed 376-4).
522	do	Quorum call	554	do	H.R. 9456: On passage of the bill to extend the Drug Abuse Educational Act of 1970 for 3 years (passed 372-13).
523	Oct 15	do	555	Oct 31	Quorum call
524	do	do	556	do	H.R. 9286: On a motion to the conference report on the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1974 which sought to delete sec. 817 (defeated 103-290).
525	do	S. 907: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the appropriation of \$150,000 to assist in financing the arctic winter games to be held in the State of Alaska in 1974 (passed 306-54).	557	Nov 6	Quorum call
526	do	H.R. 8346: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 to provide a more effective approach to the problem of developing and maintaining a rational relationship between building codes and related regulatory requirements and building technology in the United States (defeated 108-258).	558	do	H.J. Res. 735: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy two citizens and subjects of the Empire of Iran (passed 343-38).
527	Oct 16	Quorum call	559	do	H.R. 5874: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a Federal Financing Bank (passed 349-25).
528	do	H.R. 9590: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal 1974 (passed 403-10).	560	do	H.R. 8219: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the President to extend certain privileges and immunities to the Organization of African Unity (passed 340-39).
529	do	H.R. 9590: On a motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 14 to the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal 1974 (passed 253-153).	561	do	H.R. 10937: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the life of the June 5, 1972 grand jury of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (passed 378-1).
530	do	H.R. 9590: On a motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 15 to the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal 1974 (passed 302-107).	562	Nov 7	Quorum call
531	do	H.R. 6691: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 400-11).	563	do	H.J. Res. 542: To override President's veto of the bill concerning the war powers of Congress and the President (passed 284-135).
532	do	H.R. 10717: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal the act terminating Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized sovereign Indian tribe (passed 404-3).	564	do	H. Res. 687: On ordering the previous question on the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 11104, the bill to provide for a temporary increase of \$13,000,000,000 in the public debt limit and to extend the period to which this temporary limit applies to June 30, 1974 (passed 274-135).
533	do	H.R. 9681: On an amendment to the bill to authorize and require the President of the United States to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages which sought to add language providing that an allocation of crude oil should not apply to producers unless the President finds that it is necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill (defeated 136-245).	565	do	Quorum call
534	do	H.R. 9681: On a motion to the bill to authorize and require the President of the United States to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages which sought to limit time for debate on pending amendments to 15 minutes (defeated 161-124).	566	do	H.R. 11104: On an amendment to the bill to provide for a temporary increase of \$13,000,000,000 in the public debt limit and to extend the period to which this temporary limit applies to June 30, 1974, which reduces the increase in the debt limit by \$2,300,000,000 (passed 263-147).
			567	do	H.R. 11104: On passage of the bill to provide for a temporary increase of \$13,000,000,000 in the public debt limit and to extend the period to which this temporary limit applies to June 30, 1974 (passed 253-153).
			568	do	H. Res. 688: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 9142, the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (passed 393-2).
			569	do	Quorum call
			570	do	H.R. 9142: On an amendment to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 which sought to add language providing that no payments be made to any protected employee for longer than 6 years beyond the acquisition of the railroad by the Corporation (defeated 148-245).
			571	Nov 7	H.R. 9142: On an amendment to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 which sought to limit the payment of the monthly displacement allowance for employees who are transferred to another railroad to 6 years (defeated 187-198).
			572	do	H.R. 9142: On passage of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (passed 306-82).

Footnotes at end of the table

VOTING RECORD—GERALD R. FORD, 93D CONG., 1ST SESS.—Continued

Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
573	Nov. 12	Quorum call	Present.	604	do	Quorum call	Present.
574	do	S. 1081: On a motion to recommit the conference report on the bill to authorize a trans-Alaska oil pipeline to the committee on conference with instruction to the managers on the part of the House to insist on disagreement to title III (subpena and injunctive relief) and to sections 601 (confirmation of the Director of the Energy Policy Office) and 602 (confirmation of the head of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration) of the Senate bill (defeated 162-213).	No.	605	do	H.R. 11575: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1974 which sought to restore \$1,250,000 for race relations training in the Army, Navy, and Air Force (defeated 178-226).	No.
575	do	S. 1081: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize a trans-Alaska oil pipeline (passed 361-14).	Yes.	606	Nov. 30	Quorum call	Present.
576	Nov. 13	Quorum call	Present.	607	do	H.R. 11575: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1974 which sought to strike language providing that not more than \$851,672,000 be available for repair, alteration and overhaul of vessels in Navy shipyards (defeated 170-203).	No.
577	do	H.R. 8916: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 394-11).	Yes.	608	do	H.R. 11575: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1974 which sought to require funding of the \$3,500,000,000 of the total appropriation from backlog "pipeline" funds left over from prior years (defeated 118-250).	No.
578	do	H. Con. Res. 378: On adoption of the resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from Thursday, Nov. 15 to Monday, Nov. 26 (passed 215-190).	Yes.	609	do	H.R. 11575: On an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1974 which sought to reduce the end strength troop level by 22,000 (defeated 160-210).	No.
579	do	H.R. 8877: On a motion to recommit the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 to the committee of conference (passed 272-139).	Yes.	610	do	H.R. 11575: On passage of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1974 (passed 336-23).	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
580	do	Quorum call	Present.	611	do	Quorum call	Present.
581	do	S. 1570: On adoption of the conference report on the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (passed 348-46).	Yes.	612	do	H.R. 11576: On an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, which sought to raise by \$35,000,000 the funds appropriated for grant programs for State social rehabilitation services, thereby restoring the appropriation to the level of \$650,000,000 provided in the authorization (defeated 160-164).	No.
582	Nov. 14	H. Res. 128: On adoption of the resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to actions which should be taken by Members of the House upon being convicted of certain crimes (passed 388-18).	Yes.	613	do	H.R. 11576: On passage of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 295-8).	Yes.
583	do	Quorum call	Present.	614	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
584	do	Quorum call	Do.	615	do	S. 1191: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide financial assistance for a demonstration program for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (passed 354-36).	Yes.
585	do	H.R. 11459: On passage of the bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1974 (passed 366-29).	Yes.	616	do	H.R. 11710: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to insure that the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Attorney General are those which were in effect on Jan. 1, 1969, to amend title 39, United States Code, and to clarify the proper use of the franking privilege by Members of Congress (passed 261-129).	Yes.
586	Nov. 15	Quorum call	Present.	617	do	H.R. 9437: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1974-76 (passed 272-120).	Yes.
587	do	H. Res. 702: On ordering the previous question on the committee amendment to the resolution providing funds for the Committee on the Judiciary (passed 230-182).	No.	618	Dec. 4	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
588	do	H. Res. 702: On ordering the previous question on the resolution providing funds for the Committee on the Judiciary (passed 233-186).	No.	619	do	H. Res. 725: On adoption of the rule waiving all points of order against the conference report on S. 1443, the bill to authorize the furnishing of defense articles and services to foreign countries and international organizations (passed 265-137).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
589	do	H. Res. 702: On a motion to recommit the resolution providing funds for the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on House Administration with instructions to report the resolution back forthwith with an amendment which sought to earmark 3/4 of the funds to the minority and prohibit the use of any funds until the Committee on the Judiciary defines the nature and scope of the studies and investigations (defeated 190-227).	Yes.	620	do	S. 1443: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize the furnishing of defense articles and services to foreign countries and international organizations (passed 210-193).	Do. <sup>1</sup>
590	do	H. Res. 702: On adoption of the resolution providing funds for the Committee on the Judiciary (passed 367-51).	Yes.	621	do	H. Con. Res. 173: On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the concurrent resolution relating to the U.S. fishing industry (passed 405-0).	Do. <sup>2</sup>
591	do	H.R. 11333: On an amendment to the bill to provide a 7-percent increase in social security benefits beginning with March 1974, and an additional 4-percent increase beginning with June 1974, and to provide increases in supplemental security income benefits which deletes language which sought to allow States to raise supplemental security income benefits by amounts provided in the bill to qualify for their "hold harmless" protection (passed 246-163).	Yes.	622	Dec. 5	H.R. 8877: On adoption of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 371-33).	Yes.
592	do	H. R. 11333: On passage of the bill to provide a 7-percent increase in social security benefits beginning with March 1974 and an additional 4-percent increase beginning with June 1974, and to provide increases in supplemental security income benefits (passed 391-20).	Yes.	623	do	H.R. 8877: On a motion to recede and concur with amendments in Senate amendment No. 1 on the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 263-140).	Yes.
593	Nov. 26	Quorum call	Present.	624	do	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff which sought to prohibit consideration of authorizing legislation after July in lieu of Mar. 31 of each year (defeated 106-300).	No.
594	do	H.R. 11238: On passage of the bill to provide for an improved system of adoption of children in the District of Columbia (passed 350-0).	Yes.	625	do	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff which sought to require the pilot-testing of all Federal programs prior to the implementation unless the committee report on such legislation indicates why this is unnecessary (defeated 185-218).	No.
595	Nov. 27	H.R. 7446: On adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (passed 357-34).	Yes.	626	do	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff which sought to provide for a maximum limitation on authorizations for appropriations to 3 years except those funded through user taxes (defeated 192-217).	No.
596	do	H. Res. 718: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 11324, a bill to provide for daylight saving time on a year-round basis for a 2-year trial period (passed 349-40).	Yes.	627	do	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff which sought to require all appropriations bills be sent to the President at the same time with no exceptions (defeated 117-389).	No.
597	do	H.R. 11324: On passage of the bill to provide for daylight saving time on a year-round basis for a 2-year trial period (passed 311-88).	Yes.	628	do	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff which sought to delete the title on impoundment control (defeated 108-295).	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
598	Nov. 28	H. Res. 719: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 11010, the bill to assure opportunities and training to unemployed and underemployed persons (passed 386-7).	Absent. <sup>1</sup>				
599	do	H.R. 11010: On an amendment to the bill to assure opportunities and training to unemployed and underemployed persons which reduces the population requirement for receiving assistance from manpower programs from 100,000 to 50,000 (passed 248-149).	No.				
600	do	H.R. 11010: On an amendment as amended by the substitute amendment to the bill to assure opportunities for employment and training to unemployed and underemployed persons which adds language which permits areas where the units of local government have an aggregate population of 50,000 or more to qualify for financial assistance (passed 260-140).	No.				
601	do	H.R. 11010: On an amendment to the bill to assure opportunities and training to unemployed and underemployed persons which sought to raise from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 the funds appropriated for 1975 to be reserved for public employment programs under title II (defeated 107-292).	No.				
602	do	H.R. 11010: On passage of the bill to assure opportunities and training to unemployed and underemployed persons (passed 369-31).	Yes.				
603	Nov. 29	H. Res. 721: On adoption of the resolution disagreeing to the Senate amendments to H.R. 11104, the bill to provide for a temporary increase of \$10,700,000,000 in the public debt limit and to extend the period to which this temporary limit applies to June 30, 1974 (passed 347-54).	Yes.				

Footnotes at end of the table

Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Rollcall No. 1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
629	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff which sought to require both Houses of Congress to take action before a Presidential impoundment is disapproved and to allow selective disapproval of impoundments by Congress (defeated 186-221).	Do. 1	631	H.R. 7130: On passage of the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff (passed 386-23).	Do. 1
630	H.R. 7130: On an amendment to the bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve Congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals and to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and Staff which sought to make title II (impoundment control) effective on Oct. 1, 1975 (defeated 185-221).	Do. 1	632	Dec. 6. Quorum call	Do. 1
			633	H. Res. 738: On adoption of the "rule" under which to consider H. Res. 735, the resolution confirming the nomination of Gerald R. Ford of the State of Michigan to be Vice President of the United States (passed 389-15).	Do. 1
			634	H. Res. 735: On adoption of the resolution confirming the nomination of Gerald R. Ford of the State of Michigan to be Vice President of the United States (passed 387-35).	Do. 1

1 If present, would have voted "yes".  
 2 If present, would have voted "no".

3 Speaking engagement.  
 4 White House meeting.

**CENTURY OF PROGRESS VIEWED BY MRS. CARNES**

**HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the Bryan Eagle of January 20, 1974, in Bryan, Tex., carried an article about a very fine, and respected lady. I am proud to say that she is a close friend of mine. The lady is Mrs. Dona Coulter Carnes and she is 95 years young.

I wish that every Member of Congress had the privilege of knowing Mrs. Carnes. Since that is impossible I hope that my fellow Members would take the time to read this short article about my dear friend, Mrs. Dona Coulter Carnes.

The article follows:

**CENTURY OF PROGRESS VIEWED BY MRS. CARNES**  
 Few people have had the privilege of seeing progress run the course of a century. One prominent Bryan citizen, Mrs. Dona Coulter Carnes, 95, 502 E. 26th St., recently reminisced about life during the early days in Bryan.

"I was born here in a small house on the corner of Houston and E. 26th Sts." Mrs. Carnes said. A portion of the small house in which all the Coulter children were born in still stands on the lot.

"The big house which is still standing was built in 1903," she said. The 71-year-old wooden home houses a rich collection of antiques. A gold-leafed mirror and marble tabletops enhance the parlor along with antique rockers and sofas.

"My father wanted a place for the horses to graze and for the milk cow and chickens. He didn't want to have to bother other people so he bought the whole block and it has remained in our possession ever since," Mrs. Carnes said.

"Back in the early days of Bryan there was a general store where the LaSalle Home is now. We used to have dances and entertainment there and Indian shows came to town every year.

"There were no buggies then and you could walk anywhere in town and not get tired," she said.

Mrs. Carnes has been influential in civic and social clubs throughout her life and continues to be the oldest active club-going woman in Bryan.

"I organized the first social club in Bryan in 1901," Mrs. Carnes said. "The Embroidery Club still exists today but there are only a few active members," she said.

She helped organize the Grand Worthy Matrons and Patrons Club which is the highest office of the Eastern Star, A Masonic Order, according to Mrs. Carnes.

Other clubs receiving her attentions and efforts included the National Federated Press Women's Club which she helped organize and for which she served as president in 1938. She is still an active member of the Bryan Women's Club and has a long list of credits for service to the community.

She fondly remembers one of the highlights of her life as an invited guest of newly-elected President Eisenhower:

"Among the most treasured instances of my life is when President Eisenhower was inaugurated. I was the guest of Rep. Olin Teague and was invited to all the festivities in Washington," she said. She was also a guest at the inauguration of President Kennedy in 1960.

One of the more recent delights of her life was in 1968 when she celebrated her 90th birthday. Her family threw a gala 1890's birthday party for her to celebrate the occasion.

**THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL CLUB**

**HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, soon after my election to the 93d Congress, I formed an organization called the "36th Congressional Club." Club members contribute in varying amounts to assist me in defraying expenses which are essential to the performance of my duties.

During the past year, funds from the "36th Club" have made it possible for me to publish a questionnaire, "Washington Reports," and special reports. In addition, I have used the contributions to pay for office expenses and purchase supplies for use in my four district offices.

I am certain my colleagues will agree that the public confidence and credibility in elected officials have reached an unprecedented low. Americans will no longer tolerate the slightest hint of laundered campaign funds, or under-the-table contributions. I believe it is imperative that the financial statements of our political organization be given the widest dissemination if we are to restore confidence and trust in our Government.

I submit, therefore, the following statement which is a yearend accounting of receipts and expenditures for the 36th Congressional Club. This will also be sent to all media outlets within my congressional district.

