

⁴⁸ See: "Washington and the Utilities," *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, November 22, 1973: pp. 36-38; hereafter referred to as: "Washington and the Utilities."

⁴⁹ "Buckley Testimony," p. 7.

⁵⁰ Natural Gas Supply Committee. "Analysis and Critique of S. 2506." (mimeograph), pp. 1-2.

⁵¹ "Washington and the Utilities," pp. 36-38.

⁵² *Ibid*, p. 37.

⁵³ "Erickson and Spann Testimony." See paragraph 52.

⁵⁴ "Interior Department Draft," p. VIII-24. Fred Singer, "A Way to Ease the U. S. Energy Crisis," *Christian Science Monitor*, June 22, 1973, p. 6.

⁵⁵ "Your Gas Bill and the Shortage," *Washington Post* (Editorial), December 23, 1972, p. A18.

⁵⁶ *Harvard Law Review*, pp. 986-987.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
AUGUST 12, 1974

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and, at 11:39 a.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday, August 12, 1974, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ABA HOLDS INFLATION SYMPOSIUM

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the American Bankers Association recently sponsored an informative and incisive symposium on ways to control this country's No. 1 problem, inflation.

Participating in the conference were some of this country's most distinguished bankers, labor leaders, business leaders, economists, elected officials, and civil servants. I was particularly pleased that two of Pittsburgh's outstanding citizens, Mr. I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America, and Mr. Edwin H. Yeo III, vice chairman of the Pittsburgh National Bank, were invited to contribute their expertise to the discussion.

I would like to take this opportunity to personally commend the efforts of the American Bankers Association in sponsoring its symposium on inflation. We are now at a point in our Nation's economic history that we must all work together to purge inflation from our Nation. Efforts such as the ABA conference, which bring together representatives of the diverse interests in our society, are certainly a strong first step toward a useful and united program of action.

I include in the RECORD at this time an article from the Pittsburgh Press on the symposium:

SHORT-TERM "CURES" FOR FISCAL WOES HIT
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The former president of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers has said short-term economic fluctuations play too large a role in determining economic policy.

In prepared remarks to be delivered today before the American Bankers Association Symposium on Inflation here, Paul W. McCracken cited evidence that the effects of a change in the money supply, for example, may not show up in the economy for six months or more.

"If there are these long lags, responding with a change in policy to short-term wobbles in the economy is a fertile source of trouble," McCracken said.

The economist called the federal budget "out of control" and said billions of dollars of mandated expenses prevent the massive budget manipulations which could be used to control the economy.

McCracken also urged a major study of the holders of massive economic power, including a look into "the role of union monopoly power on labor markets."

This remark prompted a rebuttal from another symposium participant, I. W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers of America (USW), who said that workers "have been the victims of inflation, not the cause nor the beneficiaries."

Also in prepared remarks, Abel complained about a concentration of power by businesses so that "500 industrial giants now account for 65 per cent of the sales of all U.S. industrial corporations and a whopping 79 per cent of the profits."

Abel was most critical of policy that tolerates rising unemployment in inflationary times, calling it "the attitude that the worker and his family are expendable in the fight to halt inflation."

Both Abel and McCracken expressed support for some program which would aid persons whose income is interrupted.

HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the debate over national health insurance has raised some very serious concerns with many Americans regarding Federal Government control over our private medical care system. Other concerns focus on increasing costs and the decline of the effectiveness of a medical system under Government control. The British system is a good example of what happens when government moves into the private medical care field. The United States must avoid these problems. I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Daily Telegraph of London, England, July 3, 1974, entitled "Stricken Health Service." I call it to the attention of my colleagues.

STRICKEN HEALTH SERVICE

If virtually any other national institution were on the brink of collapse, the television documentaries and magazine articles chronicling the coming disaster would resound with cries for nothing less than the most fundamental reform. Just over a quarter-of-a-century after being launched on a tide of ANEVRIN BEVAN's idealism mixed with class-hating rhetoric the National Health Service is in just such a crisis. Yet very few politicians and publicists are clamouring for radical reform. They are clamouring, of course—that being their vocation. But the demand, generally, is simply for more taxpayers' cash to be pumped into the patient. That would no doubt be welcome; the nurses would get a decent salary; ill-equipped and dreary hospitals in the inner cities would be made more tolerable. But of one thing we may be sure: within a short time there

would be another crisis and another demand for more money.

The reason? The service's total dependence on central Government funds. There are so many claims on this source that an individual institution dependent on it cannot hope to have its needs satisfied. Yet for all Labour politicians, most Liberals, too many Tories and most writers on public affairs, the proper way to finance and dispense a service such as health care is collectively—through the State. If the service goes wrong or is deficient it is because the State has not done enough. To say otherwise is considered "selfish" and "socially divisive." Thus, in influential circles, the NHS is exempt from the endless calls for sweeping change in this or that activity. Participants in today's British Medical Association conference on the NHS crisis who advocated changes in financing will, therefore, face a labyrinth of vested interests, politics and emotion.

Yet much more private, non-Exchequer money must be channelled into health care if these recurring crises are to be brought to an end. That is why those nurses who, in the furtherance of their pay claim, of for other and perhaps baser reasons, are boycotting private wards are so misguided. The person paying for medical treatment through private insurance is not seizing a privilege to which he has no right. He is abstaining from other consumption, and setting aside part of his income, because he places especial value on the modest comforts which private wards provide.

Private patients then must be encouraged not victimized. Ideally, most medical care would be private. Pending that millennium, however, the average citizen must cease to regard treatment as "free." Should he not pay for a proportion of it—in varying amounts, depending on how much he earns? Could he not insure himself for the purpose, thus according to his body the same status he does to his car or his house? We are often told that the NHS is the envy of the world. Why, then, has the world not adopted it? Britain is the only industrial democracy where State hospital treatment is wholly paid for by the Exchequer. At under five per cent of our gross national product, we spend less on medical care than any of the others. That is the reality of socialised medicine.

VETERANS' BENEFITS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of testifying to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs regarding veterans' benefits. Inflation and existing law are reducing the compensation these citizens are receiving. Thousands of veterans have seen

their pensions reduced, or eliminated altogether, as a result of social security and civil service benefit increases. Congress clearly has a responsibility to act. The retired or disabled veteran has been caught in a squeeze between double digit inflation and lowered benefits.

In my testimony I note that under existing law veterans' benefits are reduced in proportion to increases in other income. It is my opinion that Congress should change its policy and separate veterans' pensions from other income. Veterans' pensions and other benefits such as social security are forms of pensions which the recipients have earned for two different reasons; it is similar to qualifying for two pension plans from separate companies. However, I recognize this is perhaps an unrealistic prospect for the immediate future in view of the stringent budget restraints which the Nation faces. Thus I support an interim measure designed to provide relief to a degree that is affordable by raising income limitations by \$600. I insert my testimony at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I appreciate very much having this opportunity to express my full support for legislation providing that veterans shall not suffer a reduction in their pensions when their Social Security or other retirement benefits are increased. Under existing law, veterans' benefits are reduced in proportion to increases in other income. As the Members of this Committee are aware, this has meant that many thousands of veterans have seen their pensions reduced, or even eliminated altogether, as a result of the substantial increases in Social Security benefits in the past few years. In addition, Civil Service and other retirement income has been increased recently to keep pace with the rampant inflation, and these increases also have caused reductions in veterans' pensions. Consequently, many veterans have been unpleasantly surprised to find that they have been unable to reap the full benefit of these increases in Social Security and other retirement incomes.

In my judgment, a strong argument can be made that veterans' pensions should not be tied in any way to Social Security benefits or other income. The veterans earned their pensions by serving this country, and one could reasonably contend that they should rightfully receive their full pension without regard to other income. Both veterans' pensions and other benefits such as Social Security are forms of pensions which the recipients have earned for two different reasons—it is analogous to qualifying for two pension plans from separate companies.

But there is also a less theoretical, more practical, reason for changing the existing law at this time. The double-digit inflation which we are now experiencing works a particular hardship on those citizens who must rely on pensions. The inflationary impact has been the greatest on necessities such as food, transportation, and housing, items which all those on pensions must, of course, purchase. This Committee recognized the severe toll being exacted by inflation last year when it drafted legislation increasing veterans' pensions by an average of 11%. President Nixon signed this legislation into law last December, and I am sure that all veterans are grateful for their increased pensions. However, since last December the cost of living has soared, and the veterans are now in need of even more assistance. By adopting the measures now before the Committee, you can ease the inflationary pressures on the many thousands of veterans who have seen their pensions reduced, or have even lost them entire-

ly, as a result of the increases in Social Security and other retirement income.

More than 20,000 veterans lost all of their veterans' pensions as a result solely of the 20% Social Security increase passed by the Congress in 1972. This Committee has received testimony that approximately 50,000 veterans lose all their pensions each year as a result of increases in Railroad Retirement and Civil Service retirement as well as Social Security benefits.

Further, there are 1.3 million veterans and widows who have seen their pensions reduced by an average of \$8.71 monthly as a result in the 1972 Social Security increase alone. This includes 211,827 veterans losing an average of \$12.14 per month, 466,948 veterans with dependents losing an average of \$9.46 per month, and 525,000 veterans' widows losing approximately \$6.35 monthly.

These numbers will surely be substantially higher with the recently-enacted 11% increase in Social Security.

As I stated previously, it is my opinion that the Congress should change its policy and separate veterans' pensions from other types of retirement income. However, I recognize that this is an unrealistic prospect for the immediate future in view of the stringent budget constraints which we now face. Thus, as an interim measure, I have cosponsored HR 2687, authored by Congressman Hillis. This bill would increase the income limitation by \$600, which would allow nearly all veterans to retain their pensions, even with the recent increases in Social Security and Civil Service retirement. I understand that this legislation has the support of more than 100 Members and of several veterans' organizations. I urge the Committee to act favorably on this measure, or a similar one, in order to provide badly-needed assistance to veterans who rely on various pensions for their livelihood. Our veterans have served our country faithfully and well; we can do no less for them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee.

SUPPORT REVENUE SHARING

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Members of the House a letter I received recently from Mr. Max Klass, mayor of Glendale, Ariz. expressing support for the Federal revenue-sharing program. Hopefully, his letter will help soften the opposition that some of our colleagues have to this type of funding and provide support for special revenue-sharing programs that can be used to take the place of existing categorical grant programs—programs that in many instances have proven to be wasteful and ineffective.

The manner in which Mayor Klass and the City Council of Glendale have administered these funds is clear evidence that local governments are capable of taking over programs now being run by the Federal bureaucracy.

The text of the letter follows:

CITY OF GLENDALE,
Glendale, Ariz., July 24, 1974.

HON. SAM STEIGER,
House of Representatives, Cannon House
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SAM: I am writing to reaffirm in your mind my support and the Glendale City Council's support of the Federal Revenue Sharing Program. Contrary to opinions

voiced by some officials in Washington, I firmly believe that local governments are fully capable of managing these funds wisely and innovatively and have done so to date. The City of Glendale's accomplishments and those of numerous cities stand out as indisputable facts supporting my view.

We have recently completed two major capital projects using Revenue Sharing Funds which would have taken many years to accomplish without these funds. First is the purchase of a 320 acre sanitary landfill site which will serve us for about ten years. At the time of completion we will restore half of it to a recreation area and build an 18-hole public golf course on the other half. Second, we constructed and dedicated a modern, complete fire station in the northern part of our City to provide faster fire response and emergency paramedic help in this rapidly growing area.

In addition to these two projects, I have enclosed a copy of our Federal Revenue Sharing Budget which outlines for you all of our expenditures for fiscal year 1974 and estimates for 1975. You will note that funds have been spent for library books, police and fire protection, a refuse transfer station, major street construction, street light signals, and on a summer recreation help program as well as many other projects. After examination, I am sure you will find that we have placed positive emphasis on improvement of government services to our residents.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance to you in your support of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act.

Sincerely yours,

MAX KLASS, Mayor.

OPPOSED TO MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it seems that I am all too frequently forced to oppose the military authorization and appropriation bills that rain down on us, and I am again in that position today with the Military Construction Authorization.

While I recognize and commend the efforts made by the Armed Services Committee to pare down this authorization, I still find its waste and extravagance unacceptable, and unfortunately, too typical of all our military spending. We would not have to devote so much money and attention to the soldiers' well-being if we did not maintain a standing Army of the present unnecessary size. We could direct the money spent on modernizing dining halls and air-conditioning administration buildings to making life a little more tolerable for our millions of disadvantaged citizens. When I voted against the \$83 billion Defense Department appropriations bill this week, I observed then that we seemingly provide better housing for ICBM's and for fighter planes than is frequently available for people in the suffering cities and depressed rural areas of the country.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent study by the Public Interest Research Group in Michigan entitled "The Empty Pork Barrel:

Michigan Unemployment and the Pentagon Budget" which shows how Michigan's economic activity was affected by fluctuations in military spending over a recent 30-year period. The study translated defense costs into jobs and examined the consequences for Michigan's economy. The results point to the inaccuracy of claims that military spending is vital to the domestic economy.

Dollars spent on almost any kind of civilian goods or services will create a lot more jobs than the same number of dollars spent by the military. Whether the money is spent by local governments or individuals, civilian spending creates an average of 20,000 more jobs per billion dollars spent than does military spending. A billion dollars spent by the Pentagon hires 79,000 military or civilian personnel. The same money spent by State and local governments creates openings for 100,000 teachers, policemen, and public health nurses. If the Pentagon spends a billion dollars on military contracting, 55,000 jobs are generated. The same money spent by consumers or businesses would produce 75,000 to 100,000 jobs. So-called pork barrel spending on military contracts doesn't put more people to work, it puts more people out of work.

On this basis, I would be glad to see the Pentagon forget the \$10 million which would go to Michigan under this bill, if those Federal dollars could get there by any other means, and I expect that my colleagues from every other State would voice the same feelings.

It is certainly time for the Congress to dictate some drastic belt tightening and not allow the contrived and grossly inflated demands of the Pentagon to continue to take precedence over the real needs of the American people.

PITTSBURGHERS PACE U.S. MARBLE TEAM

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for those who feel reassured when history repeats itself, take heart: competition between Great Britain and America predates our War of Independence and continues more good naturedly to this day. Not quite as extensive as the War of 1812, but no less significant was the recent U.S. marble team's victory over the reputed world champion, Toucan Terribles of England. Modernity required congressional assistance to expedite the team's passports, something the competitors of yesteryear dispensed with.

Coached by Pittsburgher Walter Lease, and paced by Larry Kokos and Ray Morgan, also constituents of mine, our team was armed with confidence, expertise, and appropriately the Bicentennial spirit, as it won an easy victory in three straight games. Permit me to extend my congratulations and commendation for this fine effort and to include in the RECORD at this time an article from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette discussing the victory:

U.S. TEAM BEATS ENGLISH: TWO CITY YOUTHS WIN BRITISH MARBLES MATCH

SUSSEX, ENGLAND.—Two Pittsburgh youths paced a U.S. marbles team to a convincing victory here yesterday over the Toucan Terribles, who have claimed to be the best marbles shooters in the world for the past 19 years.

"We skunked them," said Walter Lease, a Southside Pittsburgher who coached the U.S. team. "They've claimed to be the world champs for 19 years and today they got a lesson on how to shoot marbles."

Larry Kokos, 14, the reigning national champion, and Ray Morgan, 18, who won the title in 1970, represented the city and their Lawrenceville neighborhood in the invitational match.

Rick Mawhinney, 17, of Cumberland, Md., and Ray Jarrell, 15, of Whitesville, W.Va., national champs in 1971 and 1972 respectively, rounded out the squad.

The Toucan Terribles, an all-English team ranging in age from 23 to 50, lost three straight games, 25-2, 25-13, and 25-7.

The Terribles had beaten four U.S. teams during their reign but none with the credentials of the current U.S. squad.

A national tabloid newspaper sponsored the trip.

After a sightseeing tour of London today the team is scheduled to fly back to Pittsburgh tomorrow.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, the decision by President Richard Nixon to resign and turn over the reigns of Government to his chosen successor, Vice President Gerald R. Ford, has rung down the curtain on one of the most tragic episodes in our Nation's political history.

There is little that can be said to alleviate the shadow under which Mr. Nixon left office. Yet, I do not believe that his return to private life should be an occasion for joy. While it is true that he was charged with many grievous crimes, it is also true that President Nixon will go down in history as a great Chief Executive for his efforts in foreign affairs. During his time in the Nation's highest office, Mr. Nixon left his mark on our relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union. Where we were once at almost total odds with these two giants, America now has opened an avenue to better understanding and, hopefully, to lasting peace with these nations.

Mr. Nixon shall also be long remembered, and honored, for engineering a truce between two old antagonists—Israel and the Arab nations. His efforts in this matter alone brought the Western World back from the brink of war to a situation where both combatants are at least temporarily at peace.

I believe it also only fair to give Mr. Nixon credit for forcing Congress toward assuming greater control in budgetary matters. Through the inability of the Nixon administration to effectively fight inflation, Congress was thus required to come to terms with problems in its own house before it could begin to deal with those of the general economy.

And lastly, but perhaps most important, I salute the President for stepping

down and arranging the orderly transfer of power to Gerald Ford. In his previous statements, President Nixon had often refused to resign, despite almost overwhelming demands to do so from those within his own party. After personally hearing the tapes and carefully surveying the facts, however, it appears that he recognized the futility of carrying on any further and chose the course of action least damaging to the country and himself. I realize that many will say he had little choice. Perhaps. Nevertheless, by his act of stepping down, Richard M. Nixon did spare this country further agony—a fact for which we should all be grateful.

In the final analysis, of course, history will be the judge of Richard M. Nixon, as it will be the final judge of how America managed its affairs at this crucial juncture in time.

The fact that we were able to complete an orderly transfer of power without the upheaval often found in other countries, and so often heralded by the prophets of doom in this country, is a lasting tribute to our democratic system of government. We have survived one of the most bitter attacks on our political system with our pride intact and our lessons for the future clearly delineated.

No longer can we afford to let one group control the reins of power. No longer can we afford to permit one special interest group to believe themselves above the will of the people and outside of the laws which govern all of our Nation. No longer can we permit even the highest elected officials in our country to ignore the mandate of those who elected them to office. And no longer can our political system afford to permit the moneyed interests to dominate a candidate or party through illegal campaign gifts which amount to pure bribery and a deliberate attempt to undermine the dictates of the people.

If these lessons are indelibly engraved upon our national conscience, then the ordeal we have just gone through will not have been in vain.

In the coming months, President Gerald Ford will have an opportunity to prove that the lessons of the past have, indeed, been learned. As one who knows Mr. Ford personally, I believe that he will set an example of honesty and integrity for us to follow. I wish him every success, as I know my fellow Americans on Guam do also. As your Congressman, I also pledge my support to bring this great country closer to the goals of equality and justice for all. The road ahead will continue to be filled with new perils, as well as the old ones such as inflation. If we are to succeed in overcoming the problems afflicting our Nation, then we must unite as one people. In this goal, I ask your support.

VETERANS' EDUCATION BENEFITS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, there has been a very lively debate going on in

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and through communication between House Members on the legislation increasing veterans education benefits.

I would like to add to that debate by inserting into the record some very valuable information provided to me by Mr. Charles F. Yetter, Jr., president of the Veterans Organization of the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

I believe these figures well illustrate the importance of the extension of the veterans eligibility provision that would extend benefits from 36 to 45 months.

I thank Mr. Yetter for researching this information and I am pleased to pass it along to the Members of the House, particularly the conference committee members working on this legislation:

Of our veteran population that graduated spring term 33% required an excess of the normal 12 terms to graduate. A review of our entire undergraduate population from 1969-1974 indicates the following % of students who required an excess of 12 terms:

(In percent)	
1969	11
1970	11
1971	8
1972	8
1973	9
1974	9.5

The comparison of these figures further indicates a need that veterans do require more terms to complete their education.

Penn State does offer five year undergraduate programs, such as the Architectural Engineering course for example, and 4% of our veteran population are involved in identifiable five year degree programs. The above figures do not include our graduate veterans of Penn State.

We again urge you to get the Committee on Veteran Affairs to meet and to support the Senate version of the extension of veterans eligibility from 36 to 45 months.

Time is of the essence. We urge your prompt attention to our veterans needs and we will appreciate your full and enthusiastic support on this matter.

THE NEED FOR A COMPLETE RECORD AND FULL DISCLOSURE

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the resignation of the President of the United States under these circumstances is a sad chapter in the history of the United States. All of us would have hoped that the events which led to this decision could not have happened in the highest office in the land.

The President has betrayed his trust, but I do not think that this is a time for vindictiveness.

However, I do feel strongly that the anguish and pain which the Nation has suffered for the past 2 years should not be in vain. We—all of us—must learn from this experience and we must make certain that it can never happen again; that never again can the laws be so clearly flouted and the powers of the Presidency be so badly abused.

To accomplish this we must have all

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the facts in the public record. It is essential that the tapes being released to Judge Sirica under Supreme Court order be made available to the public and that the Judiciary Committee publish the transcripts as part of their public record. Additionally, correspondence and memoranda and other documents relating to this case should be preserved and made public in the same manner. It is important that the records of the Judiciary Committee be complete in the case so that future generations can learn from this experience and understand why it was necessary for the committee and the Congress to undertake this unhappy task.

Mr. Nixon, of course, has already selected his successor, Gerald Ford. Mr. Ford's position on the legal and moral questions raised in the impeachment process have been made clear in recent weeks and, of course, his record as a Member of Congress is well known on the various issues. I think that Mr. Ford's record and prior statements explain his positions much better than any comments which I could make at this time.

EXCESS OIL PROFITS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks, the major oil companies have released their second quarter 1974 earnings reports, disclosing gains in revenue ranging from 19 to 292 percent. For the first half of 1974, the oil companies have reaped unconscionable profits at the expense of the American consumer.

I am attaching to my remarks a list of corporate earnings reports comparing the second quarter earnings of 1973 with 1974.

Recent reports indicate that imports of all oils and refined products are increasing and are 2.6 percent greater than they were at this time last year. The imports to America of refined products alone is up by 11.8 percent, while crude oil imports increased by 19.3 percent over the same period in 1973.

For the second consecutive month, the oil industry has had a production surplus, so that refined product inventories now stand at 798 million barrels, 12.9 percent higher than at the same time last year.

In further recognition of these surpluses, John Sawhill, Director of the Federal Energy Administration, had this to say on July 29, 1974 at the recent Western Governor's Conference in Albuquerque:

Current forecasts of petroleum supply and demand indicate that there won't be any overall shortages for the rest of the year. Ironically, we've even had to develop new strategies to allocate the growing surplus of petroleum products.

America therefore, faces the unusual situation where profits and revenues of the major oil companies are increasing at the same time that their inventories are

increasing. It is obvious that something is amiss in our supply and demand economy.

No one would deny to the oil companies a fair return for their investment and risks. But at the same time the consumer should also have a fair price for the product. The oil industry is holding our economy hostage by their contrived, burdensome prices, which have a ripple effect on our economy, increasing the prices for all goods and services. Especially hard hit are the utilities, whose costs have skyrocketed so dramatically that some of our senior citizens are being forced to give up their homes because they cannot meet the rising utility rates.

It is time to end this excessive profiteering at the expense of the American consumer. The oil oligopoly is demonstrating that it cannot, or will not, responsibly regulate itself for America's benefit; if it could there would be no need for regulatory legislation. Obviously there is such a need. In a recent poll of my district, over 85 percent of my constituents favored taxing excess oil profits. I believe that this is indicative of the public's concern about these burdensome fuel prices.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join with me in seeking decisive action enabling our Nation to impose reasonable restraints on this vital segment of our economy.

Corporate earnings report follows:

INCREASES IN CORPORATE EARNINGS

(2d quarter 1973 and 1974)

Corporation	Earnings		Percentage change since 1973
	2d quarter 1973	2d quarter 1974	
Delta Airlines	\$20,700,000	\$29,100,000	+39.9
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	55,900,000	61,500,000	+10.0
Revlon	11,200,000	13,000,000	+16.1
Standard Brands	11,100,000	12,500,000	+12.0
Stauffer Chemical	11,500,000	20,500,000	+78.3
Bethlehem Steel	57,900,000	69,600,000	+20.2
Emerson Electric	19,200,000	23,100,000	+14.9
Ford Motor	394,200,000	168,000,000	-57.4
Standard Oil/California	181,200,000	285,300,000	+57.0
Texaco	267,500,000	450,400,000	+72.1
Mobil	184,200,000	354,400,000	+99.0
Standard Oil/Indiana	121,300,000	280,000,000	+131.0
Shell	89,500,000	124,500,000	+39.0
Occidental	26,900,000	92,600,000	+292.0
Phillips	46,400,000	123,800,000	+167.0
Sun	48,400,000	127,300,000	+163.0
Cities Service	30,500,000	53,800,000	+76.0
Exxon	510,000,000	850,000,000	+66.0
Getty	23,600,000	62,200,000	+167.0
Standard Oil/Ohio	27,000,000	50,300,000	+40.0

¹ Denotes an oil industry.

SALUTE TO NEW CITIZENS AWARD

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an award that was recently presented by the Citizens Foundation, Inc. of Syracuse, N.Y., known as the "Salute to New Citizens Award" to Paul and Maria Karpyszyn.

The Citizens Foundation, when established, was envisioned as an organiza-

tion that would be an effective force in counteracting the apathy, misunderstanding and sometimes open hostilities that many citizens were displaying toward our American economic system. This new award has great significance in our community.

Paul and Maria Karpyszyn left their homeland in the Ukraine for political reasons and arrived in New York City with their son, Zenon, and little else except their determination to make a new life for themselves in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Karpyszyn moved to Syracuse in 1955 and both found jobs in local industrial firms. In 1960 they opened their own business, Paul's Meat Market, a prospering meat and delicatessen shop on the city's west side. Naturalized citizens of the United States, the Karpyszyn's were selected to be honored by the foundation for their exemplary conduct in embracing the American free enterprise system.

In accepting this award Zenon, their son wrote:

To my parents who have lived under Communism and experienced the "worker's paradise" firsthand, this award symbolizes all that is great and good in the U.S.A. To be given an award by such a respected organization is for them another fulfillment of the promise that is America.

CAN YOU STILL MAKE A MILLION?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, American business has become an unfortunate scapegoat for many who fail to recognize the important fact that economic freedom and other important freedoms go hand in hand.

Part of the reason for this difficulty is that the advocates of free enterprise have, in many instances, failed to make a persuasive case for their position.

They have, too often, argued in behalf of free enterprise not because it is the system which maximizes freedom but, instead, because it is the system which maximizes material goods.

Both of these facts are, of course, quite true. Our standard of living under capitalism is by far the highest in the world. Yet, free enterprise would be worthy of our defense even if this were not the case.

Discussing this fact, one of the most eloquent advocates of a free economy, Wilhelm Ropeke, the distinguished German economist who was one of the first to denounce the Nazi regime in his native country, declares, in his essay, "Education in Economic Liberty":

We should avoid luring men into acceptance of economic liberty by holding out to them the candy of material abundance: our educational efforts should instead be made on the high level of social philosophy and should appeal to the last and supreme values. Every limitation of economic liberty, every state intervention and every single act of planning and directing, contains some constraint. It is this constraint . . . which takes away from us bit by bit that genuine freedom which is dear to us all.

While recent public opinion polls indicate that many Americans have lost faith in big business, this should not lead anyone to believe that such Americans have lost faith in the free enterprise system itself.

In a recent article, Bernard Browning, president of the International Franchise Association, notes that—

The almost unbelievable growth of franchising—which now accounts for about 32 per cent of all retail sales—has gone unnoticed to most people . . . tens of thousands of Americans who have gone into business for themselves in the last ten years by the franchising route certainly have not lost faith in free enterprise. If anything, the sheer weights of numbers of new franchise outlets would indicate that free enterprise—the chance to make an honest buck—has never been more dear to our fiercely independent people than it is today.

Mr. Browning concludes that—

. . . the American dream is a living possibility for every citizen in this country. And that dream is only possible because we are free men able to work and live in freedom.

I wish to share with my colleagues the article, "Can You Still Make a Million?", by Bernard Browning, as it appeared in the Knoxville Journal of June 29, 1974, and insert it into the RECORD at this time. [From the Knoxville Journal, June 29, 1974]

CAN YOU STILL MAKE A MILLION?

(By Bernard Browning)

At a recent meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, there was some apparent good news for the radical minority who want us to believe that free enterprise has tried, but failed in America.

