

the production of food during 1975 by substantially reducing the amount of such fertilizer used in the United States for nonfood growing purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 17553. A bill to provide for greater homeownership opportunities for middle-income families and to encourage more efficient use of land and energy resources; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RONCALLO of New York:

H.R. 17554. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual who is unable to care for his or her personal needs without assistance shall be eligible (as a disabled person) for the services of a homemaker and other service under the applicable State plan approved under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 17555. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to include discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, and age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 17556. A bill to extend for 2 years the authorizations for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the cable car in San Francisco and in commemoration of Jim Thorpe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

H.R. 17557. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to make the stealing of a controlled substance from a pharmacy or related establishment a Federal crime; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 17558. A bill to amend the act of May 13, 1954, relating to the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to provide for a 7-year term of office for the Administrator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 17559. A bill to provide for the refinancing of real estate and chattel indebtedness incurred as the result of a natural disaster; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GUDE (for himself, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. LENT, Mr. REES, Ms. ANZUG, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HELSTOSKI, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 17560. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the establishment of standards for a grading system by which retail purchasers may determine the relative nutritional value of different foods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 17561. A bill to establish a commission to study and make recommendations

with respect to proposed amendments to the Constitution and laws of the United States which would modify the institutions of the three branches of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

554. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Turkish opium production; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. TALCOTT introduced a bill (H.R. 17562) for the relief of Raymond Charles Wiggins, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

574. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Sauk County Council of the American Legion, Sauk City, Wis., relative to age requirements for Reserve officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

575. Also, petition of Samuel D. Cochran, Alexandria, Va., and others, relative to labor relations with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

576. Also, petition of the National Indian Education Association, Minneapolis, Minn., relative to teaching Indian languages; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

577. Also, petition of Fred P. Ames, New York, N.Y., relative to immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5385

By Mr. YOUNG of Texas:

Page 106, after sec. 805 insert the following: "Sec. 806. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act the authority and responsibility of the Commission to guarantee the equalization of rates between ports remains intact."

H.R. 16204

By Mr. MOSS:

Page 17, beginning in line 9, strike out "a nonprofit private corporation" and insert "an entity".

Page 17, strike out lines 16 through 21 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) (1) LEGAL STRUCTURE.—A health sys-

tems agency for a health service area shall be—

"(A) a nonprofit private corporation (or similar legal mechanism such as a public benefit corporation) incorporated in the State in which the largest part of the population of the health service area resides and which is not a subsidiary of, or otherwise controlled by, any other private or public corporation or other legal entity;

"(B) a public regional planning body if it has a governing board composed of a majority of elected officials of units of general local government and if its planning area is identical to the health service area; or

"(C) a single unit of general local government if the area of the jurisdiction of that unit is identical to the health service area.

Page 18, line 18, strike out "Each health systems agency" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The governing body of a health systems agency which is a public regional planning body or unit of general local government shall be the governing body of that regional planning body or single unit of general local government, whichever is applicable. Any other health systems agency.

Page 20, line 25, after "agency" insert the following: "which is a nonprofit private corporation or similar legal mechanism".

Page 22, after line 19 insert the following:

"(5) (A) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The governing body of a health systems agency which is a public regional planning body or a unit of general local government shall have an advisory health council (i) which shall advise the governing body with respect to the agency's organization, operations under this section, and the performance of its functions under section 1413, and (ii) the composition of which shall conform to the requirements of subsection (b) (3) (C).

"(B) If a governing body of a health systems agency which has an advisory health council described in subparagraph (A)—

"(i) adopts a health systems plan or annual implementation plan under section 1413(b),

"(ii) makes a grant or enters into a contract under section 1413(c) (3),

"(iii) approves or disapproves under section 1413(e) a proposed use of Federal funds, or

"(iv) makes a recommendation under subsection (f), (g), or (h) of section 1413,

and its advisory health council has made a recommendation to it for action differing from that taken by the governing body, the governing body shall make public the recommendation of the advisory health council, together with the governing body's reasons for taking such different action, and shall when reporting its actions to the Secretary or the State health planning and development agency or the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, as the case may be, include such recommendations."