The statement follows:

**36 CLUB: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, YEAR 1973**

Membership contributions received	\$8,978.00
Honorarium received	250.00
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>9,228.00</b>
Public relations	1,773.99
Contribution	10.00
Printing—malls—duplicator	1,661.15
Office supplies and expense	1,075.19
Newspaper subscriptions	360.15
Film and pictures	145.33
Telephone expense	1,154.32
Travel expenses	745.02
Help wanted ad	52.15
Janitorial service	30.00
Save energy decals	38.59
Hanes directory for Kern County	51.98
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>7,097.87</b>
Excess receipts over disbursements	2,131.13

**ISN'T IT TIME WE STOPPED KIDDING OURSELVES?**

**HON. CLAIR W. BURGNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BURGNER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post recently published a letter to the editor that states a view of current affairs which deserves more attention that it appears to have received in recent years. This letter, by a Washington resident who used to reside in San Diego, expresses in clear and concise terms feelings that are shared by millions of her fellow Americans. I commend this letter to the attention of all of my colleagues in the hope that they will consider the points so eloquently raised:

**ISN'T IT TIME WE STOPPED KIDDING OURSELVES**

I am a member of the unasked, unheard majority in the United States. Though I have lived more than half a century my opinion has never been polled, though it is often "quoted." I am tired of being the puppet supposedly mouthing words the ventriloquist media presumes to come from me. I do not believe what they are saying so loudly and so often. It is time for my kind, and I believe there is a majority of us, to speak up.

I believe in America and all the good and great potential that name evokes. Are we

about to pull the self-destruct handle on our constitutional government because it has grown so big and so involved through our own rendering that it is no longer governable?

Are we about to impeach Richard Nixon for his sin of being so immersed in governing our country and trying to adjust it and its needs to a continually changing and explosive world community that he was unaware of some of the actions of his unwise subordinates? Or are we nailing him to the cross expecting thereby to wash away our own sins which have created a temporarily untenable world filled with false prophets eager to rush in to replace him?

In our current frustration over shortages, ecology, and prices, are we thrusting all the blame on one man, forgetting that we are the ones who demand a TV in every room, a bathroom on every floor, and a car for every member of the family over 16? Shortages of fuels and metals have been inexorably approaching us for fifteen years—long before Richard Nixon became President. While we have been out carrying placards demanding longer coffee breaks and higher wages for fewer hours our foreign neighbors have been classing us out of the marketplace. We have permitted the word "rights" to loom larger than right—our right and duty to assume responsibility for many of our personal problems which it seems easier, cheaper, and more convenient to allow the government to assume.

Isn't it time we stopped kidding ourselves that the government is someone else, and looked in the mirror and recognized that that face is America staring back? That face is the government—not somebody else. That more slices from that pie in the sky can come only out of the pockets into which these two hands are thrust? That the burdens of America rest not on the back of a mythical, distant Uncle Sam, but upon our own?

Shouldn't we face up to a few other facts? That the Watergate mess is now so political that it will be impossible ever to explore or judge it fairly? That it is time to learn its lesson, pass the laws necessary so it can never recur, and forget it?

Or was the entire purpose of the investigation only to "get" the President?

Whom do you believe?

What do you believe?

What is the source of most of our information? If our source has not invented the credibility gap, has it widened it? Who says we are in disgrace abroad? Who puts that word out on America? What is the purpose of self-demeaning the greatest nation on earth?

Who gains when by loud half-truths our nation is torn to shreds? Who wins when our former President was hounded out of office? When the media presumes to elect and reject, who gains?

Let's get back on the track. Let's face the real problems surrounding us.

ELIZABETH GULLANDER.

#### WHY IMPEACHMENT FIRE BURNS

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appearing in the January 25, 1974 edition of the Peoria Journal Star raises some thought-provoking questions as to whether or not "1 year of Watergate" may now find the country and the Congress painted into a corner with respect to any assurance that justice will be done to the President and all others who have

been accused of involvement in the Watergate affair.

I place the editorial in the RECORD at this point and recommend it to my colleagues as food for thought as we all contemplate what our course of action will be with respect to the impeachment issue:

#### WHY IMPEACHMENT FIRE BURNS

(By C. L. Dancy)

A year ago, before anybody seriously considered impeachment of President Nixon, we brought up that subject to point out that it ought to be seriously considered immediately, then.

We have, doubtless, our own prejudices and our own capacities for error, but the responsibilities of this job have at least taught us not to rush ahead one step under today's pressures without taking a look at what happens next.

We thought the national press leaders and the national politicians ought to, at least, do that. We pointed out that before entering any investigatory process involving the possible misconduct of the President of the United States, responsible people ought to recognize that such an investigation is a sham unless it entertains the possibility of ending in impeachment.

Therefore, as we pointed out before investigations began, all such activities should be carried on in a manner that would be impeccable in the event of impeachment.

That was simply not done. They played the game one political opportunity at a time with absolutely no foresight.

As a consequence, half of the "jurors" in any impeachment trial that may actually occur will long since have already violated several cardinal rules of American justice.

They have fouled this thing up so badly that any Senate trial will be a mistrial before it begins by any common standard of law or morality.

And it is a trial. All the ingenious legal gobbledygook in the world cannot evade the simple fact that the Constitution and precedent require the Senate to sit not as the U.S. Senate, a political-legislative body, under Senate standard rules. It must be presided over by a judicial officer, the Chief Justice of the United States.

Before the eyes of the people of this country and the world in the brightest spotlight this planet can muster, we would have a criminal trial that would be the ultimate test and the foremost worldwide example of American justice.

And what a farce that trial would be. To acquit the President after all the fuss they have made would be political suicide for a large number of the sitting jurors. How's that for a fair trial to start with?

What happens if he is acquitted? A political whirlwind, obviously after such a proceeding and such a trial ripping the government apart for months.

What happens if he is convicted and removed from office?

That is only the beginning.

Every headline hungry lawyer in America would have a subpoena out for private citizen Richard Nixon—if only to ask him to testify if anybody contacted him in every hearing case before every control commission of the government!

It would be an automatic stall for anybody who lost any case with the government.

And the compulsion would also exist to try private citizen Nixon for the legal violations charged against him in the Senate—where he would have already been found guilty.

Now, however, in the civil courts, the private citizen would be entitled to every legal protection of the Constitution the rest of us enjoy.

There is a huge probability that under

such conditions, he would have to be acquitted!

What then? We would have a man, on the record, convicted in a political trial and acquitted in an honest one! Can you hear the political stump speeches then?

Can you hear the outcry against certain TV personalities? Some columnists? A horde of politicians? Can you imagine the worldwide disgrace and ridicule?

And what of the other possibility? Conviction in a regular court?

Could any such verdict stand a Constitutional test? Is there any way conceivably under existing rulings of the Supreme Court that this man could get a fair trial according to the Constitution?

His rights in that regard have already been massively violated, of course.

If publicity cheated Dr. Sheppard of the possibility of a fair trial, what possible ruling could be made on a Nixon?

Thus, the repercussions of pursuing this event in American society and American politics can be a staggering backlash and can go on for many, many years.

That is the actual prospect.

It need not have been that way.

People could have begun to conduct themselves in a responsible fashion a year ago, when the possibility of impeachment was visible, as we then said. They did not.

Now the fat is really in the fire, whatever they do.

A lot of chickens will be coming home to roost eventually if this goes on.

And how can it stop?

There are so many who have gone so far that now they are surely damned if they do and damned if they don't proceed.

Throw in the inevitable new problems of the future—especially if there is no Nixon to blame them on—and there are going to be a lot of new faces in Washington five years from now.

The question of actual misconduct, yea or nay, becomes almost irrelevant to the magnitude of the way we have painted ourselves into a corner as a nation by the careless, circus-style mishandling of this whole affair.

#### CONFUSION INVOLVED IN FUEL SHORTAGE

**HON. ANCHER NELSEN**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the inability of so many drivers nowadays to buy a full tank of gas for their car at their neighborhood filling station is certainly one development that encourages the belief that the fuel shortage is real rather than contrived. Nevertheless, I share the view of L. D. "Tip" Mills, editor of the Hutchinson Leader in my hometown in Minnesota, that there are some confusing aspects in this whole situation and that the American people are entitled to know the whole story.

In a recent editorial, Tip raised some legitimate questions about the fuel crisis which he feels that Congress should go about answering. For the benefit of my colleagues, I include his comments and suggestions at this point in my remarks:

#### CONFUSION INVOLVED IN FUEL SHORTAGE

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader says there really isn't a fuel shortage, and that our problems result from conniving by the oil companies with help from the government.

The Administration says there is a shortage.

The oil companies say there is a shortage. I say I'm confused.

Some facts do assert themselves. Our usage of petroleum products has been increasing for various reasons. Production has not necessarily kept pace. There have been warnings of shortages for at least two or three years.

The shortage isn't confined to the United States. With the Arabs reducing their oil exports, almost every oil-importing country is feeling the pinch.

On the other hand, inventory figures announced recently by the major oil firms indicate that supplies in various categories average about as much as a year ago.

Some sources say that we aren't getting any oil from the Arabs. Others say some is being shipped through the embargo. Recent figures from customs officials indicate that we are importing about as much oil as usual.

One thing there is no shortage of and that is conflicting statements about the energy crisis. Consequently Congressmen who are apparently just as confused as many of us are talking about investigating the whole situation.

In the process perhaps they will look into the vertical integration of the oil industry. Perhaps they will question the advisability of having a few mammoth companies that control drilling for oil here or abroad, refining it, transporting it and marketing it at retail. Perhaps they will ask why there seems to have been a tendency for the majors to freeze out independent distributors and retail marketers.

The American people are entitled to know the whole story. Is the shortage for real or is it contrived or is it a combination of the two?

The people have indicated they are willing to make sacrifices if necessary. That doesn't mean they are willing to be conned.

#### AGRICULTURAL WORKERS: DO THEY BENEFIT FROM UNION ORGANIZATION?

### HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, there are presently a number of bills before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor that would empower the Federal Government to regulate farm labor-management relations. This would be accomplished either by extending coverage of the National Labor Relations Act to farmworkers or by setting up a special labor relations board for agriculture.

What do the Nation's farmworkers have to say about such proposals? We are told, by labor unions purporting to be their representatives, that farmworkers are eager to give up their individuality and freedom and embrace compulsory unionism.

Are they?

To shed light on the actual position of the farmworkers, I call the attention of my colleagues to the following letters to the editor of the Washington Post. The first two were published, the third was not.

The letters follow:

#### AGRICULTURAL WORKERS: DO THEY BENEFIT FROM UNION ORGANIZATION?

In a Dec. 12 letter to the editor, a representative of the National Council for Social

Studies stated that "the denial of the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers in California . . . has been a significant factor in the oppression of those workers." While many organizations hold the same naive view that most farm workers would welcome the spread of monopolistic unionism which would occur if the NLRA were extended to agriculture, the Arizona Ecumenical Council found otherwise.

In a study in September 1972, and since suppressed, the Council reported the majority of farm workers interviewed in California and Arizona do not want to join a union. According to the Council, the workers said they already make better wages than unions would pay; they want freedom to move about; they have doubts that union members have any rights, any power, or any input; their main concern is protection of their personal freedom.

Far from protecting personal freedom, the National Labor Relations Act effectively subordinates the individual rights of employees and employers to the rights of the union organization.

Under the NLRA's monopoly bargaining provision, a particular union selected by a bare majority of employees voting in a representation election becomes the exclusive bargaining agent for all employees in the unit—including those who did not vote in the election, and those who wish to act as their own bargaining agents, without representation by any union.

Furthermore, the nonconsenting employees will probably have to pay dues or equivalent fees to the union officials they voted against, since one of the primary objectives of any union bargaining agent is a contract clause requiring membership and dues payment as a condition of employment.

Even if a majority of employees vote against a particular union in a secret ballot election, they may be forced to accept that union as their bargaining representative. According to the National Labor Relations Board, this is justified where union officials have obtained the signatures of employees on "bargaining authorization" cards prior to the election, even if those cards were deceptively solicited.

Extension of our present system of labor law to agricultural workers would do nothing to protect the individual rights of the farm workers who are being used as pawns in the power struggle between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters. It would, in effect, give the authority of law to the abrogation of those rights.

BETSY GREER,

Research Director, Farm Labor Research Committee.

WASHINGTON.

#### UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS

On Dec. 28, your newspaper printed a letter from Betsy Greer, research director, Farm Labor Research Committee, in which she expresses her views with respect to the effect on agricultural laborers of possible legislation which might make applicable to farm workers a law paralleling the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

In the course of her letter, Ms. Greer has, perhaps inadvertently, seriously erred in her description of one phase of our law. She states that this board requires employers to accept a union even though a majority of employees votes against that union in a secret ballot election, if it can be shown that the employees signed "authorization cards" prior to the election "even if those cards were deceptively solicited."

This is simply not true.

What is true is that the Supreme Court has held that when an employer commits such serious unfair labor practices as to make reliance on election results meaningless, the N.L.R.B. is entitled to seek such other genuine evidence of majority or non-

majority status as may be available. That evidence may consist of freely signed cards designating a union as the employees' choice. The Supreme Court has held that, in that situation, the only suitable available remedy for the unlawful acts of the employer may be to require bargaining with the union involved, because the employer's own unlawful acts have been such as to render futile any attempt by this board to conduct a free election.

But even in such extreme cases—which occur in less than 1 per cent of those instances in which this board conducts elections each year—the signatures on the cards must be shown to have been fairly obtained—and not obtained by fraudulent or deceptive tactics.

The policy issue of whether and how agricultural labor policy should be regulated by federal legislation is a complex one, and one on which I do not believe I should comment, since I hold a quasi-judicial office. But I am sufficiently concerned about published misunderstandings of our law that I thought I should make this effort to set the record straight.

EDWARD B. MILLER,

Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, Washington.

FARM LABOR RESEARCH COMMITTEE,

Washington, D.C., January 16, 1974.

The Editor,  
The Washington Post,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Although the Farm Labor Research Committee does not particularly wish to become involved in a prolonged debate with National Labor Relations Board Chairman Edward B. Miller in the editorial pages of the Post, we do want to "set the record straight", as Mr. Miller puts it, regarding the Board's use of authorization cards to determine union representation under the National Labor Relations Act.

In our December 28 letter regarding the adverse effects of an extension of the NLRA to agriculture, we stated that the Labor Law as it has been administered and interpreted does not guarantee free secret ballot elections to determine union representation. Our contention was that the NLRB has in several instances forced an employer to bargain with a union on the basis of authorization cards signed by a bare majority of his employees, even when those cards were deceptively solicited.

In his reply which appeared in the Post on January 11, Mr. Miller stated that "this is simply not true." His statement is surprising in light of the record of court cases involving authorization cards signed by employees who believed they were signing cards calling for representation elections or for union meetings, rather than authorizing monopoly bargaining status for a particular union.

In *Cumberland Shoe Corporation*, 144 NLRB 1268 (1963), the Board ordered the employer to bargain with the union presenting signed authorization cards unless the employer could invalidate each card individually by proof that it was solicited for the sole purpose of holding an election.

In 1970, Senator Sam Ervin's Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Separation of Powers conducted Congressional oversight hearings on the National Labor Relations Board. The Subcommittee reported that "The Board not only relies on what is generally conceded by everyone . . . to be an unreliable indicator of employee opinion, but it also has constructed rules which minimize the impact of evidence indicating in particular cases that cards were secured by questionable conduct. . . . It permits union organizers to indulge in the pretense that the purpose of the cards is merely to bring about an election. . . . The effect of these decisions is to disregard the right of the majority of employees in an appropriate unit to make a

free and informed choice of whether or not to be represented by a union."