According to a panel of respected pollsters, a majority of Americans have lost faith in Big Business—feeling it is insensitive to most social responsibilities, wields too much power, and ought to be broken up into smaller enterprises (under government supervision, we assume).

For the doomsayers, these were happy findings indeed.

Apparently, after years of bad-mouthing the American Dream to any willing listener, their minority viewpoint had become a majority viewpoint . . . apparently.

In all fairness to the greatest system of competitive enterprise the world has ever known, the public's feelings toward giant corporations is not the blanket indictment of free enterprise that the social capitalists would have us believe. In fact, while many Americans may feel alienated by monopoly, Big Business, many thousands more have reaffirmed their faith in our system in recent years by doing their thing in franchising.

Everybody's into the act: young people; retired people; minorities; men and women from all walks of life with interests ranging from leathercrafts to business counseling (like my own General Business Services) to health foods, to arts and graphics—you name it.

The almost unbelievable growth of franchising—which now accounts for about 32 percent of all retail sales—has gone unnoticed to most people. They have a working understanding of what a franchise is, and they could probably tell you which retail outlets on their Main Street are franchises, but so what?

The so what is the fact that tens of thousands of Americans who have gone into business for themselves in the last 10 years by the franchising route certainly have not lost faith in free enterprise. If anything, the sheer weights of numbers of new franchise outlets would indicate that free enterprise—the chance to make an honest buck—has never been more dear to our fiercely independent people than it is today.

These are not extraordinary people, nor wealthy people. These are the men and women in every town across the country who know that somewhere, somehow, the little guy still has a chance to make a million.

Oh, we may be fed up with the goings-on between union and corporate officers and some politicians. But that doesn't mean we're ready to chuck the whole thing and say "the hell with it."

On the contrary, I'm confident in this system, and if the growth of franchising is any barometer, I know that the majority of Americans share this confidence.

Let the social researchers say what they want.

Let them conduct their studies.

Let them suggest that we bust up Big Business, or legislate corporate responsibility. And let the government carry on.

Whatever all these experts do, let's hope they don't forget that the American Dream is a living possibility for every citizen in this country. And that dream is only possible because we are free men able to work and live in freedom.

PITTSBURGH'S NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES, INC.

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Congress soon will vote final approval of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, a bill which I, and other members of the Housing Subcommittee, have been working on for more than 2 years.

This new legislation should once again put the Federal Government back in the business of providing a decent home in a suitable living environment for millions of low-, moderate-, and middle-income families.

Earlier this year I addressed a meeting in Washington of the League of Cities and Conference of Mayors. In addition to telling the audience of the progress our committee was making on the new omnibus legislation, I proudly described a local Pittsburgh program, operating in a single neighborhood, which was producing amazing results as far as neighborhood stabilization, with no Federal funding at all.

Called Neighborhood Housing Services Inc., this program, built on a small foundation grant, was making low-interest home rehabilitation loans to people who could not qualify for similar loans with financial institutions.

By working with neighborhood people on a very informal basis, the loan fund was providing the tools for people to fix their homes, and thus remain in the neighborhood, rather than letting the homes deteriorate into urban slums.

I visited the Neighborhood Housing Services project at the beginning of this year and was deeply impressed with the expertise and dedication of the wholly indigenous neighborhood staff.

As a result of their initial success, HUD has chosen the Pittsburgh program as a model and is attempting to replicate the Neighborhood Housing Services experiment in other cities across the Nation.

I would like to put in an article from

the Pittsburgh Press describing how the Neighborhood Housing Services program is working on Pittsburgh's Northside.

NORTH SIDE PROGRAM ATTRACTS NATIONAL ATTENTION—RESIDENTS FACE-LIFT CRUMBLING NEIGHBORHOOD

(By Debbie Deasy)

Five years ago, Pittsburgh's central North Side was nodding to its fall. Today, the community is providing a model for the city and the nation.

Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS), a program funded through donations and financial institutions, is helping the community reestablish itself as a respectable and safe place to live. No public money is channeled into the program.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has allocated more than \$2 million for programs like NHS in 20 cities.

OWNERS REPAIR HOMES

City Council is formulating a \$1.6 million loan fund for housing repairs to be based on NHS operations.

A primary force behind NHS is the North Side community. Homeowners do their own repair work when possible.

As more and more residents take the initiative to repair their homes, others do the same.

Residents form a majority on the NHS board, which decides how NHS funds are used. Director Thomas A. Jones considers community involvement as essential to the continuity of NHS.

Contributions from private foundations have been essential also. The Sarah Scaife Foundation has contributed over \$500,000 since 1969.

Donations are used to form a "high risk" fund for loans, made at interest rates ranging to 6 percent, to residents unable to pay market interest rates. Some loans carry no interest.

BANKS HELP PROGRAM

Through NHS, 25 banks and savings and loan associations also provide loans at market rates to residents who can qualify. These institutions underwrite the administrative costs of NHS, \$35,000 annually. Computer service donated by one of the banks handles loan information, increasing efficiency.

An additional force behind NHS is city cooperation. Jones said the city has enforced inspection codes, increased police protection, installed new utilities and made street repairs.

Services offered by NHS are varied. "About 25 per cent of our work is lending money," Jones said. NHS often finds itself acting as a general financial advisory board within the community.

"ON RIGHT TRACK"

From time to time, NHS deals with the financing of home purchases, but home repair assistance is its chief function.

NHS hires contractors when necessary. "In addition, NHS retains 10 per cent of the contract for one year," Jones explained. "If problems arise, NHS then has the work done and pays for it out of the contractor's retention."

Last year, NHS concerned itself with bill consolidation loans and emergency loans for taxes on home purchases.

These services were terminated at the close of 1973 when the delinquency rate of loans jumped to a five year high of 10 per cent. An auxiliary staff established to deal with delinquencies has helped reduce the rate to approximately 7 per cent.

The low-keyed, neighborhood approach of NHS has contributed to its success, in the opinion of Jones. Above all, he feels the program has established itself as credible.

NHS has met difficulties over the past five years, Jones admits. "I'm not satisfied yet, but I think we're on the right track. We've

been more successful than most in a private program," he said.

SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter to the editor of the Post which was printed Thursday, August 8, 1974, and which was written by a very good friend of mine from Detroit, Dr. Paul Lowinger. Dr. Lowinger addresses himself to one of the cruelest aspects of apartheid in South Africa. This article should serve to remind everyone that apartheid is an immoral policy, totally incompatible with fundamental human rights. Afrikaners who now rule South Africa believe passionately in the correctness of their philosophy, of "separate development" of the races. One is reminded that the Nazis too believed passionately in the correctness of their doctrine.

The article follows:

SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE

The connection between human rights and health is of great importance throughout the world. This leads to concern about the segregated and discriminatory practice of medicine in South Africa which is clearly in violation of the 1948 Declaration of Geneva and the International Code of Medical Ethics adopted by the General Assembly of the World Medical Association in 1949. The details are in a pamphlet prepared by Dr. Sue Dowling for the Medical Association for the Prevention of War in England and available through the Medical Committee for Human Rights, P.O. Box 7155, Pittsburgh, Penna. 15213.

These facts about medicine in South Africa are largely from official statements of the South African Government: Ambulance services are strictly segregated; doctors with very few exceptions may work only within their own ethnic group; Africans may train only at the one medical school in Durban. Two of the five white medical schools train a few Asian and coloured students but these students may not attend post mortem on whites or see white patients and they are socially segregated from white colleagues. The black students have no access to white patients so they rarely see common diseases of the whites such as coronary artery disease. Even at the black medical school there are no black professors or heads of departments. Black and white doctors occupying similar government posts receive different salaries. Black doctors have been barred from attending medical conferences because of the laws of racial segregation. Of course the health statistics show a wide racial differential with infant mortality 19.4 per thousand for whites, 38.3 for Asians and 121 for the Coloured in 1971. South Africa does not publish infant mortality for Africans but the U.N. estimate is 200 to 250 per thousand live births in 1970. The doctor/population ration in 1972 was 1/144,000 for the Africans, 1/6,200 for the Coloured, 1/900 for the Asians compared to 1/400 for the whites.

This information is offered in support of the many South Africans who are deeply disturbed by the situation and who want international support for their protest. In the meantime what can be done? We can refuse association with South African health institutions such as hospitals and medical schools including faculty and student interchange except for those South Africans who are

refugees or reject the oppression. We can ask our journals not to publish personnel advertisements for any racially discriminatory and segregated posts in South Africa. We can contribute support to the national liberation struggles in the colonized countries which include South Africa.

PAUL LOWINGER, M.D.

Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit.

PRESS REPORTS SECRET MEETINGS OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recent revelations by the Liberty Lobby of secret meetings held by an international group of business and governmental leaders have resulted in press reports of these meetings.

The Washington Post reported recently that these meetings have been "sealed from the press" since the first session was held in 1954. These sessions have dealt with lobbying for more foreign aid.

The Liberty Lobby in a recent newsletter reported that efforts to inform the public of these meetings will continue.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this matter, I place a copy of the Washington Post article and the Liberty Lobby newsletter in the RECORD herewith:

[From the Washington Post, July 21, 1974]

A DUTCH PRINCE BUILDS AND RUNS AN INTERNATIONAL THINK-TANK

(By John Gale)

AMSTERDAM.—It's been 20 years since Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands first produced his formula for promoting the cause of transatlantic harmony.

He introduced the idea of an international think-tank, comprising prominent people from the United States and Western Europe, able to speak with total frankness on issues ruffling the Atlantic alliance.

Bernhard gave the participants privacy. The think-tank was sealed from the press.

The first assembly was held in 1954 at the secluded Bilderberg Hotel lying in wooded countryside not far from Arnhem, Holland. The name of the hotel caught on and the Bilderberg group has continued to meet in different countries with different participants.

Always, however, the chairman has been Bernhard, the German-born prince who married Queen Juliana while she was still a princess. Bernhard later fought with the Allies in World War II.

At various times, the prince has requested and obtained the presence of Henry A. Kissinger—1971, Woodstock, Vt.; Helmut Schmidt, now West German chancellor—1973, Salsjoeboden, Sweden; former U.S. Secretaries of State Dean Rusk and Christian A. Herter; Thomas E. Dewey, former governor of New York and twice Republican presidential nominee; former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Amintore Fanfani of Italy and so on.

Bernhard promised the conferees privacy, and the 1974 meeting in April was no exception.

It was held in a luxury hotel at the French ski resort of Megeve. Before the meeting, Bernhard entered the downtown press center, the Megeve Sports Hall, which was practically surrounded by police for the occasion.

He announced who had been invited to

the meeting and what the topic would be. He then declared there would be no more information on the three-day session and according to one French newsmen aroused the wrath of assembled journalists by adding: "In fact, we just don't want you around."

Reporters were never allowed to enter the hotel where the sessions were held.

There was only one topic at the meeting: prospects for the Atlantic world.

Eighty persons were invited and among those Americans who turned up were NATO commander Gen. Andrew Goodpaster; former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball; David Rockefeller, head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.).

Many of those invited from France stayed away because of the French elections.

Bernhard has made it clear that participants who deal with the press won't be invited back.

Apart from that, he likes to change the faces. There is often a 50 per cent switch in representation from one year to the next.

Procedures have become well established. The main speakers get 10 minutes, other participants are limited to five. Papers written by both American and European participants are distributed in English and French, the two languages of the conference. Votes are never taken and titles are never used. A government official or an ambassador is plain mister. Bernhard is Mr. Chairman.

He is often accompanied to the meetings by the eldest of his four daughters, Princess Beatrix, heiress to the Dutch throne.

"Trix has no voice," the prince said once. "She listens."

The prince is unrepentant about the secretiveness of the meetings.

"The purpose of the conference," he has said, "is that eminent persons in every field get the opportunity to speak freely without being hindered by the knowledge that their words and ideas will be analyzed, commented upon and eventually criticized in the press."

His pulling power appears to date from World War II. Having taken his family into exile, he won his wings with Britain's Royal Air Force and reputedly got into rows with the British for going on unofficial bombing excursions over Germany.

He ended the war as commander in chief of the Dutch armed forces and a good friend of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"I never regarded the prince as a useless appendage of the royal family," Eisenhower was quoted as saying, "but as a person who was intelligent, interested and ambitious to do something useful and who was greatly respected in government circles."

Bernhard, now 62, unhesitatingly used his wartime contacts to get the Bilderberg conception rolling. He has consistently asserted its only aim is to foster the transatlantic relationship.

"People want to place all possible labels on our meetings, from Fascist to Communist," he has said. "In reality, without striving for clearly defined results, we hold a discussion over a few weighty subjects each time. A better understanding is our goal."

After the United States stymied the 1956 Anglo-French Suez invasion, he said: "In the really bad mood after Suez, we were able to talk in such a way that both the British and French went home no longer mad at the Americans."

Bernhard clearly expects that within influential circles, the ideas emerging from Bilderberg will make their impression. Of his personal role, he said: "I'd consider my own work in the same light as practically everything I do. I am only a catalyst."

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

BILDERBERG BLACKOUT BREACHED (A BIT)

If a chart were to illustrate levels of press discrimination which occurs in the area of

press coverage, two peaks would be conspicuously high. The first peak would denote an almost complete blackout which has been implemented against patriotic institutions such as Liberty Lobby, which advocate an end to banker-internationalist control of America. To prevent exposure of internationalist aims, the Establishment Press evolved the strategy of totally ignoring Liberty Lobby! By this means, the most vocal voice raised in opposition to the surrender of national sovereignty would be effectively silenced.

Paradoxically, the second peak on the chart of "objective journalism" would denote attempts to conceal activities involving the American banking elite. Pointedly, no details of Bilderberg activities were allowed to penetrate the pages of newspapers! The national media intentionally failed to report on the machinations of the coterie of super-rich plutocrats. The decisions of American billionaires rendered far from the House and Senate were completely ignored.

ILLUSIONARY FREEDOM

For several months, Liberty Lobby has waged a solitary war to expose the April 1974 Bilderberg gathering at Megeve, France. The Anti-Defamation League and several other organizations have mistakenly or intentionally ridiculed notions of a press conspiracy to hide Bilderberg meetings from the public eye. Through its Institute for American Democracy organ *Homefront*, the ADL has issued vitriolic attacks against Liberty Lobby in an attempt to divert attention from exposing the Bilderbergers. Liberty Lobby shrugged off attacks, standing firm in its insistence that the Bilderberg gatherings were dangerous events, concealed from the public by choice rather than chance.

Finally, Liberty Lobby's intense efforts have been rewarded. The tip of the Bilderberg iceberg is now visible. Press releases recently issued have proved Liberty Lobby correct on at least two major points:

1. The Bilderbergers do constitute a vital cog in the internationalist machine;
2. The national press has failed in duty delegated it by American citizens.

INITIAL BREAKTHROUGH

The initial breakthrough in national media at the instance of Liberty Lobby occurred when Chicago *Tribune* columnist Bill Anderson termed the Bilderberg meetings "extraordinary" in importance. Even this revelation is shadowed by his subsequent disclosure that there exists "a binding gentleman's agreement that nothing said in that hotel during the three day meeting will be repeated for public consumption." Anderson's June 14 column constitutes an epochal date, heralding the crack in the dam of press censorship concerning the Bilderbergers. Anderson also asserts, "The meetings are secret so that powerful attendees could speak with candor and not in the euphemisms of diplomacy."

Translated, this means participants can make decisions without worrying about petty items such as "national interest" or the U.S. Constitution. Pointedly, Anderson admits "that members can speak as individuals and not on behalf of governments." Here, Anderson concedes the internationalists know no national boundaries but function as "world plutocrats" in Bilderberg dealings.

The second breakthrough occurred in the powerful Scripps Howard newspaper chain. Writer Richard Starnes detailed Liberty Lobby's denunciation of the Bilderbergers. He excused press laxity by calling Bilderberg proceedings "essentially dull," but neglected to explain why a gathering of America's and the world's richest and most powerful billionaires would be "dull."

A WIRE SERVICE FIRST

The most significant article on the Bilderbergers was dispatched June 21 on the Associated Press wire service. AP yielded to Liberty Lobby's pressure and ran a lengthy

story brimming with amazing statements and unique revelations heretofore dismissed as products of right-wing imaginations. Liberty Lobby's pinpointing of Bilderberg operations as completely and deliberately secret was documented for the first time by an "establishment" wire service!

In its story, the AP revealed that Prince Bernhard, founder and sponsor of the Bilderbergers, keeps the meetings "hermetically sealed from the press." This arrogant internationalist, married to the world's richest woman, has utilized his dictatorial power since 1954 to "make it clear that participants who deal with the press won't be invited back." Bernhard, AP admits, "aroused the wrath of journalists" by frankly stating "in fact, we just don't want you around." The AP discloses further that Bernhard is totally unapologetic about his secrecy.

"At our meetings eminent persons may speak freely without being hindered by the knowledge that their words and ideas will be analyzed, commented upon and criticized," Bernhard boasts. This frank admission exhibits conspiratorial manipulations and possible treason, unnoticed by the public eye.

LIBERTY LOBBY ON OFFENSIVE

Liberty Lobby has selected three major plans of attack to initiate in the continuing battle to expose Bilderberg treachery. Liberty Lobby is pressing for answers from government officials under the Freedom of Information Act. On May 15, 1974, Liberty Lobby's General Counsel wrote the Secretary of State demanding a copy of Helmut Sonnenfeldt's report on the Megeve Bilderberg meeting. Under the above Act, the electorate is given access to government information so that it can decide what the government is doing to protect their interests. The Act gives any person the right of access to any document, file, or other record in the possession of any Federal administrative agencies and departments, subject to nine specific exemptions (concerning national defense, trade secrets, personal tax forms, etc.).

Only a superficial reply came from the State Department, claiming "a formal report on the Bilderberg Conference was not prepared, but the proceedings were reviewed by Mr. Sonnenfeldt and other American participants in discussions with the Secretary."

On July 10 Liberty Lobby wrote requesting written details of this Review of the Proceedings given to the Secretary, as well as answers to certain specific questions. The request concludes by asserting, "There can be no objection whatever to your letting us have the written Review and answers to our questions, since it is a fundamental democratic principle that no part of our government shall be secret, and that the acts of all governmental officials should be made public whether they attend a public or private conference, and these acts should be understood, so far as possible, by the citizens." The information requested is vital, because at least five American government officials may have violated the Logan Act by attending the Conference.

Liberty Lobby's second avenue of attack is investigating this possibility. The Logan Act prohibits any American citizen without proper authority from "commencing or carrying on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the U.S. or to defeat the measures of the U.S.—subject to fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment of not more than three years, or both." Any advocacy on the part of American participants of a one-world system of government would be prima facie illegal.

SUITS FOR SUPPRESSION

Thirdly, Liberty Lobby is contemplating bringing suit against AP and United Press International (UPI) for suppressing legitimate news. By this overt or covert negli-

gence, UPI has broken faith with newspapers it serves and with the American people, who utilize news they receive through media to judge politicians who have been elected to serve the people's interests.

Letters have also been sent to all American non-governmental individuals who attended the Megeve meeting, asking about their participation. In particular, Henry Grunwald, publisher of *Time*, was asked why no report of the meeting appeared in his magazine. As of press time, no reply has been received.

Liberty Lobby intends to continue inspiring masses of Americans to take effective action against outrageous internationalist control of the press. Already the Bilderberg coverage demonstrates that Liberty Lobby has accomplished significant results. Without Liberty Lobby's pressure, there would have been total secrecy about the Bilderberg meeting. More and more Americans through Liberty Lobby are learning that something is seriously amiss in the American "free press." More and more Americans are demanding access to events which shape their destiny! Liberty Lobby will continue to assist them in every possible way.

CHINA POLICY

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the United States has maintained friendship and diplomatic relations with the Chinese on Taiwan while opening discussions with the Communist leadership in mainland China. Recently, Senator HENRY JACKSON, who returned from a trip to Communist China, proposed that the United States establish full diplomatic relations with Communist China, upgrading our Peking mission to embassy status, and demoting our Embassy in Taipei—the Republic of China—to a liaison office.

Considering the record of the Communist regime in China, this recommendation if implemented would be an insult to our Chinese friends on Taiwan and would be of dubious benefit to peaceful international relations with mainland China. In fact, such a change might upset the delicate and careful diplomatic position of the United States in regard to the Soviet Union and Communist China.

I wish to commend to my colleagues an excellent editorial from the Washington Stars-News, July 12, 1974, entitled "Jackson's Chinese Friends."

The editorial follows:

JACKSON'S CHINESE FRIENDS

This is a strange year, and to the lengthening list of odd happenings must be added the sound of Senator Henry Jackson singing the praises of the People's Republic of China. Reporting on his recent visit to the land of Mao and on 15 hours of "detailed and frank conversations" with top officials including Premier Chou En-lai, Jackson displayed a notable gap in his anti-Communist hawkishness.

The mainland Chinese, Jackson told a press conference, view world politics realistically and have a range of national interests compatible with our own. They "recognize the importance of NATO and the danger of any immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe." They value "one's word of

honor" more than written treaties, and are too self-reliant to seek subsidies from Washington in their growing trade with the United States. Altogether admirable, and Jackson would hasten detente in that quarter by upgrading our Peking mission to embassy status, demoting our Taipei embassy to liaison functions though maintaining our defense commitment to Peking's mortal enemies, the National Chinese.

Jackson's point seems to be that anyone who detests and distrusts the Soviet Union as much as the Communist Chinese do cannot be all bad, and might be a candidate to make common cause with the United States. His championing of Peking, which most of all fears aggression by Moscow, thus dovetails with Jackson's own fears about the course of American-Soviet detente. The senator from Washington State repeatedly has charged the Nixon administration with giving too much to Russian negotiators, most dangerously in strategic arms limitations.

Jackson has used the Chinese ploy too carelessly for his own credibility, and for the health of American diplomacy with the Communist giants. The Peking regime shares a murderous history with the Kremlin gang, and is no more a respecter of human liberty. Jackson would hold normal trade relations with Russia hostage to the liberalization of Soviet emigration policy, particularly affecting Jews seeking to go to Israel. He does not show similar concern for hapless Chinese risking their lives swimming to Hong Kong.

But it is in the diplomacy of detente that Jackson's championing of Peking could have mischievous effect, especially since he is a Democratic presidential hopeful and a leading congressional critic of the Nixon effort to improve East-West relations. In dealing with each Communist power, the administration has been at pains to overcome suspicion that it might play off one against the other. It is in no one's interest to increase Soviet-Chinese tensions and possibly help provoke a calamitous clash. Jackson's siding with Peking, if he were calling the shots in American foreign policy, would be sure to raise Moscow's paranoia to a dangerous level.

IT IS ALL OVER

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime supporter of the space program I can understand the frustrations the NASA officials face in public recognition of the great achievements of the space flights. This point is very well made in an article in the Press Publications serving West Cook County in a lead editorial of July 24:

IT IS ALL OVER

Saturday marks the fifth anniversary of Man's walk on the moon. The honor went to three American astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins.

The dream which had seemed so far away in 1955 had become a reality and now, only 19 years later, is considered passe. Our men have been to the moon and back. They have walked on the moon and in space. They have linked up with a space laboratory and proved they could live there on a new frontier.

But now, it is all over. However, mankind will benefit from the work of the many thousands of unseen persons who assisted with the program.

The new products and fibers which were developed for the program are in use today in our society. The new medical techniques are being used to save lives in hospitals around the nation.

For some, the brief interludes they spent working often behind locked doors, on the project and related matters will provide stories they will tell their children and grandchildren for years to come.

For there was certainly no greater thrill than to have a message relayed to us from Neil Armstrong than that the artist's concept of what the moon was like for simulated television movies was the closest thing one could have envisioned to what it was really like.

Thus, less than 20 years after the planning began, the dream has been realized and put back on the shelf for another time and another generation of adventurers.

It was a great dream while it lasted but no longer will story-tellers be able to say the moon is "made of green cheese" for we now have the moon dust to prove it is not.

OPINION POLL

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just released the results of my annual Colorado Second District opinion poll. As in the past, I am inserting the results in the RECORD to give my colleagues an opportunity to see the overwhelming response from my constituents.

Once again, Second District residents revealed their knowledge of, and interest in, the important affairs of Congress and the Nation. More than 35,000 responses were received—several thousand of them with personal comments attached.

In the past, the residents of the Second District have accurately reflected the attitudes of the Nation as a whole on vital issues of the day, and this year's tabulation reveals the same trend.

For example, a majority—57 percent—favored impeachment compared with 34 percent who were against bringing President Nixon to trial in the Senate. The results of the poll were compiled before the President's revelation of the three damaging tapes of June 23, 1972, and his subsequent resignation.

One issue on which Second District residents feel particularly strong is busing: 72 percent of those responding favored our efforts in the House to curb busing to achieve racial balance in our schools while only 18 percent opposed these efforts.

The desire for Congress to approve catastrophic illness insurance for all Americans drew a large, favorable response.

Second District residents continue to oppose amnesty for those who chose not to serve in the Armed Forces in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the people of the Second District should be commended for their continuing, enthusiastic response to the opinion poll.

Our Nation may have problems, but I continue to have faith in our ability to

solve those problems. Thanks to an informed, intelligent electorate this spirit has endured. I am most grateful to the residents of the Second District for sharing their feelings with me, because I will be better able to represent them here in Congress.

Results of the poll follow:

POLL RESULTS

(NOTE.—Figures in tables express percentage.)

1. Should the House of Representatives impeach (bring to trial in the Senate) President Nixon?

Yes	57
No	34
Undecided	7
No response	2

2. Should Congress repeal the mandatory 55 m.p.h. speed limit now that the oil embargo has been lifted?

Yes	27
No	68
Undecided	3
No response	2

3. Should some form of amnesty be granted to those young Americans who chose not to serve in the Armed Forces in Viet Nam?

Yes	35
No	58
Undecided	7
No response	2

4. Do you feel Congress acted wisely in allowing wage and price controls to expire on April 30th?

Yes	40
No	40
Undecided	17
No response	3

5. Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution which would reverse the most recent Supreme Court decision (*Roe v. Wade*) on abortion?

Yes	19
No	49
Undecided	24
No response	9

6. Do you support efforts in the House of Representatives to restrict busing as a means of achieving racial balance in the public schools?

Yes	75
No	18
Undecided	5
No response	2

7. Should the federal government finance campaigns for federal elective office?

Yes	36
No	51
Undecided	11
No response	3

8. Do you favor legislation to provide health insurance for catastrophic illnesses for all citizens?

Yes	66
No	22
Undecided	9
No response	2

9. Do you believe members of the House of Representatives should be elected to terms of four years rather than the present two years?

Yes	43
No	46
Undecided	8
No response	2

10. Do you favor federal legislation to provide financial incentives for states to adopt comprehensive land use plans?

Yes	52
No	28
Undecided	16
No response	4

(Figures shown above may not add to exactly 100 percent due to rounding.)

ECO-TIPS NO. 7: NUCLEAR ENERGY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis is still with us, and so is our concern for the quality of the environment. Add to it the effects these issues have on our economy and you must conclude that we have here the crucial issues of the day, the issues that deeply concern most Americans. These issues will not come to rest until many more people are better informed about the various options open to them.

In a continuing attempt to encourage national debate on environmental issues, Concern, Inc., has just published the first two sections of its three-part study of energy alternatives. Part I deals with fossil fuels and part II with nuclear energy. Part III, to be published in October, will deal with clean, renewable sources, such as solar and geothermal energy.

I believe that this is a critical time for decisions on energy alternatives. I am convinced that our energy-driven inflation will not come to an end, until we have the will, the means, and the know-how to become self-sufficient.

The Energy Research and Development Administration—ERDA—will have to play a leading role toward this national objective. In my considerable effort to bring ERDA to fruition I have never failed to stress the need for parity in the development of our fossil fuels, especially coal, and the promise of nuclear power. To help us and others to reach a more balanced view about these two large reservoirs of energy and their effects on the environment, I would like to insert these two brief summaries prepared by Concern, Inc. into the RECORD:

ECO-TIPS No. 7. ENERGY ALTERNATIVES— PART II: NUCLEAR ENERGY

"Because final acceptability of fission energy cannot be taken for granted, a warning should be issued that large scale application of fission technology may not be a realistic solution to the world's energy problem."—Dr. Hannes Alfvén, Nobel Laureate in Physics.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Electricity from nuclear energy is produced by a fission process. Fission is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into two or more parts. The fissioning of enriched uranium creates the heat necessary to produce steam to drive the turbines which generate electricity.