H.R. 17505

By Mr. PATTEN:

Page 2, strike out lines 17 and all that follows through page 3, line 2.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SPEAKER ALBERT PROPOSES ECONOMIC RECOVERY FOR THE NATION

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recently I noted in the Washington Post a report on an economic recovery plan

which you have proposed for consideration of the Congress.

Certainly your proposals are excellent, and I commend your plan for the Congress to appropriate committees for their serious consideration and action.

This plan, as you know, includes a public service employment program, a local public works and public investment program, an improved unemployment compensation program, a broad tax reform bill, reestablishment of the Reconstruc-

tion Finance Corporation, and creation of a temporary Economics Commission to restore competition to free enterprise, among other major proposals.

In addition to these worthwhile recommendations, in my view substantial economies can be effected by reducing wasteful military spending and military cost overruns, and in cutbacks and reductions in foreign aid expenditures as well as in vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws.

To eliminate shortages and curb inflation, we need to put into effect policies that will stimulate our economy and increase production, both industrial production and agricultural production.

Certainly I want to commend you, Mr. Speaker, for your excellent proposals—the type of specific recommendations that Congress needs to move forward next year with a comprehensive recovery plan.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important matter, I place the article from the Post in the RECORD herewith.

The article follows:

ALBERT OFFERS ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

(By Mary Russell)

Declaring the country "on the brink of a terrible recession," House Speaker Carl Albert outlined specific legislative proposals yesterday that amounted to a Democratic alternative to President Ford's prescriptions for what ails the economy.

Albert went so far as to say it "may have to come" to giving the President standby authority for "equitable" wage and price controls, a move that has been strongly opposed by both labor leader George Meany and the President.

Albert admitted that because of labor opposition the heavily Democratic Congress would probably not pass wage and price controls now, but he left the door open for such a move later in 1975, provided the controls could be administered equitably "across the board" for both business and labor.

On energy also, Albert said it "may have to come" to mandatory fuel allocation, import controls and gasoline rationing. "I don't think you can do those things voluntarily," he said.

The Speaker, talking at a breakfast meeting with reporters, criticized Mr. Ford's inflation policies: "I don't think a call for WIN buttons will get the job done." Albert said Mr. Ford had not moved toward stronger measures on the economy because "I think he honestly believes in the old-time Republican philosophy . . . Let's face it, Jerry Ford's just a hard-nosed Republican conservative and he's just not going to change."

The Albert program, similar to a seven-point plan endorsed by Senator Democrats later yesterday, would cost "several billions of dollars," he admitted.

House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.) responded: "I would respectfully remind the Democratic leadership that one of the few points of consensus at the economic summit meetings was that bigger government is not the answer to inflation, indeed that our present difficulties are largely a result of the over-ambitious Democratic program of the '60s. A New Deal approach is hardly the answer to the inflationary problem of the '70s."

Albert who has come under considerable criticism for his lack of leadership, left no doubt that he considers himself the leader of the Democratic Party in the House and does not intend to have his role taken over by the party caucus in the House or anybody else: "I'm the leader of the Democratic Party in the House . . . I'm not worried about anybody taking over the leadership of the House."

There has been considerable talk among House Democratic liberals that their party can't preserve the 291-144 majority it won in this month's elections unless it produces a coherent alternative to Mr. Ford's economic policies.

Some critics of Albert's leadership have suggested the program would have to be initiated by the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, passed through the cau-

cus of all House Democrats, and backed up by caucus instructions to committee chairmen.

But Albert rejected that method: "If you just pass it through the Steering and Policy Committee and the caucus, there's no way you can force it through committees."

Albert said he would discuss his proposals with the Policy Committee, but he also planned to "get more input from the younger members" and then put pressure on all the legislative committee chairmen to "see if we can't get up some steam."

Legislation Albert said he wanted Congress to "consider early in the next session" included:

A public service employment program going beyond President Ford's proposal, which would start when unemployment averaged 6 per cent or more for three months.

An improved unemployment compensation program.

Local public works and public investment programs reminiscent of the Works Progress Administration of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. ("WPA got us out of the soup line," Albert said.)

A broad tax reform bill that would "raise a little money from the top brackets" and cut excessive profits including those of the oil industry.

Re-establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

An export monitoring bill with licensing and controls.

Creation of a temporary economics commission to "restore competition to free enterprise." Albert noted that although Chrysler Corp. can't sell the cars it has, it has not tried to lower the price, and said he was worried about price fixing.