In *Area Disposal, Inc.*, 200 NLRB No. 54, 82 LRRM 1173, the Board counted cards where employees were told that the "principal purpose" of the cards was to get an election. In *Colonial Lincoln Mercury Sales, Inc.*, 197 NLRB No. 3, 80 LRRM 1842, the NLRB counted authorization cards signed by employees who claimed to believe that they were for the purpose of calling a union meeting. In *Unarco Industries, Inc.*, 197 NLRB No. 76, 80 LRRM 1621, the NLRB counted cards signed by employees who were told the union needed "so many more cards before they could get an election."

In the case of *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company*, 194 NLRB No. 132, 79 LRRM 1087 (1971), the employer claimed that authorization cards used to justify a bargaining order were signed by employees in the belief that they would be used only for the purpose of obtaining an election. The NLRB ruled that there was "no misrepresentation" in obtaining the cards even though the employees (seven out of ten) were told that the cards would be used to obtain an election.

Most lawyers would agree that the Board's ruling placed on the employer an unreasonable and impracticable burden of proof.

Sincerely,

BETSY GREER,  
Research Director.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY CRITICS UN- AWARE OF TOTAL COSTS

### HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, in recent days many of us have heard protests over rising social security costs. In many cases, these objections are based on a misunderstanding of the full senior citizen picture. The question is brought into sharp focus by a recent article in the *Boston Globe* by Joseph Levin. His February 4 article follows:

#### SOCIAL SECURITY CRITICS UNAWARE OF TOTAL COSTS

(By Joseph Levin)

Social Security old age benefits seem to be the main target of critics protesting the present high withholding tax. They seem totally unconscious of the costs of paying disabled workers and their dependents, widows and dependent children of deceased workers.

What adds to the confusion about Social Security is the failure to recognize that wage-related benefits until this year have sought to do three not necessarily compatible things:

Place a floor under the income of the poorest elders.

Replace reduced earnings caused by retirement.

Provide health services.

It was recognized that the load was just too great to be met by the wage and payroll taxes. As a result the Supplemental Security Income law was passed last year. It provides a basic Federal benefit paid out of Treasury General Funds and will reduce the pressure on the SS Trust Funds. In almost all states this is supplemented by payments from state sources.

Assuming that the supplementary income will eventually provide a floor high enough to keep elders, the disabled and blind out of poverty, the Social Security old age payments system can focus principally on its

two remaining major goals: Replacement of income lost by retirement, and Medicare.

Prof. James H. Schulz of Brandeis, an authority on this subject, has estimated that an elderly couple will need about 60 to 65 percent of their pre-retirement income in order not to suffer loss of living standards after retirement.

An obvious difficulty is in deciding what was the previous living standard; another is, when should retirement occur?

Most estimates say there will be 30 million individuals over 65 in the population by the year 2000 compared to the present figure of about 20.5 million. One would conclude that industry and labor would try to delay retirement of persons able and willing to work. The reverse is the case, in fact.

So where are the resources to come from to provide an extra 9.5 million persons that 60-65 percent of pre-retirement income that Prof. Schulz says is necessary? Some of the cash will come from private pensions and income from personal assets but most will come from Social Security.

Just over the legislative horizon is the Kennedy-Griffith National Health Bill which will absorb Medicare and take the Social Security Administration out of the health business.

In short, in the years ahead Social Security will be trying more and more to solve the income-in-retirement dilemma through replacement of lost income at a level where there will be no significant loss of living standards by the retiree.

At the heart of the problem is the question: How are the costs to be met? The present method of funding through payroll and wage taxes is regressive, that is, it hurts the smaller income workers more than it does the affluent. In some countries, SS costs are met one-third by the Treasury General Funds, one-third by a wage tax and one-third by the employer.

#### SOME 38 MILLION SINGLES DESERVE TAX RELIEF

### HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent editorial broadcast on February 2 by Chicago's outstanding station, WMAQ-TV, which cites growing support for legislation to equalize the tax burden for single taxpayers.

As the sponsor of H.R. 5574, which would stop current bias in our tax laws against unmarried taxpayers by extending to them tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married taxpayers filing joint returns, I want to commend station WMAQ for focusing awareness on this glaring inequity in our tax laws.

I also want to urge that the Congress act promptly and decisively in the present session to eliminate this discrimination against single people.

The WMAQ-TV editorial follows:

EDITORIAL

If you believe in the cliché, "Ah! To be free, young and single," you haven't thought of the plight of the unmarried taxpayer lately.

There are more than 38 million bachelors, single women, widows, widowers and divorcees in the United States who are discriminated against when they file their tax

returns. Nearly two million Illinois residents fall into that category.

They pay up to 20 per cent more income tax than their married counterparts who file joint tax returns.

Here's an example of the problem: If you are a \$12,000-a-year bachelor with a taxable income of \$10,000, you have been paying Uncle Sam \$435 more in taxes than the married man next door earning the same amount. That is because the law allows any married couple in the United States to pretend, while computing their taxes, that half of their income is earned by the other spouse. By splitting the tax bill, the couples generally pay a lower tax rate.

So our tax laws basically put the single payers over a barrel. We think this is a tax travesty that should be corrected. We commend the more than 750 Chicago area residents who have been working voluntarily with the Committee on Single Taxpayers to bring about tax reform on this subject.

That committee has determined that seven of Illinois' 24 congressmen favor straightening out the singles tax. Seventeen congressmen have not committed themselves to reforming it.

The two senators from Illinois are on record as supporters of singles tax reform. We urge you to find out where your congressman stands on this issue which will be considered during this session of Congress.

The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress the right to tax people's income, not their status. The present tax structure for single people makes about as much sense as if the grocer charged more for your food because of your marital status.

#### CRISES IN AMERICA

### HON. DALE MILFORD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, an attorney in my district, Mr. Fritz Lyne, has seen fit to correspond with me concerning issues which we in Congress are faced with.

In offering his well thought-out view on Watergate, energy, and wage and price controls, Mr. Lyne poses viewpoints which I would deem it beneficial if my colleagues in the Congress would read and study:

DALLAS, TEX.,  
January 11, 1974.

Congressman DALE MILFORD,  
Cannon Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MILFORD: I, along with many citizens, am concerned over the many domestic problems facing our nation today. I know that you are using the time of the Congressional recess to obtain the views of your constituents. I take this opportunity to both express my concern and to offer some observations that might be helpful in seeking solutions to the problems. I do not profess to have the knowledge to suggest absolute solutions. I fear there are none. I do believe that there exists eminent need for positive action that will operate to alleviate the adverse consequences of the problems. Accordingly, I humbly offer the following observations:

WATERGATE

Although this is a specific Senate function, its wide impact has been so profound as to be cause for concern to both Houses of the Congress. The purpose of a legislative

inquiry is to determine if a situation exists which requires or should be the subject of legislation, and if so the extent and nature of such legislation. Surely the thousands of hours of testimony (to a large part redundant) suffices for these purposes. Further proceedings in this regard can only be counter-productive, wasteful of committee membership's valuable time, divisive to the nation, infringe upon the judicial arm of the executive branch of the government, and incur unnecessary expense for the taxpayer. If legislation is deemed proper as a result of these hearings, then the Congress should get about enacting it. If evidence elicited has indicated that probable crimes have been committed such evidence should be turned over to the justice department that they may present it to appropriate Grand Juries, and the Judicial Branch can then carry out its Constitutional Function. More than enough time has been spent by the Senate on this project. They should be encouraged to direct their attention to other urgent problems facing our nation.

#### IMPEACHMENT

The Constitutional provisions for impeachment of a President, i.e. treason, bribery or commission of a high felony or misdemeanor, are narrow. I, in my limited access to relevant information have seen no evidence to indicate the appropriateness of a charge of impeachment. The fact that even consideration is being given to this subject by the Congress is divisive and disruptive to the well-being of the nation, as well as wasteful of the energy and efforts of the Congress when energy and efforts are sorely needed in other areas. However, if evidence does exist that indicates such proceedings to be proper the appropriate House Committee should vote at the earliest possible date. If the vote is negative, the matter should be dropped, and the members of both Houses should encourage their fellows to defer from remarks to the press calculated to keep the matter alive. If the vote of the committee is affirmative, the House should defer all other business until final vote on the impeachment charge has been accomplished. If the vote is negative, the same procedure should be followed as set forth in the event of a negative vote by the House committee. If the House should vote a charge of impeachment, the Senate should defer all other business, after affording the President a reasonable time to prepare his defense to the specific charge or charges voted by the House, and commence and carry to conclusion the trial. The public deserves no less than a prompt and final determination of this insidious pallor, that hangs over our Executive Branch hindering its effectiveness to serve this nation at a critical time at home and abroad. Our Congress, both Senate and House, carry a grave responsibility in this area, as their inaction harms the further welfare of this nation. The Constitution affords every citizen a speedy trial. Surely this includes Presidents. I personally believe that we have a strong, trained, dedicated and able President. If others differ let's get rid of him or get off his back.

#### ENERGY CRISIS

Being among other things, an independent oil operator for over twenty years, I claim some modicum of expertise on this subject insofar as fossil fuels are concerned. The so-called "crisis" has been many years in developing, is attributable to numerous causes, is extremely complex, and affords no simple, ready or short term solution. The present effort to place blame is a tragic waste of time and energy and can serve no purpose other than to learn that we may avoid similar mistakes in the future. Though helpful this purpose should surely rank as one of the lowest of priorities in our present efforts to solve the existing problems, and the literary efforts of our press in particular, should be

directed to more constructive areas. Such proposed actions as allocations, cut-backs, partial closings, or rationing are not solutions at all, but merely holding devices whereby we gain time to agree upon a method to share our shortages pending the adoption and implementation of programs calculated to solve the existing shortages of energy. The only answer to real shortage of energy is more energy. Certainly, curtailment of waste is both proper and commendable. However, our nation that comprises approximately six percent of the world population and consumes about thirty-five per cent of the world's energy cannot by conservation alone begin to solve its own problem, much less the world shortage of energy. If prompt action is not taken toward the development of more energy, of whatever kind we are able, we will see the great industrial nations of this century gradually deteriorate to a status that we cannot imagine nor endure, and see the so-called emerging nations come to the realization that there is no place to emerge.

The present contemplated sources of energy, oil, gas, coal, nuclear, hydro electric, thermal, solar, etc. each have characteristics that are unique. Therefore, the concept for a super agency (sometimes referred to as a second "Manhattan" project) to coordinate the development of all sources is sound and should be implemented and funded at the earliest possible date. I will confine most of my remarks here to oil and gas concerning with which I am more familiar. It should be observed that dependence to any great extent upon uranium or other fissionable material will create a similar future problem to what we now face in oil and gas, as the known reserves within our country are very limited. Also, as to all indicated sources of energy, the lead time to development of any substantial increase is measured in years. For this reason I again point to the urgency of action.

Oil and gas while having some problems in common have others that are unique. Gas has been regulated by a federal agency since 1954. This judicial and administrative adventure has been a miserable failure. The price of gas has been held by law at such a fictional low price as to constitute confiscation of property. This has resulted in the expensive staffing of another huge federal regulatory agency, a tremendous burden of paper work resulting in a substantial increase of indirect overhead (lawyers, accountants, engineers, secretaries, clerks, etc.) of all gas operators, and lastly and most importantly in discouraging the search for gas in the United States because it has not been economically a good deal. The economic return did not justify the economic risk. This in capsule form is how search and find capacity decreased to its present state. On the other hand the existence of cheap gas developed an insatiable appetite in the consumer for this best of all fuels. Accordingly demand soared as reserves fell. Adding to the problem were large stock and other security offerings to the public in the 1950's and 1960's wherein the reserves of gas of the offering companies were in many instances grossly exaggerated leading the public and many government officials to believe our nation's reserves of gas to be much higher than they in fact were. The responsible governmental agencies were unwilling or unable to protect the public in this regard. Accordingly as to gas, I suggest: (1) removal of all price controls at the well-head on natural gas to allow it to seek its value in the market place in competition with other fuels. Legislative action in this regard should be taken at the earliest possible date. It should be kept in mind that the public would not, by such legislation, be left helpless in that most gas reaches the consumer through public regulated utilities, (2) make a reliable study of our actual natural gas reserves, (3) prohibit the use of natural gas for the generation of electric energy and industrial use where other fuels or sources of energy can be made available within a reason-

able time. This latter recommendation, I realize, invades the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency and of those who place environmental protection at the top of our national priorities. As to these I respect their opinions, concur in their objectives, but disagree with their priorities. At this time, among our top priorities including national security must be adequate energy. High on such priorities must be environmental protection, but for the time being it must be subordinated until our energy needs are secure in American hands.

Oil, although not federally regulated until 1971, like gas has been held at a fictional low price to benefit the short range needs for the consumer. The long range cost will be high for this short sighted program. The result has been to reduce the active drilling rigs in the United States by almost two-thirds (many rigs no longer exist), to drive out of business a third percentage of the independent oil operators (who historically have found most new oil), and has resulted in the abandonment of many marginal wells and fields because they were economically unsound. One of the tragic results has been the discouraging effect upon college students to enter the fields of geology and petroleum engineering as their life's work. As a result only a handful of these needed professionals have graduated in the last two decades. This loss of needed human resources at this time is incalculable. Recent increases in the price of crude have served to stimulate the industry and encourage the search for new reserves. I suggest that like gas, all price control on crude oil should be removed to allow it to seek its proper place in the market place according to the economic law of supply and demand. This alone will deter waste. However, a huge pall hangs over all crude oil development: the lack of adequate refining capacity. Crude oil can not serve the needs for our nation unless it is refined to meet specific needs, i.e. gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, butane, heating oil, etc. At present if we had all of the crude oil that we could consume it would not serve to alleviate our need as we do not have the capacity to refine it. It has been many months, even years since a major refinery has been completed in this country. Refineries are extremely expensive. Their construction has been discouraged for two main reasons: (1) lack of a dependable supply of crude (the refiners, even if the federal administrators could not, could see that foreign imported crude was not dependable), and (2) constant opposition by the environmentalists. To solve this there need be some type of subsidy, guaranteed loan or insurance to guarantee the investment of capital against loss due to lack of an adequate supply of crude, and in addition some legislative prohibition (as in the Alaska pipeline bill) to prohibit interference for a period of time with the construction of needed refineries subject to appropriate and reasonable regulations to protect the environment during construction and operation.

As noted the independent oil operator has historically been credited with finding most new oil in the United States. Most independent operators are dependent upon outside capital to finance their operations. Most of this capital is provided by high income bracket taxpayers seeking to shelter income earned in other areas by the use of dry hole and intangible write-offs, depletion and depreciation to lower their otherwise high tax brackets. Criticism of this practice is unfounded, for the public stands to gain much more by the expenditure of these funds in search of needed new oil or gas reserves, than the small loss of revenue it incurs by the offering of this incentive for its use. Recent changes and proposals to change the tax laws as they apply to oil and gas and other energy resources has resulted in an aura of instability insofar as the potential investor is concerned, and has dis-

couraged the availability of needed capital for the search of new energy reserves. These attacks upon the energy industry should be repulsed with sufficient vigor that the investing public shall know that their investments are secure, and will thus be encouraged to provide the needed capital to gear up the search for additional reserves at the earliest possible time.

Geologists inform us that there are vast reserves of oil and gas underlying the continental shelf, but exploration has been held up because of environmental concern. As with refineries our priorities should be rearranged and such exploration should be both encouraged and protected, subject to proper and reasonable regulation for the protection of the environment. Speedy legislation is needed in this area, in that under the best of circumstances the start up time before the public can receive the benefits of increased petroleum products is indeed long, i.e. months and in most cases years.

Research for energy should be encouraged in all other areas, particularly in that of coal, in which Texas is likewise blessed with plentiful reserves. Its safe production in increasing quantities and its increased use wherever possible, with due regard for the environment, should be expedited in every possible way.

#### PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS

Historically price and wage controls have never been successful except to maintain the status quo for short periods of time to allow implementation of other long term solutions. In the instant experiment the time gained has been too long and not wisely used. Through the effect of disruption of normal channels of commerce, experimentation by well-meaning but incapable bureaucrats, creation of artificial shortages and inequities, the existing price and wage controls are doing more present harm than good to our economy and threaten to hinder the solution of our growing problems. The capitalistic system of economics is the most successful system ever devised for a complex, industrialized economy. As with any system it will fluctuate over periods of time resulting in inequities in various areas. This is part of the price of the system. If given time they will correct themselves. It is still a basic tenet of economics that when demand for a given product is high and supply is short, price will rise and vice versa. If supply is short and prices high the incentive to increase supply will provide the added production to fill the demand resulting in reduction of price. When we, by legislative or administrative fiat, interfere with this oversimply stated basic law, we bring on unforeseen problems. No one is wise enough to predict all the shores that will be touched with a given intensity by the ripples caused by a single splash calculated to improve the immediate surface of a pond. I suggest that the power of the Executive to continue or to impose wage and price controls should not be renewed in April of 1974, and that the Legislative should impose no further such controls. In this connection the Justice Department should be provided with ample funds and personnel to be able to promptly prosecute those that would use our system of economics to take advantage of their fellows by the use of fraud, illegal manipulation, monopoly, restraint of trade, false labeling, short weights or measurements, extortion, illegal interference with a lawful business, etc. Let us get rid of this ilk and allow lawful business to again restore our nation to the plentiful goods and services of quality of which it is capable.

There are other areas of concern upon which I would like to comment, but this letter has grown too long. None of the ideas herein expressed are novel, but I hope that in the expressing of them one citizen has added his concern to that of others that will motivate the prompt action of our Congress

to re-evaluate its time priorities, to early start providing the nation with solutions instead of accusations and explanations, and cause us to look again at those basic things that brought us to the position of the greatest nation ever to inhabit the Earth.

Yours very truly,

FRITZ L. LYNE.

### A BILL TO INCREASE THE PERSONAL EXEMPTION BY \$100

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, for the past several weeks, while the rest of the country has suffered shortages of food and fuel and worried about a possible recession, my district, the Flint, Mich., area, has been experiencing a serious recession. On a recent visit to the lines of the unemployed outside General Motors plants in Flint, I talked to men who were unsure how long they could afford to keep their families properly fed or with adequate warmth during the bitterly cold winter weeks ahead. Estimates of the number presently unemployed in Flint range from 20,000 to 25,000, or 15 to 20 percent of the labor force.

In a recent press statement, Leonard Woodcock, head of the United Auto Workers, talked about the impact of the energy shortage on Flint, a "company town" with 11 General Motors plants. In Flint, Buick builds large or intermediate cars and, according to Woodcock, it will take 12 to 17 weeks for model change-over. In fact, he stated, there is a possibility that Buick will "entirely shut down." The psychological attitudes in Flint now are comparable to those during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Flint, according to Woodcock, is in worse shape now than it was during the major recession of 1958.

Nationally, we are warned by various economic indicators that our country is facing a possible recession. Annual real growth in GNP dropped dramatically from well over 3 percent in the third quarter of 1973 to little more than 1 percent in the fourth quarter. Many believe that a zero or even a negative economic growth should be anticipated for the first quarter of 1974.

Unemployment figures nationally are now over 5 percent. The unemployment increase from October—at 4.5 percent—to December—at 4.9 percent—alone is an increase of 10 percent. It is clear that we must take some immediate action to avoid the very real possibility of a national recession—and to help those communities, such as Flint, Mich., which are suffering severe economic dislocations.

As one measure to provide relief for the millions of unemployed and those struggling to meet rising costs in essentials such as food, fuel, and housing, I am introducing a bill to increase the personal exemption in the Federal income tax from its present level of \$750 to a new level of \$850, retroactive to the 1973 tax year. The bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code, and is identical to

an amendment introduced by Senator KENNEDY and accepted by the Senate by a vote of 53 to 27, before it was recommended.

The \$100 increase in personal exemption, from \$750 to \$850, would provide \$3.5 billion in new consumer purchasing power. Since the bill is retroactive to 1973, people will be able to take advantage of the increase when filing their returns between now and April 15, 1974. The increase of 13 percent in personal exemptions provided by this bill is in line with the 13-percent increase in the cost of living since 1971 when the tax was set at \$750 for this year.

It is my hope that this bill will prove to be a useful stimulant for our Nation's economy and that it will provide urgently needed relief to taxpayers who are suffering significant hardships in my district and across the Nation. A copy of the bill follows:

H.R. 12687

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code by increasing the personal exemption from \$750 to \$850 and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

Sec. 2. (a) Effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1972—

(1) section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to allowance of personal exemptions) is amended by striking out "\$750" wherever it appears, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$850";

(2) section 6012(a)(1) of such Code (relating to persons required to make returns of income) is amended by striking out "\$750" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$850", by striking out "\$2,050" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,150", and by striking out "\$2,800" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,000"; and

(3) section 6013(b)(3)(A) of such Code (relating to assessment and collection in the case of certain returns of husband and wife) is amended by striking out "\$750" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$850" and by striking out "\$1,500" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,700".

(b) Effective with respect to wages paid on or after the 30th day after the date of enactment of this Act, the table contained in section 3402(b) of such Code (relating to percentage method of withholding) is amended to read as follows:

Payroll period	Percentage Method Withholding Table Amount of one withholding exemption
Weekly	\$16.35
Biweekly	32.69
Semi-monthly	35.41
Monthly	70.83
Quarterly	212.50
Semiannual	425.00
Annual	850.00
Daily or miscellaneous (per day of such period)	2.25"

TENNESSEANS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT

HON. RICHARD H. FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, recently I received petitions from my district upon which a number of citizens affixed their

signatures in support "for the President of the United States and the Presidency as a coordinate branch of Government" and requesting me to make known their views to this body.

This request I am pleased to grant by placing these names in the RECORD at this point:

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Abernathy, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Skovron, Miss Elizabeth Talbot, Miss Kate Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Norton, Mrs. Jas. R. Mackie, Miss Annie G. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Lucille O. Miller.

John M. Simpkins, Sally C. Simpkins, Mrs. Sam Corkran, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton M. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Dabney, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Doe.

Mrs. Ruth J. Crowder, Ann B. Sullivan, Ralph O. Pierce, Anna G. Noland, Dorothea Jackson, Kimberly J. Knox, Hattie W. Johnson, Mickey Apple.

Jean Apple, Rick Knox, F. McLean, Bill Reese, Mrs. Wm. S. Riece, Mrs. Smith Appleby, Mrs. Bernice Taylor.

Lots Tidwell, Truman Tidwell, Janis L. Ruheets, Dr. J. Mansfield Bartey, Thelma Townshend, John T. Morgan, Mrs. John A. Buck, Dick C. Thompson.

Clara J. Thompson, Mary Jane Batey, Amy J. Womack, Mrs. Mary Clanton, Woodsie Huffiker, Geraldine G. Allen, W. H. Gwin.

Carl H. Temple, Blanche Temple, Mildred Cardray, Louise Wallace, Robert R. Brosky, Camille Brosky, Marleen Temple, Barry F. Brewer.

Debbie B. Butler, Carl Stephen Temple, Mrs. Edwin W. Smith, Jr., Edwin W. Smith, Jr., L. D. Harlen, G. W. Buckhalter, Janice R. Gregory.

Virginia J. Rogers, Ruth Jinnette, Nancy Stamps, Ethel M. Davidson, Nellie Copellan, Nancy A. Ledbetter, Gladys H. Morgan, Mrs. James E. Payne.

Robert Rippy, Dr. and Mrs. Elkin Rippy, Mrs. Martha L. Haynie, Angela D. Payne, Ricky H. Haynie, George W. Rogers.

## THE ANATOMY OF WATERGATE—PART II

### HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's Extensions of Remarks I inserted the first of two parts of an address by Mr. Robert C. Notson, publisher of the Oregonian newspaper, on the complexities and ramifications of the Watergate affair. Today I offer my colleagues the concluding portion of Mr. Notson's remarks:

#### THE ANATOMY OF WATERGATE—PART II BRIEFCASES, "BURN BAG" RIFLED

Other serious breaches in confidence have been hinted. Within recent days it has become known that the "Plumbers" had put the finger on various persons, including some liaison officers from the Pentagon.

There are even reports that the briefcases of Kissinger and General Alexander Haig had been rifled and documents removed. The White House, "burn bag" had been similarly ransacked. Some of this material, or copies of it, had found its way to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Some of it slipped into unauthorized hands and was appearing in the press.

The suggestion has been that the Joint Chiefs of Staff may have been engaged in a Machiavellian scheme to shape American foreign policy. It seems preposterous. An inves-

tigation is now under way. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has stated that there may have been grave impropriety.

What other leaks there may have been, we do not presently know, but President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger felt—quite properly—that national security required that strong counter-measures be taken.

The President first proposed to the CIA and the FBI that they combine forces and facilities in a new joint agency to deal with the leaks.

Our free society resents surveillance, and so it is easy to generate sharp criticism of the plan because it contemplated wiretaps and surreptitious entry. The CIA apparently went along, but the late J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, objected, and the President withdrew approval.

Hence the White House "Plumbers," formed under the leadership of E. Howard Hunt, long-time CIA agent. And who supervised the "Plumbers"? It was Egil Krogh, a former Portland boy. He lived in Lake Oswego while his late father was merchandise manager of Meier and Frank's.

A finer, cleaner, more Christian young man you will not find anywhere. It appears that he was sucked into approving the Ellsberg burglary. The belief was that it might turn up from the files of the psychiatrist something as to who and what motivated this strange zealot who betrayed his trust to steal the Pentagon papers and give them to newspapers and, perhaps, to the Soviet embassy.

Other well-meaning men, who had worked with the CIA on the Bay of Pigs affair, were engaged to assist in these enterprises—in the belief that they were working on "national security."

One of these was Bernard Barker, Havana-born real estate broker from Miami. Others were also Cuban refugees.

"We were not burglars," Barker told the Watergate committee with indignation and emotion. "We were not for sale. We believed we were serving our country."

Barker still believes that—and for that belief he has served a prison term, and may serve more.

This, in brief, is the story of the White House "Plumbers" as best I can piece it together at this time. Evil men, political blackguards? You be the judge. I do not, repeat do not, underwrite many of the things they did.

President Nixon called the Ellsburgary "incredibly stupid." I agree. I think the "Plumbers" were a bunch of clumsy operators, without proper leadership, playing with wildfire.

The Watergate case marches on from climax to climax.

There have been torrents of criticism, much of it deserved but much of it based on rumor, unproved accusations and invective. No president other than Lincoln, Grant and Hoover has had to endure such torment. A lesser man than Nixon most certainly would have been broken in health, probably politically, and given up long before this.

The latest issue to surface in this bizarre case is the gap of 18 minutes in a White House tape. It contained a conversation between the President and his assistant, H. R. Haldeman, just three days after Watergate.

But 18 minutes of the tape were blank except for a power hum. A board of experts reported last week that the gap was created by an erasure which, it was implied, was deliberate. The finger of suspicion has been pointed at Rose Mary Woods, Nixon's private secretary, and Steven Bull, White House aide, who had been working with the tapes, and, alternately, at the President himself.

The FBI and the special grand jury are investigating. The charge would be destroying criminal evidence.

This tape incident was an especially bad break for Nixon because he had again seemed

to be regaining credibility with the Congress and the people through "Operation Candor" and his "White Papers." Other missing tapes seemed to have been explained fairly well, but this gap has not been explained and the flood of suspicion rises again.

What this tape segment contained, one may only speculate. The White House has offered Haldeman's written notes and a dictation belt from the President summarizing the conversation. Here again a couple of slight gaps or slurs occur.

Since we are speculating, let's go back to late last May when the President made his first general statement on Watergate. He denied that he had countenanced any "cover-up." He then said that he had to consider the possibility, however, that some statements of his may have been motivation for "over-zealous men" to have resorted to a "cover-up."

At a later time he stated that there were "some ambiguities on the tapes" which could be subjected to varying interpretations.

What did these statements mean? At this point, it seems logical to assume that, when the burglars were caught, Nixon feared that the scandal might blow his campaign out of the water. He may very well have told Haldeman and others to do what they could to defuse, or contain, the issue. The concern would have been a matter of political strategy and not one of criminal cover-up.

The idea would have been to keep the affair in court and out of political arena. But the line here grows thin between the two ideas. Men bent on saving the political situation could very well have failed to distinguish between political activity and the thwarting of justice.

Certainly, in the present climate, any past reference by the President to softening the Watergate impact would be immediately interpreted as "cover-up." If there was a deliberate erasure, did it eliminate something that was merely potentially embarrassing or something that revealed true culpability?

These are matters for the grand jury to study.

Members of Congress returning from the Christmas recess report that the voters are strangely indifferent to Watergate and much more concerned about inflation and the energy crisis. The nation, although shaken, retains a stubborn faith in Nixon and his ability to govern with more authority than any prospective person, meaning Vice President Gerald Ford.

The polls reflect a feeling that Nixon may have been guilty of "something" but they still show that the people do not want him impeached. Our Oregonian poll showed recently that the sentiment in this state stood 42 per cent for impeachment, 50 per cent against.

Despite all the hammering, the Gallup poll showed at year end that the three most admired men in the nation were: Henry Kissinger, Billy Graham and—Richard M. Nixon.

More recently Gallup reported that only 27 per cent approved the President's general performance. It was evident that he had been hurt by the disgrace and resignation of Vice President Agnew, the dismissal of Special Prosecutor Cox, the tapes issue and the economy.

One may contrast this with the 23 per cent low point reached by President Harry Truman after he had dismissed Douglas MacArthur. Today, despite his evident faults, they are saying Truman may have been one of our better presidents.

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee, armed with a million dollars, has been fumbling for a hand-hold on the impeachment machinery. I have consulted various knowledgeable persons, including some members of Congress, and have found the opinion that to date no adequate evidence for impeachment has been uncovered.

The Constitution provides that a president may be impeached for "treason, bribery or

other high crimes and misdemeanors." What is the record?

After nearly a year of investigative digging, only one out of 50 or so witnesses has implicated the President in any way in the Watergate burglary or cover-up.

#### CASE BETTER THAN PRESENTED

That would be John Dean, who bargained lustily with the committee and the prosecutor to grant him immunity in return for his testimony. Dean, former White House counsel, exonerated the President of any knowledge of the break-in of the Democratic headquarters or any hand in the cover-up. But, he said he thought the President knew about his—Dean's—cover-up efforts and approved them.

This is all. Witness after witness testified that, to his knowledge, the President was busy with national and international affairs and with the campaign. That he was not aware of what was going on within his campaign organization.

Off hand, you might think that 50 witnesses to one ought to be fairly conclusive. But the seeds of suspicion have been planted deeply and the roots are not easily eradicated.

Senator Hugh Scott, minority leader in the Senate, told the Face the Nation panel Sunday night that the President had a better case than he had presented to date. Later it was developed that this was probably based on transcripts of the Dean-Nixon conversations. Scott said they would "exculpate" Nixon in certain vital particulars.

He also said that he "knows no evidence sufficient to warrant impeachment."

What does it boil down to?

Poor judgment in selecting key personnel? Quite evident.

Stupid and illegal acts by political and even White House associates, followed by at least some perjury? Almost certainly.

Hard evidence of Presidential culpability? Lacking.