Nuclear energy was at one time considered the hope of the future, promising an inexhaustible supply of safe, clean and economical energy. In recent years, however, serious questions have been raised about the dangers inherent in a growing reliance on nuclear sources of power. There are now approximately 44 "operable" nuclear power plants

in this country. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) estimates that there will be 1,000 nuclear plants in the United States by the year 2000.

We believe that a full public discussion should take place before we become irrevocably committed to a course of action that could threaten the health and safety of all future generations.

Are You Aware That:

No adequate long range techniques for the storage and disposal of nuclear wastes have yet been perfected. Some of these wastes will be radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years, and will need to be guarded virtually forever. Cancer and genetic damage can result from exposure to radioactivity.

There is no adequate protection against theft of nuclear materials by those intent on blackmail or sabotage. A crude bomb could be made from highly enriched uranium or plutonium. (Plutonium is a byproduct of the fission process.)

Any nation with a nuclear power plant has a nuclear weapons capability, if it is willing to make a major investment in fuel reprocessing facilities.

It is estimated that nuclear materials, both fuel and wastes, will be transported throughout the U.S. at the rate of 500 shipments per week by the year 2000. This would amount to 28,000 shipments per year liable to accident or theft.

Because of human error and mechanical and engineering defects, many nuclear power plants today are unreliable and have been closed down for indefinite periods of time.

If a major accident should occur, and emergency cooling systems prove inadequate, the reactor core of the power plant would "melt-down" in a very short time, releasing large quantities of radioactivity to the environment. No successful testing of the emergency cooling system has yet been done.

Evacuation routes in case of a nuclear power plant accident are just beginning to be publicly discussed.

No adequate insurance exists to reimburse you, your family, and your community in case of serious nuclear accident.

If we become heavily committed to nuclear energy, and a serious accident should occur anywhere in the world, it seems likely that other nuclear plants would shut down for safety reasons. This could cripple the entire country and, perhaps, the world.

Many people think of nuclear energy only in terms of the nuclear power plant but before nuclear fuel can arrive at the power plant, it must be taken step by step through several preliminary processes. The nuclear fuel cycle starts with the mining and milling of uranium. From there the uranium oxide is sent to a conversion plant where it is converted to uranium hexafluoride. This product is then sent to an enrichment plant where the amount of fissionable uranium is increased. From there, the enriched uranium goes to a fuel fabrication plant where nuclear fuel rods are made. These rods are then transported to the nuclear reactor where the fission of atoms creates the heat to generate electricity.

After the fuel has been used for a year or so, it must be removed and sent to a reprocessing plant, where usable uranium and plutonium are separated out and the remaining wastes, which are highly radioactive, must be stored and guarded until they can somehow be disposed of safely.

MINING AND MILLING OF URANIUM

Natural uranium ore has been mined and milled in the U.S. since the early 1940's. The purpose of the milling operation is to separate uranium from extraneous rock by mechanical crushing of the ore. The dangers involved in these operations are:

Exposure of workers to high doses of radiation to the bone and lung;

Production of wastes (99% of the ore), called mill tailings, from which radioactivity will emanate indefinitely.

The AEC has limited its regulatory authority over mill tailings only to the time the mill is actually in operation. Many tailings piles remain abandoned and unsupervised. As of 1970, there were more than 80 million metric tons of tailings on 2,100 acres of western land from both operating and abandoned mills.

Uranium mill tailings have been used in the construction of houses and buildings in the areas near the mill and have unnecessarily exposed the general public to a further radiation hazard. Steps are now being taken to correct this problem but it has taken nearly 20 years to recognize its scope.

THE CONVERSION OF URANIUM

Powdered uranium oxide is combined with fluorine and converted to uranium hexafluoride. Although the risks involved in this process are small, improvement is needed in the control of radioactive wastes, both liquid and airborne.

THE ENRICHMENT OF URANIUM

The three enrichment plants which now exist in the U.S. (all owned by the AEC) use a gaseous diffusion method to increase the proportion of U-235 (necessary for a fission reaction) in the uranium. This process presents some environmental and economic problems:

The buildings require great amounts of land. The three existing plants take up a total of 1,500 acres;

They are very expensive. Each plant costs about \$2 billion in construction alone;

The process uses enormous amounts of energy, enough to supply the electrical needs of a city of several thousand people. This energy comes from strip-mined coal.

The AEC has announced that it is giving up its enrichment monopoly and is going to license private corporations to build their own gaseous diffusion plants. It is believed that the costs of enriched fuel will go up when this occurs.

FUEL FABRICATION

Enriched uranium pellets are packed into fuel rods for use in the reactor core. Due to leaks, spills and breakage, some of the enriched uranium is released to the waste streams of the plant and small quantities escape.

NUCLEAR REACTORS

Most nuclear reactors in the U.S. today are light water reactors. The term "light water" refers to the coolant used to moderate temperatures within the reactor. The loss of this coolant could cause a meltdown accident with attendant widespread radioactive contamination. Other problems of nuclear reactors include:

Some small amounts of radiation routinely emitted from the reactor;

Thermal pollution in adjacent waterways;

Shutdowns for unforeseen malfunctions or routine maintenance accounting for 33% of the plant's operational time. This compares with 10% downtime for fossil fuel plants;

"Abnormal events," 861 of which occurred in 1973, and 371 of which had the potential of being hazardous, according to the AEC;

High radiation exposure to workers in the plant.

A nuclear reactor has a life expectancy of about 30 years. After that time it must be decommissioned and "entombed" because of remaining high radioactivity. The entombed plants must be guarded constantly and at high costs. If the AEC projections on the growth of nuclear energy are correct, we will soon have hundreds and eventually thousands of ghostly radioactive structures dotting our landscape.

As of January, 1974, two companies in the U.S. had sold 46 nuclear reactors to foreign countries, not all of which have the stable

governments or operate under safeguards. The great care which must be taken in the operation, maintenance and safeguarding of these plants makes the policy of foreign sales alarming. Enough plutonium is generated by the fissioning of uranium at a single large reactor to make dozens of atomic bombs a year.

BREEDER REACTOR

Projected for the future are fast-breeder reactors cooled by liquid sodium. A Breeder is a nuclear reactor that produces more fuel than it consumes. The Breeder reactor will present all the same problems as the conventional reactor, plus a few of its own:

The Breeder will produce far more plutonium than conventional reactors. Plutonium is one of the most toxic substances known to man. Small amounts inhaled into the lungs or absorbed into the blood stream cause almost certain cancer; larger amounts cause death. Plutonium has a half-life of over 24,000 years (which means that after 24,000 years only half its radioactivity will have dissipated). No one knows how or if all the plutonium generated by the Breeder can be used, stored and transported safely.

The liquid sodium used as coolant is extremely volatile and ignites on contact with air or water.

The costs of the Breeder reactor will be considerably higher than conventional reactors. Nevertheless the AEC projects that 400 of the 1,000 reactors operating by the year 2000 will be Breeder reactors.

FUEL REPROCESSING

During the process of separating uranium and plutonium from fission waste products, some radioactive materials are emitted into the environment. These include krypton-85, tritium, iodine-129, and tiny particles of plutonium. The reprocessing plants are the largest single potential source of radiation contamination in the fuel cycle.

Serious radiation contamination is created from uncontrolled gaseous and liquid emissions.

Waste fission products are generated that are so highly radioactive that they must be separated from the environment for thousands of years.

Krypton-85 routinely emitted dissipates in the atmosphere, becomes distributed throughout the northern hemisphere and slowly accumulates in higher and higher concentrations. Thus it is possible that we could eventually be slowly poisoned not only by our own emissions but by British, Russian or Japanese krypton-85.

Technology for concentrating and bottling krypton-85 has been successfully tested in pilot plants, but is not currently in use. Iodine-129 could be removed by scrubbers. Plutonium could be controlled by filters. There is no method commercially available to remove the tritium.

NUCLEAR WASTES

Waste products accumulate from nearly all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle. Waste tailings from the milling operation (discussed above) emit harmful radiation. Low Level Wastes from other stages in the fuel cycle include liquid and solid wastes from processing, and such things as gloves, tools, boxes and piping, which are contaminated with radioactivity. These are not harmless wastes, and must be handled properly by licensed commercial firms.

They are buried in shallow trenches at one of six locations. The public must be kept away.

About 6 million cubic feet of such wastes will have accumulated by 1985.

High Level Wastes are those generated at reprocessing plants where plutonium and uranium are separated from fission waste products. They emerge in liquid form and are initially stored in huge underground tanks. Such wastes are extremely hazardous.

They are both very hot and very highly radioactive and must not be allowed to enter the environment for many thousands of years until their intense radioactivity has dissipated.

Liquid wastes could leak into underground water supplies. Leaks have already occurred with wastes from the weapons program. Well over 100,000 gallons of these wastes have escaped and seeped into the ground.

Methods are being devised to solidify wastes soon after reprocessing. These may be easier to handle and store, but they will remain highly radioactive and will need proper shielding and perpetual surveillance.

Eventually, the AEC hopes to dispose of all these proliferating nuclear wastes in a permanent underground resting place, such as a salt mine, but no geologically satisfactory location has yet been found nor is there any real assurance that one will be found.

The critical question facing the public right now is whether or not we have the moral right to satisfy our own galloping energy demands while leaving to future generations the awesome problem of how to deal with our nuclear garbage.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation of nuclear materials occurs between each stage of the nuclear fuel cycle. This widens the opportunity for accident or theft. "There's no question transportation is our weakest link," says a spokesman for the AEC. "If a terrorist is going to make an attempt, that's where he'll make it."

The U.S. goes to great lengths to guard its atomic weapons during transportation. The weapons are moved with armed guards and other necessary safeguards by air, train and truck. However, shipments of nuclear fuels to and from civilian plants are transported without similar safeguards.

Most nuclear materials now travel by truck. One shipment of uranium, investigated by the General Accounting Office, involved an open truck driven by one driver, unarmed, with no alarm system or radio, traveling on a route of his own choice.

Truck routes often involve thousands of miles of freeways, turnpikes, and other public roads.

While theft is a major concern of the AEC, the threat of a radioactive spill is the deepest concern of the railroads.

Radioactive materials such as spent fuel rods are hauled from plants in train cars mixed with other freight moving at high speeds along regular rail routes.

The AEC estimates that by the year 2000 it will be shipping all its spent radioactive fuel by rail.

These "very hot" fuel shipments might be damaged in collisions, derailments or fires, causing their contents to spill out. The countryside and the right of way would be contaminated with radioactivity for long periods of time.

INSURANCE

Private insurance companies refuse to insure citizens against loss of life and property in case of nuclear accident. The public is covered only by the Price-Anderson Act, which sets a ceiling on payment of \$560 million for one catastrophe regardless of the size of the real damage which could, according to the AEC, exceed \$7 billion. This Act also stipulates that about 80% of the \$560 million would be paid by the taxpayer, not by the AEC or the utility.

The American taxpayer has underwritten the costs of insurance for the nuclear power industry. Those who oppose the provisions of the Act feel that the utilities who build nuclear plants should assume greater financial responsibility in case of a nuclear accident.

CONCLUSION

Many people are aware of the hazards of nuclear energy, but are persuaded that we must develop this source because of our es-

calating energy demands. We believe, however, that clean and safe alternatives can be developed in time to meet our future needs if we commit sufficient funds to this purpose. Meanwhile we must embark on a program of energy conservation. The less energy we demand, the greater freedom we will have in choosing among our sources of supply.

Since nuclear energy now supplies only about 1% of our total energy needs, we still have time to reexamine the basic issue of whether or not we want to rush headlong into developing a source of energy that could imperil the future of society.

Most important decisions on nuclear energy have, until now, been made by the government and by the Atomic Energy Commission (created by Congress in 1946). Often decisions were made on the basis of information unavailable to the public. *It is time now for citizens to know the facts and to be heard on this issue.*

If you share our concern, let us hear from you. Get involved in issues within your own community. Talk to your power company. Write letters. Participate in the important national decisions now being made that will affect you and your children.

SPIRALING PRICES

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to include for the record words of wisdom from the column of the late and lamented Allan M. Trout, who majored in barnyard science, but also expanded his studies into the field of economics. I submit that his remarks on inflation are particularly applicable today, since we are in the midst of spiraling prices:

On September 29, 1964, Mr. Trout had the following for his column:

"Did you ever take the time," asks Irvin R. Arrowood, Paintsville, 'to figure out why we get so many notices, invitations, etc., announcing weddings, graduations, anniversaries, baby showers, etc?'

"I can't figure out whether it was the merchants who got this all started, or whether it was the people who needed, or craved, the presents they expected to get. Around graduation time we get announcements from people we don't know. I have decided they take the phone book and go right down the list. In my candid opinion, this thing, like Christmas, has become mercenary and should be curtailed. What do you think?"

"Thank you, Mr. Arrowood. Twenty, 15, or even 10 years ago, I might have joined you in viewing with alarm the facts as you state them. But the more I study the erratic economics of our disjointed times, the more I embrace the unsteady opinion that nothing matters, really, so long as we keep money circulating.

"In simplest, essence, it seems to me that the government prints up a lot of money, makes it easy for the haves to get a lot and the have-nots to get a little, then expects all of us to keep it circulating in order to keep the country going.

"It seems to me that the character of spending has become amoral; that is to say, it does not matter whether you spend a dollar for a useful or a useless purpose, just so you keep the dollar moving by spending it.

"It seems to me that if everybody began to practice thrift, and to save back some-

thing for a rainy day, the country could not survive such frugality. And if people bought only what they need, never spent anything foolishly, twould only compound the fiscal catastrophe.

"So I say to you, sir, no harm is done by the flood of notices, invitations, etc., that you get from strangers who get your name out of the phone book, of course it is a pleasure to buy gifts for friends, just as it is their pleasure to buy gifts for you upon appropriate occasions.

"But when you throw alien invitations into the wastebasket you become a useful cog in the national apparatus for keeping the dollar in fast motion. Waste? I would say so. The stamp had to be bought, and that gives the postman employment. The invitation had to be bought, and that makes business for the men who cut the trees, the mill that makes the paper, the jobber who sells it and the printer who imprints it.

"Moreover, Mr. Arrowood, to transfer your name from the phone book to the address on the invitation makes you an unwitting party to the uplifting process of inculcating hope in the human beast. To inspire is noble, and the opportunity to do so without effort is not to be sneezed at."

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, the President's resignation brings to a close a sad ordeal for the American people. Mr. Nixon has given long and thoughtful consideration to what is best for our country and I respect his decision. I wish him and his family well in the future.

I am convinced that history will record the substantial achievements of the Nixon administration. Few Presidents did more for world peace than Richard Nixon. Because of him, the longest and costliest war in our history was ended; détente with Russia and China has been achieved; and prospects for peace in the Middle East have never been better. At home, he has reversed the flow of power to Washington and has returned Government to our local officials.

But now we must consider the future of our country. As a newcomer to the Halls of Congress plunged unexpectedly into the midst of this national turmoil, I have come to appreciate the stability and viability of our governmental system. It works; it does not crumble under pressure. Today the American people can take pride and confidence in the knowledge that the United States is unique among nations; even in times of crisis our transition of power is orderly.

We can be assured that our friend and former colleague, the Honorable Gerald Ford, as President, will provide strong and reconciling leadership to our country. I pledge him my full support and cooperation.

This has been an agonizing period in our history, and it is my sincere hope and prayer that this great Nation under God will emerge from its current difficulties with clearer vision, better health, and stronger spirit.

STATEHOOD FOR ISLANDS OF MICRONESIA

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, on July 27 my friend and colleague, GLENN ANDERSON, delivered an address before the Guamanian Association of Long Beach, Calif.

In his remarks he expounded upon the envisioned statehood of the islands of Guam, Marianas, Trinitian, and other islands of Micronesia as our 51st State.

As a Congressman who probably represents more Guamanians than any other Congressman in the continental United States, he shares with me a mutual concern for these good people of Micronesia.

His remarks provide interesting background into this timely issue; therefore, I should like to print the text of Congressman ANDERSON's remarks into the RECORD:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN GLENN M. ANDERSON

Thank you, Mr. Chairman—President Ignacio Torre, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a real pleasure for Mrs. Anderson and me to be with you this evening in beautiful Long Beach at this gala and festive affair. We appreciate the invitation that was so cordially extended by your good president, "Ike" Torre.

I am especially pleased to be here this evening because I have, I believe, more people from Guam residing in my Congressional District than any other Congressman in the continental United States. My District comprises (roughly) Long Beach on the East—Torrance on the West—The City of Carson (190th Street) on the North—and the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente on the South.

President Torre, I want to thank you also, for your kind remarks about H.R. 261, The Asian-American Commission Bill, that Congressman SPARK MATSUNAGA and I introduced. I wish I could give you a good progress report on the bill—but I can't. The Chairman of the Committee to which it has been referred has thus far refused to even give us a hearing on it. However, let's hope we can do better next year.

EVENTUAL STATEHOOD FOR THE ISLANDS OF MICRONESIA

This evening I would like to discuss an issue that I think we will be hearing more and more about as time passes—an issue that I think will be faced in just a few short years—especially as our world grows smaller and smaller, thanks to more advanced technology.

And that issue is eventual statehood for the islands of Micronesia—specifically, Guam and the Marianas.

HISTORY OF GUAM

First let me recite some history of Guam: Ferdinand Magellan made his first landing in the South Pacific on Guam in 1521; then, 44 years later in 1565, Spain claimed the island. And for the next 4 centuries, Guam was governed by Spain.

At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Guam was ceded to the United States together with the Philippines, for the sum of \$20 million. Administration of the island was assigned to the U.S. Navy and

was used mainly as a fueling base for the Navy.

The island fell to the Japanese military forces shortly after Pearl Harbor and was occupied by Japan until 1944, when it was retaken by the Americans. July 21, the day in 1944 when the first American forces landed on Guam, is Liberation Day—one of the island's greatest holidays. That's why we're celebrating the 30th Anniversary of Guamanian Liberation this evening.

Guam continued under Navy jurisdiction until 1950, when President Truman signed the Organic Act of Guam, making Guam a U.S. Territory.

A Civil Governor was appointed in 1950, and military jurisdiction ended.

The Guam of today has a Governor—Carlos Camacho—who was first elected by the people in 1970, and is presently running for re-election. In addition, Guam, with a population of 110,000, has an elected legislature and uses American currency.

HISTORY OF THE MARIANAS

Now, while the history and the culture of the Mariana Islands parallels Guam's, its status is different, in that the Marianas are part of the United States Trust Territory, assigned that status by the United Nations following World War II.

And, as a Trust Territory, the Mariana Islands are administered by the United States under the auspices of the U.N.

A High Commissioner, comparable to a Governor, is appointed by the President, but the legislature is an elected body.

Presently, in an effort to give the people of the Marianas more local control of their own government—and at the same time closer ties with the United States—our government representatives have agreed to grant the Marianas the same status as Guam, that would be a Commonwealth—like Puerto Rico and Guam, with local self-government, American citizenship and permanent affiliation with the United States.

But, to attain this status—

(1) the people of the Marianas must vote for it;

(2) there must be a Congressional approval; and

(3) there must be approval by the United Nations Security Council, with a veto possibility by the U.S.S.R. and or by China.

And, to me, making the Marianas a Commonwealth of the United States makes sense—for both Americans and the people who live on the islands.

For the people of these islands, the plan would assure an infusion of sorely-needed money, development and the perpetual protection of the American Armed Forces.

For the Americans, the arrangement would provide space for enlargement of Pacific military facilities—strategically located—and with great potential for tourism and recreation.

So, it's my hope that this eventually comes about—and then, that the Islands of the Marianas; Guam, Saipan, and Tinian and the others, merge and apply for statehood and become the 51st State of the Union.

MIZELL STATEMENT UPON PRESIDENTIAL RESIGNATION

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, last evening following President Nixon's address to the Nation announcing his resignation I issued a statement which at this time I would like to insert in the Record:

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STATEMENT

Richard Nixon has served this Nation faithfully and well throughout his long and often brilliant career.

The personal and national tragedy through which the President and we have passed should never be allowed to overshadow his outstanding accomplishments in the interest of world peace and domestic progress.

His decision to leave office now like so many major decisions he has made in the past serves the best interest of the Nation.

I know my fellow citizens throughout America will join me in a prayer for wisdom for President Ford, compassion for the Nixon family and unity for our country.

TRIBUTE TO SAM STEWART

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, on September 1 Sam Stewart will be retiring as editor of the South Bay Daily Breeze.

Three days earlier, on August 28, at the Holiday Inn in Torrance, Sam's many friends and admirers will be joining in sponsorship of a recognition and retirement dinner to say farewell to a great friend and a truly distinguished newspaperman.

Sam Stewart took over the newsroom of the Daily Breeze almost a quarter of a century ago. When he began, the daily circulation was 8,500 and there were six members of the editorial staff. Today, the Breeze is read in more than 78,000 homes each day, and there are 50 members of the editorial staff.

Sam graduated from the University of Colorado and took a job as police reporter for the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegram in 1929. He gradually moved up to the job of managing editor of that newspaper before moving on to become managing editor of the Standard Examiner in 1946.

A three-time winner of awards from the Freedoms Foundation, a four-time winner of Copley Ring of Truth Awards for local editorials, Sam Stewart is a gifted writer as well as an editor. He has by-lined the popular Daily Breeze column "The Bay Window" for more than 18 years.

A former chairman of the Southern California Associated Press News Executive Council, a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Press Institute at Columbia University, the Los Angeles Press Club, and the Southwest Press Association, Stewart has been an important participant in the affairs of his profession.

Equally important he has been a concerned and hard working citizen of the South Bay area. He has served on the board of directors of several chambers of commerce, is past president of the Rotary Club of Hermosa Beach, and a former vice chairman of the Redondo Beach Cultural Committee. He was one of the original members of the advisory board of California State College, Dominguez Hills, and a former member of the board of directors of Torrance Hospital.

Sam Stewart, decent, compassionate, honorable, public spirited, is one of the best liked and most respected members of the South Bay community. He has been a major force behind the burgeoning economic and cultural growth of the area in the last quarter of a century.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, it is with special pleasure that I call attention to the dinner honoring Sam Stewart on August 28 when his friends will gather to recall old times and show him something of our profound admiration, gratitude, and respect.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT WINNERS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable pride that I congratulate the Indiana County Conservation District on being the first place winner among Pennsylvania districts that competed in the 27th annual Goodyear Conservation Awards program.

I would also like to congratulate Mr. Kenneth Dick, Marion Center, chosen by the district as its outstanding cooperator, and William H. George, Shelocta, member of the district's governing board, who joins in being honored in this awards program.

Also deserving congratulations is the Jefferson County Conservation District chosen as a runnerup in the Goodyear contest, and its outstanding cooperator, Leslie R. Keanry, Brockway.

Mr. Speaker, the Goodyear program recognizes outstanding accomplishments by soil and water conservation districts and their cooperating landowners and landusers.

The Indiana District was cited for planning and management of its natural resources development program.

It is important to note, Mr. Speaker, that conservation districts are locally organized, self-governing bodies chartered by the State. Through voluntary action and cooperation of the landowners, the districts work to conserve land, water, forests, wildlife, and related resources for the benefit of all.

I am very fortunate, Mr. Speaker, in representing the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania because it has a very rich history of dedicated conservation efforts by its citizens. Of course, I am also fortunate enough to follow the very respected John P. Saylor in representing that district, and Mr. Saylor's environmental contributions are well-known across the entire Nation.

Moreover, I am fortunate in having organizations like the Indiana and Jefferson County Conservation Districts and the people associated with them who continue the outstanding environmental work in the area.

I thank all of these individuals for their effort. They deserve our praise and support. And I urge them continued success in their efforts to preserve and protect the environment.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF
ANIMALS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to testify to a subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee regarding legislation I authored and introduced extending protection to animals being transported and those in retail pet stores. I believe it will be of interest to many Americans and ask that it be included at this point in the Record. The statement follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Members of the Committee: I appreciate very much having this opportunity to testify in support of H.R. 1264 and the other bills which I have introduced to amend the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the conditions which prevail on common carriers and in their terminals with respect to the treatment of animals being transported. This Committee is to be commended for scheduling these hearings to discuss possible solutions to the serious problems presented by the need for proper care of animals in transit by the nation's common carriers. The Members of this Committee have, over the past several sessions of Congress, demonstrated their concern for the humane treatment of animals by drafting several animal welfare laws, thereby perpetuating the American tradition of protecting animals from inhumane treatment which began with a prohibition against cruelty to animals enacted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1641.

Among the most important laws emanating from the Agriculture Committee have been the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 and the Animal Welfare Act of 1970. The 1966 law empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for the humane care and housing of animals used in research while in scientific institutions, on the premises of animal dealers, or in transit. The 1970 Act, which I am proud to have sponsored, expanded the coverage of the law to include nonlaboratory animals transported, bought, sold, or exhibited for teaching purposes, for use as pets, or for exhibition in zoos, circuses, or carnivals. Unfortunately, this legislation specifically exempted common carriers from regulation, and the purpose of H.R. 1264 is to close this loophole, as well as another which I shall mention later.

Let me deal first with the matter of common carriers and their terminals. My concern over the treatment of animals in transit, particularly by the airlines, was prompted by scores of letters from my constituents and other citizens throughout the country, who have written to me describing the abuses which their pets have suffered at the hands of the airlines and other common carriers, both in transit and in the terminals. Many of these animals were seriously injured, and even death has resulted in a number of instances. I know that many of my colleagues in the House and Senate have been moved by similar correspondence from constituents, as many Members have sponsored legislation to remedy this problem. 24 Members of the House have agreed to cosponsor H.R. 1264, and Senator Weicker and a number of his colleagues in that body instructed a bill identical to mine shortly after H.R. 1264 was initiated. In addition, the special studies Subcommittee of the Govern-

ment Operations Committee, under the able direction of Congressman Floyd Hicks, held oversight hearings last Fall to determine the severity of the problem of the treatment of animals in transit. The Committee did outstanding investigative work on this matter, and I commend the report of their findings to the Members of this Committee.

I am sure that you will hear from many experts during these hearings who will detail many of the specific problems in the transportation of animals. However, I would like to outline briefly some of the basic deficiencies in the current system which have led me to introduce H.R. 1264. Underlying the entire problem of animal mistreatment in air transportation is the fact the animals are considered cargo. The airlines process animals as general freight, and this has caused animals to be shipped in flimsy containers, left to endure long waits in heated or drafty terminals which contain no specific facilities for animals, and improperly stowed in airplane cargo compartments.

Studies have indicated that animals must contend with great fluctuations in temperature during long flights. Stowed in airplane cargo compartments, animals can be subjected to temperatures ranging from nearly freezing to 90 degrees Fahrenheit or more. In addition, these cargo compartments do not permit an adequate air flow, and consequently the animals suffer from the limited air circulation.

Another problem is that airlines do not provide shipping priority for animals. As a result, animals are rarely booked on direct flights and thereby must often sit for excessive periods of time in overheated or chilly terminals awaiting a flight, many times in containers which are too small, and without adequate food, water, or exercise.

Perhaps the most serious shortcoming of the existing system, and a major cause of death and injury to the animals, is the lack of any government regulations covering the type of container used for animal shipments. Many animals are now shipped in containers which are easily crushed or splintered, and which provide little ventilation or room to maneuver. Indeed, animals are often crowded into far too small a space even to be able to lie down or turn around. Presently most commercial animals are shipped in what is essentially a modified lettuce crate known as the "Bruce" crate. Most veterinarians and others concerned with animal welfare believe that this crate does not meet reasonable container standards.

In many cases, the animals shipped are too young to travel well, and a large percentage die in transit. Further, some are not fully healthy when they are shipped, and latent or existing conditions are exacerbated.

Finally, when the animals reach the terminal to which they have been shipped, there is often a long wait before the consignee is notified of their arrival.

In an effort to reform these practices, several different legislative approaches have been proposed. A major point of contention among those who favor remedial legislation is the question of which federal agency should take the lead in regulating the transportation of animals. The Department of Transportation, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Department of Agriculture all have their supporters. In my judgment, there is a need for coordination of effort among all of these agencies, as each has a special kind of expertise which can be brought to bear to contribute to the solution of this problem.

However, I strongly believe that the Department of Agriculture should have the primary regulatory responsibility. The USDA already has the administrative machinery in place for carrying out a program of regulating the common carriers and their terminals and ensuring animal welfare. This regula-

tory program would simply be added to Agriculture's existing responsibilities under the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 and the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

It makes little sense for USDA to regulate the treatment of animals up to the door of the terminal and then turn the responsibility over to another agency once the animals are inside the terminal. If dual jurisdiction is mandated by the Congress, I am convinced that the result would be a duplication of effort and bureaucratic infighting among the agencies involved.