In addition he called for a comprehensive energy policy bill, national health insurance and a trade reform bill if it is not finished in the present session.

H. L. HUNT

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, America lost one of the most colorful personalities in its history in the passing of H. L. Hunt of Dallas, Tex. He was a gentle soft-spoken man. They say he had tremendous power, but I never saw him use it.

They say that Mr. Hunt had big financial influence in politics, but I never knew of a single candidate in the local, city, or State politics who ever received any financial contribution from him. They say he was very, very rich, but the only comment that I know to be a fact was that a banker told me that Hunt Oil was always borrowing money to keep their operations going.

All of this blends together as you have heard of a lifetime of one of the most dynamic businessmen in our history. Whatever people might say about H. L. Hunt, they will all agree that the man was a genius. He was also a man who believed in saving money. I enjoyed visiting with Mr. Hunt, but I only scheduled one lunch with him. His idea of a lunch in his office was a little brown bread, an apple, a few nuts, take hot water and drop some powdered soup in it, and you could have a can of tomato juice to finish it off.

It is interesting that H. L. Hunt was a Baptist and did not drink or smoke. Out of this deep religious conviction came his strong belief in the American system. He was not a conservative, but always was emphatic in stating his position to be "constructive." He believed you could not stand still, but should always move forward by giving incentive and encouragement to people who produce.

His own record is an example of the American tradition. He reached only the fifth grade in school. By the age of 16, he had left home and was out working on his own. He started in the cotton business and owned 15,000 acres of land down in Arkansas. He was wiped out in 1921 by the recession, but came back, and by 1923, he was a big figure in the El Dorado area in the oil business. At that time he sold a half interest in his wells for \$600,000. But his big move came in 1930 when he took over the big operations in the east Texas oil fields. He continued to build and grow for 51 years in the oil business.

His strong interest in life was to see America continue to grow with the principles that were written into the Constitution. He had an obsession that America was moving into communism by gradually taking on socialistic programs. H. L. Hunt will be remembered as communism's No. 1 foe.

Everyone referred to him as Mr. Hunt. He is described as H. L. and the initials were always used. When people spoke of him indirectly they always called him "Old Man Hunt." But of one thing you can be sure—he was the one and only H. L. Hunt. He was a gentle man who spoke in a soft voice. He never made threats, but he had strong opinions. He was living proof that formal education is not the only answer to success in organizing and creating a business operation. The principle thing that H. L. Hunt had was brains, and the neighbors in Dallas have observed the brains have been passed on to his most energetic children. It has been said of H. L. Hunt that he is the richest man in the world. If you knew him, you would never believe it. He never wasted a penny in his life. With the memory of H. L. Hunt, I hope that America will always retain his strong belief and untiring work in fighting to see that our country continues to be the land of the free with the Constitution guaranteeing equal opportunities for all.

SUPPORT FOR VETERANS' EDUCATION BILL

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, President Ford, in a message to Congress, urged that we support his veto of H.R. 12628, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974. Criticizing this legislation as too costly and inflationary, Ford stated that it provided for "an excessive increase and liberali-

zation of veterans' education and training benefits."

Just a few days later, President Ford signed pardons for 18 draft dodgers and deserters under his Vietnam amnesty program. In a ceremony which Ford said was intended to "underline the commitment of my administration to an even-handed policy of Presidential clemency," the President issued 8 unconditional pardons and 10 conditional pardons requiring alternate service of from 3 months to a year.

Looking at these two Presidential actions, I am filled with a deep sense of injustice. What we have here is a case of misplaced priorities and distorted values. President Ford is asking that our Nation be lenient when it comes to draft dodgers and deserters but when it comes to assisting those who served in our Armed Forces, stricter sacrifices should be demanded of those who have served with honor.

Our policy, however, should be exactly the opposite. Our Nation should be generous when dealing with our veterans and strict when dealing with those who willfully evaded military service.

Certainly those who served their country should have the fullest opportunity to participate in educational and training programs. These benefits are a small repayment for the sacrifices they have made. The generosity of Americans has been earned by our veterans. How unlike those who fled from service to their country.

I cannot support President Ford's veto of the veterans' education bill while at the same time he pardons draft dodgers and deserters.