"He is either responsible, or he is irresponsible,"—so runs the accusation.

The case against Nixon, as of the moment, is built on such innuendo. We used to have a City Hall reporter who had a better word for it—"insinuation." Uttered over and over again in various forms, such accusations seem to take on the shape and form of fact. But this does not square with the American system which lays down the fundamental premise that a man is "presumed innocent until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt."

Senator Alken has said, and his sentiments have been echoed widely by Senator Goldwater and others: "Impeach the President or get off his back." Let it be said, the country is waterlogged with Watergate.

The government needs to function again in the face of great domestic and international problems. We have dalled long enough.

And yet we see the special prosecutor and his staff of 38 lawyers, the Senate Watergate Committee and its staff of 22 attorneys, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and its large staff, the House Judiciary Committee and its staff of 31, and a horde of newspaper and television reporters digging and digging through the evidence and issuing demands and subpoenas for more.

Reasonable persons ask themselves, "Must this national trauma go on forever?" If the evidence is there, let's see it produced. If it is not, let's close down the shambles, clean up the mess and let the courts dispose of the cases at hand.

Let's get it over with for the sake of the Congress, the President and the nation.

#### NIXON'S PLACE IN HISTORY

At some point, soon, the American people ought to demand that we get on with the na-

tions' business. In the Middle East we are living through a major military crisis. President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger are laboring to forestall an explosion of world-wide proportions.

On the domestic front the President is striving mightily against the energy crisis, inflation and threatened depression. These are the real issues of the day and they affect every one of us. How can a president deal effectively with them if he is harassed on every side by the nagging and many times niggling aspects of that great complex of issues now grouped under the heading of Watergate?

Whatever happens in the Watergate mess, Nixon cannot be denied his place in history for:

1. Extracting America from the Vietnam War "with honor" and bringing home American troops and prisoners of war.

2. Bringing about a détente with China and Russia and establishing trade and intercourse with these Communist nations.

The world had been edging toward a third world war for more than 20 years. Most any issue—Vietnam, the Middle East, Taiwan—could have sent the nuclear missiles flying, to the destruction of the world as we know it. Nixon eased the cold war. He started the world on the way to cooperation and accommodation.

More than any modern American President he has given us hope of ending the war system, and attaining his cherished hope of "a generation of peace."

3. When Israel and the Arab States plunged into renewed warfare, he moved promptly to stop hostilities. And, when the Arabs were facing another defeat and Russia was mobilizing to send missiles and men to rescue them, Nixon faced the Soviets down by declaring a world-wide alert of American forces.

He then negotiated a cease fire. Last week his Secretary of State secured a military disengagement agreement and set the stage for the first peace negotiations ever between Israel and Egypt.

Now, any of these three towering achievements should have been enough to have brought him the eternal gratitude of this nation and the world. What irony that he has been accorded such limited recognition!

What a travesty that the energies of the Congress, the courts and the press should now be concentrated on trying to fix blame on Nixon for erasing an 18-minute segment of a tape! Suspicion has labored and brought forth a mouse! On such an insubstantial issue may rest the decision whether the President will be ousted from office or resume the mandate given him by the voters.

Driven by the winds of hate, mistrust and adverse circumstance, the tide of credibility appears to be running low for Nixon. It remains to be seen if the house will impeach and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the senate convict.

Even if he is not convicted of "high crimes and misdemeanors," will he have been damaged by the proceedings so that he can no longer govern?

If so, we may be witnessing not only the political assassination of a president but the destruction of the prestige of the presidency itself—with great damage to the nation at home and abroad, Congress has a grave responsibility and will need more perspective than most of us have had.

Maybe somewhere there are some facts, or factors, with which Nixon can stem that tide. He has been on the brink of oblivion before and has bounced back to attain higher position and greater achievements.

## OIL PRICE ROLLBACK IS NOT GOOD LOGIC

### HON. DALE MILFORD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, an aviation writer for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, a metropolitan newspaper in my district, feels so strongly about Government intervention in price controls on the petroleum industry that he has written outlining his thoughts as well as an editorial from his newspaper.

Because of the clarity of thinking on this problem of our times, I commend both Mr. Jim Street's letter and the attached editorial to my colleagues in the Congress:

ARLINGTON, TEX.,  
January 30, 1974.

U.S. Representative DALE MILFORD,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DALE: Enclosed is a Xerox copy of an editorial from this morning's Fort Worth Star-Telegram for which I, as you know, serve as Aviation Writer. This, however, represents my personal feelings on the matter.

I did not write the editorial but it says something for me and I have been wondering why those in government have not been able to see it as an obvious truth. Ever since the Roosevelt era began in 1933, the American people have grown more and more to expect government to "do something" about every problem that comes up and two whole generations have grown up to expect the government to become involved in just about everything. Congresses are even "graded" on the numbers of bills they have churned out as if sheer volumes of new laws were the only thing they were elected for. I, for one, would like to see a Congress "do something" by clearing the books of some old unneeded and harmful laws.

The independent oil producers have been trying to tell people who have been generally insensitive to their pleas that the solution to the energy crisis is, and has been, to get the government the hell out and let the free market place solve the problem. As the shortage intensifies, the price goes up creating more incentive for finding new reserves. There would not be a problem today if the government had not "protected" us from the high price of crude oil—that protection being the root cause of the diminishing of the number of independents and the increasing power of the bigger oil companies.

All the outrage over "windfall" profits and the steep increases in profits is political window dressing as far as the basic problem is concerned. Politicians like to show their constituents that they are looking out for "consumer interest" when, in fact, in the long run, they are part of the basic problem. Windfall profits will only make exploration—the only solution to the basic problem—profitable again so private capital will find new reserves. "Steep increases" in profits were quoted recently only in percentages so the constituent does not find out, for the most part, that what the increase in profits means is only a return to a more reasonable return on the investment to a level still below that of many businesses.

As an aviation guy, I am deeply concerned, as I know you must be also, with the inequitable treatment our people are getting compared to surface transportation. But I realize that solving the root problem is the

best way to resolve this inequity as well as many others that have surfaced in the energy pinch. Alternate sources of power must be sought and technology will find these alternate sources if only the companies that have that technology are left alone by the government. In the meantime, there are untapped reserves in offshore basins, the Alaskan North Slope and elsewhere that will serve our immediate needs if only we will not hinder those who would get them for us with needless and stupid government controls.

It was a free market concept that created the highest standard of living the world has ever known. It was a market place free of the government control that now threatens to wreck everything that nearly two centuries of private incentive have created. If one needs a clear example of how government control can strangle an industry, he need look no further than the passenger railroad industry in this country. And I fear that the same fate awaits the air transport industry if the people don't wake up soon and tell their congressmen to lay off.

I look forward to sharing the platform with you at the AIAA meeting Feb. 9 at ATA.

Sincerely,

JIM STREET.

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Jan. 30, 1974]

#### OIL PRICE ROLLBACK IS NOT GOOD LOGIC

An independent oil man who visited recently to vent his frustration over Washington's handling of the energy situation said he advised his son to stay out of the business and go into banking instead.

"Forget about dry holes and stick with interest tables," he once advised his son, who now is a successful banker.

The father is still in exploration because the fascination of the business is still there, he said, but the financial rewards have diminished, and 30,000 producers have now dwindled to fewer than 5,000.

Independent oil men, who are responsible for finding 75 to 80 per cent of the oil in the United States, appear now about to be punished by a vindictive Congress which seeks to place blame for the energy shortage.

The recent clamor over "windfall profits" gained by the oil industry last year has resulted in a threat that domestic crude oil prices may be rolled back.

Such action would cut domestic profits all right. It also would cut production just when increased domestic oil activity is needed most.

The energy shortage and the resulting world crisis has made two things happen within the industry:

—The price of crude oil has risen to a point that makes the risk of exploration worthwhile again. The result is more domestic production coming on the line as oilmen search for new oil and uncap formerly unprofitable stripper wells.

—The oil industry has been blamed for controlling the crisis, and some government officials are calling for a rollback in prices on domestic production. A rollback, which would hit hardest at the independent, inevitably will mean less domestic production.

Almost everyone agrees the United States must strive for self-sufficiency in energy. You don't get this by limiting domestic production to \$8 oil, thereby reducing domestic production, while buying foreign oil at \$18.

The oil man doesn't need punishment. He needs help. You don't help a businessman by taking away his motivation. In this case, you don't help your country, either.

#### "MURDER BY HANDGUN: THE CASE FOR GUN CONTROL"—NO. 69

### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, in an article I wrote recently for the Nation magazine entitled, "The Politics of Gun Control," I suggested that—

The so-called gun lobby remains an enigma to its opponents, who feel in much firmer ground analyzing the oil lobby, the dairy lobby, the highway lobby and the AMA... the lobby's shadowy image is perhaps one major reason that the issue of gun control itself is so perplexing.

That essay represents an attempt to bring the gun lobby into sharper focus, so that gun control proponents can be more effective in their efforts to secure control legislation. Tomorrow, I myself will introduce a bill representing the culmination of my thinking on this country's gun problem. The article published in the Nation is an appropriate prelude to the presentation of my bill and the reasons for it, so I include the article's text below:

#### THE POLITICS OF GUN CONTROL

(By Representative MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON)

In April 1971, a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury named G. Gordon Liddy represented the Administration in a panel at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. Liddy, described by the NRA's magazine the *American Rifleman* as an "attorney, conservationist, and pistol shooter," told his audience that the Administration opposed gun registration and had established an "open, clear dialogue" between the White House and the firearms field. "High ranking members of the White House staff," he pointed out, "have already held two mutually helpful conferences at the White House with representatives of firearms organizations, manufacturers, and gun publications."

The NRA and its allies are doing well in their battle to frustrate advocates of gun control in this country. Yet it seems to me that the so-called gun lobby remains an enigma to its opponents, who feel on much firmer ground in analyzing the oil lobby, the dairy lobby, the highway lobby and the AMA. Most lobbies represent readily definable business interests, and that makes them easy to understand and criticize. General knowledge of the gun lobby is more limited: its sources of funds, the nature of its political tactics, the base of its membership—even its motives—are difficult to pin down.

The lobby's shadowy image is perhaps one major reason that the issue of gun control itself is so perplexing. Environmentalists have won some modest victories over the oil companies in the 1970s, and consumer advocates have forced some setbacks on the car manufacturers, but citizen activists have made little headway on gun control. To understand why, it is necessary to consider not only the lobby but the qualities of pro-control advocates, the attitudes of the American public, and the nature of Congressional response to organized and disorganized group interests.

Founded in 1871 by some officers of the New York National Guard—who had been distressed by the ineptitude of Northern riflemen during the Civil War—the National

Rifle Association today numbers more than a million dues-paying members. That makes it larger than all but three of the country's labor unions (the Teamsters, the Steelworkers and the UAW) and more than three times as big as Common Cause. The association operates out of its own modern 8-story structure in Scott Circle in Washington, where it employs a full-time staff of 250, maintains communications with 11,500 affiliated clubs, works on programs in marksmanship and firearms safety, plans and sponsors thousands of annual shooting tournaments, and publishes the *American Rifleman*. As the governing body of competitive rifle and pistol shooting in the United States, the NRA sponsors the big annual tournament for gunmen, the National Matches. Because of its semi-official status, the association also selects the rifle and pistol teams who represent the United States in the World Olympics and the Pan-American games. Its impressive range of activities is backed by assets of \$19 million and an annual budget of almost \$8 million.

The association is not the sum of the gun lobby armada, however, but rather its highly visible and imposing flagship. Central to the lobby's unapparent economic power are the country's gun manufacturers (Remington Arms, Winchester, Browning Arms, Colt Industries, Smith and Wesson, Savage Arms, Sturn-Ruger, Daisy) and gun dealers (New York's dignified Abercrombie & Fitch, Interarmco in Virginia), which do an estimated annual business of \$1.5 billion. The gun industry's financial support is essential to the NRA, since 22 per cent of the NRA's annual income flows from manufacturer and dealer advertising in *American Rifleman*.

The industry's money also goes directly into the treasuries of sympathetic politicians. When Common Cause successfully sued the Committee to Re-Elect the President last September to force identification of secret campaign donors, a total of \$345,000 was recorded from dominant shareholders of a single gun manufacturing interest—the Olin Mathieson Corp., whose Winchester-Western Division is one of the country's two largest gun makers. This dollar figure made Olin the fourth largest known source of contributions to the committee during the period before April 7, 1972, at which time new disclosure requirements went into effect.

Also charter members of the gun lobby are an astonishing number of national hunting and sporting publications (*Field & Stream*, with an annual circulation of 1.5 million; *Guns and Ammo*, with 200,000; *Shooting Times*, *Sports Afield*, *Trap and Field*, *Shooting Industry*, *Argosy*, *Guns and Hunting*, *Gunsport*, *Gun World*, *Guns*), all of them pipe lines to the 21 million Americans who participate in hunting, and all of them recipients of advertising revenue from the firearms industry.

Surprisingly, the lobby includes conservation and wildlife preservation groups like the National Wildlife Federation, the Wildlife Management Institute, the Isaac Walton League, and numerous state wildlife and conservation departments. The key to this improbable environmental link is also economic—firearms hunters spend about \$72 million a year on hunting licenses and \$27 million a year in federal excise taxes on guns and ammunition, most of which is committed by state laws to conservation and wildlife programs.

Finally, the membership of the NRA includes hundreds of state and local political leaders, more than twenty-five Congressmen, and the President of the United States, who became a "life member" in 1957 and who remains officially on the rolls, though the Administration claims he resigned after the 1968 election.

Despite these varied and impressive trappings of power, the most formidable source of the gun lobby's clout lies in its grassroots following—those million NRA members, 21 million hunters and an estimated 60 million American households which have guns. For the most part, these people are decent and law-abiding, and the importance they attach to firearms defies the arguments of gun-control proponents in Congress and elsewhere.

The views of those who oppose gun control are easy to describe: people have the right to bear arms for pleasure and self-protection without interference from the government; criminals will get guns despite gun-control laws; all gun-control proposals—whether they advocate registration, licensing, record keeping, or anything else—are undesirable because they will lead inevitably to other more restrictive measures.

Gun-control opponents promote these beliefs through several methods.

*They make use of political contacts in the executive branch and Congress, as the Gordon Liddy incident illustrates.*

*They use campaign contributions from sources like the Olin Corp.*

*They put the pressure on opposing groups.* This past June, *American Rifleman*, in an editorial entitled, "Say Goodbye to the Y?," reported that the YWCA "had thrown its full feminine weight" behind gun control at its annual assembly. The group's decision "may turn out to be a self-inflicted financial problem," the *Rifleman* observed. "The Sportsmen's Alliance of Michigan, a highly active and vocal organization of gun owners, has already expressed the view that its members should refrain from contributing to community drives whose proceeds go in part to supporting the YWCA. Others may follow suit." They may indeed, but they probably wouldn't have if the magazine hadn't given the play national circulation.

*They use their extensive media connections to misstate the details of proposed bills, and to play to fears about race, government domination and subversion by radicals.* In July 1965, when the modest proposals to regulate mail-order sales were first proposed in the Senate, *Guns and Ammo* ran an article called "The Real Facts Behind S. 1592" which began, "If you, as a collector, hunter, target shooter, gun dealer, gunsmith, or small manufacturer, wish to lose your rights to own guns, to go hunting, target shooting, or deal in firearms, read no further. This bill will ultimately confiscate your guns, and make it impossible for you to hunt or stay in business."