An additional reason for placing the regulatory authority within the Agriculture Department is that, in my judgment, the USDA would be influenced to a lesser degree by the airlines or other common carriers than would such agencies as DOT, the CAB, and the FAA. The primary aim of the Department of Agriculture would be the protection of the animals' welfare, which is, of course, the purpose of this legislation.

Let me now turn briefly to another aspect of H.R. 1264 which, although it has received less publicity, I believe is worthy of your consideration. The Animal Welfare Act of 1970 specifically exempted retail pet shops from regulation. While I feel that "hobby breeders" should receive specific exemption, many abuses take place in the pet shop chains or "puppy mills," which I believe we have a responsibility to try to correct. Thus I would strongly recommend that the 1970 Act be amended by deleting the exclusion of retail pet stores and exempting only the "hobby breeders."

During the course of the hearings, I know that your Committee will hear many heart-rending descriptions of the maltreatment of animals similar to those that I have heard. The lack of temperature control and inadequate air supply in baggage compartments; the use of inadequate, defective, or too-small crates in shipping the animals; the shipment of animals too young or too sick to travel successfully; long waits in terminals, in some cases even without food, water, or exercise; and the general treatment of animals as if they were ordinary inanimate cargo all contribute to the inhumane conditions to which our pets are subjected by the airlines and other common carriers. Many of these problems exist in or are caused by the pet dealers. These hearings will surely help to focus the attention of the Congress and the American people on the problems of animals in transit and elsewhere, and I sincerely hope that they will result in the passage of meaningful remedial legislation.

In a country such as ours, with an outstanding humanitarian tradition, we can not allow the current inhumane treatment of our animals in transit to continue any longer. Let me respectfully urge the Committee to report H.R. 1264 favorably to the full House.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, let me commend you for holding these hearings and for the fine record you have achieved in promoting the welfare of animals. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to present this testimony.

INFLATION IN THE USA

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, inflation continues as America's No. 1 domestic problem. The average citizen does not realize what is happening to him but he knows inflation is hurting him and his family.

Let me show you the latest concise

comparison that shows the current impact of inflation. This week's copy of U.S. News has a section headed, "Tomorrow." Under it, this factual comparison was made which shows that people are getting more dollars, yet the dollars are buying less. Read this over a second time because it says a man getting annual income today of \$29,420 has less dollar purchasing power than a man had in 1967 who received \$20,000.

Remember that inflation is primarily caused by excessive congressional overspending. There has been too much buck passing, but the buck stops here. Let us stop spending.

Here is the direct quote from U.S. News & World Report:

Trend since 1967, when inflation began to take off, shows the problem:

Married man with two children and earning \$20,000 in 1967 paid \$2,910 in federal income tax, \$290 in Social Security tax and had \$16,800 left.

Today, assuming pay kept up with inflation, the family would have income of \$29,420, would pay \$5,022 in federal income tax, \$772 in Social Security tax and have \$23,626 left. That would be worth only \$16,061 in 1967 dollars—a loss of more than 4 per cent in what the income is worth after taxes.

INFLATION IS A MAJOR PROBLEM

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, one of the chief causes of our present problem with inflation has been the rising spending of the Federal Government. In order to bring inflation under control, we need to reduce Government spending and eliminate deficit financing. We need to return to the concept of a balanced Federal funds budget. I wish to commend to my colleagues an excellent column by Allan Brownfeld on this subject which appeared in the Phoenix Gazette, June 14, 1974:

GOVERNMENT SPENDS—AND INFLATION GROWS
(By Allan C. Brownfeld)

Despite White House pronouncements that "the worst is behind us" with regard to inflation, the facts seem to tell a different story.

During the first quarter of 1974 the rate of inflation entered the double-digit territory in terms of three important yardsticks: a 10.8 per cent annual rate in the gross national product price deflator, which is the broadest measure of price performance; a 12.2 per cent annual rate in consumer prices, and a 28.8 per cent annual rate in wholesale prices, which is subsequently reflected in higher retail prices.

Rather than receding, the high level of inflation and interest rates is extending the current recession in business activity. The economic consulting firm of Lionel D. Edie and Company, for example, expects that real growth in the gross national product will decline by 1.6 per cent in the second quarter of 1974. Coupled with an estimated 5.8 per cent decline in the first quarter, the economic slowdown this year, according to most economists, clearly rates the title of "recession."

Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Herbert Stein has said that the decline in

the inflation rate in April came because food and energy prices were "slowing sharply" and that greater supplies were becoming available. The administration, he said, had predicted this fact and the inflation is now well under control.

This line of argument assumes that the American people do not understand the real cause of inflation, an assumption which, unfortunately, seems all too accurate. Inflation has not been caused by shortages of food and energy—inflation is caused primarily by government itself, something which government officials—understandably—do not like to admit.

One government official who has seen fit to shed a bit of light upon this subject is Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns. Speaking at commencement exercises of Illinois College, Burns declared that "if past experience is any guide, the future of our country is in jeopardy" from inflation. He said that if the "debilitating" inflation continues at anything like present rates, it would "threaten the very foundation of our society."

Burns took sharp issue with the standard administration explanation of the main origins of inflation—that is, skyrocketing food and fuel prices outside its control. Burns placed more emphasis on "awesome" federal spending, a response to "Individuals who have come to depend less and less on their own initiative and more and more on government to achieve their economic objectives."

While Herbert Stein states that the living cost rise will slow to 6 per cent in the fourth quarter, another member of the Council of Economic Advisers, William Fellner, estimates that prices will climb at a rate of 7 to 8 per cent a year in the fourth quarter and will continue to rise at close to that damaging rate throughout 1975. Cost of Living Council Director John Dunlop is even more pessimistic. He told a congressional committee that whether prices will be 10 per cent above 1973 at year end will be a "close thing."

Yet, rather than attempting to cut spending, both the Nixon administration and the Democratic Congress are moving ahead with expensive new spending programs. One example is the proposed national health insurance plan. Both the version supported by the administration and the one supported by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., would be extremely costly.

Inflation is caused by an artificial increase in the money supply—a form of hidden taxation—and if government does not curb its spending, no easing of our current inflation is possible. The authors of the Constitution were all too aware of the use of paper money as a taxing device, since the Revolutionary War was financed in part by printing such money.

When government seeks to spend money, but knows that it is politically unwise to increase taxes, it simply prints more money, debasing the currency which already exists, and taxes its citizens in this indirect manner. For administration spokesmen to blame the energy crisis and the food shortage for inflation is simply to play upon the economic naivete of most Americans.

WOLFF NEWSLETTER

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, periodically, I distribute a newsletter to my constituents in a continuing effort to keep them informed of my activities as their Representative in Washington. And often, I use the newsletter as a vehicle to obtain their views on major issues, thus

allowing me to function more effectively on their behalf on Capitol Hill. I would like to share with my colleagues my latest newsletter:

DEAR FRIEND AND CONSTITUENT: Today, the United States is facing one of the most serious economic problems in its history. The days ahead will be critical for every American.

For those of means, this inflation-ridden economy means uncertainty and could mean financial ruin. For the poor, it means they could be chained forever to a position of dependency. For the middle income family it could mean an end to their level of lifestyle within our society.

We must face up to the seriousness of the problem before we can begin to cure it. No band-aid approach will suffice, neither will rhetoric, jawboning, or the dumping of the burden on the wage earner who has no "special interest" voice in government to watch out for his future. The Administration has not taken the comprehensive and constructive steps necessary to deal with the problem. Instead we are inundated with an endless stream of double-talk advanced by the Administration's Office of Management and Budget. Setting aside 15 cents of every \$10 you have to expend will not stop inflation, nor will it increase the purchasing power of the money-short consumer. This is not the way to recover financially.

To reverse the pattern we are now following, we must end the type of financial gymnastics of phase I which led to phases II, III and IV. We cannot rely on financial manipulations that plug holes at one end of the system and cause breaks along the line. Our record on this point has resulted in the devaluation of the dollar with resulting runaway energy costs and a crumbling of the very foundations of the world's economy.

In numerical terms, this pattern shows us that during the last five years, the Administration has totaled a \$66.9 billion budget deficit. To correct this trend, we must establish a firm, clear and comprehensive policy to include a series of basics that I have been working to have adopted, as positive steps to assure a return to a sound economy.

REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT; REORDER OUR PRIORITIES

Do you know that the annual interest on our total national debt of \$468.4 billion is \$30 billion—more than the total amount of all federal government expenditures for the first 125 years of our history? Do you know that this amount of interest (\$30 billion) breaks down to \$49,660 each and every minute? Do you know that in 1974 we spent only \$7.6 billion for educational programs, \$2.3 billion for housing, \$3 billion on crime prevention, \$10 billion on transportation, \$1.5 billion on energy development, \$4 billion on environmental protection—for a total of \$28.4 billion, less than the \$30 billion we pay for interest on the national debt?

To help remove this huge annual payment we can begin by collecting the nearly \$46 billion owed the United States by foreign nations—some of these debts date back to World War I—and my legislation, H. Con. Res. 189, would call in these debts. There is no reason why we should persist in being the world's banker when these nations continue to threaten the dollar and our precious raw materials.

CUT THE FEDERAL BUDGET

To change our spending patterns we must cut excessive federal spending. Only then can we reestablish the "real" value of the dollar. To do this we must not assume an "Atlas" role in relation to the world's economic needs. We must do our share, but we also must insist that other nations do theirs. For instance, the "energy rich" oil producing and exporting countries must be compelled to help the "have not" nations which are being bankrupted by the inflated cost of en-

ergy resources. Additionally, we must revise the present welfare system—one of the greatest financial burdens facing government today—to remove the indolent from the roles so we may better help the indigent who desperately need assistance.

NO MORE FOREIGN "GRAIN DEALS"

Another serious cause of our inflation is the foreign wheat and grain deals that depleted our resources when we could least afford it. The wheat and grain were exported to the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China at "taxpayer subsidized" prices and shipped to them in "taxpayer subsidized" containers at the same time our food supply program cut back on the production capacity of our farmers and created shortages. Is it any wonder prices skyrocketed?

My Export Priorities Act, H.R. 10844, now before the House, would control the export of agricultural commodities until such time as our domestic needs are met at prices the consumer can afford. We must provide food for the American table, in sufficient supply and at reasonable prices, before we ship abroad. Once our needs are met, we can export any surplus to take care of our balance of trade.

ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY DEFENSE SPENDING

We must no longer spend funds on unworkable or on unnecessary defense projects, but only fund programs that contribute to our security. This is common sense. There is no business that could not undertake a 5 percent waste efficiency program, so why not the Defense Department too? Such a waste reduction program would result in a return of \$4.4 billion annually to the Treasury from our bloated defense budget.

REEXAMINE FOREIGN AID POLICY

This means examining the return we are getting on our money. We must be firm with those who receive our aid but plague us with problems. We must suspend aid to such nations until we are assured of their co-operation. A case in point is the non-cooperation of Turkey which reneged on an agreement with the United States to ban the production of opium. Remember, before this ban was imposed, 80 percent of the heroin in the U.S. had its origin in the poppy fields of Turkey and the end cost to the American taxpayer for this heroin abuse was \$27 billion in drug related crimes across the nation.

And, what sense does it make to continue to pour billions of your tax dollars into the bottomless pit of Vietnam to curtail their inflation while our economy is faltering? We are spending \$1.5 billion in foreign assistance programs for Vietnam with \$350 million allocated to stabilize their economy while our inflation soars. And to add insult to injury, the \$250 million sought for tuition and education benefits for our veterans of Vietnam to help them lead full and productive lives is labeled "too inflationary" by the Administration.

I ask you, who is more important to help—to whom do we owe a chance at tomorrow—our American veteran or a corrupt foreign regime?

We in Congress now have the Congressional Budget Reform Act, which I co-sponsored in the House, to provide Congress with the tools it needs to determine national priorities and to equate need with essential spending. In the next issue of my newsletter, I will continue to discuss with you the steps I advocate to re-vitalize our economy—extensive tax reform, an end to evasive tax "loopholes" and a more equitable program of financial support for our NATO forces abroad which now cost us \$14 billion a year. We must balance the scales of supply and demand to protect the consumer from further erosion of his pocketbook by restoring our economic stability before it is too late.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SPEAKS OF BEAUTY OF NEW RIVER

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Ed M. Anderson is a grand lady and a dynamic force in Alleghany and Ashe Counties in North Carolina. Mrs. Anderson is the publisher of two fine newspapers in my district, the Skyland Post and the Alleghany News. I know that she speaks for many of her readers in her strong support of saving the New River in North Carolina and Virginia. Mrs. Anderson's statement before the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation is most informative and thoughtful, and I would like to share it with my colleagues:

Mr. Chairman, my name is Mrs. Ed M. Anderson. I live in West Jefferson, Ashe County, North Carolina, and am the publisher of the only newspapers in Ashe and Alleghany Counties, which are threatened with great loss if the Appalachian Power Company is permitted to construct draw-down dams on New River, which flows through these two counties.

In the first place, such a project would be an economic disaster for these two counties as well as Grayson County, Virginia.

According to surveys made earlier, the proposed dams would include 43,000 acres. Take this out of cultivation and it would be a tremendous loss to these three counties. Not only would it reduce income of individuals, but taxes coming into the county.

The economy of this county is based to a large measure on agriculture, livestock and dairying. Such a project would reduce all this and in turn reduce taxes citizens now pay. Such a project would cover schools, churches and cemeteries as well as many homes, upsetting the way of life of people, families, who have lived here for generations.

Dairying, beef cattle, tobacco and truck crops, supply much of the income for people who live in this area. All of this income would be greatly reduced by the good farm land that would be under water.

The Kraft Cheese Plant, which has offered a good market to farmers for 40 years, has indicated that it would not operate the plant here if the milk supply is reduced by the dam. The same reasoning could apply to the local livestock markets, the burley tobacco markets, as well as the bean and vegetable markets which are accessible to farmers of this area.

Many families who have lived here for generations would have to give up their homes and try to find some other place to live.

Aside from the great economic loss to North Carolina many of the citizens from this area, the proposed draw-down dam project would destroy much of the natural beauty of New River and the land through which it flows.

The New River is stocked with game fish and is a paradise for many who come from near and far during the fishing season. It affords ideal campsites along the banks. Canoeists travel by truck with their canoes from as far as Cincinnati to row down New River. All of this will be destroyed if the proposed dams are built.

Some years ago the Army Corps of Engineers surveyed this area and classed it "A", a beautiful and natural recreational area not one that would be ruined by dams.

Asa Gray, well known naturalist, made a survey of this area and described it as one

where the greatest variety of old trees, shrubs and flowers grow, that he had found anywhere in these United States.

We believe in State's rights and do consider it unethical to use North Carolina's resources to furnish sources of power for other states, since we would get nothing from the project destruction. We would not be supplied with power from the proposed dams.

God created a beautiful valley through which New River flows. Will we allow this to be destroyed by drawn-down dams? Will we allow muddy, smelly backs to replace the natural beauty we now have?

ECO-TIPS NO. 7—FOSSIL FUELS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis is still with us, and so is our concern for the quality of the environment. Add to it the effects these issues have on our economy and you must conclude that we have here the crucial issues of the day, the issues that deeply concern most Americans. These issues will not come to rest until many more people are better informed about the various options open to them.

In a continuing attempt to encourage national debate on environmental issues, Concern, Inc., has just published the first two sections of its three-part study of energy alternatives. Part I deals with fossil fuels and part II with nuclear energy. Part III, to be published in October, will deal with clean, renewable sources, such as solar and geothermal energy.

I believe that this is a critical time for decisions on energy alternatives. I am convinced that our energy-driven inflation will not come to an end, until we have the will, the means, and the know-how to become self-sufficient.

The Energy Research and Development Administration—ERDA—will have to play a leading role toward this national objective. In my considerable effort to bring ERDA to fruition I have never failed to stress the need for parity in the development of our fossil fuels, especially coal, and the promise of nuclear power. To help us and others to reach a more balanced view about these two large reservoirs of energy and their effects on the environment, I insert these two brief summaries prepared by Concern, Inc., into the RECORD:

ECO-TIPS No. 7—ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

PART I: FOSSIL FUELS

"The production and consumption of energy is the major source of environmental degradation . . . The more energy we consume, the greater the burden on our air, our water, our land, and our health."

RUSSELL PETERSON,

Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality.

This is a critical time for decisions on energy alternatives. Decisions are being made now which will affect the quality of life for ourselves and for future generations.

Do individuals have a role to play in this decisionmaking process? We say emphatically—yes! First we must become informed

about the energy problems and challenges that face us, including our need to conserve. Then we can act by electing responsive public officials, informing them of our views on energy alternatives, and participating in public forums. In so doing, we will create an open dialogue on our nation's energy future.

All forms of energy degrade the environment in varying degrees. We will analyze the environmental and health effects of each source of supply. Are the environmental effects of some sources so critical that we should not risk their development? Is the cost escalation of present energy supplies now making new sources of energy, once thought exotic, a possibility for the near future? Can we set as a viable national goal the supplying of our nation's energy with clean, renewable energy sources by the year 2000?

The concept of energy alternatives implies choices, and we will explore these choices in this three-part Eco-Tips series. We will discuss all major forms of energy: fossil fuels, nuclear, solar, and geothermal.

FOSSIL FUELS

Ninety-five percent of the energy consumed today in the United States is derived from our fossil fuels—that is, from natural gas, oil or coal. These resources are stored by nature beneath the earth's surface and must be removed by drilling into the earth or, in the case of some coal and oil shale deposits, stripped from the earth's surface. Ecological damage occurs in the mining or stripping process and when the fuels are burned.

GAS

Natural Gas is our cleanest fuel. Little environmental damage is done by extracting or distributing gas and no appreciable air pollution is caused by its burning. Currently natural gas supplies 32% of our energy. Unfortunately, our supply of natural gas is severely limited. If no additions are made to our present reserves, our supply will last only 12 to 14 years. If new sources are tapped, our supply could be stretched to 24 years. After the year 2000, the future for natural gas looks dim. To use the remainder of this resource wisely:

Natural gas should be allocated to areas of dense population on a priority basis;

Natural gas should not be burned for the generation of electricity nor for any industrial uses where coal or oil, with pollution controls, could be used.

Synthetic Gas can be derived from the gasification of coal. Steam and coal react at high temperatures to produce raw gas which must be upgraded. The result is a pollution-free product. However, sulfur oxide emissions and water pollution (from washing of the coal) are serious problems incurred in the process. Gas from coal could be produced in significant quantities within a decade, if the process can be made financially feasible.

PETROLEUM

Oil is the fossil fuel resource in the greatest demand today. We produce more oil than other fossil fuels but currently the U.S. is able to supply only 3.5 billion of the 6 billion barrels which we consume annually. Oil consumption represents 46% of our total energy use.

Oil drilling on land has not caused major environmental concern, although it has been highly inefficient—leaving about 70% of the oil in the ground. Secondary and tertiary recovery can increase production of previously tapped sources.

Serious environmental problems can result from offshore oil drilling (which is continually moving into deeper and more hazardous waters); from extracting oil from shale; from transporting oil by supertanker and by underwater pipeline from superports, and by overland pipeline, through fragile areas.

In its burning for industrial uses and in

the generation of electricity, oil is more polluting than natural gas. Serious pollution from the burning of oil also occurs when it is used as gasoline for motor vehicles. Currently 27% of the oil we consume annually goes for this purpose.

Low-sulfur oil is reasonably clean when burned for the heating of homes and buildings, for the generating of electricity and for industrial uses.

High-sulfur oil should be desulfurized if it is to be burned as a fuel.

Pollution controls on motor vehicles are essential to human health until efficient clean-burning engines are developed.

Oil and Gas from the Outer Continental Shelf are found in deposits beneath the ocean floor in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf of Alaska and the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The technology for extracting these deposits has been practiced for many years in the Gulf of Mexico where weather conditions are less treacherous than in the other ocean areas. Recently, the federal government increased by tenfold the available acreage for offshore drilling leases. The areas now extends anywhere from shore to 200 miles at sea and will open up areas in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Alaska. Environmental disadvantages of offshore drilling include:

Oil spills which dirty recreational beaches, kill birds and fish and destroy estuary breeding grounds;

Debris from construction, maintenance and dismantling which would play havoc with commercial fishing operations;

Introduction of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's), a deadly chemical comparable to DDT, to the marine environment;

Threat to estuarine environment from pipelines to coastal refineries;

Unsightly structures (4,300 drilling rigs off Louisiana in 1972);

Land use impact which follow from offshore operations (refineries, storage tank farms and auxiliary industries).

Oil Shale resources in the U.S. are probably double our proven petroleum reserves and the technology for producing oil from shale is considered economically feasible. However, the enormous quantities of water needed for this process will probably keep us from fully developing this source of supply. A fully developed oil shale industry could drain 121,000 to 189,000 acre feet of water per year from the Colorado River. This water would become so dirtied that it could not be returned to the river. Other environmental damages would include:

Deterioration of water quality from increased salinity;

Air pollution from solid particulates during mining, and from stack gases in the retort and refining process;

The use of canyons as dumping areas for tailings (waste after the oil is removed from shale), which would destroy animal habitats, plant life and scenic landscapes;

Subsidence of mountains, which have been blasted from within, when pillar supports deteriorate in 20 to 100 years.

Synthetic Oil can be derived from the liquefaction of coal. Hydrogen is made to react with coal to form synthetic oil. A ton of coal can produce 2 to 3 barrels of oil. Problems are similar to those listed for coal gasification.

COAL

Coal is our most abundant energy resource. Our reserves could supply our needs for hundreds of years. Unfortunately, it is the most environmentally damaging fuel to extract and the most polluting fuel to burn. Stack gas cleaners (scrubbers) can lessen this pollution. Coal provides 17% of our energy supply at present but this figure could increase sharply as we run into greater shortages of oil and gas.

DEEP MINING

Over 90% of our coal reserves are deposited deep in the earth and require deep mining for removal. Although this method presents the least damage to the land, it involves the workers in a very hazardous occupation, and causes water pollution from acid mine drainage. Some measures to lessen the hazards of deep coal mining include:

Increased research to improve deep mine technology;

Additional mechanization of industry to lessen the number of hazardous jobs;

Adequate compensation to workers for black lung disease and accidents, even if this should result in a higher cost of coal to the purchaser;

Monitoring of mines to control sulfuric acid leached from exposed coal seams.

STRIP MINING

Slightly more than 8% of our coal reserves lie near the surface of the earth and can be removed by stripping away the rock and soil strata and then surface mining the ore deposits. This provides safe working conditions but results in serious degradation of the land and water. Surface mined areas on slopes greater than 20° cannot be reclaimed, nor can land where the annual rainfall is 10" or less. Much stripminable coal lies under valuable farm land.

A ban should be placed on strip mining any land which cannot be reclaimed.

All land that is allowed to be stripped must be reclaimed, and the costs of reclaiming stripped land should be assumed by industry.

The burning of coal, especially high-sulfur coal, creates serious air pollution which can cause respiratory illnesses, cardiac problems, lung cancer and genetic effects. It is estimated by the American Public Health Association that the conversion of 46 power plants in the eastern corridor from oil to coal (now being considered) could increase the death rate from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases by as much as 40%, unless adequate measures are taken to control stack emissions. Scrubbers on the stacks of coal-burning plants would reduce dangerous sulfur oxide emissions.

Conversion from oil to coal burning power plants should not be permitted unless stack gas emissions controls are employed.

Low sulfur coal should be allocated to areas of dense population on a priority basis.

Research into desulfurization must be intensified.

Research into the complete combustion process for burning coal should be expanded. (This process is being demonstrated in Sweden.) Incomplete combustion in the burning of coal creates the threat of lung cancer.

Since fossil fuels, primarily coal, will be the backbone of our energy supply through the end of this century and beyond, the problems of their production and use must be solved.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Considering the adverse environmental and health effects resulting from the present methods of production and use of energy, it becomes essential that our nation embark upon a thorough program of energy conservation. The less energy we demand, the greater freedom we will have in choosing among our sources of supply.

Reductions in energy use can decrease the nation's yearly energy growth rate in the next ten years from its present 4.5% to 1.7%. Reductions would be aimed primarily at eliminating wasted energy and would not be in conflict with our achievement of a high standard of living. Energy conservation will allow our country to buy time until clean, renewable energy sources become available on a larger scale. These sources will be the subject of part three of this Eco-Tips series.

OPTOMETRIC SEMINAR

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Public Health Subcommittee, I share the concern of our able chairman, PAUL ROGERS, and other subcommittee members for the Nation's health personnel needs. This month our Health Subcommittee considers legislation to extend Public Laws 92-157 and 92-158 which authorize assistance to nursing, medical, dental, pharmacy, podiatry, and optometry schools. Certainly, all these schools and their students warrant Federal assistance if the Nation is to meet ever-increasing demands for better health care.

One example of the contributions America's health care professionals make to improving our medical system is a recent optometric seminar designed to inform concerned professionals of the challenges facing urban-based optometrists. At this point, I insert in the RECORD an excellent article detailing vision care opportunities and needs in the central cities:

[From the American Optometric Association News, May 1, 1974]

AOA SEMINAR ASKS URBAN ODs TO USE NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Downtown practitioners from Missouri and Illinois attending the fifth in a series of seven AOA seminars for urban optometrists April 17 at the University of Missouri-St. Louis were told by AOA Executive Director J. Harold Bailey that the early prominent urban ODs first forgot AOA, and consequently AOA forgot the urban practice.

The seminars, organized by the AOA Committee on Urban Optometry, are intended to help the OD who is struggling to maintain a professional practice in the lower-income and higher-overhead setting of inner cities.

In previous years the seminars offered basic continuing education to encourage a full-scope optometric service by the city OD. The current round of seminars deal with third-party influences on the volume and income of an optometric practice.

Industrial vision programs and children's screenings were discussed by University of Houston optometry Prof. Lorance W. Harwood, O.D.

Optometrists who start with an arrangement to provide safety eyewear fittings of basic screenings at a plant can work into environmental survey or research and development roles, Dr. Harwood said. However, ODs should avoid becoming a "supply house" for eyewear.

Dr. Harwood also spoke as part of a panel on children's vision needs and school screening programs. Other panelists were AOA Professional Development Division director George Milkie, O.D., and Committee on Urban Optometry chairman Robert Johnson, O.D., of Chicago.

Dr. Milkie reviewed the lay-to-professional levels of school screening programs and how AOA has worked with school groups to advocate optometric consultation in screenings.

Dr. Johnson said he is now assembling data from his Plano Child Development Center that prove poverty children perform better as a consequence of optometric vision therapy.

The nonprofit optometric center as an adjunct to urban optometry was discussed by Ronald J. Knox, O.D., president of St. Louis Optometric Center and John W. Richards,

O.D., president of Kansas City's Lions Optometric Center.

Both agreed that optometric centers represent an asset, rather than competition for urban ODs. They said optometric centers can:

Provide specialized services on a referral basis.

Serve as the nucleus for optometric participation in health maintenance organizations (HMOs).

Provide ethical practice opportunities for new graduates or veteran city practitioners whose individual practice are declining.

Vision needs of the elderly, who comprise a disproportionate share of urban populations, were discussed by Burton Skuza, O.D. of Minneapolis, a member of the AOA Community Health Division executive committee.

Dr. Skuza said that a mobile vision clinic or a "house call" capability is important to cope with the prevalence of severe visual handicaps among old people confined to institutions.

Paul Saunders, director of the Elizabeth Courtney Health Center in St. Louis, talked about the effect of HMOs and other group practice systems in big cities.

These non-hospital health delivery organizations usually seem "set up to meet the needs of the health professional rather than the patient," Saunders commented.

He said that group vision care plans attempting to provide for an urban population must avoid "pricing yourself out of the market," but on the other hand, not price services so low that the organization would be economically strapped.

Availability of grants to finance vision care projects was discussed by Dean Drullas of AOA's federal relations staff in Washington.

University of Missouri government programs advisor Tom Vonderhaar spoke at a final luncheon general session, reviewing the current decision-making structure in cities and how health professionals must work with it.

In a related development, I am happy to report Missouri optometrists are meeting these inner city health care problems. The Missouri General Assembly has recently appropriated \$50,000 for planning and development of a new school of optometry to serve the St. Louis area. I commend the hard work of the Missouri Association and their leaders, Drs. Jerry Franzel and Bob Mobley.