Therefore I will vote to override this veto.

THE PRESIDENT'S UNFORTUNATE GIFT

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, November 26, 1974, I wrote to President Ford to ask that he consider using synthetic fur instead of accepting a second wolf-fur coat, and also to urge that he use his good offices to effect a treaty with Canada to end the killing of the eastern timber wolf.

On Sunday, December 1, the Washington Post published a letter from Mr. Louis S. Clapper, conservation director for the National Wildlife Federation. Mr. Clapper's fine statement outlines in considerable detail the reasons for not encouraging the use of wolf fur for clothing, and I am pleased to insert it at this point in the RECORD.

I sincerely hope that proper conservation measures can be instituted to preserve the remaining wolf population before it goes the way of its 10 subspecies. The letter follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S UNFORTUNATE GIFT

(By Louis S. Clapper)

At their recent Vladivostok summit meeting, President Ford presented Soviet Com-

munist Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev with a wolf fur coat, apparently as a gesture of American good will. In reporting this incident to its readers, The Post stated that the wolf is not an endangered species. That statement is misleading and needs clarification.

While it is technically true that the timber wolf (*Canis lupus*) is not an endangered species because of the sizeable populations of certain subspecies in Alaska and Canada, it is also true and depressing that of the 10 subspecies of *Canis lupus* once found in the "lower 48" states, seven are now extinct; two—the Eastern timber wolf (*Canis lupus lycaon*) and the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf (*Canis lupus irremotus*)—are on the current U.S. List of Endangered Fauna; and the last, the Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*), is being considered for addition to the list.

Extensive research by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist L. David Mech and others indicates that the wolf is exceptionally vulnerable to man and his environment. Unlike its cousin, the coyote, the wolf seems unable to withstand the pressures of encroaching civilization. Hence, this much-maligned but ecologically-important beast of prey must be managed especially wisely to insure its survival. We urge the American public to refrain from further jeopardizing the threatened status of the wolf by following the President's example.

Regulated hunting and humane trapping are supported by the National Wildlife Federation and most other major conservation organizations because of their value as tools of wildlife management in preventing overpopulation and starvation of some species. However, the wolf will be hard-pressed to withstand the pressures of inevitable future commercial development in Alaska and Canada without subjecting it to the indiscriminate hunting encouraged by the species' value as a furrier product. There is at least one satisfactory synthetic wolf fur substitute available. The synthetic product, developed by the Department of Defense, was used recently in the manufacture of 277,502 military parkas after the federation and others protested in 1972 to the use of wolf fur rugs in parka hoods.

We hope that President Ford, presumably now aware of his unfortunate choice of gifts for Russian leader Brezhnev, will cancel his order for a second wolf fur coat and, instead, obtain a synthetic fur coat as a replacement garment. All conservation-minded Americans would applaud that action.

ED DALY—A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, the many facets of Ed Daly of California were exemplified recently in a sorrowful philanthropic gesture. In the name of the esteemed late First Lady of Korea, Madame Park, wife of President Park Chung Hee, Daly, president of World Airways of California, established a \$200,000 scholarship foundation at the University of Santa Clara.

Ed Daly, the U.S. Congress is continually proud of your international efforts. Madame Park was a person of the world.

The October 19 issue of Newsweek, a Korean publication, points up the details of the new foundation.

U.S. COUPLE OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP

A 51-year-old American has sent to President Park Chung Hee a total of \$200,000 for the establishment of a scholarship foundation in memory of the late First Lady which will enable selected young Korean students to study at the University of Santa Clara, Calif.

Edward J. Daly, chairman and president of World Airways, has sent a letter to President Park in which he said, "As a tribute to the memory of Madame Park and to your fine nation, Mrs. Daly and I wish to establish a university scholarship program enabling students from the Republic of Korea to attend the University of Santa Clara, Calif.

Daly, who visited Korea for several days beginning Sept. 24, said that he and his wife have a great respect and admiration for the people of Korea and a desire to foster and strengthen the long and friendly relationship which exists between the people of the Republic of Korea and the United States.

"We feel that this objective can be advanced by affording to the young people of your country the opportunity to study at the University of Santa Clara, the oldest university in the western United States and one which is world-renowned for its high scholastic standards." Daly told the President in the letter dated Sept. 28.