In fact, the 1965 proposal, which was not enacted into law until three years later, was a thoroughly mild reform. All persons selling firearms are now required to obtain a federal license, the interstate sale of firearms through the mails is prohibited, and the possession of firearms by certain people—including convicted criminals, aliens residing illegally in the United States, and mental incompetents—is forbidden. The law poses no threat whatsoever to respectable collectors, hunters, target shooters, gun dealers, gunsmiths or small manufacturers.

Later that year, after the Watts rioting, *Guns and Ammo* editorialized, "In the final analysis, rampaging hoodlumism such as experienced in Los Angeles, Chicago and other major cities may yet be a blessing in disguise which will do a great deal to preserve our precious right to keep and bear arms."

*But most of all, the lobby stirs an avalanche of grassroots sentiment, usually in the form of letters.* Ultimately, as I suggested earlier, it is the lobby's outside following, rather than its inside connections, that most effectively discourages Congressional action. The lobby's ability to elicit letters from its constituency is phenomenal.

During the 1965 controversy, for example, the NRA sent a bulletin to all its members,

urging them to write the President and Congress about the mail-order bill. "Write now," urged the NRA, "or it may be too late." Included with the letter was a list of instructions, entitled, "How to Write Your Letter." The bulletin featured exhortation like, "Do not doubt for one second the effectiveness of your one voice," and "If the battle is lost, it will be your loss and that of all who follow you."

*Guns and Ammo* chimed in, saying in its August issue, "Nothing impresses an elected lawmaker as much as a massive amount of mail from people who vote in his district. It is the one proven way to persuade a legislator to act."

Journalist Richard Harris describes in *The New Yorker* the results the association's bulletin produced:

"During the month preceding the campaign set off by the NRA, the White House received fifty letters in S. 1592 [the Senate bill], divided just about equally pro and con. During the following month, it received 12,000 letters, all but a few opposing the bill. Within two weeks after Orth [an official of the NRA] alerted his followers, the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency [which was handling S. 1592] got 1,400 letters, forty-seven of them favoring the bill, and the Commerce Committee [also considering the legislation] got over 2,000, four of them favoring it."

The reaction was predictable. Sen. Jacob Javits was quoted as saying, "I have received an enormous amount of mail, really enormous, almost unbelievable, expressing opposition to this bill." Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming said, "I can recall no issue, either international or domestic, in my tenure in the Senate that has aroused the people of Wyoming as this one."

Three years later, the deaths of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King triggered a temporary counter reaction in favor of gun control, but even then the lobby was so strong that the bill which finally passed was a much amended ghost of its former self. The lobby, however, still declared war on supporters of the 1968 measure, and chose its targets for political retribution accordingly. "Every Congressman who lost his seat in 1970 is convinced he lost because he voted for the gun-control bill," said Rep. Abner Mivka, a leading control advocate, who lost his own seat two years later. *American Rifleman*, in an article reviewing pluses and minuses of the 1970 elections, began the column by quoting Maryland's Joseph Tydings, another spokesman for control who had just lost his reelection fight in the Senate, as saying, "I suppose this will discourage others from taking on the gun lobby."

At this point in a discussion of gun control and Congress failure to support it, control advocates can be expected to point out that, as early as April 1938, the Gallup poll showed 84 per cent of the American public in favor of requiring firearms registration. In eight polls conducted by the Gallup organization between 1959 and 1972, posing the question, "Do you favor or oppose a law requiring a police permit to buy guns?" those in favor have never dropped below 68 per cent.

Given these polls, supporters of control say, the politician should realize that he has little to fear from the gun lobby, that the lobby simply looks bigger than it is by generating an intense reaction from its hard-core membership, and that, in fact, the case for gun control is almost universally conceded.

However, a special interest does not necessarily have to convince a politician that its positions reflect the feelings of the majority of voters in his district or state. In elections, politicians worry not only about the views of the majority but about the possible sources of the margin of victory or defeat. They believe that most of their constituents make up

their minds according to their general perceptions of a variety of issues, and that supporting a concept like gun control is not likely, by itself, to win many additional votes. On the other hand, elected officials may sense that the anti-control voters mobilized by the gun lobby are apt to engage in a kind of bullet voting, and decide their voting preferences on the basis of the gun question alone. This view of gun-control opponents and other special interest voters, which is not calculated but intuitive, leads the politician to treat particular groupings in his area—union people, peace activists, members of particular professions—with great care, especially if they have a high degree of internal organization. Politicians want very much to avoid controversy, and will go a long way to placate people who harass them.

In that case, it may be asked, why haven't gun-control supporters organized to provide the margin of victory or defeat in the other direction? The answer, I think, is the same that explains why there is no well-organized group to oppose the oil interests on the depletion allowance or the medical-health establishment on national health insurance: "special interests" can focus resources and efforts, while the "general interest" is by definition broad, unfocused and difficult to defend.

The pro-gun control forces in this country tend to be governmental agencies and officials concerned with the entire area of crime prevention, religious and civic organizations whose primary activities lie elsewhere, "public interest" and "citizen action" groups designed to represent the public against the special interests but spread thin across the entire spectrum of political issues, and public figures who lend their names and time to the cause. Thus, in 1972 the Americans for Democratic Action assembled a coalition which included Detroit Mayor Roman Gribbs, the American Baptist Convention, Common Cause, the ACLU, the AFL-CIO, the UAW and the American Jewish Committee. In 1968, after the shock of the assassinations, former astronaut John Glenn chaired an "Emergency Committee for Gun Control" composed of people like Warren Beatty, Truman Capote, Joe DiMaggio, Vince Lombardi and Archibald Cox.

Both coalitions were modestly funded, loosely organized, and designed to self-destruct at the conclusion of the particular legislative fight then being waged. The National Rifle Association, meanwhile, was going full steam before they started and after they disbanded.

Currently, consumer groups, tax reform groups, political reform groups and women's groups all see gun control as a desirable goal, but the issue falls in the chinks between each organization's specific program planks. "We're an organization of somewhat limited resources," an official of the National Women's Political Caucus said recently, "and we've had to devote those resources to matters directly affecting women's ability to participate in the political process. As far as gun control is concerned, I can't think of a time when the issue has even come up."

The only group which now exists solely to promote gun control and organize for its adoption is the National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, headed by David Steinberg. Steinberg is the most informed and thoughtful proponent of gun control in the country, but because the council is small and unable to attract substantial funds, he must serve as its only staff member in a part-time capacity. He circulates on Capitol Hill, consulting with committees and interested Congressmen, providing solitary counterbalance to the NRA's 250 employees on the other side of the issue.

Thus, members of Congress confront a situation in which a special interest is organized to threaten them with the margin of defeat, while the "public interest" is

represented with tenacity and dedication, but without adequate backing. Under such circumstances, it might still be reasonable to expect our elected political leaders to lead, to take the dangerous but responsible policy position, and to find ways to educate and mobilize those substantial majorities who, according to the Gallup poll, agree with gun control.

In fact, quite often a politician may feel that he could defeat the economic, political and media strength of a given special interest—if he devoted a major part of his political capital to the effort. But very likely he will have a variety of such interests to cope with, and rather than take on all of them, he is apt to fall back to one of the first precepts of play-it-safe politics: people often don't give you credit for agreeing with them, but they never forget when you disagree. The politician, particularly the incumbent, is likely to settle for the *status quo* and keep his boats from rocking.

In my opinion, this outlook characterizes much of the behavior of Congress, which ordinarily takes so much time to see which way the wind is blowing that the storm is over before it ever acts—whether in response to the war in Vietnam, Presidential vetoes of social programs, or the gun situation.

Moreover, the Congressional inclination toward caution becomes more pronounced in the absence of Presidential pressure to act. The 1968 laws regulating mail-order sales passed only after President Johnson, acting through people like Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, made the matter a legislative priority. Attitudes changed greatly in the White House after 1968, as I attempted to illustrate at the beginning of this article.

These points about interest group tactics and the reactions they draw from politicians are probably true for many controversies. But it seems to me that there are attributes of the gun question which make it distinct from say, the oil lobby problem and the pharmaceutical lobby problem. While the gun lobby has many of the marks of a conventional special interest which sets out to frustrate a widely acknowledged "public interest," quite a few members of Congress are disturbed by the grass-roots element of the lobby, and the nagging apprehension, if not the outright conviction, that the voters in their areas are not telling Dr. Gallup everything he wants to know.

In weighing these apprehensions, it is important that intellectuals, journalists, reformers and politicians from the Northeast understand the regional dimensions of the gun issue. Almost everywhere else in the country—the South, the Midwest, the Far West, wherever rural influences are more pronounced—firearms are basic to the environment. According to Carl Bakal, a long-time writer on the gun question, an amazing 59 per cent of individuals in the South own a gun, compared to 34 per cent in the East. An aide to South Dakota Sen. James Abourezk told the Chicago Tribune, "Our constituency is very emotional about guns. Guns are a way of life and their attitude is, if you take away my guns, you'll take my wife next." The Wall Street Journal wrote, in an editorial, "Behind Gun-Control Furor: A Clash of Cultures." "The real pressure for gun control comes from cosmopolitan America, which sees it as the plainest common sense. The real resistance comes from the redoubts of bedrock America, which sees gun control as another symptom of encroachment by a new culture."

The rural area representatives who dominate the Congressional committee structure through the seniority system may very well feel they have ample reason to interpret those thousands of letters from gun-control opponents as being fairly representative of their constituents' convictions. To their minds, a "yes" or "no" question in a national poll about the specific idea of "police permits to buy guns" does not mirror the

complicated feelings of the voters back home.

Similar conclusions have apparently been reached in the White House, where the Administration's ardent courtship of the National Rifle Association fits nicely into its "Southern strategy" and its appeals to "Middle America." To many politicians, as well as to many other observers, there appear to be a number of social and cultural factors in American life today which make broad, unambivalent public support of gun control unlikely.

One can begin by reciting the historical factors, unique to the United States—our nostalgia for the American frontier, reverence for self-reliance and individual strength, and insistence on a tough kind of masculinity in our country's males. In a quite pessimistic essay, *America as a Gun Culture*, historian Richard Hofstadter writes that "for millions of American boys, learning to shoot and above all graduating from toy guns and receiving the first real rifle of their own were milestones of life, veritable rites of passage that certified arrival at manhood."

These traditional inclinations have assumed a fresh tone of immediacy with the stunning growth of the nation's crime rate. Millions of citizens genuinely fear their neighborhood streets after dark, and the notion of defending oneself and one's family, of "fighting back," rather than relying solely on the police, has apparently gained great appeal, despite the proven impracticality and ineffectuality of such efforts. Women enroll in self-defense courses, *New York* magazine chronicles the growth of citizen vigilante groups, Sen. William Proxmire evokes a national reaction when he stands up to two muggers who accost him during his jogging. "I wouldn't want to see a lot of gun-control laws," a young volunteer for a major women's rights organization remarks, "if it would deprive women of a means of defending themselves."

An additional current of feeling reinforces public reservations about gun control, a current which, if anything, is apt to grow stronger in light of Richard Nixon's disturbing use of Presidential power. "Another belief of American gun enthusiasts enjoys a wide currency in the United States, extending to a good many liberals, civil libertarians, and even radicals," historian Hofstadter remarks. "It is the idea that popular access to arms is an important counterpoise to tyranny."

A dozen years ago, invocation of this fear of centralized government as a reason for resisting gun control would have been dismissed as near paranoia. Now, while Professor Hofstadter rightly describes belief in the value of "popular access to arms" as both naive and dangerous, the suspicions behind the belief perhaps cannot be so easily argued away. Recent evidence has emerged of the government's illegally wiretapping newspapermen and its own officials, misusing databank information, burglarizing private offices, and spying on dissident groups. It isn't altogether surprising that many people might hesitate to accept assurances that the federal government would never abuse its regulatory powers over firearms.

The *Christian Science Monitor*, a consistent advocate of gun control, recently featured an article with the headline, "Many Gun Owners Distrust Government." When considerable numbers of citizens come to distrust the individuals they have democratically elected to office, that seems to me one of the greatest tragedies which can befall a democracy.

I have been most concerned with describing the nature of the gun lobby. Though I have not discussed them here, the arguments for gun control—the statistics on the number of firearms homicides, the correlation in particular states between strict control laws

and low firearms murder rates, and the history of effective gun control in England and other countries—are quite well known. A question remains: what can be done to advance the cause of gun control in the face of the forces I have been discussing?

A wholly satisfactory answer would require an additional article, but I can suggest some ways to begin. First, gun-control supporters should proceed with an awareness of the issue's complexities, and especially with respect and empathy for the concerns which motivate the grass-roots opposition.

Second, gun control should be made part of a tough, effective anti-crime program for the nation. Conventional liberal analyses of national issues have not been cohesive and convincing in the area of crime prevention; yet many Americans will hesitate at the most modest regulation of their firearms as long as they feel threatened by criminals.

Third, gun-control advocates should work to elect a President who will curb the federal government's increasing incursions into individual civil rights and liberties, as well as institute an anti-crime program which includes gun control. Given the imperfections of Congress and the regional strength of the gun lobby, strong national leadership on the issue must come from the Chief Executive.

The activist core of the gun lobby—the NRA, the manufacturers and dealers and the hunting and gun publications—will persist in fighting effective gun control. But the grass-roots element, essential to the lobby's continued strength, could, in my opinion, be persuaded of the merits of the pro-control position. These people have been grief-stricken by the assassinations of the last decade, believe in the responsible use of firearms, wish to be free of the fear of crime, and want to trust their government. In the past, liberal reformers have had trouble talking persuasively to "bedrock America" about gun control—or, for that matter, about the welfare problem, civil rights, dissent, the cities, the 1972 Presidential election and change in general. However, these are the people who have to be convinced; then progress in gun control could very likely follow.

#### TIME TO DEFEAT AUTOMATIC CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISE

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to cosponsor, with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross), of House Resolution 807, a measure disapproving an automatic pay hike for Members of Congress, Federal judges, and top-level officials in the executive branch.

As the Members are aware, under a 1967 law, these pay raises become effective automatically 30 days after they are recommended by the President, unless they are specifically disapproved by the Congress. In this case, the recommendation was contained in the President's budget message, which was issued on Monday, February 4. By sitting back and doing nothing, without ever having to go on record publicly, this body can watch its salaries climb to new heights just 1 month from now.

But the average American taxpayer does not enjoy the prospect of an automatic 7.5-percent increase in his wages during each of the next 3 years, as will

be guaranteed to Congress under this proposal. Indeed, the American people are struggling to discover a way to make ends meet in the face of rapidly rising prices, especially for food and fuel, and the prospect of an economy which, by all estimates, will experience almost no growth at all during the coming months.

For us to sit idly by while we watch our own salaries rise spectacularly under such circumstances can only invite the contempt of the taxpayers who elected us.

In addition, we are faced with a national budget, proposed by the President yesterday, which exceeds the \$300 billion mark in Federal expenditures for the first time in our history. It was only 4 years ago that the President offered the first budget to exceed the \$200 billion mark, a grim testament to the rate at which the Federal Government is growing, and the rate at which the taxpayer is being asked to fork over more and more of his income as the politicians discover new ways of spending it for him. Today, the average American citizen must work from January 1 through late May just to pay the taxes imposed upon him by Federal, State, and local governments.

Obviously, the ability of the Congress to draw the line somewhere lacks "credibility," as they say these days. I would suggest to you today that one dramatic and convincing way for the Congress to indicate its willingness to halt the ever-tightening grip it has placed on the taxpayer's pocketbook would be to vote down this pay raise.

Thus, I call upon the Members to see that this measure receives quick attention, keeping in mind that if action is not taken within 30 days our opportunity shall have passed, and the cynicism which much of the public already feels toward elected officials will deepen accordingly.