IMPEACHMENT/WATERGATE ISSUE**HON. BILL FRENZEL**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following:

To Those Corresponding on the Impeachment/Watergate Issue.
From Bill Frenzel

Because you have communicated with me regarding impeachment, I am sending you this final update. Federal laws prohibit franked mass mailings in my District after the weekend of August 10. To conform to both the letter and spirit of that law, I will not send further unsolicited updates. But, of course, your calls and letters, which are encouraged, will be answered individually.

When the President made his August 5th statement on his personal coverup activities as revealed in the undelivered tape of June 23, 1972, and others, the question of impeachment for the House of Representatives

was answered. On that day, I made the following statement to the Minnesota press:

"The President has, in effect, pleaded guilty to Impeachment Article I and probably Article II as well. I will continue to analyze the Articles and the evidence to determine my vote on each Subparagraph, but there is no longer any reason to prolong House action nor to indulge in lengthy television debate. Our clear duty now is to vote for impeachment as soon as possible so the Senate can begin the trial promptly."

Nevertheless, I want to detail how I have approached the impeachment question and how I am analyzing the Articles. I believe it is important to continue the process and put all the details carefully on the record so the precedents will be clear for the future.

I have carefully examined each Subparagraph in the Judiciary Committee's Impeachment Articles to determine its "impeachability" and the evidence supporting it. I expect to continue this process, but absent dramatic new evidence, I shall vote at least for Articles I and II. I expect the House debate to include motions to strike some of the Subparagraphs. I hope that the enclosed copy of the Articles and some of my thoughts on them may be helpful to those who follow the House debates on television.

Prior to the President's revelations of August 5th, I had felt that I would probably vote for Article I, mostly on the basis of Subparagraphs 4, 6 and 7, which I perceive to be particularly strong. I had also felt that I would probably have supported Article II based mainly on Subparagraphs 1 and 2. I questioned whether the charge in Article I, Subparagraph 8, even though it is a deplorable practice, constitutes an impeachable offense.

Prior to the President's revelations, I was undecided about Subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 of Article I, and about Subparagraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article II.

The President's statement has helped me resolve questions on specific Subparagraphs. I believe the President has literally pleaded guilty to Subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of Article I and Subparagraphs 4 and 5 of Article II. Because of the previously-available evidence backing these Subparagraphs, I might have voted for them anyway, but the President has substantiated them himself. His statement has simply made the case "beyond reasonable doubt."

I believe Articles I and II are technically in order. I think an impeachable offense need not be a felony, but, if not, it ought to be a serious crime, or more specifically a serious offense against the political system. The charges contained in Articles I and II, except for Subparagraph 8 of Article I, meet that standard.

Article III, standing alone, is—in my view—not an impeachable offense. The Committee had the option to go to court. Defiance of a Supreme Court order would be impeachable. Also, if the Senate demanded evidence after the House impeached, and the President did not comply, noncompliance would be impeachable.

I believe it might be more reasonable if Article III were made part of another Article—for example, Article I, as suggested by Congressman Cohen on television.

Standing alone, this Article would create a dangerous precedent. I will be relying heavily in my final determination on this Article on the opinions of my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, even though my inclination is to vote against it at present.

On the evidence, I apply the test of "clear and convincing." Each Member, in the end, has to apply his or her own standards, but the record should, for purposes of precedent, clearly state what those standards are. I believe that the evidence for impeachment should certainly be greater than "probable cause," but—for the House—can be less than "beyond reasonable doubt."

I have worked long and hard in reaching

my decision. Some of my various activities includes, or will include:

1. Review of the 40 volumes of Judiciary Committee material.
2. Examination of evidence and briefs submitted by the President's counsel.
3. Listening to Judiciary Committee tapes.
4. Meetings with Committee staff and Mr. St. Clair.
5. Meetings with Judiciary Committee Members.
6. Review of the Judiciary Committee Report (as yet unpublished).
7. Review of thousands of communications received from people like you.

The House's responsibility is now both clear and urgent. We should move immediately to impeach the President. The current schedule calls for beginning debate on August 19th and terminating on or before the 23rd with television coverage. Since time is of the essence, and since nearly all House Members have made their determination, there is no reason to wait.

The following comments on other aspects will not answer all questions, but they may be informational and may stimulate further questions which I will be glad to receive:

1. **Resignation**—I believe that resignation is the prerogative of the President. I can't stop him from resigning if he desires. On the other hand, I know that the House obligation is to move ahead on impeachment. Resignation is a possibility, but it is not one that I am promoting at this time. I think impeachment is far more appropriate, and is the clear duty of the House. We should be concerned only with discharging our own obligation. The record should be made, so we have, in a clear, single source, all the research and opinions on this matter.

2. **Immunity**—Most Congressmen, including myself, believe that it is probably unconstitutional and probably inappropriate, for us to grant immunity from prosecution to the President. Clemency, immunity or amnesty have traditionally been the province of the Executive, and at this time I am not recommending that the Congress involve itself in that matter.

3. **Supreme Court Ruling**—I have previously commended the 8-0 decision of the Supreme Court which required the President to turn over tapes to the Judge for transfer to the Special Prosecutor. The decision was unanimous; it was unambiguous, it was definitive; and it was right. It acknowledges the need for privileged communication in the Executive Department, but made that need secondary to other important constitutional considerations such as due process of law.

At the risk of extending an already too-lengthy communication, I would add the personal note that the search for truth on the Watergate matter has been arduous and unpleasant. But, it has been necessary. Whether the President had been innocent or guilty, and however he would have been judged, I believe that it was essential to the continuing vitality of our Republic that the process be completed.

I hope, too, that the heroes in the episode will not be forgotten. Richardson, Ruckelshaus, Shultz, Thrower, Walters, Byrne, Sirica are only the most prominent of the public officials who refused to back down from strongly-held personal beliefs. The abuses were horrible, but there were many acts of heroism, too. The work of the Ervin Commission, the two Special Prosecutors and the House Judiciary Committee was necessary to discharge the constitutional responsibilities here. Depending on the weight of the evidence, the country could have withstood any determination as long as there was a determination. It now seems evident that the President will be impeached and that he will be judged guilty by the Senate unless he resigns. It is my hope that we all have learned something from both the abuse and the process. I hope we take at least some minimum comfort (I do) from the fact that the

process, however slow, could eventually produce a determination in which most Americans can concur.

Yours very truly,

BILL FRENZEL,
Member of Congress.

YOUTH CAMP SAFETY

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, another summer has come and almost gone and still children are being sent to camps about which their parents know very little. Again children are being placed in situations that hold many latent dangers that certainly are not shown in the colorful brochures or are even noticeable to the untrained eye of the well-meaning parent.

I have held hearings on the Youth Camp Safety Act in the 90th, 91st, 92d, and 93d Congresses that have proved the great need for this legislation. Next week the Select Subcommittee on Labor will meet to mark up the current bill and prepare it for full committee consideration.

I am very pleased to know that the esteemed Senator from Minnesota, WALTER F. MONDALE, has introduced a similar bill in the Senate and that his Subcommittee on Children and Youth has also completed hearings which are again showing the severity of the problem being faced. I would like to commend the Senator for his commitment and intensive work in this area.

I believe that the following article shows once again the importance of your camp safety regulations.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 17, 1974]

ONE TEACUP AT A TIME

(By Bill Gold)

An ocean of words washes over newspaper editors each day as they scan incoming dispatches. Their task is to distill it into teacups of information that can be passed along to subscribers whose time is limited.

This week, for example, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) convened his Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth to hear testimony on the Youth Camp Safety Act.

This is a measure that would, if enacted, set federal safety standards for the camps to which millions of parents send their children.

Staff writer Richard E. Rotman was sent to Capitol Hill to cover the hearings, and returned to write a fact-packed report for the next day's paper. He was allotted space enough to give the essence of what the legislation would do, what the situation is now, who testified and what was said. It was a "hard news" report on what happened.

What Rotman had no space to tell, and what there is seldom space enough to include in a news dispatch, was a book-length background of detail. Yet to understand why safety standards are being proposed for youth camps, one needs to know that testimony was given that:

Youngsters are in some instances packed into ancient multiple-story hotels without fire alarms, fire escapes, or emergency exits. When fires broke out in facilities of this kind in "New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere," deaths resulted.

In California, 62 children and eight leaders were transported for a 200-mile trip over a

high speed highway in an open tractor-trailer truck driven by a young counselor. Five were killed and all the others injured.

The witness who gave this testimony was Mitch Kurman, whose young son had drowned in an earlier camp "accident." Kurman testified that he sent a check to California authorities for an official report on the highway tragedy; his check was returned and he was informed that "this information is not available to the public."

Children from a Long Island camp were sent to visit Pennsylvania "in a bus with faulty steering" driven by "a driver whose license had been revoked for previous violations." Seven died and 52 were injured.

One camp had a 15-year-old part-time dishwasher and part-time "instructor" in charge of its rifle range. When a young camper's rifle jammed, the instructor took over the rifle in an attempt to fix it. The young camper was shot in the abdomen.

Youths at another camp were permitted to float down a swift river in inner tubes with counselors who were "untrained in life-saving and resuscitation techniques."

The children were not given lifejackets. One child became entangled in a fallen tree in the water, and began to drown. When a counselor was asked what she did when she saw the girl drowning, she said, "I screamed." Asked what she did next, she said, "I cried." The child died.

Fifteen children were left in the care of a 15-year-old "counselor-in-training" at one camp. It was testified that the 15-year-old "used a hoe handle as a bat to strike the eye of a camper and blind him." The parents of the child were ignored by camp authorities for eight months. Only when the parents filed suit did the camp file a report with the state health department. The law requires that a report be filed within two days—but there is no penalty for late filing.

The testimony went on for hours. There is no space to print it all, and you wouldn't have time to read it all. But even without reading a word of it, we have long known the basic facts.

We have known that children at camp have been beaten, injured, crippled, blinded, sexually molested, drowned and killed in accidents and fires. We know that there are no federal standards (and adequate state standards in only six jurisdictions) covering the safety of buildings, electrical wiring, equipment or vehicles. We know that although some camp operators voluntarily maintain rigid safety standards, others do not, and no federal law requires them to adhere to any level of training or competence for their employees.

If there are no federal standards, how is a parent to know which camp is safe? The Youth Camp Safety Act has been studied, debated, pigeonholed, and studied again—all without affirmative action—for two chief reasons. Nobody likes to be regulated, and camp operators are no exception. More pertinent, perhaps, is this: camp owners are campaign contributors, and Congress has been catering to their wishes rather than to the wishes of the millions of parents who send their children to camp.

POSTSCRIPT

I'm reminded of George Jean Nathan's observation: "Bad officials are elected by good citizens who do not vote."

MUST WE BE DENIED THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAMS?

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much the combination of television

network reluctance, Federal Communication Commission entanglements, and the commercialism which dominates much of our broadcasting that threatens to keep the important National Geographic Society programs off the airwaves this coming season.

I want to make it plain at the outset that commercialism is vital to the networks which must cater to mass tastes in order to attract the big audiences necessary to gain the advertising money which keeps them going. But it is a deplorable situation, nevertheless.

The National Geographic specials were both educational and interesting to those willing to skip the detective shows and comedy series to turn them on. They did much in recent years, I am sure, to inform us of remote parts of the world and the ways of the people who live there. Also, they allowed us to keep abreast of the ongoing research in archeology, anthropology, and other subjects which seldom make the front pages.

Now, according to news reports, the American people are to be denied these programs. And the reason? According to Associate Press television writer Jay Sharbutt it rests in a recent Federal court decision which ordered the FCC to delay until September 1975 revisions it had made in its prime time access rule.

The revisions would have increased by 90 minutes a week the evening time which each network could have on local stations. This would have meant, I gather from Mr. Sharbutt's report, a "cushion" for a network in which it could have weathered a listener falloff in putting on the National Geographic and other programs that do not receive the top ratings.

I quote from Mr. Sharbutt's dispatch: Because of the court order, CBS, which had planned to air six half-hour National Geographic specials on Saturdays, said it was forced to drop the programs from its 1974-75 schedule.

This, according to Mr. Sharbutt, was the second setback suffered this year by National Geographic in its efforts to use TV to reach the U.S. public. Earlier ABC, which had aired the society's specials last season, failed to renew its contract for the same reason that caused CBS to step aside.

In my judgment, this not only is a bad break for millions of Americans who have watched these programs, but also an unfortunate turn of events for youngsters who on Saturday may have been drawn to the programing that CBS originally had planned. I know of nothing on TV more educational or likely to stir up youthful interest in the subjects which National Geographic deals—an interest that could last a lifetime.

I need not recall the heavy hopes which all of us had when the so-called age of television came upon us. We saw not only a happy medium to keep us entertained as we slumped in our chairs before the "magic screen" after our day's work was done. But we saw also that this fantastic thing could keep us better informed and, indeed, educated about the world in a way hitherto impossible.

It is fair to say now that TV has filled the entertainment promise. It, too, has

developed news reports which have Americans knowing much more about their Government and public affairs than any generation could have known before. But, with the exception of the "Sesame Streets" and other such daytime programs on public TV, the education promise has not been met as was expected.

For this reason, I protest the conditions which turned off the networks on the programs which National Geographic already has prepared and those which could be kept coming on regular schedule indefinitely. Who knows—perhaps in time these presentations could have brought an audience as great as those now enjoyed by the "private eyes" and "sit comedies." They deserved at least this chance.

"National Geographic," AP writer Sharbutt says, "has given some thought to syndicating its shows to local stations or to public television if suitable arrangements could be made there." Each program, however, costs at least \$180,000 to produce and this must be met by income. I think Congress should look into this matter and give weight it can to getting these programs on the air. It is interesting to me that Canada has signed up National Geographic for the new TV season. Why should our people be denied the fine programs which will continue to be available to Canadians?

NIXON'S RETREAT BEHIND THE WALLS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we welcome our old friend, Gerry Ford, as 38th President of the United States, I believe we should objectively analyze some of the reasons why many of the problems accumulated that made it necessary for President Nixon to resign. One of the news men who has been maintaining a great degree of objectivity throughout the long difficult Watergate controversy is Bob Wiedrich of the Chicago Tribune. I insert his column of August 8, at this point.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 8, 1974]

NIXON'S RETREAT BEHIND THE WALLS

(By Bob Wiedrich)

Richard Nixon shut his door to the free flow of differing opinion during his White House tenancy. And therein may lie the real cause of his present dilemma.

That is the thesis advanced by some who have become knowledgeable of the techniques of the Nixon Presidency since his election to a first term in 1968.

Instead of seeking counsel from a broad range of views, wherever he could find it, Nixon appeared to retreat more and more behind the wall of executive isolation erected by his trusted aides, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman.

Without a doubt, these two controlled access to the Oval Office, so much so they came to be called the Palace Guard. It is a question, however, whether they controlled it because they were strong or because the President wanted it that way.

Certainly, Nixon furnished a clue when

he wrote, in describing his concept of the Presidency, that a chief executive should be given time to think things out, leaving the detail and trivia to his staff.

In any event, former cabinet members such as George Romney, Walter Hickel, and, to a lesser extent, Melvin Laird, sought vainly to penetrate that wall and failed.

So in time, they went away. And the President was denied whatever value their counsel might have availed him in reaching judgments.

Further, there are those who believe once Nixon ascended to office he ceased to have time for the opinions of others. He cared little of what his critics said. He failed to consider the views of those who might disagree with him. He often reduced criticism to a personal thing.

He almost appeared to regard himself as the consummate politician who had all the answers and needed no advice after having pulled himself from the ashes of two defeats to become President.

Thus, the door to the Oval Office closed tighter.

On June 23, 1972, when Haldeman brought up the problems posed by the Watergate burglary six days earlier, Nixon apparently had no one else to turn to for advice and counsel, no one who could offer an alternative course out of that dilemma.

Reading the transcript of the White House tape in which it is decided to use the CIA to divert the FBI from its probe of the break-in, one easily can get the impression Haldeman is calling all the shots.

In this instance, it appears he is de facto President and Nixon is just there for the ride. Nixon's responses are virtually all in agreement. He asks a few questions. But Haldeman is clearly in command.

There is no one else there to say, "Hey, wait a minute, Buster! What you're proposing to the President is obstruction of justice. That's a felony for which you both could be jailed!"

There is no opposing view available to Nixon. There are no words of caution, of interpretation of the grievous consequences of this decision. All there sounds is the fatal litany of Haldeman as he advises a course of action no man sworn to uphold the Constitution should ever entertain.

From the testimony and evidence to date, it is clear Nixon left the domestic and political front, for the most part, to Haldeman and Ehrlichman while he concerned himself with foreign affairs.

Granted, his first term became one of great events on that front.

He achieved a dialogue with Red China and Soviet Russia. He reached an accord in Southeast Asia that was to lead to the withdrawal of United States troops. He brought an end to rioting in the streets of America.

Meanwhile, however, he left affairs at home in the hands of Haldeman and Ehrlichman, two men with the amateur political expertise of a couple of campaign advance men. Sadly, they also appear to have been men who viewed politics as a game with different rules of morality.

Witness the bland manner with which Haldeman proposes the commission of a crime without apparently batting an eyelash.

It is unfortunate that President Nixon did not heed the words of the late House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who observed after meeting President Kennedy's staff:

"They're bright young men. But I'd feel better if one of them had run for sheriff."

In essence, Rayburn was saying that one only is competent to grasp the reins of power after getting the sense of American politics thru exposure to the grass roots. You've got to face the voters, man to man.

Nixon had endured that crucible. Haldeman and Ehrlichman never had.

That is the sad judgment of many who have observed the Nixon Presidency. The

people did not elect him President for foreign affairs, however magnificent has been his performance there. They elected him President of the United States.

But he abdicated a part of his duties to rank, power-hungry amateurs. And in doing so, may have become architect of his own destruction.

PITTSBURGH NEIGHBORHOOD CLEANUP PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, precious little attention is given to those citizens working in their own neighborhoods to overcome the problems of slums, blight, and deterioration.

David R. Hall, founder and primary force behind the Clean Communities Association of Pittsburgh, is one of these outstanding citizens.

Dave Hall has been trying to make his community of Homewood-Brushton, in Pittsburgh, a better place to live through a coordinated clean, plant up campaign.

With little more than the will to improve the neighborhood environment, Dave Hall has reaped near miracles and moved local citizens to take positive actions they might not ever have considered had it not been for his perserverance.

I include in the RECORD at this time an article from the Pittsburgh Press on Dave Hall and commend him for his contributions to our city.

The article follows:

DYNAMO URGES A WPA TO CLEAN UP GHETTOS (By Sylvia Sachs)

"Simplicity, continuity, follow-up, these are what we need," says David R. Hall, his voice rising with each word until he is almost shouting.

Hall is the one-man dynamo behind a project in the Homewood area known as Clean Community Association Inc. Basic to all his ideas is the creation of a work force patterned after the WPA of the Depression era.

He bursts with ideas to help the inner city ghettos. He pops off in many directions, but always gets back to the same three points.

CITES GHETTO LIFE

You start at the grassroots, Hall says. You get the people in a community mobilized to clean up, paint up, fix up their own area. Not only the homes but the businesses, he says, and you will help the employment situation while instilling pride in the people.

"You have to let the government people know where to put their money," Hall declares. "A lot of well-meaning people in all these scattered agencies and departments have these big long-range plans. Yet, if you live in the ghetto, you can't get through the streets for the garbage."

"Why can't the Hill be clean and green until they decide what they're going to build there? If I was in City Council, I would put a moratorium on everything until the place was cleaned up."

"All those groups don't get anything done. You've got to do something physically. Everybody who gets government money has on a shirt and tie."

Hall has been hooked on this simplicity start with the little guy attitude since 1963 when he and some neighbors organized Clean Communities. It was chartered as a

nonprofit agency in 1968 and has been struggling since to keep alive.

THEY CLEAN UP BASE

Headquarters of the association, and Hall's pride, is a three block area of Homewood which he and people he organized cleared of rubble four years ago.

He calls it the Environmental Community Park Work Base. It includes flower beds, receptacles for garbage and rubbish (so individual truckers hired to clean up don't dump stuff back into neighborhood alleys), and an outdoor storage area.

"You need a headquarters for environmental work," Hall says. "This is the place. We had a pick and shovel from the start, and we stay with them."

Hall doesn't fault the goodwill of various government and private agencies (garden clubs, educational groups) who come to the ghetto with projects. But he says they do one-shot things like an art show or a planting program, then take off never to be heard from again.

Continuity of effort and followup is lacking, he says.

"The business sections of the inner city are ignored," Hall continued. "If someone rides through a street like that (gesturing toward Homewood Avenue), and they see the stores closed and 'the cats' sitting around, no wonder they head for the suburbs."

"This nation was built around the business districts of the cities. Why isn't something continuous done about basic things like that?"

WRITES PAMPHLET

He believes the unemployed, released prisoners, other uncommitted and under-used persons could be put to cleaning and upgrading ghetto areas.

Hall mortgaged his home to print a pamphlet stating his ideas and how they could be implemented. Called "How to Beautify the Ghettos," the book was written by Hall with the hope he could raise funds for association projects.

He also hopes to get some action from "the cats with the money" to green the ghettos and get some help for individuals who have to live there.

Hall sent copies of his book to government officials, local, national and international. He is waiting to see if any of them are stirred up enough to help.

One "cat with the money" said his agency sympathizes with Hall but added, "agencies like this can't keep it (financing) up forever."

ABORTION AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, with the recent defeat of the Roncallo amendment, the House has concurred with the Supreme Court decision that abortions are to be left up to individual conscience. Along with many medical and legal controversies that have been presented by this issue, public health professional have been faced with complex problems regarding the effects of legalized abortion. Dr. Carl Tyler is an expert in public health aspects of abortion. He is chief of the Center for Family Planning, a board certified obstetrician-gynecologist, a fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, a member of the American Public Health

Association, and is employed by the Federal Center for Disease Control.

Dr. Tyler recently testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments regarding Senate Joint Resolutions 119 and 130. At this time, I would like to enter into the RECORD his testimony which discusses trends in abortion mortality and diseases related to abortions, public health issues with regard to the increasing practice of abortion, and his personal views on the effect of making abortions illegal:

STATEMENT OF CARL W. TYLER, JR., M.D.,
F.A.C.O.G.

Although the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare takes no position on the resolutions which are the subject of this morning's hearing, the Center for Disease Control has collected information on the practice of legal abortion for almost five years. Recent revisions of state statutes on abortion began with Colorado in 1967. In 1969, ten states cooperated with the Department in the establishment of a voluntary system for the reporting of legal abortion. That year, more than 22,000 such abortions were reported to the Center for Disease Control. In 1970, 24 states reported more than 190,000 abortions to CDC, and in 1971, the number of abortions reported to CDC exceeded 485,000, even though the number of cooperating states increased to only 25. In 1972, the latest year for which we have complete data available, more than 586,000 legal abortions were reported to CDC. More detailed information on the practice of legal abortion in the United States is available in the Abortion Surveillance Report published by CDC. With the Committee's permission, I would like to enter the most recent issue of that report into the record.

The number of deaths attributed to abortions of all kinds has declined steadily since the middle of 1960, but this decline appears to be more marked in recent years. From the early 1950's through 1965, between 220 and 320 women died each year of causes that were related to abortion. By 1968, the most recent year for which official statistics are now available, 133 deaths were attributed to abortion. In an effort to obtain more current specific information on abortion mortality, the Center for Disease Control initiated a special inquiry of state and selected city health departments in 1972. Seventy-one deaths were reported to CDC for that year; this number is almost half that reported for 1968, and provisional data for the intervening 3 years did not show an appreciable decline. Reporting through this special system is not yet complete for the past year, but . . . current indications are that the number of deaths will be substantially fewer in 1973 than in 1972. Special reports from selected state and local health departments support these national findings.

Hospitalization of women with complications of abortion has also decreased in recent years. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey for 1965, 1968 and 1971 show a steady decline in hospital discharges for women with diagnoses related to abortion and its complications. These national statistics are supplemented by information from the state of California and New York, and in studies from specific municipal hospitals in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York City. A report from Atlanta offers additional support for this contention because it documents a decline in the hospitalization of women who state they have had illegal abortions, the complications of which necessitated hospitalization.

Although most women hospitalized with complications of abortion have infection or bleeding problems, there is a great deal of concern among health professionals about

mental health problems associated with abortion. Four reviews of the mental health literature lead me to conclude that there is, at present, no substantial evidence that the performance of an abortion on a woman is any more likely to cause a new major mental health problem for her than is the delivery of a full term infant. Some women do have feelings of regret and/or guilt following an abortion, but there is no good evidence to suggest that these feelings are greater following an abortion than they are after a term pregnancy.

Current reports from state and local health departments shows that approximately two thirds of women undergoing abortion are unmarried. In some states (such as Kansas, Oregon and Washington), the proportion of unmarried women undergoing abortion was more nearly three out of every four. This finding correlates with more detailed reports from California and from New York City which indicate that out-of-wedlock births have declined. [The relatively sophisticated report from California shows that not only has there been a decrease in the number of illegitimate births for women of all age and racial groups, but there has been a similar decline in the illegitimate birth rates as well. The data from New York City is remarkable because the number of out-of-wedlock births decreased after 1970 for the first time in almost ten years. Health officials in New York City point out that this reversal in the trend of out-of-wedlock births was associated in time with the passage of New York State's abortion law, which took effect in 1970, but that no such change in trend had followed the earlier introduction of that city's vigorous public family planning program.]

Infant mortality is at an all time low for the nation, (and in New York City the infant death rate is lower now than it has been at any time in the past 20 years.) Health authorities for this city point out that the low level of infant mortality is attributable in large part to an improvement in the infant mortality rate for out-of-wedlock births. They link this improvement to the decline in the out-of-wedlock birth rate for their city and suggest that the infant mortality rate would be 40% higher than its current level had this decline not occurred. (Infant deaths, according to standard vital statistics definitions are deaths to infants born alive. Infant deaths are, therefore, distinct from fetal deaths, stillbirths and abortions.)

Many factors influence the health of women and their offspring, and among these are contraceptive services and programs of infant and maternity care, to mention just two. Although sufficient facts are not available to fully and conclusively document all of the public health effects of abortion, it seems reasonable to conclude that recent declines in abortion deaths and hospitalizations related to complications of abortion are the result of legal and judicial actions which relieved some of the restrictions on the practice of this operation.

The practice of legal abortion has created some public health problems. Between July 1970 and January 1973, for example, approximately 40% of women undergoing abortion left their home state to have this operation performed. As a result, follow-up care was difficult to provide, and incidents occurred in which the officials of one state became aware of an abortion-related death that was unknown to the health officials in the state where the abortion had been performed. Problems of jurisdictional authority and appropriate regulatory action occurred in at least one instance.

A second problem area involved the use of untested abortion methods in inappropriate circumstances. A report of this incident, which occurred in Philadelphia, was presented to the Senate Health Subcommittee last spring when it held hearings on protect-

ing human subjects participating in research. Even though these two problems arose in association with the legalization of induced abortion, the fact that abortion is legal permitted the problems to be identified in such a way that they can be controlled. Had the practice of abortion been illegal and clandestine, it is unlikely that effective control measures would be possible. And it should not be forgotten that abortion deaths have decreased on a nationwide basis as abortion laws have become less restrictive.

The question that remains to be answered is: Will enactment of the resolutions before this Committee have a favorable effect on the health of the American public? I personally believe—and I note here again that this is my opinion as an individual and not as an HEW representative—that they will not. These resolutions will certainly eliminate the legal practice of abortion. But even as powerful a legal force as a constitutional amendment will not end the practice of abortion itself. In 1955, the expert group at the Arden House Conference on Abortion estimated that there were no fewer than 200,000 abortions performed illegally each year in this country. Now, 19 years later, the number of American women in their reproductive years has increased by more than ten and a half million, and these women have an independence of attitude and action that could not have been anticipated in 1955. I believe that putting Joint Senate Resolutions 119 and 130 into effect will increase death and disease in women with unwanted pregnancies and will reverse any favorable effects which the practice of safe, legal abortion may be having on the health of the American people.

INFLATION SQUEEZES MORTGAGE MARKET IN PITTSBURGH—PART II

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the stress of rising inflation hits hard at every sector of American life. Foremost among our problems is the plight of potential home buyers who face a tight money market, high-interest rates, reluctant lending institutions, and little sign of relief.