The university, established in 1851, has 6,000 students, about 80 per cent of whom are Catholics.

During his Seoul visit, Daly also donated \$20,000 to Sogang University to help the development of the school.

"This scholarship program, which I would like to establish in memory of your beloved wife, will be founded by my enclosed personal check in the amount of \$200,000, made payable to the University of Santa Clara," he told President Park.

"The people of the United States deeply sympathize with you, your children and all of the people of your fine nation over the tragic death of your beloved wife," Daly said.

Her passing has brought sadness to all the peoples of the world who cherish peace and freedom and who respect the personal traits of human kindness which were exemplified by Madame Park, he said.

Also chairman of the U.S.-West Germany Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Pacific area, Daly added, "It would also be my desire that in the selection of students for the program, there be an equal balance between women and men students and that emphasis be placed on graduate study."

Daly, leader of a regional organization for Negroes in the United States, has contributed much to the improvement of social status of black people in the United States.

MANY MIA-POW'S STILL MISSING

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, the Washington chapter of the National League of Families continues their efforts to focus the compassion and concern of the American people and those abroad on the plight of the still unaccounted for MIA/POW's in Southeast Asia.

The summary of the chapter's concerns and activities could, I am sure, be repeated for many States of the Union. President Ford reminded us, in his statement on clemency, of the pressing need to "bind up the Nation's wounds." The un-

known fate of these missing men is an open wound to the National League of Families and to all who share in their search for a resolution to the uncertainty.

The summary follows:

WASHINGTON FAMILIES POW-MIA

There are approximately 50 men from Washington State who remain either in the category of MIA or POW in S.E. Asia.

Included in the Washington Chapter, National League of Families, are grandfathers; minor-age children; elderly parents; parents who have passed away without knowing the whereabouts of a son; and wives who have died leaving orphaned children.

We have family members who have traveled, at their own expense, to the ends of the earth seeking information. Some of these family members were told by the North Vietnamese in Russia that they would receive information within 6 weeks. They were told this in 1971, and they still wait. Some were told to write to certain addresses for information, which they did, and still receive no word.

Many of the family members have spent much of their own time and money seeking information and mailing inquiries. There has been no information from iron curtain countries or from the Red Cross in North Vietnam since the cease fire.

We have men from our state who were seen alive. Pictures were taken of them and yet their whereabouts and status remain unknown. Capt. San D. Francisco and Lt. Ron Dodge are two prime examples. And these examples echo across the nation of men who remain unaccounted for as their fate and their families wait, as they have waited for as many as 10 years or more.

And they wait with increasing impatience as the years drag on through one administration after another.

We wait for our elected officials to press "dramatically" for the enforcement of the Paris Peace Agreement in its entirety.

INTERNMENT POLICIES A TRAGEDY FOR BRITAIN

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years now, the British Government has been practicing a policy of internment in Northern Ireland that is completely repugnant to the ideals of liberty which have been held so dear by free peoples everywhere. It is especially ironic—and saddening—that this practice continues in the nation which is the birthplace of these noble ideals of individual freedom and where these ideals have long been a living, working everyday reality.

Americans have long prided themselves on the vigilant maintenance of these precious traditions, many of which were inherited from Britain, and we have championed these traditions of liberty throughout our history. It is especially disheartening when a nation such as Britain, or any of our allies for that matter, abandon these traditions and revert to methods long a hallmark of totalitarian states.

I strongly believe that we as Americans must continue to denounce and condemn reprehensible conduct on the

part of any nation, including our friends. In fact, we must do so especially in those cases where we have historic ties of friendship, because it is abundantly clear that the United States cannot uphold these standards alone in the interdependent world of today.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I wish to insert a letter on this subject to the Chicago Sun-Times written by Pat Hennessy, national vice chairman of the American Irish Immigration Committee.

The letter follows:

BRITISH INTERNMENT

The fight to end British internment in Northern Ireland is a worldwide one now and gaining ground daily. Hopefully, our President and Congress will speak out against it as the conscience of a free people.

Internment in Northern Ireland means that a "suspect" can be "lifted" or arrested at any time during the day or night and interned for an indefinite period without charge or trial. Some of the more than 500 men and women presently "detained" have been so since 1970.