I would also like to urge my colleagues in the House to sign the discharge petition which has been filed by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS), to remove from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee H.R. 2154. This bill would require all future resolutions to disapprove such pay raises to be reported from the committee within 10 days from the time the pay raise recommendation has been made, or, if this is not done, provides that after 10 days have passed the committee is discharged from further consideration and the resolution to disapprove the raise must come to the floor as a highly privileged resolution. Only if such legislation is passed will we have a chance of rejecting future "automatic" salary increases. I have already signed the discharge petition, and I hope that a majority of the Members will do likewise as soon as possible.

**OUR DEEPENING ECONOMIC NIGHTMARE**

**HON. FRANK J. BRASCO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, recently, the President presented his version of the

state of the Union to the Congress and the Nation, drawing a picture of a domestic paradise replete with more of everything. He spoke of an end to inflation, lowered prices, full employment, and a generation of peace and contentment. At the end of this glowing presentation he noted that he would not allow the Watergate scandals to deter him from pursuit of more of the same for the American people.

Regretfully, I must join the overwhelming majority of citizens in wondering aloud over just what country he was referring to. There was little about that paradise on earth that was recognizable to me. His picture and version of our economic situation are vivid in contrast to the view the average workingman and woman have of their plight.

As one workingman interviewed afterward stated, "Perhaps the President's dollars are buying more, but mine are not."

What emerges as the true state of affairs to me after visiting with and listening to several thousand of my working constituents, is shocking and in absolute opposition to the President's presentation. Most working families are in real economic trouble. Their dollars, as Government figures the President ignored show, are buying less in the face of skyrocketing prices. The people struggling the hardest to make ends meet are the worst hit by administration policy, such as the President's veto last year of the raise in the minimum wage. Perhaps the President does not need much more in the way of money, but millions of working people, especially working mothers, could have used the few extra dollars the hike in minimum wage would have made available.

Necessities are now at a premium in the consumer marketplace. We once took adequate supplies of reasonably priced gasoline for granted. Now motorists who need gas to get to work have to stand in line in Brooklyn for 2 hours in order to shell out 55 cents per gallon. That is not an economic paradise.

The President is fortunate that he does not have to pay the bills for his own heating fuel, when it is available. Prices are as high as supplies are short. Yet the major oil companies, which contributed at least \$5 million to his recent campaign, are raking in stupendous profits and will pay almost no Federal taxes on them. That is not paradise, either.

In the markets, food prices are almost obscene. The administration people who talk so lightly of price hikes should go through a supermarket or corner grocery store with some of the people in Brooklyn, to see what they pay and how they have had to change their buying habits in order to feed their families. Hamburger, bread, vegetables, fruits, frozen foods, and dozens of other staples are at unacceptable price levels. It is heart-rending to hear the pleas and view the dilemma of the elderly, the poor, and the very young, who are caught and hurt most viciously by the ever-tightening squeeze.

The baking industry has warned of a major shortage looming in late spring and early summer in our wheat supplies. A bumper crop in the fall will not help bread and related prices in the early part

of the year. Yet this Government sold much of our wheat crop in the past 2 years to the Soviet Union and other nations, bailing them out at the immediate and direct expense of the American consumer.

Our promised bumper wheat harvest of this fall has already been potentially overcommitted to foreign buyers. Further, we are now told that the United States, which once piled its grain surplus in the streets of the grain belt, may have to import higher priced Canadian wheat, or even buy back some of our own grain at much higher prices from the Russians. Though the administration denies this, the President has just relaxed all barriers against such imports.

We all know that this is going to cost the shopper much higher prices for bread, our staff of life, in a few months. I do not know if the baking industry was correct when it predicted a \$1 per loaf price for bread, but even a hike in price of 5 cents is outrageous in a nation which has historically had the greatest grain surpluses in the world's history, year in and year out.

The President loudly proclaimed that there would be no recession. Yet all across the Nation, unemployment lines are lengthening, and the latest figures for the jobless jumped from 4.8 to 5.2 percent in 1 month, largest monthly increase since the start of the 1970 recession.

And even the administration's own house economists, confronted with undeniable facts of life, are predicting worse economic news, including a 7-percent rate of inflation.

All this translates into a series of devastating economic blows at the average working person's pocketbook. Less buying power. Less access to necessities. Fewer jobs. Higher prices. Don't the people heading up this Government understand what is happening to people? Don't they know what is happening to our mass transit, housing, and education systems? Are they totally insulated from the realities of life? It looks as if this is the case.

Members of the House like myself have gone home and spoken with as many of our people as we could reach. I was on the subways daily during the recess, asking people what they felt and what was happening to them. Playback is consistent in each area. The President and his advisers had better get out of their isolation and start listening to the people of this country. They are angry and getting more so all the time. Telling them all is well on national television just will not wash any more. The game is up.

Price rollbacks and meaningful controls are the only answer. If the major companies, such as the oil giants, do not like that, that is just too bad. I feel the Congress will support any such price rollback action, starting with gasoline and fuel oil products. I certainly shall support any such move and believe that most other members will as well.

To have some economist, proven wrong a thousand times already, respond to calls like mine with the answer that we just do not understand economics, is pure foolishness. Perhaps we have no doctor's degree in economics, but we can at least hear the voices of the American people.

## WORST JOKE IN 200 YEARS

## HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, I find it outrageous that any bicentennial committee in this Nation would desecrate the very name of our Nation through such shenanigans as reported in the U.S. News & World Report of January 28, 1974. I submit this editorial here for all to read:

## WORST JOKE IN 200 YEARS

(By Howard Flieger)

With varying degrees of originality, communities all across the nation are getting ready to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the United States in 1976.

In 1776, when the country was born, the population was 2.5 million.

Now it exceeds 210 million.

If you are one of those millions of American citizens, you have just been insulted.

The Bicentennial Center for the District of Columbia, the nation's capital, was dedicated on January 14 by the Mayor of Washington. A representative of the White House was there. So were other dignitaries.

Looking down on the occasion was a new mural, done for the Bicentennial office by an artist named H. H. Booker II.

Among the personages depicted—

Karl Marx, the father of Communism.

Friedrich Engels, Marx's associate.

Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union.

Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Communists. For extra measure, the muralist included a caricature of President Nixon wearing a mustache and clad in the costume of a movie gangster. He sketched the President's daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox, with an Afro hairdo. He included a portrait of Angela Davis.

This is Americana?

Where are Washington, Jefferson, Tom Paine, Ben Franklin and the Adams family?

Where are such symbols of American culture and uniqueness as Washington Irving, Mark Twain and Carl Sandburg? Winslow Homer, Frederic Remington and Thomas Hart Benton? Francis Scott Key and George M. Cohan? John Philip Sousa and Louis Armstrong? Samuel Gompers and Andrew Carnegie? Thomas A. Edison and Mary Bethune? Where are the pathfinders—Lewis and Clark, Charles Lindbergh and Neil Armstrong, to name a few?

The list is endless. If portraits are needed to dramatize two centuries, you can take your pick from within our own borders, including many immigrants from other lands.

Granted, the planning for the Bicentennial observance has been uneven, often halting and short of real achievement on a national scale. But hundreds of communities, many States and regions have pitched in with their own projects and are moving ahead to the anniversary with enthusiasm and pride.

Granted, too, there has been honest disagreement. One group, for example, feels that the basic aims of the American Revolution are being overlooked. But such things are legitimate dissent—which is the American way.

The mural in Washington is something else. A member of the staff of this magazine asked an official of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission about the inclusion of the Communist figures. The explanation was that those people are a valid part of the American scene because "all were involved in some way with the United States over the past 200 years."

When asked what Marx, Engels, Stalin and

Mao had to do with the U.S., the official, irritated broke off the conversation.

The muralist explained to a reporter for "The Washington Star-News" that his employer told him to "make faces" on the walls, so he sketched those he considers interesting. He called it a "lot of fun" and seemed to regard the whole affair as a very clever joke.

Marx, Stalin and Mao as characters in an American panorama—this is a joke?

It is a coarse insult to the very word, a desecration of everything truly American from 1776 to today. It is high jinks of the lowest order, done in the poorest taste.

Those who had anything to do with it—whether through deliberate participation, irresponsibility, arrogance or plain ignorance—should hang their heads in shame.

Mr. Speaker, I am not only outraged; I want to announce here and now that if any further such action occurs anywhere in this country, I am going to submit legislation to withdraw funding from the State or district that approved such a project. I, like most Americans, want a beautiful and memorable celebration of our 200th birthday. When many areas are hurting for money to complete meaningful projects, we are not going to stand by while any group wastes money and insults the people of this Nation.

## CLEVELAND PAPERS PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE WILLIS B. BOYER

## HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland, Ohio, daily newspapers paid high tribute to the memory of Willis B. Boyer at the time of his recent, untimely death.

I would like to share these articles and editorials with his many friends on the Washington scene:

[From the Cleveland Press, Jan. 31, 1974]

WILLIS B. BOYER DIES, HEAD OF REPUBLIC STEEL

Willis B. Boyer, board chairman of Republic Steel and active in numerous civic organizations throughout the Greater Cleveland area, died today at 1:50 a.m. in University Hospital.

Mr. Boyer would have been 59 Sunday.

He had been active in the industry until illness hospitalized him about five weeks ago. Services are being arranged by Brown-Forward Funeral Home, 17022 Chagrin Blvd., Shaker Heights.

An unusually warm and friendly man for a topranked industrialist, Mr. Boyer was simply "Bill" to all his associates. He made a fetish of putting visitors on a first-name basis immediately.

With the exception of a brief stint at International Business Machines Corp. he spent his entire working life with Republic Steel.

It took him 31 years to make the jump from a clerk in the cold strip department at the Cleveland steel plant to the president's chair. Bill Boyer became president of the steel firm on May 8, 1968.

In his first interview as president, Mr. Boyer recalled how in his early days as a Republic Steel employee his wife, Esther, used to send him messages scrolled on the hardboiled eggs she packed in his lunch.

After graduating from Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., Mr. Boyer started with Republic at the day rate of \$5.50.

"My first raise was to \$7.50 a day and I thought I was rich," he said.

His last published income figure as Republic Steel's chief executive showed his salary as \$255,000 a year.

He moved up to the chief executive's chair in 1971, a month before the retirement of Thomas F. Patton, who had been chairman and chief executive.

Last May, Mr. Boyer was elevated to board chairman when William J. De Lancey was elected president. Mr. Boyer retained the title of chief executive officer.

His death, at 58, stunned associates at the company's headquarters in the Midland Bldg. who thought Mr. Boyer was making a good recovery from a gall bladder operation in early January.

At the company's annual Christmas party for newspapermen, radio and television reporters, Mr. Boyer circulated among his guests freely and appeared to be in excellent health.

During his steady climb through the executive ranks at Republic Steel, Mr. Boyer completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School and also took law and business courses at Case Western Reserve University.

Despite his busy work schedule he became immersed in civic and welfare activities. He served as treasurer of the Welfare Federation, as vice president and treasurer of United Appeal, was a board member of University Hospitals and Case Western Reserve University and was a trustee of Blucotts.

He was a director of Procter & Gamble, Marathon Oil, National City Bank and Sherwin-Williams Co.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Boyer is survived by three sons, Willis B. Jr., Jonathan G. and Christopher.

The Boyer home is at 22150 McCauley Rd., Shaker Heights.

[From the Plain Dealer, Feb. 1, 1974]

WILLIS BOYER OF REPUBLIC DIES AT 58

Willis B. Boyer, board chairman and chief executive officer of Republic Steel Corp. and an active civic leader, died yesterday in Lakeside Hospital of University Hospitals. He would have been 59 Sunday.

Mr. Boyer entered the hospital shortly before Christmas for a gallbladder operation. At that time it was discovered he had cancer.

A memorial service will be conducted tomorrow at 4:30 p.m. in Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Fairmount Blvd. and Coventry Rd., Cleveland Heights.

The family suggests contributions to the nursing scholarship fund of the Frances P. Bolton School of Nursing at Case Western Reserve University.

Mr. Boyer was elected Republic's board chairman in May. He had been president since 1968, its chief executive officer since 1971, and a director since 1964.

A man with a warm, outgoing personality, the Republic leader liked to be known as "Bill."

A native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Boyer was the son of Pearce F. Boyer, Republic's vice president and controller at his death in 1959.

Willis Boothe Boyer was graduated from Lafayette College and joined Republic in 1937 as a clerk in the cold strip mill here.

He once told friends his wife, Esther, used to write messages to him on the hardboiled eggs she packed with his lunches in those early days.

Mr. Boyer held various posts at Republic, including foreman, assistant to the treasurer, assistant treasurer, treasurer, and vice president and treasurer, and vice president for finance and administration before being named executive vice president in 1966.

Mr. Boyer was on the executive committee of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, a trustee of the Cleveland Development Foundation, trustee and former treasurer of the Welfare Federation, former vice president and treasurer of the United Torch, trustee of Bluecoats Inc., and was on the boards of University Hospitals and Case Western Reserve University.

Mr. Boyer was a director of National City Bank, Sherwin-Williams Co., Proctor & Gamble Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Marathon Oil Co. and the Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. Boyer had taken business and law courses at CWRU and had completed the advanced management program at the Harvard University Business School.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Boyer is survived by three sons, Willis B. Jr., president of NORCOM Inc.; Jonathan G., and Paul Christopher, and his mother.

[From the Cleveland Press, Jan. 31, 1974]

WILLIS B. BOYER

The untimely death of Willis B. Boyer a few days before his 59th birthday takes from the community an outstanding business and civic leader.

Mr. Boyer made the jump all the way from clerk at Republic Steel to the presidency of the company in 31 years. Besides being the captain of a giant industry here he was closely involved with a number of civic projects.

He gave of his time and skills to the Welfare Federation and the United Appeal and was a board member of University Hospitals, Case Western Reserve University and Bluecoats. The sudden death of Mr. Boyer, a tall handsome friendly man, deeply saddens his many friends here.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer]

WILLIS B. BOYER

Willis B. Boyer and Republic Steel Corp. were partners in a lifelong romance of the business world. Mr. Boyer's late father had been an official in the company and Mr. Boyer joined Republic 37 years ago as a clerk in the cold strip department. At his death, Mr. Boyer was chairman of the board.

Mr. Boyer not only went up the line of corporation chairs to the top, he also spread his talent and energy around in civic and cultural affairs. He was active on boards of other corporations and he worked unstintingly for welfare. He was honored within the steel industry and praised outside of it for his service to his adopted city.

Certainly he touched all executive bases on his way to the leadership of one of Cleveland's and the nation's vital industrial combines. He had been treasurer, vice president-finance, vice president-administration, executive vice president, president and chief executive officer before becoming board chairman. Republic has been noted for its strong leadership at the very top so Mr. Boyer followed some tough acts. He was equal to the challenge.

This Pittsburgh native, however, also will be remembered for his character and his gentle friendliness as well as his purely business achievement. He was approachable. He had a good sense of humor. Success did not spoil him.

His death, at 58, not only prematurely deprives his family and loved ones of his presence but also takes away a man who had become a familiar and staunch supporter of Cleveland's all-around and day-to-day progress.

## CONGRESS FIDDLES WHILE AMERICA FREEZES

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it has now been almost 3 weeks since the beginning of the 2d session of the 93d Congress which was supposed to have as its first order of business, the passage of responsible energy legislation to deal with the continuing crisis. Yet the passing of each day brings forth no such legislation, and this Congress continues an unconscionable dereliction of duty to the American people in a time of great need.

So far during this session, we have seen two vital pieces of energy legislation become mired in swamps of parliamentary technicalities and special interest considerations. First, the Senate voted to recommit the emergency energy bill largely because of provisions which sought to limit "windfall" profits of the major oil companies, some of which have reported profits as high as 60 percent for 1973.