In examining the mortgage money situation in the Pittsburgh area, Mr. Thomas P. Benic's recent two-part article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette focusses upon the difficulty of harmonizing sound business and social practices. Mortgage money is the fuel propelling the entire real estate industry; and when it is tight, it is also the depressant retarding the realization of consumer needs and wants. The conflict is not an easy one to resolve. As Mr. Benic points out, it may be financially unwise to extend loans for home mortgages or refurbishments, when industrial or personal credit extensions are more advantageous, but housing is and will continue to be a salient national priority.

The problem is compounded for those citizens desiring money for purchase or renovation in older sections of the city. Many lending institutions will not touch property in declining neighborhoods, thus, speeding the very blighting conditions we strive to reverse. Older areas of our cities may not be redlined, but the

fear that the property will not endure the life of the loan discourages many lenders.

Financial experts agree that the mortgage interest rate is crippling the housing industry and will not drop until inflation is brought under control. As part of the effort to deal with this problem I wish to cite Mr. Benic and include his article for the RECORD.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, July 23, 1974]

CITY'S BUILDING SWINGS TO MULTIPLES—SINGLE DWELLINGS ON WAY OUT

(By Thomas P. Benic)

For 20 years the Amore Construction Co. had been typical of the moderate size, financially strong, single-family home builder in the Pittsburgh housing market.

The firm built an average of more than 50 homes a year in the upper price bracket. This year it will build none.

"We started phasing out single-family construction three years ago and now we're 100 per cent out of it," said Bruce Schoenfelder, vice president. "Land and material costs have pushed the single-family home out of the reach of most but the most affluent. The affluent market has never been big here."

Amore is now building mostly medium-size townhouse apartment complexes of about 50 units with rents beginning at \$350 a month.

"A lot of people could afford more but they're not interested in a large single-family home," Schaefer said. "Most of our customers are over 45, and their children are grown. They want a luxury living style, but they don't want to worry out the upkeep on a property."

Statistics compiled by ACTION-Housing support Amore's contention.

Eight of every 10 housing units built in 1960 in the four-county area were single-family homes. Last year, the ratio was 6 of 10, and this year the estimate is that about 5 of every 10 will be single-family homes.

Single-family home construction has dropped 45 per cent since 1960, from 9,300 units to an estimated 5,100 units this year. Apartment construction has doubled in the same period, from 2,100 units to an estimated 4,400 units.

"The day of the single-family lot subdivision is ending," Schaefer said. "We're going to the European concept where you have to plan better to cope with less land and more expensive land. The idea now is to put the same number of people on a smaller plot, then dedicate the rest to public use. Instead of everyone having his own backyard, we'll all share a big yard."

Whether most suburban homeowners are ready to shuck their backyard barbecues, shopping centers and car pools for a more urban-type existence remains much in doubt. Apartment developers are still meeting stiff opposition beyond the city line.

Ryan Homes, which has nearly 20 per cent of the single-family market in this area, reports unit sales up 9 per cent during the first 6 months of this year compared to the first half of last year. A spokesman said he was reluctant to predict how sales would go the rest of the year, however.

Ryan's size and the fact that it has its own finance company makes it atypical of the average developer here.

Crawford Construction Co., still heavily committed to the single-family field, is perhaps a better example. The firm built more homes than ever last year—but had its worst profit ratio.

The single-family issue still is in doubt in the suburbs but the books are practically closed in the city. Only 63 single-family homes were built in the Pittsburgh city limits last year. Only 21 building permits for

single-family homes were issued the first six months of this year.

Apartment development, on the other hand, has a 10-year average of more than 1,000 units a year.

David O'Loughlin, the city's housing coordinator, sees no change in the pattern despite a \$5-million commitment of city funds to subsidize home ownership in the city.

The city's subsidy program, bolstered by \$2 million in state funds, is expected to enable 700 new housing starts in the Hill District, Manchester, Garfield and Homewood over the next several years. While it is encouraging, it hardly will satisfy the city's housing needs, he said.

The city hopes to see more than 1,000 apartment units started this year with the overwhelming percentage being unsubsidized, commercial ventures that will pay full taxes, O'Loughlin said.

"It's very encouraging what's happening this year, considering what's happening around the country," O'Loughlin said. Planned developments such as the 645-unit highrise complex at the Ross Township border could be the trend for the future, he said.

While apartments can be built as profit-making commercial ventures without government subsidy, all but the most expensive single-family homes to be built in the city will require financial aid to the builder, he said.

A house that costs a builder \$25,000 in material and labor might be worth only \$17,000 if it is situated in the Hill District, O'Loughlin said. The city will give direct subsidies up to \$10,000 per unit to bridge this gap.

"It's a very flexible program," O'Loughlin said. "I don't know of another city in the country that has it."

Charles Lieberth, area director for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said the reluctance of builders to come into deteriorated areas is to be expected—and the fact that it is in these areas that housing needs are most acute only complicates the problem.

"There has to be an incentive for private capital to get involved. Subsidy is an ugly word when it comes to housing," he said.

Then pointing out of his Northside office, which affords a view of Three Rivers Stadium and the Golden Triangle, he added: "Look out of this window and you can't see anything that has not been subsidized in some fashion."

OIL PROFITS KEEP RISING

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, though questions involving Presidential impeachment and resignation have dominated the news lately, I recently came across an item concerning energy which I would like to share with my colleagues. According to an article that appeared in the Washington Post, July 25, the profits of six major oil companies have continued to skyrocket.

What makes this information noteworthy is that virtually every economist, to some degree, has attributed our current problem of runaway inflation to increased oil prices. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that these record profits have been piled upon the incredible prof-

its already amassed by the oil companies during last winter's gasoline shortage.

As a result, I urge Congress to take this information as further evidence of the fact that we must now do everything in our power to establish a greater degree of control over the oil monopolies. Mr. Speaker, the article follows:

SIX OIL FIRMS RECORD SHARP PROFIT GAINS

Six major oil companies, including Mobil Oil Corp., the nation's third largest, yesterday reported sharply higher profits for their latest fiscal periods.

Mobil's data showed a 99 per cent boost in its second-quarter profits from 1973 and an 84 per cent increase in first-half profits.

But chairman Rawleigh Warner Jr. said first-half earnings from foreign petroleum operations increased by only 18 per cent if gains from inventory valuation and currency changes were excluded.

Figures for Occidental Petroleum Corp., the 10th largest oil producer, indicate gains of 292 per cent in second-quarter profits and 402 per cent in first-half profits.

Dr. Armand Hammer, Occidental's chairman, said the gains reflected unusually high demand, primarily for chemical products and coal, with agricultural chemicals and fertilizers most active.

Also reporting earnings were Continental Co., eighth largest; Phillips Petroleum Co., 11th largest; Ashland Oil, Inc., 15th largest; and Standard Oil Co. Ohio Corp., No. 18.

Mobil's second-quarter net income rose from \$184.2 million (\$1.81 a share) in 1973 to \$367.4 million (\$3.61); sales, from \$2.97 billion to \$5.11 billion.

First-half net income rose from \$340 million (\$3.34) to \$626 million (\$6.15); sales, from \$5.77 billion to \$9.53 billion.

Warner, Mobil's chairman, noted that expenditures for exploration and producing in the United States exceeded the firms U.S. earnings.

Continental's second-quarter net income increased from \$51.7 million (\$1.03) to \$100.45 million (\$1.99), a 94 per cent jump. Sales grew from \$1.03 billion to \$1.8 billion.

First-half net income rose by 111 per cent, from \$99.2 million (\$1.97) to \$209.6 million (\$4.15). Sales were \$3.4 billion compared with \$1.96 billion.

Continental said the value of its inventories increased due to a sharp rise in tax and royalty payments and the cost of purchasing host-government oil. Second-half earnings are not expected to include significant inventory profits.

Occidental's second-quarter net income was \$92.6 million (\$1.59) on sales of \$1.61 billion compared with 1973 second-quarter net income of \$23.6 million (36 cents) on sales of \$810.3 million.

First-half net income was \$160.4 million (\$2.74) on sales of \$2.94 billion compared with net income a year earlier of \$31.9 million (40 cents) on sales of \$1.49 billion.

Phillips Petroleum's gains were 166 per cent in the second quarter and 127 per cent in the first half. Net income in the quarter was \$123.8 million (\$1.63) on sales of \$1.32 billion compared with net income of \$46.4 million (61 cents) on sales of \$693.8 million. For the half, net income was \$204.7 million (\$2.70) on sales of \$2.47 billion compared with net income a year earlier of \$89.8 million (\$1.19) on sales of \$1.37 billion.

Six-month net income is listed after a charge of \$27.6 million for an accounting change involving a cumulative effect prior to Dec. 31, 1973.

Ashland reported net income for the third quarter ended June 30 of \$32 million (\$1.25), a 40 per cent gain over 1973 third-quarter net income of \$22.1 million (88 cents). Sales rose from \$517.6 million to \$917.8 million.

Nine-month net income rose from \$60.4 million (\$2.38) to \$85.7 million (\$3.40), a

41 per cent gain. Sales rose from \$1.44 billion to \$2.23 billion.

Ashland officials said profits grew in chemical, oil, gas, coal mining and road building operations.

Sohio second quarter net income rose by 18 per cent from \$42.3 million (\$1.15) to \$50.3 million (\$1.37); sales, from \$394.9 million to \$553.1 million.

First-half net income rose by 21 per cent from \$59.8 million (\$1.63) to \$72.9 million (\$1.99); sales, from \$774.6 million to \$1.04 billion.

The 1974 quarter includes a nonrecurring gain of \$12.8 million from a tax loss carry-forward; the 1973 quarter had a \$15.3 million nonrecurring gain from property sales.

THE IMPORTANCE OF H.R. 70 FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, H.R. 69, a bill to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which is awaiting signature by the President, contains an important 1-year increase in Federal funding for programs to educate handicapped children.

We approved this 1-year increase, Mr. Speaker, because important legislation to benefit the handicapped is now pending before the Select Subcommittee on Education, which I have the privilege to chair.

I refer to H.R. 70, a bill to enable the Federal Government to pay up to 75 per cent of the excess costs involved in educating handicapped children—costs above the expenses required to educate nonhandicapped children.

On May 22, 1974, Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post editorially endorsed this legislation, calling it landmark legislation which is "necessary" and "very welcome."

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I include the Washington Post editorial at this point in the RECORD:

SCHOOLS, COURTS, AND THE HANDICAPPED

Handicapped children have a right to public education, and throughout the country the courts are beginning to enforce that right. The most recent decision was in Maryland where, last month, Judge John E. Raine Jr. of Baltimore County ordered the state to provide education for severely handicapped children by September 1975. Like most states, Maryland does not provide for many of the children who suffer most grievously from retardation and physical disabilities. The costs of schooling these children runs high—perhaps five or six times as high as normal children—and it demands highly specialized teachers. These requirements make it a particularly appropriate target for federal aid.

The difficult and complex job of drafting landmark legislation is now under way in Congress, under the leadership of Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) and Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) in the Senate and John Brademas (D-Ind.) in the House. But as the probability of a presidential impeachment rises, the chance of enacting legislation on this scale in 1974 steadily falls. The bill is necessary, and it will be very welcome when it finally arrives. But the courts are pressing the states to begin meeting their responsibilities immediately.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (M-Md.) has now persuaded the Senate, correctly, to vote

for a stopgap provision to help these children until the larger bill can be passed. Some of the supporters of the Williams-Randolph-Brademas bill have evidently been inclined to resist the Mathias amendment, on grounds that a partial remedy may undercut a comprehensive one. But the Mathias amendment is explicitly only an interim measure authorizing \$630 million for one year, and it lacks the refinements that permanent legislation will require.

The Senate has now attached the Mathias amendment to the bill extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Since the House has already passed a similar bill, the issue of school aid for these children will be settled in the conference committee. Unfortunately the attention of the conference will be mainly turned to the various regrettable anti-busing amendments that have been hung onto the bill. However angry that debate becomes, it is crucial that the conferees keep clearly in mind the more urgent business before them. If Congress does not act promptly, the courts will press states harder and, in the absence of legislation, judges will be drawn into the process of designing and overseeing school programs for handicapped children. It is a job that Congress can do much better than the courts, but to do it Congress will have to move quickly.

PENSIONS FOR WORLD WAR I VETERANS

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, historically our Nation has recognized the debt we owe to our veterans. We recognize that our veterans have interrupted their careers, their education and nonmonetary benefits, for the service our Nation in a time of need. For the most part, we have tried to compensate these men, both in terms of monetary and nonmonetary benefits, for the service they have given to this country. This practice is in accordance with our belief that no veteran of this Nation should have to live in poverty or in need.

Yet, over one-half million of our veterans do live below the poverty level. If these veterans were young, strong bodied men and women we would most certainly feel concern for their plight. What then should we feel when we find out that these veterans are, on the average, almost 80 years of age? The men I refer to and the men we are concerned with here today are, of course, the veterans of World War I.

Three of the bills that this committee is now considering, H.R. 13977, H.R. 14552, and H.R. 14782, would provide a service pension for World War I veterans and their widows and dependents. From the time of the Revolutionary War until World War I, land grants, pensions, and other benefits were awarded to veterans. But, for some unknown reason, the World War I vet was largely forgotten. Many of these veterans and their families had to struggle for their entire lives to overcome the educational and vocational setbacks they suffered as a result of their service. Many others suffered extreme losses as the result of another disaster, the depression of the 1930's. Now, the World War I vet is nearing his twilight

years. There are only 1.1 million of them remaining. Many are living in poverty or are reduced, against their will, to taking welfare. Almost all realize that they have been treated unfairly.

Fortunately, this Nation regained its sense of conscience and veterans who returned from World War II were provided with unemployment compensation, educational opportunities, and hospital and rehabilitation benefits. But still, we made no effort to correct the inequity accorded to the World War I veteran even though 56 years have elapsed since the close of the war.

The history of the World War I vets battle to secure a pension and benefit plan equal to those granted to the veterans of other wars is not one we can be proud of. For a short time, under the disability allowance law which was passed around 1930, some vets drew up to \$12 to \$18 a month in pension benefits. These meager benefits ceased when, in 1933, the economy act was passed. It was not until close to 20 years later when the so-called "old law" was enacted that the World War I veteran was reinstated on the pension rolls. However, according to the 1963 veterans administration figures, 45 years after the close of the war, only 49 percent were drawing any monthly benefits and this included both compensation and pension beneficiaries, as contrasted with Civil War veterans who drew in 24 years, and Spanish-American War veterans who drew in less than 20 years. Furthermore, the World War I veteran received very few educational, business, farming, or housing benefits.

World War I veterans are not asking for a hand out but a hand up—benefits equal to those currently being received by the veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Let me share with you some of these World War I veterans' letters. These letters express far better than you or I could, the need for the legislation we are considering today.

Maybe someday when there is only a very few of us old vets of World War I left they will do what they should have done long ago—

I do not see how they can carry the load any more without an increase in dues.

We need somebody to go to bat for us. When you get in the eighties you are not what you used to be.

I wish they would give us a pension with no strings attached to it but don't know if we will ever get it that way.

With the 20% increase in Social Security I now get less to live on. I carry a clip board around getting signatures on a petition in favor of the World War I service pension.

First World War Veterans should be taken care of just as much as other veterans.

We are all up in age and I personally think it would not hurt to give a flat rate of a decent amount instead of all the up and down business. We too gave to our country.

It is time to heed the voices of these men and women and enact a comprehensive pension plan for World War I veterans. It is time to redress the wrong that has been done to these veterans. Currently, the highest pension a World War I vet—nonservice connected—can receive is \$2,600. This figure can only be attained by the veteran if he is not receiving any other forms of outside income such as social security or railroad retirement. If the vet does not have an

outside source of income his pension decreases accordingly. To make this situation worse, most World War I vets were too old to build up social security maximums so that now they cannot even count on this as a sufficient means of income.

The bills we are considering today would not only equalize veteran benefits but they would also provide the World War I vet with pension benefits commensurate with the service they have given to their country. These bills will raise the pension benefits for single veterans and for veterans with dependents and also for the widows of veterans. Veterans or widows with dependents would receive around \$150 dollars a month. While this represents a cost increase over the present VA plans it is one which certainly can be justified. Furthermore, after the initial dollar outlay the cost of these new pensions would decrease because the administrative aspects of the program will have been consolidated and improved.

Last, I would also like to say a few short words on behalf of H.R. 2687. Since the last increase in pension benefits on January 1, 1974 the consumer price index has risen by 5.9 percent. It is next to impossible for persons living on a fixed income to keep pace with the controlled, and seemingly uncontrollable rate of inflation we are currently experiencing. I am proposing in H.R. 2687 that disability and death pension benefits be raised to a more realistic level. Many of our veterans are facing serious financial hardships—some are even receiving welfare benefits—and it is our responsibility to see that this situation is remedied.

The concern of the Congress over this legislation is evidenced by the large number of Members who have sponsored these pension bills. Much of the credit for the active support this legislation has received lies with the work that has been done by the Stars and Stripes National Tribune, a great newspaper which covers veterans' affairs. Ken and Alice Hubbs, the editors of the Stars and Stripes, have clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of this newspaper in helping to move legislation through Congress. For example, during the massive effort last summer to keep the Public Health Service hospitals open, the Stars and Stripes' publication of the voting record of the Members combined with their coupon clip campaign to allow individuals to request their Representatives to vote on the issue was a key item in winning the battle to keep the PHS hospitals open. I would like to insert for the Record samples of the coupons which were so effective:

Date:
Mail to:
Congressman:
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.
Please cast your vote to override the veto of S. 504.
Thank you.
Name:
Address: ZIP.
Veterans Organization:
Date:
Mail to:
Operation S. 504
Stars and Stripes,
P.O. Box 1803,
Washington, D.C.
Tally my letter to Congressman:

Please keep us informed on future veterans' legislation.

Comments:

Name:

Address: ZIP.

Veterans Organization:

The Stars and Stripes has launched a similar campaign in the present effort to pass World War I veterans' pension legislation. The following is an example of this:

WWI SERVICE PENSION BILLS

The following forms are for your convenience to clip and mail to your two U.S. Senators from your State and your Congressman from your District. Mail the bottom form to The Stars and Stripes for the reason stated thereon.

For additional copies of these forms, simply cut all four out and take to your local Instant Print firm who can reproduce them on a legal size sheet very economically.

Date _____

The Honorable _____,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C. 20510:

DEAR SIR: Would you please support the provisions of HR 13579, HR 14782 and S 3383 and advise the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of your support? Also, would you please sign Rep. Wright Patman's H. Res. 1217?

Thank you for your concern for the World War I veteran and his dependents.

Yours in Patriotism,

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip: _____

Veterans' Organization Membership: _____

War served: _____

Date _____

The Honorable _____,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C. 20510:

DEAR SIR: Would you please support the provisions of HR 13579, HR 14782 and S 3383 and advise the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of your support? Also, would you please sign Rep. Wright Patman's H. Res. 1217?

Thank you for your concern for the World War I veteran and his dependents.

Yours in Patriotism,

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip: _____

Veterans' Organization Membership: _____

War served: _____

Date _____

Operation "World War I Service Pension"

Mr. KENNETH R. HUBBS, Editor, the Stars & Stripes, P.O. Box 1803, Washington, D.C. 20013:

I mailed the above forms to my Senators _____ and _____ and to my Congressman.

Please tabulate this for the use of National Veterans' Organizations and The Combined National Veterans' Association. I will keep you posted on the number of people I recruit to write their Congressmen.

Yours in Patriotism,

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip: _____

Veterans' Organization Membership: _____

War Served: _____

Comments: _____

The Stars and Stripes National Tribune—its editors and publishers is to be commended—for its effort to improve

life for our veterans. It is truly gratifying to me to see a newspaper which is so dedicated.

EFFORT TO UPGRADE CHILD HEALTH SERVICES NEEDED

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 21, 1974, I made a floor statement regarding the urgent need for congressional leadership and fresh executive initiatives in an effort to upgrade child health services. At that time, I called to the attention of my colleagues an excellent critique of the existing child health care system.

Since then, I was pleased to note the American Broadcasting Co.—ABC-TV—presented a fine news closeup on this same subject. This television special raised a number of serious health care questions including:

At least 12 million children in the United States do not receive health care from year to year. Why?

Nearly half of all poor children in the United States have not been immunized against polio. Why?

The United States has one of the higher infant mortality rates in the industrialized world. Why?

Such life and death questions can be partially answered through the kind of programs examined in the latest Reader's Digest article by Lester Velle on the prospects for improved child care. The Velle article now follows:

NEEDED: QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR ALL OUR CHILDREN

(By Lester Velle)

The health of millions of the nation's children will be tragically neglected unless we make provably successful medical programs available to them—now.

Millions of our children—perhaps as many as half of them—are trapped in a cruel paradox. Most of the child cripples and killers of the past—polio, diphtheria, measles, influenza-pneumonia—have been conquered. But not necessarily for the children of the poor, near-poor and even lower-middle-class. These families may lack the price of admission to a private doctor's office or live in medical wastelands in our inner cities and rural areas where few doctors can be found. Instead of the preventive "well care"—the immunizations, checkups and attention to minor ailments—that these children need, many get "crisis care" only, obtained chiefly in overcrowded, understaffed emergency rooms of public hospitals.

Almost a fourth of our pregnant mothers don't get the prenatal care that could significantly reduce premature births and other birthtime emergencies. And the mortality rate for children in their first year of life who are from poor or near-poor families is double what it is for those from the middle class. Later, children may die prematurely because they are denied the preventive care that would nip rheumatic fever, chronic infections or asthmatic attacks.

Does this mean we don't know how to provide the lower-income and rural child with quality health care? Not at all. Indeed, models abound. Two of the most successful involve local-federal partnerships in neighborhood health centers:

FOR INFANTS: M & I'S

When Social Security Act amendments in 1965 made federal matching funds available, local health departments, medical schools, hospitals and community groups set up demonstration Maternal and Infant Care Centers (M&I's) to serve low-income neighborhoods. Unlike the present medical system that waits for patients to knock on a doctor's door, the M&I's made all of the neighborhood's expectant mothers and infants their concern, reaching out to bring them in if necessary. The doctor's reach was extended, too, by use of pediatric nurses, medical social workers, nutritionists and family counselors. These medical teams offered comprehensive well care aimed at bringing sound babies into the world and keeping them that way through the first, hazardous year of life.

Florida's Dade County M&I, for example, funded cooperatively by the federal and state governments and the county health department, provides anyone eligible—for a family of four, the annual income can be no more than 6,300—with person-to-person concern along with the latest in medical technology. We met six-months-pregnant Mrs. Alma M when she came in for her regular monthly checkup. An obstetrician found her overweight and counseled a diet high in nutrition for the baby, low in calories for Alma. A nutritionist then explained the diet and told her how to cook it; for example, broiling instead of frying to reduce calories by half. If Alma had been a "high risk" mother—one suffering from venereal disease, diabetes or hypertension—faculty members of the Miami University Medical School were available as a back-up advisory team. After delivery, Alma's baby would get the same quality care from the M&I health team as that available to the well-to-do child.

The Miami M&I has achieved a remarkable turnaround. In 1965, infant mortality in the neighborhoods it serves was 96 per 1000 live births; since last July, that rate has dropped to 3.6 per 1000. Unfortunately, there are but 56 such M&I's scattered through 34 states—caring for only ten percent of the country's eligible mothers and infants.

FOR KIDS: CHILD-CARE CENTERS

Local-federal cooperation has also shown how children of the poor and near-poor can be cared for beyond infancy. At San Francisco's Mt. Zion Hospital, a comprehensive child-care project has aided some 3600 youngsters from birth to 18 years old, and their families as well. Here, too, emphasis is put on preventive care. Says project director Rosalind Novick, "We call up our families to remind them to bring in their children for checkups and immunizations."

For Anne Bryant, her husband and their seven children, the Mt. Zion program has been "family doctor, counselor, advocate and friend." Last year, for example, when the Bryants' six-year-old entered school, he was so disruptive that Mrs. Bryant was told he would have to be put in a class for problem children. She took the child to her project center, where doctors and psychologists found that he was of above-average intelligence but hyperactive. Mt. Zion social workers and the boy's teacher worked out a special comprehensive program, and he was soon doing well in a regular class.

Another system of preventive care, Child & Youth Health Centers (C&Y's) has, in the last six years, reduced by half the hospitalization of children in the program. Together with the use of paraprofessionals, this has lowered the taxpayer cost per child to about \$10 a month—less than the cost of membership in most prepaid group-health organizations.

But, as in the case of the Maternal and Infant Care Centers, the C&Y's provide token relief. There are only 59, scattered through 28 states and the District of Columbia, and they reach fewer than five percent of the eligible

children. In 1973, the Nixon Administration proposed that support for C&Y's (all M&I's and C&Y's cost the government some \$111 million this year) be shared by the states, as called for in the original legislation. Only the vigorous lobbying of the M&I and C&Y program directors and by the American Academy of Pediatrics won extension of the federal grants for the child health centers for another year. As of July, the states must match a lower federal quota. The doctors argued that good health is the right of every child and that the centers were a historic beginning toward achieving that right—with more desperately needed.

DOCTORS' COUNTEROFFENSIVE

Meanwhile, the doctors of one state have shown that the medical profession itself can mobilize against maternal and infant deaths. Five years ago, the Wisconsin Academy of Pediatrics and the state health department surveyed 35 hospitals and found that 15 of every 1000 infants born live there did not survive the first four weeks of life. Dr. Stanley N. Graven of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, who headed the survey team, there helped launch a low-cost statewide "newborn program" that reduced the newborn death rate to nine per 1000.

How? At first, the solution seemed simple. All you had to do, Dr. Graven felt, was set up several centrally located intensive baby-care units and organize a transportation system to get high-risk mothers and newborns there. But then Dr. Graven made two startling discoveries: Outlying hospitals did as well in saving high-risk babies as urban hospitals, where conflicting demands on the time of highly trained obstetrics and pediatrics specialists kept them away when needed most—so that interns and nurses had to cope with emergency-delivery problems. Dr. Graven also found that at least two thirds of such emergencies were due to inadequate prenatal care.

Dr. Graven organized a "flying circus" of pediatricians and obstetricians to barnstorm the state's hospitals, inculcating a team approach to the delivery and care of newborns. This meant training special pediatrics nurses, doctors' assistants and associates to undertake much of the normal-delivery care so that doctors could attend to high-risk cases when they occurred. This, in turn, meant educating doctors to relinquish some of their traditional chores to nurses and paraprofessionals.

Since only a handful of hospitals had the new machines that measure the fetal heart-beat, or the respirators and other equipment needed for intensive care of ill newborns, Dr. Graven negotiated with eight of them to develop themselves as regional centers for high-risk mothers and infants. Then a statewide ambulance service was organized that put pregnant mothers or ill newborns no more than two hours away from a center.

THE OKLAHOMA PLAN

The trouble is that even the most efficient use of medical resources can't deliver health care to mothers and children unless sufficient doctors are available to provide it. Consider Oklahoma, which ranks 41st among states in the ratio of doctors to population: 1 to 900. Worse, 66 percent of these doctors are concentrated in six of the state's 77 counties—leaving many communities with no doctors at all. Thus, no Oklahoma University football coach ever worked harder to recruit a speedy wide receiver than rural town elders worked last fall at a recruiting fair in Oklahoma City to lure young doctors to their towns—offering to stake them to fully equipped clinics, homes and guaranteed earnings. No offers were accepted at that time.

But relief is on the way. Under a new Rural Medical Education Loan and Scholarship Fund, Oklahoma offers to pay a resident of Oklahoma attending any medical school in the country up to \$5000 yearly tuition and living costs in return for a minimum of two

years' service in an assigned rural area after graduation. So far, 27 students have received such loans. Last spring the first beneficiary of this program completed his internship, and now the town of Warner has its first doctor in 15 years.

Meanwhile, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.) has proposed a national "Community Physicians Service Program" that would provide medical students with the complete cost of their education, plus the cost of setting up an office—in return for three years' service in areas with few physicians. Ribicoff estimates that this \$150-million-a-year program could channel some 7000 to 10,000 doctors to shortage areas.

WHO WILL PAY

Overshadowing all problems connected with providing health care to children is the problem of cost.

For example, Dr. Graven recalls a \$28,000 hospital bill presented to the Wisconsin parents of twins who were maintained in an intensive-care respirator. All but \$1800 had been covered by insurance. But for a young couple, \$1800 on top of doctors' costs is a financial disaster. And how shall we provide the children of the poor and near-poor with continuing, preventive well care as well as sick care?

Virtually all authorities believe that some form of national health insurance is necessary. But unless we expand medical services to absorb any new medical purchasing power we provide by legislation, we will have more medical-cost inflation. For instance: since Medicare increased medical purchasing power without increasing the supply of medical resources, it helped quadruple hospital costs and triple doctor costs. And since private doctors continue to be scarce in low-income areas, many Medicaid card holders have been unable to purchase care, turning to hospital emergency rooms instead.

Clearly, a new national strategy is needed. One approach, favored by former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, who was a principal architect of the Social Security Act of 1935 as well as Medicare and Medicaid, is a "junior Medicare." This would not only pay medical bills for all children under six but help make additional health care available with loans from a new insurance fund to community groups, doctors, hospitals and medical schools to set up additional neighborhood health centers. These would then bill junior Medicare for services to children just as doctors and hospitals now bill Medicare for services to the aged. Such billings would also help repay the start-up loans.

Another approach, favored as a minimum measure by the American Academy of Pediatrics, is national health insurance for children under six, requiring employers to buy Blue Cross, Blue Shield and commercial health insurance for the children of their employees. Such coverage for children could be coupled with federal action to expand the present neighborhood health centers and so meet the special needs of poor and near-poor children.

As Congress ponders the various health reform bills now before it, we should all remember that children don't vote and don't lobby. The health needs of almost half our children will continue to be neglected unless we speak up for them.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PLEA FOR UNITY: WISDOM FOR TODAY

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, following the divisive election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson

delivered an eloquent inaugural plea for unity which deserves thoughtful consideration today, by each Member of the Congress and by each American citizen.

While the times in which we live have sharpened our differences, we should realize that every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. As Jefferson put it:

We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists.

Today, during these crucial days, let us remember that we are all Republicans, we are all Democrats; indeed, we are all Americans.

How do we know this? Because the peoples' vision of good government is unanimous. Jefferson said:

A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

I can only hope that each of us will keep that Jeffersonian ideal close before our eye in the weeks and months ahead.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: PLEA FOR UNITY

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good.

All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and as capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions.

During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long-lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some, and less by others, and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists.

If there be any among us who wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it.

I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope,

may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern.

Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or, have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradation of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisition of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed in deed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which, by all its dispensations, proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people?

Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

MORTGAGE MARKET SQUEEZED BY INFLATION IN PITTSBURGH—PART I

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the stress of rising inflation hits hard at every sector of American life. Foremost among our problems is the plight of potential home buyers who face a tight money market, high interest rates, reluctant lending institutions, and little sign of relief.

In examining the mortgage money situation in the Pittsburgh area, Mr. Thomas P. Benic's recent two-part article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette focuses upon the difficulty of harmonizing sound business and social practices. Mortgage money is the fuel propelling the entire real estate industry; and when it is tight, it is also the depressant retarding the realization of consumer needs and wants. The conflict is not an easy one to resolve. As Mr. Benic points out, it may be financially unwise to extend loans for home mortgages or refurbishments, when industrial or personal credit extensions are more advantageous, but

housing is and will continue to be a salient national priority.

The problem is compounded for those citizens desiring money for purchase or renovation in older sections of the city. Many lending institutions will not touch property in declining neighborhoods, thus, speeding the very blighting conditions we strive to reverse. Older areas of our cities may not be redlined, but the fear that the property will not endure the life of the loan discourages many lenders.

Financial experts agree that the mortgage interest rate is crippling the housing industry and will not drop until inflation is brought under control. As part of the effort to deal with this problem, I wish to cite Mr. Benic and include his article for the RECORD:

MORTGAGE MONEY TIGHTENS IN AREA

(By Thomas P. Benic)

The 24-year-old salesman approached his bank about a mortgage for a three-story stone front home on the central Northside.

The double-brick home was as sound as his excellent credit rating. The price was \$10,000. He earns \$12,000 a year and has \$13,000 in a savings account at a major Pittsburgh bank.

"They turned him down flat," said Charles J. Lieberth, area director for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). "I called the bank and they said they'd reconsider. They asked if he would accept a 50 per cent down payment a five-year mortgage. I couldn't believe it."

The young salesman's plight is characteristic, though extreme, of what thousands of potential home buyers face today in the four-county Pittsburgh housing market, Lieberth said.

Mortgage money is expensive and sometimes difficult to get even for homes in the suburbs and better residential sections of the city, he said. For inner-city dwellings, the mortgage money supply has just about dried up.

Unless the financial experts are wrong, the situation won't improve much during the next year and the depressed market for new homes here will continue to decline, he added.

"Until either the interest rate goes down or stabilizes, things won't change much," said Robert E. Johnston, executive director of the Builders Association of Metropolitan Pittsburgh. People are stunned by the sharp rise in inflation and interest rates, he added.

New housing starts dropped 11 per cent last year and are expected to plunge another 8 per cent this year in Allegheny, Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland counties, according to ACTION-Housing statistics.

The causes of this downward spiral are apparent.

Mortgage interest rates, which average around 7 per cent two years ago, are expected to stay around the current 9 per cent level at least through the end of the year, financial experts say.

The phenomenal increase in the cost of new homes—from an average in the four-county area of \$25,500 in 1972 to an estimated \$35,500 this year—is expected to continue to rise, builders say.

The buyer of a new home today can expect to pay 25-year mortgage payments of \$300 a month for that average-priced home compared to \$180 a month it cost for the average home under prevailing interest rates in 1972.

A spokesman for Equibank's mortgage department said quite frankly that the bank refuses to finance home mortgages in questionable city neighborhoods.

Equibank also shies away from any small mortgage, regardless of the borrower.

A spokesman for Pittsburgh National Bank agreed to discuss the bank's mortgage policy, then several hours later a public relations offi-

cial called to cancel the interview. "The mortgage people say they just don't want to be quoted on the policy," the official said.

Officials at Mellon Bank and Union National Bank report that minimum mortgage amounts are not required. Both limit their mortgage business chiefly to their own customers, however. Mellon requires a 20 per cent down payment while Union requires 25 per cent.

While banks have the money they are not required and, in fact, would be financially foolish to use a great deal of it on home mortgages. Industrial, commercial and even short-term personal loans are much more lucrative.

Savings and loan associations, savings banks and mortgage companies finance the majority of home mortgages. These lending institutions, however, are finding money harder to get and more expensive.

"We're in an extremely tight money situation," said Roy Stoehr, senior vice president at First Federal Savings and Loan, the city's largest. "We're forced to borrow money for a short term at 11½ per cent interest and lend it out at 9½ per cent on long-term mortgages."

Savings and loans have to borrow now because the individual saver is much more sophisticated today, Stoehr said. Instead of putting his money in a savings and loan where it will earn 5½ per cent, the saver will invest in corporate notes that pay several percentage points more.

The problem is even more severe for small financial institutions such as Dwelling House Savings and Loan in the Hill District. Last year Dwelling House financed more than \$1 million worth of mortgages for customers who were predominantly black and marginal financial risks. This year's mortgage outlay will not approach that figure.

For mortgage companies, which have no funds of their own but act as agents for large stock companies, the pressure to write mortgages for the best of customers is probably most intense.

"If you have a good home in a declining neighborhood, the company that buys our mortgages won't touch it," Thomas E. LoDolce, assistant vice president for Advance Mortgage Corp., said. "They don't red line areas but underwriting policies prohibit acceptance of these mortgages. They just won't take the risk."

If the buyer can get the mortgage insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or the Veterans Administration (VA), the secondary mortgage market will of course accept it, LoDolce said. But for obvious financial reasons most sellers of homes would rather go the conventional mortgage route.

The FHA interest ceiling on insured mortgages now is 9 per cent; while the secondary market is buying mortgages for about 9½ per cent, LoDolce said. This means that the buyer of the house gets a break on the interest rate but the seller would be assessed points to make up part of this interest subsidy.

For every ¼ of 1 per cent difference between the FHA ceiling and the actual mortgage rate, the seller is assessed one point (1 per cent of the selling price of the house). In this case the seller would have to pay four points or 4 per cent of the selling price. That amounts to \$1,200 on a \$30,000 house.

Only 4 per cent of all homes sold here last year had FHA insured mortgages compared to 20 per cent in 1969.

Financial experts agree that the mortgage interest rate, which appears to be crippling the housing industry here, will not drop significantly until inflation is brought under control.

There are plenty of suggestions on how to tackle inflation but none has worked for the Nixon administration so far.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have frequently made note of the need to continue our efforts to improve the quality of our environment. During the recent attempts to roll back the clock on environmental protection laws, I tried to convey my sense of the will of the people as well as fight for what actions were necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

It is because of these efforts that I was pleased to see a recent memorandum from the President's Council on Environmental Quality that confirmed that public opinion still supports strong, environmental controls. It is not unusual these days to learn that the public is more sensible than the politicians who are supposed to represent them. I believe that this is the case with environmental legislation.

I would like to insert this memorandum into the RECORD at this time to allow others an opportunity to read it.

The memorandum follows:

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

In response to recent inquiries, the CEQ staff has compiled the latest available information on public opinion and the environment. While not every one of the surveys and polls reported on below can be considered individually representative of nationwide trends, together they give a reasonably thorough summary of environmental opinion in most regions of the country. The overall impression is that environmental issues remain very important in the minds of the public, especially as state and local issues. The energy crisis and aftermath appears to have affected this relatively little. The summary of results given below is organized into a series of topics for presentation purposes.

1. Issues of environmental quality continue to be of paramount importance:

In a poll by Congressman Mallory (Vermont) in March of this year, 80 percent of respondents believed that environmental issues demanded urgent attention.

A statewide poll in Florida prepared by Cambridge Research Survey and released in April of this year showed that 59 percent considered environmental issues the state's most important problem, up from 10 percent in 1970.

2. Many people feel strongly that insufficient progress is being made in environmental efforts:

In the Florida survey mentioned above, 30 percent believed that environmental quality had not improved over the past five years, while 40 percent believed it had actually declined.

A December 1973 nation-wide survey by EPA showed that there are more people who believe that the environment is getting worse than that it is getting better.

One question in a recent poll of Alabama citizens gave respondents a choice among three characterizations of the current state of the environment. 42 percent believed that "it is time to sacrifice everything to finding solutions" to environmental problems; 57 percent believed the situation was "serious but resolvable with only minimal changes to lifestyle and the economy." Only .009 percent felt the environment was "a fad and there is no reason for concern."

3. There is general citizen support for

spending more money to improve the environment:

A poll by Congressman Beister (Pa., suburban) shows that 69 percent favor more to be spent on environmental cleanup.

Another poll by Congressman Mezvinsky of Iowa found 61 percent in favor of increased spending and 28 percent more favoring the current level of spending; only 11 percent favored a reduction.

4. There is considerable evidence that citizens are willing to support the added cost of environmental cleanup through higher prices and taxes:

The EPA study found, among other things, that a) a majority of car owners would pay increases of \$150 for anti-pollution devices on new cars; b) homeowners are willing to bear an average increase of 22 percent in their monthly electric bills to pay for pollution abatement at powerplants; and c) people will pay on the average of 15 percent more in solid waste handling costs to have it recycled.

A poll by Congressman Conlan (Ariz. urban) found 59 percent willing to pay more for products that would do less damage to the environment.

In a poll last August, Congressman Taylor of North Carolina found 72 percent willing to pay higher taxes to support environmental protection. This high level of support comes from a constituency that can by no means be characterized as heavily pro-environment; on another question in the same poll, 88 percent favored construction of the Alaska pipeline.

5. Beyond support for environmental programs and willingness to pay, many citizens believe that activism on environmental issues is important:

The EPA study found that 28 percent of those surveyed had personally engaged in some activity which they felt had improved the environment.

Two questions on the Alabama poll asked what would be the most effective role for environmental organizations at the state and local levels respectively. In both cases, working directly with public officials on the enactment and execution of environmental legislation and decisions ranked highest, ahead of education, information gathering, community projects, providing speakers and forums, and numerous other activities.

6. This increasing desire for activism by citizens on environmental issues is borne out by the latest figures from nationally recognized environmental organizations:

1974 income for the National Wildlife Federation (600,000 members) is at an all-time high.

The Audubon Society experienced the greatest growth in membership in history during the energy crisis of last winter and spring.

7. Considerable progress continues to be made at the local level to create new environmental institutions and new ways to bring environmental factors into decision-making. A recent survey by the International City Manager's Association showed:

30 percent of cities and 35 percent of counties responding require environmental impact statements on at least some classes of projects.

40 percent of cities and 48 percent of counties have a senior official with primary responsibility for environmental affairs.

25 percent of cities have enacted an environmental component for their master plans, and 33 percent more have it under consideration.

8. Public support for environmental improvement has weathered the energy crisis well; few see any connection between the environment and the cause of energy shortages, and few support measures to relax pollution regulations.

A national Gallup poll in January 1974 asked who was responsible for the energy crisis. The results:

[In percent]

Oil companies	25
Federal Government	23
Nixon administration/Nixon	19
U.S. consumers	16
Arabs	7
Big business	6
Leaders playing politics	4
U.S. exporting too much	3
There is no shortage	6
Ecologists	2

(Multiple answers.)

A poll conducted by Congressman Beister (Pa., suburban) in June 1974 found 80% believing that only limited changes in the Clean Air Act are necessary to attain energy self-sufficiency.

A poll early this year by Congressman Ford of Detroit (one of the areas hardest hit by the energy crisis) reported that while 34 percent thought pollution standards should be lowered "while the energy crisis lasts," the other two-thirds wanted them retained at present levels or strengthened.

9. Land use and growth issues are becoming increasingly important to the public, and assumptions about the inherent value of growth and change are being discarded in even the more conservative regions:

In the International City Managers Association poll, land use and urban growth were considered to be the most pressing environmental problems by city officials.

A poll of Minneapolis-St. Paul residents in January, 1974, found 68 percent believing that urban sprawl exists as a problem in the Twin Cities area, and fully 50 percent of the opinion that all new construction should be limited to already developed areas.

In the Florida poll, 72 percent statewide supported strong land use controls to prevent uncontrolled growth. 80 percent of east coast and Dade County (Miami) residents believed there should be severe limits on further development. Two-thirds of respondents statewide were willing to use the state eminent domain power to protect environmentally endangered lands.

In Idaho, a poll by the State Water Resources Board found 64% in favor of state control of flood plain development; only 10 percent opposed. On another question, 40 percent believed that the state water plan should promote growth 30 percent believed it should promote growth, and 20 percent felt it should be neutral. 10 percent had no opinion.

In Delaware a coordinated attempt by the DuPont Company, the State Chamber of Commerce, the AFL-CIO, a consortium of oil companies, and many small developers to repeal the State Coastal Zone Law failed when strong citizen action convinced the sponsors in both houses of the Legislature to withdraw their repeal bills.

10. Recent election results show the continuing power of environmental issues at the polls:

In the 16th California Congressional District, the Democratic nomination in the June 1974 primary was won by the candidate with the support of environmental groups. His opponent attributed his loss to this endorsement.

In recent California elections, three propositions of environmental importance were on the ballot. All won. They included a \$250 million bond issue for park acquisition; another \$250 million bond issue for sewage treatment facilities; and the authority to divert up to 25% of state gas tax revenues to mass transit. The latter proposition carried in 1974 after losing in 1972.

The Florida poll mentioned above asked respondents to indicate their likelihood of voting for candidates proposing a number of stands on environmental issues. The highest negative voter reaction was to proposals 1) to relax regulations to allow more land development and 2) to cut back the funding of state environmental protection agencies.

RUTHERFORD WOMAN WRITES COLUMN FOR CHURCH PAPER

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity today, to honor Miss Marilyn Boyett, of Rutherford, Tenn. Miss Boyett was stricken with polio at the age of 9, and is confined to an iron lung for 23 hours per day.

In August 1973, Marilyn began writing a regular feature article for the Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary Messenger. The column, called, "Looking Up With Marilyn Boyett," is printed in the Messenger monthly.

I have known this young woman all of her life, and know her to be a person of great faith, intelligence, and spiritual strength.

Through her faith and love of God, Marilyn has been able to share her thoughts with her many readers. I read her column monthly and am always encouraged and heartened through her willingness to serve the church in such a gracious and meaningful way.

Marilyn's anniversary article appeared in the Dyer, Tenn., Tri-City Reporter on August 1. The text of that article follows:

[From the Tri-City Reporter (Dyer, Tenn.)
Aug. 1, 1974]

RUTHERFORD WOMAN WRITES COLUMN FOR CHURCH PAPER

Marilyn Boyett, 35, a Rutherford woman who was stricken with polio in August, 1948, at the age of 9 years, is writing a regular feature article for the Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary Messenger monthly.

Miss Boyett, who is confined for 23 hours a day in an iron lung, tells in her first anniversary article, published in August 1974, the problems faced by a columnist in getting material together for an inspirational column.

Miss Boyett's column has brought her praise from all over this country and many people in foreign lands.

This week, with her permission, The Tri-City Reporter is privileged to print her anniversary column titled "Looking Up With Marilyn Boyett":

Hello:

This month marks the first anniversary of Looking Up. The enjoyment of sharing my thoughts with the church has grown. I had not written before and naturally I encountered some qualms about expressing my feelings.

When the editor asked me to write a column each month I wondered where the material would come from and just how many subjects I could find to talk about. They have come to me in strange ways. I remind myself of a minister who is always searching intently for new material. I once spent the entire day trying to think of something worth writing about—finally marking off the day as wasted. Early the next morning I received an inspiration through the mail. By that afternoon the column was written.

Let me share the process "Looking Up" goes through before reaching the press. First, I'm always listening, reading and meditating. I then try to compose these in my mind. This is usually done in the very early morning or during some of my "quiet hours." When my attendant-secretary, Birdie Horner,

comes on duty, I dictate my thoughts to her word by word. We then compose a rough draft, later going back and making some simple corrections or rephrasing some thoughts. I depend on her to give me her honest constructive criticisms. Without her, there could be no column for the Messenger. She patiently attends my every need. Sometimes, it takes a while for me to get my thoughts expressed. She has been with me for more than eight years. By now we have grown to love and respect each other very much.

When I said that I would write the column, I had to consider whether Birdie was willing to help me. She doesn't come over on any regular schedule, but only when she is called. So I sometimes keep my mental thoughts "stored" away until she can come and write them on paper for me. It would be much easier if I could just write them down whenever I wanted, but God does not intend it this way.

After getting the material in the form I want, it is ready for typing. Our minister, James E. Hunter (with the help of others) does this for me. He was instrumental in bringing the Messenger editor and me together last year. I certainly had no idea that a monthly feature would be the result. Each article has to be in the Messenger office two months prior to publication. So, you readers might drop by my house and find me writing about spring or summer during a heavy snow.

Few realize the time and work that is involved in getting one of my articles to press. Without God giving me strength and wisdom, plus these other willing people, I would not be able to share my experiences with you. Many of you have written me during the year. This has been God's way of letting me know it is His will that I should witness this way. Often I have marvelled at the way important people witness to their faith in public crusades. I have wondered at times whether I would ever reach anyone outside the circle of my personal friends. "Looking Up" is my way. Thanks be to God for this first anniversary of writing. Bye for now.

MARILYN BOYETT.

MILITARY AIRLIFT—A NATION- SAVING DEVICE

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of our colleagues an article in the July issue of Reader's Digest that illustrates why the Government must do everything in its power to fairly and equitably distribute its air transportation business between the U.S. scheduled and supplemental air carriers.

As we will all recall, during the period October 13–November 14, 1973, it became necessary for the U.S. Government to airlift massive amounts of materials to assist the Israelis and thus maintain the tenuous balance in the Middle East. We were able to immediately respond to Israel's needs, Mr. Speaker, because of the abilities of our Air Force's Military Airlift Command to divert the necessary aircraft to nation-saving missions at a moment's notice.

But, Mr. Speaker, the story really goes a little deeper, the Military Airlift Command has this ability because of the backup support it has been able to negotiate with the U.S. air carrier industry. Some 14 years ago, as a result of hear-

ings held by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, the Air Force entered into an arrangement whereby it would distribute the Department of Defense's air transportation business to both the large U.S. scheduled air carriers and the small U.S. supplemental carriers—on a proportionate basis—at fair and equitable rates, including proper profit factors—10½ percent—as set by the Civil Aeronautics Board. In return for this Government business, each of the air carriers agreed to give the Government first priority on the use of the carrier's aircraft in time of real need.

Mr. Speaker, obviously the administration should fully support the U.S. commercial air carrier industry. In awarding the Government business, the administration should fully comply with the declared policy of Congress as set forth in the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949. Congress, when it established this act, clearly intended that small business concerns receive a fair proportion of the Government's business. Yet, we currently have a situation whereby essentially none of the civil agencies or U.S. Postal Service air transportation business is placed with small business concerns—the U.S. supplemental air carriers.

During the Israeli airlift, the Military Airlift Command called upon the following 11 air carriers to provide augmentation airlift. It is noteworthy that half of these air carriers qualify as small business concerns:

Saturn Air Way, Inc., United Air Lines, Inc., Trans International Airlines, Flying Tiger Line, Inc., World Airway, Inc., Trans World Airlines, Inc., Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., Northwest Airlines, Inc., Pan American Airline, Inc., Eastern Airline, Inc., and Airlift International, Inc.

The Reader's Digest article follows:

THE AIRLIFT THAT SAVED ISRAEL

(By Charles J. V. Murphy)

The sun was setting on a fine fall day. In their home at McGuire Air Force Base near Trenton, N.J., Col. and Mrs. Donald Strobaugh were looking to the last-minute details of a party they were about to give. Then the phone rang. It was Strobaugh's commander. "Don, you're leaving on a mission right away," he said. "Pack your things and report to the command post."

"Where am I going?" Colonel Strobaugh asked.

Colonel Strobaugh, a 26-year-veteran, had a good idea where he was going. The date was Friday, October 12, 1973, and the Arab-Israeli war had been raging for six days. For the previous two days, the base, home of the 21st Air Force MAC (Military Airlift Command), had been bracing for a possible airlift to aid Israel. Within half an hour, Strobaugh was kissing his wife good-bye. He would not be back for 34 days.

Those 34 days would see an epic feat of supply by air—a demonstration of American aircraft and military planning that would give a new historical perspective to the term "airlift." MAC's great cargo jets would literally pump the iron lifeblood of survival into Israel, enabling that beleaguered nation to pass through a dark dawn of heavy losses and to launch a furious offensive in the Yom Kipur war.

Precipitating this drama was a gross misjudgment by the Israeli high command of the military resources needed to turn back an Arab assault. From October 6 to 9, Arab

armies fighting on two fronts destroyed or damaged 650 tanks, one third of Israel's armor. These ruinous losses were due largely to handguided Soviet missiles lavishly supplied to the Arabs. In a desperate effort to restore the balance on the ground, U.S.-built Israeli jets swooped down on the Egyptian and Syrian armies, only to be met by an eruption of radar-controlled gunfire and Soviet-built surface-to-air missiles—SAM 6s and 7s—that swiftly destroyed or damaged about 100 of Israel's 500 fighter-bombers.

With Israeli forces starting at the bottom of the barrel, Premier Golda Meir flashed a message to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, asking for immediate help. Her appeal had already been foreshadowed by U.S. intelligence sources, which had detected a gigantic round-the-clock Soviet airlift of munitions and military supplies to the Arabs—a steady stream of four-engine turbo-props coming down through Eastern Europe, refueling at Budapest or Prague, then flying on to Cairo or Damascus.

Neither President Nixon nor his advisers were disposed to rearm Israel for an annihilating counter-blow that might upset the tenuous "balance" in the Middle East. But, at a hastily summoned meeting of the U.S. National Security Council on October 10, a decision was made to send Israel whatever munitions were needed to prevent defeat.

Immediately, the Pentagon began rounding up materiel from military depots across the country: tanks, guns, shells, helicopters, radar equipment, body armor, fuel tanks, air-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles, even whole tail sections for fighter planes that had landed safely after Soviet-built, heat-seeking missiles had exploded near their tailpipes. By truck caravans, this war gear was rushed to nearby air bases where MAC's huge air freighters, brought in from their world routes, picked up the loads and relayed them to McGuire and Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, dispatch points for the 6400-mile flight to Tel Aviv. The pace of the lift, dubbed "Operation Nickel Grass," would be determined by how fast Colonel Strobaugh could handle the turnarounds at Tel Aviv.

FLYING THROUGH GIBRALTAR

On Saturday evening, October 13, the C-5 jet carrying the colonel and his special group of 55 communications and maintenance men lifted off from McGuire for the 13-hour flight to Lod International Airport in Tel Aviv, with a refueling stop at Lajes in the Azores. They touched down at Tel Aviv a few minutes after 1 a.m. Monday. Volunteer crews, many of them Israeli teen-agers and Americans from nearby kibbutzim, swarmed around the aircraft to help unload the tons of communications equipment and ammunition. In half an hour the cargo floor was bare.

Meanwhile, Strobaugh had been given an office in the engineering building of El Al, Israel's national airline. Seats from the first-class compartments of El Al's 747s, which had already been converted to cargo duty, were set up in a large conference room so U.S. flight crews could rest while their planes were unloaded. Soon the group had its communications gear operating, and the emergency channels from Lod to Lajes to Scott Air Force Base (MAC headquarters near St. Louis, Mo.) pulsed with coded messages; identification of planes en route; scheduled arrival times; nature of cargoes; weather; the number of rested relay crews available at Lajes.

The pace of the lift built rapidly. Even before Strobaugh had landed at Lod, 17 fully loaded American cargo jets were airborne from McGuire. They had to be directed over a zigzag route dictated not by efficiency but by diplomacy. America's NATO allies, fearful of exacerbating relations with Arab nations, had denied their air space to the airlift. This, the giant C-5s and C-141s, flying six miles above the earth, were required to navigate

directly "through" the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, lest they pass over Spanish or British territory. Ten destroyers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet were stationed at intervals from Gibraltar eastward for possible use in search and rescue operations as well as to protect sea lanes. Near Crete, three aircraft carriers were ready to give protection in case Arab fighters rose to dispute their course.

FOOD AND FLOWERS

Back at the Pentagon, the logistics section of the Joint Chiefs of Staff determined the equipment to be released to Israel and organized its flow to the air bases on which MAC's planes were converging. Some 2400 miles east of McGuire, Lajes, mid-station for the airlift, was quickly transformed from a seldom-used fueling station into a major international staging area. Thirteen hundred men were rushed in: SAC aerial refueling crews to "feed" the F-4 Phantoms that were flying non-stop from Delaware to Israel; air controllers and computer specialists to plan arrivals and departures of heavily laden jets; air-police units to guard against sabotage; cooks to feed the equivalent of a small town suddenly transplanted to a sleepy Atlantic isle.

By dawn on the first full day at Lod, nine C-141s had landed and unloaded 300 tons of military hardware. Then the mammoth C-5s—capacity: 100 tons each—started to arrive. Israeli fighters flew protective cover as the giants touched down their 28-wheel landing gear.

By Tuesday, October 16, the airlift had moved to a high, steady beat. More than 900 tons of equipment had been unloaded during the first 48 hours, and most of it was already in the hands of fighting men on the Golan Heights, 100 miles to the north, or in the Sinai, 200 miles south. Strobaugh's headquarters at El Al was all crackling radios, chattering teleprinters, and the talk of flight crews gathering around a heaping buffet of fresh sandwiches, kept refreshed by the merchants of Tel Aviv. El Al stewardesses served coffee, and gave the airmen fresh fruits and flowers as they started back to the United States.

SWEATING DOWN

At first, the airlift cargoes had to be unloaded mostly by hand and a few light forklifts. Then the C-5s brought in three immensely powerful "K" loading vehicles—wheeled platforms which can be hydraulically raised to the exact level of the cargo-jet door, then loaded and lowered to the level of the trucks awaiting transfer of heavy items. With three such machines, Strobaugh was able to unload as much as 1000 tons a day.

MAC kept Strobaugh informed of arrival times so he could advise the Israeli Armored Command to schedule drivers to drive away the tanks, and technicians to reassemble the helicopters. As each plane drew into its unloading berth, Israeli army and air force logistics officers leaped into the cargo section and advised the Defense Ministry, over their walkie-talkies, of what was aboard. In minutes, the Ministry would decide where the different items were to go.

So smooth did the operation become that turnaround time at Lod—unloading, briefing the crew, preparing the plane for takeoff—was sweated down to under two hours for C-5s, 55 minutes for the smaller C-141s. Even more impressive was the time in which the war gear was sped to the front: three hours after unloading to reach the Golan Heights, ten hours to the Sinai.