The House on the other hand had before it an equally important bill which would have created a new Federal Energy Administration to bring some needed order to the various Federal energy programs. However, after the House leadership imposed a seldom-used rule requiring all amendments to the bill to be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this legislation has suddenly disappeared from the calendar.

However, the problems to which these bills were addressed have far from disappeared. Millions of Americans continue to suffer through the cold months of winter with severe shortages of fuel to heat their homes, and gasoline to operate their cars. We hear reports of schools having to close down for lack of heat, of senior citizens on fixed incomes being unable to afford to heat their homes, and long lines at the few gasoline stations which are open today. Yet even these tragedies do not propel us to pass remedial legislation.

While it is true that the administration must shoulder much of the burden for our present energy dilemmas, the sad fact remains that we in Congress are equally to blame for both our actions and inaction. Lest we forget the incredible night of December 14, when the House debated, amended ad nauseum, and then finally defeated the original emergency energy bill—that night caused this great body to become the target of national ridicule.

Strong actions must be enacted by this Congress. The first and most important of these should be the immediate repeal of year-round daylight saving time. This new law has proven to be a dismal and dangerous failure as indicated by the tragic increase in the number of young children killed while going to school in the early morning darkness. A recent factsheet by the Federal Energy Office stated:

The studies that have been undertaken to date are not definitive on either the energy savings (or losses) that might occur with DST, or the peripheral effects that might be experienced (crime, agricultural impacts, accidents, etc.) which can be causally associated with DST.

How many more children must be killed before we determine that daylight saving time has no beneficial effects? Yesterday I introduced legislation to immediately repeal this law, and establish daylight saving time from the first Sunday in March through the last Sunday in October.

We need to provide comprehensive, independent accounting of the actual oil and gas reserves this Nation currently possesses. We also must make a major effort to develop new domestic sources of energy so as to break our bonds of dependency with those foreign nations who practice international blackmail. These provisions are included in the aforementioned legislation.

Irrespective of the views of many of my colleagues as to the true extent of this crisis, the fact remains that the American Nation is presently in the midst of its worst energy problems since World War II. We in the Congress have the legislation which can both lay these doubts to rest once and for all, while at the same time providing both immediate and long-range remedies to cope with any energy crisis we have. Let us show the American people that this Congress possesses the same lightning speed which was used to lift the television blackout for professional football games. After all, which is more important, a TV screen blacked out for a few games or a potential permanent blackout for lack of energy?

## GUNTER INTRODUCES EMERGENCY BILL TO SUSPEND DIESEL FUEL TAX; CITES FOOD SUPPLY PERIL; CONDEMNS VIOLENCE

HON. BILL GUNTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I will introduce emergency legislation tomorrow to immediately cut diesel fuel costs and make it possible for truckers to get back on the road.

At the same time, I vigorously condemn mounting incidents of violence surrounding the current nationwide strike by independent truckers and called for stepped-up law enforcement efforts to apprehend lawbreakers and prevent further violence.

This emergency bill would immediately suspend the 4-cent-a-gallon Federal tax on diesel fuel for a period of 6 months. It would also freeze diesel fuel prices at the January 15, 1974, level and require an additional reduction of 4 cents a gallon from that level, reflecting the amount of taxes put into the highway trust fund. The provision is designed to guarantee

that purchasers of diesel fuel, rather than the oil companies, get the benefit of the 6-month suspension on tax collections. Sellers of diesel fuel would be required to pass along the reduction to purchasers, and would not be allowed to pocket the tax savings.

If enacted, this emergency bill would cut skyrocketing diesel fuel costs confronting truckers by an estimated \$185 million over the next 6 months. It would provide immediate and significant relief in the cost-per-mile of operating trucks, and could save many independents now on the verge of bankruptcy.

The emergency measures are needed because of the threat to the Nation's food supply.

In Florida, food is simply not moving. The State's \$2 billion a year citrus industry, among others, is immediately threatened.

When you add the same dire threat facing each of the 50 States, it is apparent that the \$185 million in Federal fuel taxes we will forsake for 6 months under my emergency bill is very small compared to the tens of billions that may be lost to all segments of the economy if something is not done immediately to get the Nation's food supply and other vital materials and commodities moving again.

The tax suspension would also be minimal in relation to the overall size of the highway trust fund, which currently enjoys a \$2 billion surplus which under the law cannot be used for any other nonhighway purposes.

Both Federal energy officials and diesel fuel suppliers seem unable to act effectively to meet the immediate crisis. This legislation would provide an immediate, practical and workable way out of the current impasse.

At the same time, I want to warn truckers that the sporadic but increasingly serious incidents of violence could so arouse public anger that measures such as this bill to provide just relief for their genuine grievances could become extremely difficult, if not impossible to obtain. It takes only a few acting outside the law to bring down the weight of public reaction against the many who have not engaged in and do not condone such acts of violence.

I call upon the truckers to vigorously support efforts to enact the emergency legislation as a large, constructive step toward obtaining relief from the immediate problems they face and resolving their grievances within the system.

In a letter to the chairmen and members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, to whom the legislation will be referred, I am urging consideration of the legislation on an emergency basis—because we have an emergency, and one that the executive branch seems unable or unwilling to resolve.

A 6-month moratorium on diesel fuel tax collections would mean only a minimal and temporary reduction of the flow of funds into the highway trust fund,

and the step would not be unreasonable in order to provide immediate and effective relief from the emergency situation we face now.

The Federal Government currently collects roughly \$370 million a year in taxes on diesel fuel. A 6-month suspension would decrease this amount by roughly \$185 million.

In addition to providing for the 6-month Federal tax suspension, this emergency bill also calls on State and local governments to consider some degree of relief by suspending a portion of fuel taxes they impose for a reasonable length of time wherever possible.

I favor the tax suspension method of providing relief rather than a method which would allow truckers to pass along higher costs because literally thousands of small individual owners of trucks who contract for single or independent jobs could not pass along higher fuel costs, and therefore would not be aided by going this route.

In Florida alone, we must have thousands of these small independent truckers who would not benefit by a pass-along provision because there is literally no one to whom they can pass it along. Those with whom they contract to do a single job are themselves small, hard-pressed businesses in many instances and cannot themselves afford to absorb additional costs.

In my letter to the Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees, I told the members that they "can play an immediate, effective part in ending the current dangerous situation" by acting to provide immediate relief that is practical, possible, and fiscally sound. My bill would also offer the quickest possible solution legislatively.

I am not necessarily wedded to a specific length of time for a tax suspension, but have provided for a 6-month period because it would seem to reflect a reasonable length of time in which to turn the situation around on diesel fuel costs and give the truckers, who are essentially small businessmen, the tools for avoiding the immediate financial catastrophe that threatens them if something is not done.

This is one of those occasions where the Congress can demonstrate its own responsiveness and power to act, and to dispel the myth that only the executive branch is capable of acting. The executive branch has had every opportunity to act and they are still floundering. It is time for the Congress to use the tools available to it to bring the Nation out of this chaos which no one in the Federal Energy Office seems to know how to deal with.

The members of the House Ways and Means Committee and of the Senate Finance Committee can render an immediate public service by moving promptly and vigorously to provide relief for the present emergency that will be both immediate and effective.

TEXAS SENATE PETITIONS U.S.  
CONGRESS ON ENERGY CRISIS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, on December 18, 1973, the Senate of the State of Texas passed a resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to relieve the energy crisis. In that petition they pointed out eight specific areas to which this body could address the problem.

State Senator Ron Clower drafted the resolution and in it he and his fellow senators show their concern and insight to the problem. I might point out that Texas produces more petroleum than any other single State in this Nation. Texans are concerned with finding ways that our finite resources can be developed to their maximum potential for the good of the Nation.

With legislation coming before us within the next few weeks concerning this crisis, I recommend that the Members of the House consider seriously the resolution offered to us by the Senate of the State of Texas.

The resolution follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 10

Whereas, Throughout the history of this nation, the United States of America has faced and overcome crises of war, economic disaster, and political upheavals; and

Whereas, Currently, the people of this country are dedicating themselves to an all-out effort in solving the energy crisis, and it is imperative that the Congress of the United States take positive action by enacting legislation which will assure for the nation the energy resources necessary to alleviate the present situation, looking to a time in the not too distant future when energy reserves will be sufficient to meet foreseeable needs; and

Whereas, The State of Texas has long been willing and ready to share its natural gas and oil reserves with sister states not so generously endowed, but Texas resources are fast nearing a stage of depletion and it is in the interest of Texas citizens as well as those of the entire United States that affirmative steps be instituted by the Congress to meet the energy needs of this nation without further delay; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the 63rd Legislature, 1st Called Session, That the Senate of the State of Texas hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to relieve the energy crisis by

(1) removing the ceiling price on natural gas at the well head on all gas from new sources brought into production after January 1, 1974;

(2) increasing the oil depletion allowance to stimulate exploration, recovering marginally productive areas, and for research into new energy sources, such as oil shale, solar, geothermal, or liquefied and gasified lignite;

(3) removing the depletion allowance on all foreign oil and gas exploration and production;

(4) encouraging the reconversion of existing power facilities that burn fuel oil and/or natural gas to coal, providing that environmental controls are sufficient to maintain an acceptable air quality level;

(5) directing the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency to draw up a plan for the temporary selective removal of gas- and power-robbing pollution control devices from automobiles and trucks, provided that the removal of such devices be permitted only in those areas where the air standards are above the minimally acceptable levels established by the Environmental Protection Agency;

(6) imposing an embargo on the export of crude oil, refined oil products, or natural gas until such time as the normal flow of these products is reestablished in the world market;

(7) imposing an embargo on the export of rolled steel products until such time as manufactured goods of rolled steel are in sufficient supply to meet the demand created by increased exploration and development in the petroleum industry; and

(8) removing the price ceiling on rolled steel products; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the State of Texas also request the Congress to consider a selective embargo to apply to all countries now participating in a petroleum embargo in this country, such embargo to include, but not be restricted to, manufactured goods, especially those related directly to the pro-

duction or consumption of petroleum, food-stuffs, and other similar items; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to each Senator and Representative in the Congress from Texas, with the request that this Resolution be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a Memorial to the Congress; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution also be sent to the presiding officers of the legislatures or assemblies of every state, territory, and protectorate of the United States of America.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, February 7, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Psalms 46: 1.*

O God, who art a strong tower of defense to all who put their trust in Thee, we, Thy children, come before Thee with thanksgiving for the guidance of Thy good spirit and praying that in Thee the deep needs of our hearts may be met.

Grant unto us insight to see the way we ought to go and inspiration to walk in it as we seek to respond to the clarion call of moral greatness.

In hours of decision, through times of temptation, during days of responsibilities, for periods of suffering, speak Thou the words of courage and faith and give to each one of us the inner peace which comes to those whose minds are stayed on Thee.

Strengthen us to carry our share of the burden of mankind's advance toward Thy kingdom of peace and good will and prosper all endeavors which are in keeping with the spirit of love.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 425. Concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of the House from Thursday, February 7, 1974, to Wednesday, February 13, 1974.

### PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT FROM FEBRUARY 7, 1974, TO FEBRUARY 13, 1974

The SPFAKER laid before the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 425) providing for adjournment of the House from Thursday, February 7, 1974, to Wednesday, February 13, 1974, with the Senate amendment thereto.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "1974." and insert "1974, and that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, February 8, 1974, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, February 18, 1974."

#### MOTION OFFERED BY MR. O'NEILL

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment to House Concurrent Resolution 425.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL).

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 175, answered "present" 1, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—209

Abzug	Breaux	Collins, Ill.
Adams	Breckinridge	Conable
Alexander	Brooks	Conlan
Anderson, Ill.	Brown, Mich.	Conte
Annunzio	Broyhill, Va.	Corman
Arendt	Buchanan	Cotter
Aspin	Burgener	Crane
Badillo	Burke, Calif.	Culver
Baker	Burleson, Tex.	Daniels
Barrett	Burlison, Mo.	Danielson
Bergland	Burton	Davis, S.C.
Bingham	Byron	Davis, Wis.
Blatnik	Carney, Ohio	Delaney
Boggs	Casey, Tex.	Dellums
Boland	Cederberg	Denholm
Bolling	Chamberlain	Dent
Bowen	Clark	Derwinski
Brademas	Clay	Dingell
Bray	Collier	

Dorn	McCormack	Ruppe
Dulski	McEwen	Ryan
Duncan	McFall	Sandman
Eckhardt	McKay	Sarbanes
Edwards, Ala.	Madden	Scherle
Edwards, Calif.	Mahon	Shipley
Erlenborn	Mailliard	Shoup
Eshleman	Martin, N.C.	Shriver
Evins, Tenn.	Matsunaga	Sikes
Fisher	Mayne	Sisk
Flood	Mazzoli	Slack
Fraser	Meeds	Smith, Iowa
Frelinghuysen	Melcher	Smith, N.Y.
Fulton	Metcalfe	Snyder
Fuqua	Mezvinsky	Steed
Gettys	Milford	Steiger, Ariz.
Gonzalez	Mink	Stephens
Green, Oreg.	Moakley	Stokes
Green, Pa.	Mollohan	Sullivan
Griffiths	Montgomery	Symms
Gubser	Moorhead, Pa.	Taylor, Mo.
Hamilton	Morgan	Thompson, N.J.
Hanley	Mosher	Thomson, Wis.
Hanna	Murphy, Ill.	Towell, Nev.
Hansen, Idaho	Myers	Treen
Hansen, Wash.	Natcher	Udall
Harrington	Nedzi	Ullman
Harsha	Nelsen	Van Deerlin
Hawkins	Nix	Vander Jagt
Hays	O'Brien	Waggonner
Hicks	O'Hara	Ware
Hillis	O'Neill	Whalen
Horton	Owens	White
Hosmer	Pepper	Whitten
Howard	Pike	Widnall
Hudnut	Preyer	Wiggins
Hungate	Price, Ill.	Williams
Ichord	Quie	Wilson, Bob
Johnson, Calif.	Quillen	Wilson,
Johnson, Calif.	Rallsback	Charles H., Calif.
Jones, N.C.	Rangel	Wilson,
Jones, Okla.	Rarick	Charles, Tex.
Jones, Tenn.	Rees	Wolf
Jordan	Regula	Wright
Karth	Reid	Wyatt
Kastenmeier	Reuss	Yates
Kazen	Rhodes	Young, S.C.
Kluczynski	Roberts	Young, Tex.
Koch	Rosenthal	Zablocki
Kuykendall	Roush	Zion
Long, La.	Roybal	Zwack
Lujan	Runnels	

NAYS—175

Abdnor	Burke, Mass.	Drinan
Addabbo	Butler	du Pont
Anderson,	Camp	Eilberg
Calif.	Carter	Esch
Andrews, N.C.	Chappell	Findley
Andrews,	Chisholm	Flowers
N. Dak.	Clancy	Flynt
Archer	Clawson, Del	Ford
Armstrong	Cleveland	Fountain
Ashbrook	Cochran	Frenzel
Ashley	Cohen	Frey
Bafalis	Collins, Tex.	Froehlich
Bauman	Coughlin	Gaydos
Beard	Cronin	Gialmo
Bennett	Daniel, Dan	Gibbons
Bevill	Daniel, Robert	Gilman
Biaggi	W. Jr.	Ginn
Blester	de la Garza	Goodling
Brinkley	Dellenback	Grasso
Broomfield	Dennis	Gross
Brotzman	Devine	Grover
Brown, Ohio	Donohue	Gude
Broyhill, N.C.	Downing	Gunter