Soon the miracle of the airlift had become routine. Every day, hundreds of tons of materiel, first lifted barely 24 hours earlier in the American hinterlands, were pushed out from Lod to the battlefronts: M48 and M60 tanks to replace heavy losses of armor as the Israelis drove across the Golan Heights toward Damascus; air-to-ground missiles

with which Israeli fighter-bombers obliterated tanks in the Sinai with an astounding 95-percent accuracy; air-to-air missiles that accounted for most of the 400 Arab aircraft that Israeli fighters knocked from the sky. The Israeli high command, its battle stocks replenished, took the upper hand in combat, and on October 22 the Arabs were forced to agree to a cease-fire.

WHAT A LIFT

Without question, Operation Nickel Grass was the most important single factor in turning the battle and preserving Israel's very existence. From start to finish, it was a masterly performance. Although the U.S. airlift started five days after the Soviet operation, by the end of the second week it had delivered more tons than its Russian counterpart. As the days went by, MAC steadily lengthened its lead. Altogether, the Russians delivered 15,000 tons of equipment to Egypt and Syria on 934 flights. MAC delivered 22,400 tons on 566 flights—over a route four times as long.

If decorations were awarded to airplanes, the C-5 would certainly have earned a Distinguished Flying Cross. All the harsh things that were said about the plane in 1969, when Senate critics tried to halt its production on cost grounds, became unworthy nitpickings in the light of its performance. In 145 flights the C-5s lifted some 10,800 tons. But it was what they lifted that made their performance spectacular: 50-ton tanks, 30-ton self-propelled cannons, 25-ton howitzers, plus helicopters, whole fuselages, and enough shells in a single lift to supply an artillery battery for a week. No other plane in the world could have done it.

In the middle of the night on November 14, the job done, Colonel Strobaugh and his staff left Israel as unceremoniously as they had arrived. On that last day, they took a quick bus tour of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and the Dead Sea—the first they had seen of Israel outside of Lod airport. Back at MAC headquarters, the Air Force pinned a Legion of Merit on Strobaugh for "exceptionally meritorious performance."

A few weeks later, as Israel settled back into a shaky truce, Premier Gold Mier spoke in deep emotion: "For generations to come, all will be told of the miracle of the immense planes from the United States bringing in the material that meant life for our people."

THE ORDER OF VEXILLOLOGY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Pittsburgh Order of Vexillology is alive and well, under the leadership of Executive Director Martin O'Malley, a constituent of mine. Young Marty is a dedicated student of flags, coats of arms, symbols, and a good many other things.

While compiling a brilliant high school academic record, Marty has pursued his interests in flags and 2 years ago won a local "You Are the Flag Contest."

I would like to include in the RECORD at this time an article from the Pittsburgh Press concerning Marty O'Malley for the information of my colleagues and vexillologists everywhere:

AT 16, HE FLIES TOP FLAG

(By Harry Black)

Who designed the original 13-star flag of the United States?

If you said Betsy Ross, you're in the right field, but chances are you're wrong.

Betsy sewed the original U.S. flag, but she is among 13 contenders who vexillologists are studying to discover the designer, according to Martin O'Malley.

EXECUTIVE AT 16

Here's another question which 16-year-old O'Malley, the first executive director of the newly-established Pittsburgh Order of Vexillology, could answer without hesitation:

What is the color and number of stars in the Rhode Island Regimental Flag?

Thirteen and yellow. But, as O'Malley is quick to point out in his 241 Augusta St., Mount Washington, combination home-office, there has been some controversy over whether the stars are white or yellow.

Since he won the "You Are The Flag" contest two years ago, the St. Mary of the Mount sophomore has studied flags and worked to form the local Order of Vexillology (the study of flags, coats of arms, seals and symbols).

As chief founder, young O'Malley named himself executive director and oversees a board of directors including assistant director Carl Francolino, a Baldwin High School sophomore; treasurer Lawrence Korchnak, a St. Mary of the Mount teacher, and bookkeeper Gladys G. O'Malley, the executive director's mother.

He pasted the flags on loose leaf sheets and in six hours wrote a brief history of each flag. Leafing through this personal notebook, you might find:

"In 1847, when Liberia was declared an independent republic, the Liberian flag was raised for the first time. In 1822, the country was founded to serve as a home for freed slaves.

"The 11 stripes signify the 11 signers of the Liberian declaration of independence. The blue canton represents Africa and the single white star symbolizes the only Negro republic at that time . . ."

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

O'Malley will soon send out petitions of membership to county Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, American Legions and ethnic organizations. Anyone interested in vexillology is invited to join. Dues are \$10 a year.

The order will distribute its own quarterly periodical and offer access to the Flag Archives and Flag Bulletin which describe the specifics of all flags.

Although most of the meetings will take place at O'Malley's home, the executive director hopes an annual meeting will be held at one of the downtown hotels.

The man who coined the word "vexillology" is Dr. Whitney Smith of Winchester, Mass. He according to O'Malley, is the "world's only full-time vexillologist." O'Malley hopes to be the second.

He is working on his own book which will be published through the local order.

And one day he hopes to have the largest personal library anywhere on flag history. No easy task, he realizes, pointing out that "Dr. Smith has the largest single collection . . . over 4,000 books.

PRESIDENT NIXON

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the past week has been historic and trying for the people and the Government of the United States. At few times in the past have the Constitution and the institu-

tions of Government been tested to the extent we have observed in these climactic days of the Watergate ordeal.

There are those who feel relieved that the burden of impeachment is removed from the shoulders of Congress. There are others who feel President Nixon should have stuck it out, and the Nation should have seen this matter carried out to the fullest extent under the Constitution.

Mail and other communications from my constituents left me with the clear impression that hundreds of them felt that impeachment was never necessarily a foregone conclusion, and with the impression that there was widely varied opinion on what constituted grounds for impeachment and ultimate removal of a President from office.

I am inserting in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, two views of the week's events, first as reported by the Sunday Ledger-Enquirer in Columbus, Ga., following an interview last weekend, and second is a statement I issued in the aftermath of the dramatic events which quickly unfolded as this historic week drew to a close.

The articles follow:

[From the Sunday Ledger-Enquirer, Aug. 4, 1974]

BRINKLEY WANTS SOLID PROOF

(By Constance Johnson)

U.S. Rep. Jack Brinkley said Saturday that hearsay and circumstantial evidence alone will not be sufficient for him to vote to impeach President Nixon.

It will take solid proof, he said, of something specific, such as paying hush money to Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt, or using the IRS or FBI "to convict people, whether they were guilty or not."

Although the 3rd District congressman said it would be "premature" to make a decision in advance of hearing the evidence, his approach seemed close to that of James St. Clair, President Nixon's defense attorney in the impeachment proceedings.

St. Clair has argued that the case for impeachment boils down to whether or not the President directed a \$75,000 payment to Hunt for his silence. He also has maintained that there is no evidence anyone in the White House has succeeded in misusing the IRS or FBI.

Brinkley said in an interview Saturday that he holds to the principle of law that an accused person is innocent until proven guilty and that he accords the President that presumption.

"I'm waiting until all the facts are in," he said. The burden of proof is clearly on the House Judiciary Committee, he said. "They will have to show me."

Brinkley said that he has received transcripts of all the House Judiciary Committee's proceedings, is familiar with the White House tapes of conversations relating to Watergate, and watched portions of the committee's televised debates.

However, he said that the matter will be "brand new" when it comes before the full House, which, in effect, will serve as a grand jury to hear the evidence and vote yes or no on the Articles of Impeachment that have been adopted by the Judiciary Committee.

If a majority of House members votes to impeach—as is now predicted—the matter goes to trial before the Senate where it will take a two-thirds vote to convict the President or remove him from office.

"My judgment of what the Judiciary Committee did is not relevant to my vote," said Brinkley.

He also said he wouldn't be surprised if the new tapes, which the United States

Supreme Court ordered the President to turn over to Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, "bring forth new evidence and a more complete story."

There are some House members, said Brinkley, "who smell blood and would convict on a scintilla of evidence, based on circumstantial evidence and hearsay. I pledge that I never will."

A move by some Republicans to try to substitute a vote of censure of the President for a vote on impeachment would not solve the issue, said Brinkley.

"I don't agree with that approach. I'm willing to bite the bullet and vote yes or no. The President is entitled to exoneration, or the people to removal of the President, as determined by the facts."

Brinkley, an attorney, said he views impeachment as a political rather than a criminal proceeding, because there is no criminal penalty involved.

However, he indicated that he believes that "high crimes and misdemeanors" must be of equal severity as the "treason" and "bribery" charges that the Constitution provides as the basis for impeachment.

It is "very wrong" for a President to use the IRS or FBI "in a lawful manner which might have the concurrent effect of harassment," said Brinkley. "But it is not impeachable."

What would be an impeachable offense, he said, was for someone in authority to "subvert these agencies, to tell them to make an audit, or a check, and regardless of the facts make a case. That involves moral turpitude and is impeachable," he said.

Another impeachable offense, he said, would be "paying hush money to Hunt, obstructing justice."

If the evidence sustains the Articles of Impeachment, Brinkley said he would have no problem making up his mind, and that he is anxious to get over the next four "agonizing" weeks.

"I believe it is of the utmost importance to move with dispatch. It is in the best interests of the country to decide yes or no with no middle ground."

Brinkley, a Democrat who generally has supported the President, said that he still has confidence in Nixon "in the area of foreign affairs. I have confidence in the belief that he wishes that which is good for the country, although I believe the economic and domestic fronts have suffered from a lack of a consistent policy from the Administration."

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN JACK BRINKLEY

As a member of Congress who called on the President in May to release all of the Watergate tapes, I am personally dismayed that the ordeal has ended this way. A President who will get high marks in history for his foreign policy achievements could have avoided the crisis that finally sees him leaving office under very negative circumstances.

Those who watched and heard the President tonight should remember other moments as well—such as when he literally risked his life by going on a peace mission to the Middle East when he was suffering from phlebitis.

As a member of the House who might have had to vote on impeachment, I was determined to keep an open mind. I don't think I will ever regret that position.

I was a strong advocate of Gerald Ford's confirmation as vice president, and I know from my personal friendship with him and our relationship in the House of Representatives that he will perform capably as President. For the sake of the nation, I fervently hope the Watergate ordeal is coming to a close, and that it will have had a cleansing effect on the conscience of America and a strengthening effect on her institutions of government.

GILMAN PROPOSES PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation providing for a system of property tax relief for low- and middle-income homeowners who are suffering under the onerous burden of the regressive property tax.

My property tax reform bill establishes an Office of Property Tax Relief and Reform within the Department of the Treasury to assist the States with a cost-sharing program of tax reform and relief. Using Federal incentives, the bill encourages the States to adopt some form of property tax relief, offering either cash payments, tax credits or refunds to homeowners and renters when property taxes exceed a certain percentage of an individual's income. The following table is proposed as a basis for adoption by the States:

If an individual's income is up to but not exceeding:	He would receive relief for those taxes paid in excess of:
\$3,000 -----	3% of that income
\$7,000 -----	4% of that income
\$10,000 -----	5% of that income
\$15,000 -----	6% of that income

For renters, tax relief would be computed at between 15 and 30 percent of their rentals, depending on local variations. Limitation on all relief is set at \$500.

The bill also includes some worthy proposals for improved administration, informational services and implementation of property tax relief, all designed for fuller disclosure and understanding of the most regressive of our taxes, the property tax.

Many argue that property taxation is a matter of local concern. While I agree with that contention, the urgent need for decreasing the burden of property taxes mandates Federal involvement. This measure has as few Federal strings as possible.

Since property taxation is the major support for financing our schools, the need for reform becomes increasingly more evident—in 1965 nearly 80 percent of local school bond issues were approved, in 1971 only 41 percent passed.

This falling off of local support for improving our educational systems is not reflective of our Nation's lack of interest in quality education, but is rather a reaction to the financial burden of increasingly rising property taxes coupled with the rapid rise in the cost of living. If our schools are to survive and thrive, it is evident that: First, we must find an alternative to the property tax as a basis for school financing and second, the Federal Government must increase its role in financial education costs. Presently, local revenues finance 52 percent of our education costs, the State absorbs 41 percent with the Federal Government contributing only 7 percent.

Since a pie can only be divided into just so many slices, those revenues lost

from property tax relief will have to be picked up somewhere else along the line. Accordingly, with the administration of property tax relief, such as I have proposed, additional revenues will have to be garnered. However, it is my firm opinion that once we rid ourselves of the burdens of property taxation, the most regressive and despised tax of all, we will be able to look toward a more equitable means for funding our schools, possibly through the imposition of a plan for increased income tax.

The course ahead is fraught with many challenges. The first step is property tax relief, the second step will involve a careful study of alternative equitable taxation so that our Nation can continue to move forward toward its goal of superior and equal education for all of our young people.

AMERICA AND FRIENDS SPEAK OUT IN 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 9, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most salutary aspects of the 15th anniversary of Captive Nations Week, which was observed last month both here and abroad, was the strident and eloquent manner in which officials and citizens spoke out in behalf of all the captive nations and peoples in Central Europe, within the Soviet Union, in Asia and in Cuba. Anyone guided by politico-moral principles and their basic importance in international as well as domestic relations could not do otherwise. Not only this, but the speak-out in all sections of our country as well as abroad in itself provides a wholesome contradiction to the strange Russian-bred myth accepted by some—that of “noninterference in the internal affairs” of totalitarian states. Where political barbarism prevails, injustices are rampant, national and personal exploitation is widespread, and fundamental freedoms and human rights are blatantly negated, for a civilized humanity there is no justification for this alleged principle.

Among the numerous examples of the success of the week, as collected by the National Captive Nations Committee and which have already appeared in these pages over the past few weeks, I wish to include the following exemplary items for the reading benefit of our Members and the general citizenry: A proclamation by Governor Jack Williams of Arizona; an excellent rendition over the Manion Forum by Mr. J. Fred Schlafly on “Our Last Best Hope for International Peace”; and a communication by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to Secretary of State Kissinger regarding Ukrainian political prisoners:

PROCLAMATION—CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Whereas, millions of people on this earth are living in a state of oppression in nations held captive by stronger and ruthless communist powers; and

Whereas, there is an ever-present concern for the well-being of such peoples who are deprived of the human right of self-determination; and

Whereas, peoples of captive nations are of special concern to the United States of America, the last, strong bastion of freedom on earth; and

Now, therefore, I, Jack Williams, Governor of the State of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the week of July 21 through July 27, 1974, as Captive Nations Week and do call upon all citizens to reaffirm their moral support of the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations now under the domination of Communist powers.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona.

Done at the Capitol in Phoenix this 16th day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Four and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth.

[From Manion Forum, July 14, 1974]

OUR LAST BEST HOPE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE—THE 1959 CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS (By Mr. J. Fred Schlafly)

DEAN MANION. John Fred Schlafly, the distinguished and busy Illinois attorney whom you have heard frequently on this program, has recently become President of the World Anti-Communist League. Our delusive and destructive detente to the contrary notwithstanding, the World Anti-Communist League carries the only dependable formula for national and international peace in this troubled, modern world. I will leave it to Mr. Schlafly to give you the reasons for that along with some description of the aims and purposes of this great association of some of the world's most distinguished and influential people. Mr. Schlafly is here with me at the microphone now.

My friend, welcome back to the Manion Forum.

Mr. SCHLAFLY. Thank you, Dean Manion. The World Anti-Communist League has chapters in the principal nations of the world, such as Japan, Australia, and the other non-Communist Far East nations, Great Britain, France, West Germany, and the other NATO countries, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil and other Latin American countries.

A purpose of the World Anti-Communist League is to expose and oppose the Communist system of slave labor and denial of freedom to emigrate. The work of the Anti-Communist League has been confirmed by two courageous Russians, writer Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and scientist Andrei Sakharov. They have revealed that Soviet slave labor and punishment without a trial did not begin and end with dictator Stalin. They began with Lenin in 1918 and are an essential part of the present Soviet system bossed by Brezhnev.

Scientist Sakharov called on President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev to proclaim freedom at their Moscow Summit: freedom of religion, freedom to emigrate, and freedom for political prisoners. Unfortunately, statements issued by the Nixon-Brezhnev Summit Conference did not mention freedom or liberty. Worse, when NBC, CBS, and ABC newsmen attempted to broadcast their interviews with Sakharov, the Kremlin censors cut them off the air. Since Brezhnev will not permit freedom of speech even to members of President Nixon's party in Russia, talk of detente and cooperation is a big fraud.

But the month of July supplies the great liberty and freedom declarations which Nixon and Brezhnev failed to make. First in time and importance is our Declaration of

Independence adopted on July 4, 1776. President Nixon might have read its words to the Russians in his broadcast:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government."

Not as well known, but also very important, is the Captive Nations Resolution. This great document of human liberty was passed by the United States Congress and approved by President Eisenhower on July 17, 1959.

The Captive Nations Resolution proclaims these timely truths about which Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon were so silent in Moscow:

"The enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful co-existence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples."

"Since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat of the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world."

"The imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Viet Nam, and others."

"These submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties."

"It is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive."

"The desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace."

"It is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence."

"The President of the United States is authorized and required to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as 'Captive Nations Week' and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

Fifteen years ago, in the summer of 1959, Vice President Nixon arrived in Moscow shortly after the Captive Nations Resolution was passed by Congress and signed by President Eisenhower. The same Congress had also passed large appropriations to build up the strategic forces of the United States with B-52 bombers capable of attacking all parts of the Soviet Union; and for the development of Minuteman intercontinental bal-

listic missiles, also capable of striking all parts of the Soviet Union.

RESOLUTION GETS PRIORITY

Dictator Khrushchev did not object to the development of American weapons capable of destroying the Soviet Union, but he violently objected to passage of the Captive Nations Resolution. He charged up to Vice President Nixon at the American home exhibit in Moscow and, in the celebrated kitchen debate, voiced strenuous objections to the Captive Nations Resolution. Khrushchev was a frank fellow and was probably removed from office by his peers in 1964 because he talked too much. To paraphrase Shakespeare, he did protest too much, we think.

In this kitchen debate, Khrushchev revealed that the great weakness of the Soviet Union is not in military weapons on land, sea or air, but in the Captive Nations which constitute its slave empire. The recent death of Marshal Zhukov, Russia's highest ranking general, disclosed that he was fired because the Communists do not trust their own military leaders. Still less do they trust the 200 million people inside the Soviet Union who make up the Captive Nations. These people constitute our best hope for peace and freedom.

Since freedom and independence have not been achieved for any of the 22 Captive Nations listed in this Resolution, nor for nations subsequently overcome by Communism, such as Cuba, Laos, and North Cambodia, our President and all our citizens are directed by this Captive Nations Law to continue to work for the freedom of the Captive Nations all over the world.

If these 25 Captive Nations were free, there would be no need to levy on the people of the Free World huge taxes for the purpose of opposing Communist aggression. If these Captive Nations were free, Communism as a threat would disappear because its slave empire, extending from the Elbe River in the middle of Europe to the Pacific Ocean, would be replaced by these free nations friendly to the West.

If the Captive Nations were free, the slave labor camps in Russia and China, some of which are so eloquently described by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in "The Gulag Archipelago", would vanish, and the millions of wretched slaves would once again be free men.

If the Captive Nations were free, everyone's standard of living would be better because of the elimination of heavy taxes for armaments and for foreign aid to Free World countries threatened by Communism.

If the Captive Nations were free, citizens could leave any country which denies human liberty and migrate to countries which safeguard human liberty. This competition from those voting with their feet would deter countries from denying freedom to their citizens.

We protect the United States and prevent future wars of Communist aggression by proclaiming the Captive Nations Resolution and participating in observances of Captive Nations Week.

We must assure the Captive Nations that they are not forgotten, and that we are on their side and not the side of their jailers. We will thereby win priceless allies for ourselves inside the Iron, Bamboo and Sugar-Cane Curtains who, in the event of a cold or hot war, will constitute an army of freedom fighters.

GREATNESS STEMS FROM LIBERTY

The greatness of the United States does not lie in our farms and factories and transportation systems, wonderful as they are. Our greatness is that from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the Captive Nations Declaration in 1959 the United States has stood for liberty to work, worship and travel as each citizen desires. Our Statue

of Liberty in New York Harbor has been an invitation to the oppressed people of the world to come to the United States and live in freedom.

In none of the wars we have fought during the last 100 years has the United States sought or obtained any territorial gain or the reparations customarily demanded by the victor. Billions of tax dollars are appropriated each year by Congress to try and buy friends and allies, most of whom refused to help when the Communists attacked us in South Korea and in South Viet Nam.

Might it not be better if Congress reminded the world in general, and our President and Secretary of State in particular, that the Declaration of Independence and the Captive Nations Declaration still represent the policy of the United States? Any action by the Executive Department, such as lending taxpayers' money to Communist Russia or Red China to buy our wheat at bargain prices, to buy our latest model computers, and to build huge truck factories, giant fertilizer plants, and large chemical industries, merely strengthens the enemies of freedom and is contrary to our Declaration of Independence and to our Captive Nations Resolution.

A favorite cliché of the anti-anti-Communists is that the Soviet and Chinese Communist leaders have mellowed with age, that the Cold War is over, and that we have moved from confrontation to negotiation. Unfortunately, the facts are just the opposite. On August 20, 1968, just 17 days after he signed a nonaggression pact with Czechoslovakia, Leonid Brezhnev ordered the invasion of Czechoslovakia by 650,000 troops supported by late-model tanks and planes.

Recently, he has placed around the American Embassy in Moscow armed guards who forcibly prevent American citizens from entering the Embassy. One of those so harassed before she was finally allowed to obtain her American passport was the 67-year-old widowed mother of Simas Kudirka—the Lithuanian sailor who was kidnapped by the Soviets in 1970 directly off the deck of the U.S. Coast Guard ship Vigilant, where he had sought asylum.

Another American citizen blocked by Soviet guards from approaching the American Embassy in Moscow was Dean Hoxsey, an ex-Marine who fought on Okinawa during World War II, and who was roughed up on May 15, 1974, by Soviet police who keep the U.S. Embassy in a state of virtual siege. How can we say we have moved from confrontation to cooperation when the American Embassy in Moscow is surrounded by Soviet secret police who block the entry of American citizens?

The Communists lack spiritual weapons. Every Communist is required to be an atheist. No one will work and die for a system which teaches that death is the end of everything, that there is no life hereafter, no God, no Heaven, and no reward for a good life. So bleak is their future that many Russians seek relief in vodka and drunkenness.

In the Declaration of Independence and the Captive Nations Resolution we have two of the greatest spiritual weapons, of all history. Material weapons are not enough to preserve a nation. Rome fell when its legions became convinced that there was no justice in Rome and nothing in the Roman system worth fighting for.

Let us proclaim to the Government world our belief that all men are created equal in the sight of God and are entitled to their God-given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let us read the roll call of the 25 Captive Nations and show our deep and continuing concern that they obtain individual liberty and religious freedom.

Because the prophets of Communism, Marx, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, and Leonid Brezhnev never talk about human liberty,

freedom of religion, or freedom to emigrate, there is no reason for us to do likewise. Let us use our best weapons for the hearts and minds of men. Let us win real allies and deter war by again and again quoting the great truths of our Declaration of Independence and our Captive Nations Resolution to the one billion human beings locked inside the Captive Nations. For far too long, we have neglected our best defenses against Communism, our arsenal of spiritual weapons.

DEAN MANION. Thank you, Fred Schlafly, President of the World Anti-Communist League, for reminding us that we are still pledged by the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress to work for the freedom and national independence of the nations now held captive by Red China and Soviet Russia. I hope that the people who heard you here today will make haste to remind the President of that continuing resolution.

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA, INC.,
New York, N.Y., July 31, 1974.

HON. HENRY A. KISSINGER,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On June 22, 1974 during the National Manifestation in Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine, held in our Nation's capital and attended by 10,000 people from several states, a delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America submitted to the White House a memorandum urging President Nixon to intervene with the Soviet leaders whom he was scheduled to meet in Moscow, on behalf of two Ukrainian political prisoners. These two prisoners are reportedly being tortured and drugged to their almost certain death. We also sent a telegram to President Nixon in care of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow during his stay in the Soviet capital for the same purpose. Regrettably, to this very day we have not received even a formal and routine acknowledgment of the receipt of our communications.

The two Ukrainian political prisoners in question are Valentyn Moroz, a 38-year-old Ukrainian historian who was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and is currently incarcerated in Vladimir Prison in the Russian

Republic. He has been beaten and stabbed on a number of occasions by criminal inmates, with the full knowledge, if not instigation, of the prison authorities.

The other Ukrainian political prisoner is Leonid Plyushch, a 34-year-old mathematician and cybernetics specialist, who has been committed to a "psychiatric ward" in the Dnipropetrovsk prison in Ukraine for an indefinite period.

Both Moroz and Plyushch are being pressured to "atone" and recant their critical views of the Soviet system, which they steadfastly refuse to do.

In February, 1974, Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov, outstanding Russian physicist, sent an appeal from Moscow, urging international action to save Plyushch, whom he described as being "near death" as a result of large doses of haloperidol which have been regularly administered to him. Also, in June Prof. Sakharov sent two separate appeals to President Nixon and Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev, on behalf of Moroz, and on behalf of 98 Russian, Ukrainian, Baltic and Jewish political prisoners. Finally, Prof. Sakharov made another telephone appeal in the middle of July, 1974 stating that Mr. Moroz has been on and off a hunger strike since July 1, 1974, and his whereabouts as well as the state of his health are unknown, as prison authorities refuse to accept calls from abroad or release any information on the Ukrainian historian.

Mr. Secretary:

The Ukrainian American community and Ukrainians throughout the world, as well as many prominent intellectuals from various countries have been deeply concerned about the fate of V. Moroz and L. Plyushch. In Canada, a number of parliamentarians took the issue to the Canadian government. Last week Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada summoned the Soviet Ambassador in Ottawa and expressed the concern of his government and appealed to the Soviet government to release V. Moroz. There have been hunger protests and strikes by the Ukrainian youth and women's organizations in Ottawa.

Here, in the United States, hunger strikes and protests in defense of Moroz were held by Ukrainian women on July 23-26, 1974 opposite the U.N. headquarters, and by youth

and student groups in New York at the Soviet Mission to the U.N. in New York, and at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Also, protests and demands for the release of V. Moroz and L. Plyushch have been pouring in from various American labor, academic and professional groups; at least three U.S. Senators are known to have made demarches on behalf of V. Moroz: J. Glenn Beall, Jr., and Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland and Charles Percy of Illinois, and several U.S. Congressmen.

Mr. Secretary:

We are fully aware of the delicate status of U.S.-Soviet relations and our plea is not meant to upset it. On the contrary, it is in the context of improving U.S.-Soviet relations that we seek your support and intervention on behalf of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Plyushch. Both President Nixon and you were successful in prevailing upon the Soviet government to relax its rules regarding the emigration of Soviet Jews from the USSR to Israel. Like the U.S. government, we too, believe in the relaxation of international tensions and a just peace with freedom and justice in the world. But the policy of detente does not necessarily mean the abandonment of our belief in the rights of the individual regardless of his creed, color or national origin.

We hope, Mr. Secretary, that you will heed our plea and will use the power of your high office to save the lives of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Plyushch. Both our government as well as that of the USSR stand to gain by demonstrating their sensitivity to the pleas of hundreds of thousands of men and women throughout the world who are deeply concerned for these Ukrainian political prisoners and who appeal and act in whatever way they can for the release of these two Ukrainian intellectuals.

Respectfully yours,

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY,

President.

JOSEPH LESAWYER,

Executive Director.

Executive Vice President.

IVAN BAZARKO,

IGNATIUS M. BILLINSKY,

Secretary.

SENATE—Monday, August 12, 1974

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL, a Senator from the State of Colorado.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who doeth all things well, we thank Thee for dispelling the clouds of darkness from the landscape of the Nation and for the light which sheds its ray upon our pathway to the future. In the march of history, give us a vision of Thy purpose and move us to greater deeds of service. Guide us to a more perfect justice, to equality of opportunity and to that spirit of liberty which nourishes truth and righteousness.

Be graciously near to the President that he may think wisely, speak clearly, and act confidently. Grant us receptive minds and hearts as he speaks to the Nation. Forge us once more into one united people, "strong in the Lord and in the power of His might."

And to Thee shall be all glory and praise. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., August 12, 1974.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL, a Senator from the State of Colorado, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HASKELL thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 9, 1974, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 3698) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to enable Congress to concur in or disapprove international agreements for cooperation in regard to