Internment in Northern Ireland is practiced under the Special Powers Act of 1922, and is a complete repudiation of the English Bill of Rights, 1689; The United Nations charter; the European Treaty on Conventions, 1969, and many other protocols on civil and political rights. It repudiates the traditional individual freedom championed and practiced in England.

As "leader of the free world" our leaders should be at least concerned with the disregard shown by Britain of the Rules of Law in Northern Ireland. They have an obligation to speak out against it and, hopefully, influence Britain to respect and adhere to laws governing civilized people. To do otherwise is to sit idly by and condone an already explosive situation that creates an obstacle to order and peace.

Any impartial observation of the tragic events in Northern Ireland clearly demonstrates that this is no internal British matter. It is prejudicial to other people and nations and must be ended immediately if any hope of bringing peace and ultimate reunification to this country is to be maintained.

PAT HENNESSY,

National Vice Chairman, American Irish Immigration Committee.

MIA'S STILL NOT FORGOTTEN

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, for most Americans the war in Southeast Asia is over. But for the 1,300 families of men listed as missing in action during those hostilities, the war will not be over until every effort has been made to account for these men.

I would like to take this opportunity to include in the RECORD a poem written by Mr. E. B. Thomas, a member of the Tucson MIA family group, on our brave men who are missing in action. He poignantly says in verse what I and other Members of Congress have been stating over and over—that the U.S. Government has not done enough to force North Vietnam and the Vietcong to comply with the terms of the Paris Peace Agreement by

furnishing all information on the whereabouts of these men.

The tragedy is that it is possible that many of these men are still alive. Some are known to have been alive and in Communist hands at one time and others were photographed in captivity. For some of these men, the enemy issued propaganda releases and photographs of official armed services ID cards of some men stating that they had been taken prisoner. Yet many of these same men were not on official lists released by the North Vietnamese Government. Since some were photographed and some were on lists, Hanoi knows whether they are alive or dead.

Our Government cannot continue to play the passive role it has. Mr. Thomas' poem reminds us that we must not forget and close the book on these men. The last two lines of the poem well express the appalling apathy our Government has shown with regard to these men. Mr. Thomas' verse follows:

OUR MIA'S

These men were some of America's best,
Thirteen Hundred of her cream;
But today they are merely a Government List,
A nearly forgotten dream.
Their Country called them and they went
To bravely bear her arms;
They served her truly wherever sent,
Without thought of personal harm.
Some men had waited official call,
Some of them had enlisted,
Some had long times on her Services rolls,
But none of them had resisted.
Men they were of all colors and creeds,
And from every walk in life;
Remembered today for their many deeds
Of valor in Asian strife.
They were Soldiers, Sailors and Marines,
And Flyers of land and sea.
Yet till today none have been seen
And no one knows where they be.
Most men had left some loved ones at home,
Mothers or children or wives,
Waiting the day they should once again come,
With daily prayers for their lives.
We had names of every prisoner
When the Paris Peace was made,
And pledged their release with honor,
But found empty words instead.
Six Hundred of our men came home
To their Country's shouts of joy,
But unlucky ones were left alone
Bleak prisons to enjoy.
Most of our dead lie unburied;
Only twenty-three were brought back,
And America now seems unhurried
In its search to find their track.

MAKE SOCIAL SECURITY TAX PROGRESSIVE, LIFT BURDEN FROM LOW-INCOME WORKERS—MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Milwaukee Sentinel, in an excellent November 28 editorial, has called on Congress to lift the burden of financing social security from America's low-income workers, who can least afford it in these inflation-

ary times, by making the payroll tax progressive or by funding social security through the income tax:

BURDENSOME TAX

Now that Congress and the president have agreed upon a law which assures that all private pension plans will be solvent they ought to look into the most precarious retirement fund of them all—the government operated Social Security system.

New support for a restructuring of the system has been provided by a special advisory council which confirmed that unfunded Social Security liabilities amount to \$2.1 trillion. The council said Social Security tax rates must be increased 50% to 75% to make up the difference.

The Social Security Administration disagrees with the council's projections, saying the current rate structure will keep the system sound until the year 2000. In view of the fact that the expensive and regressive tax is geared to escalate with the cost of living, even that optimistic projection is not too comforting. And when one thinks about it, the year 2000 really isn't such a long way off.

In any case, the average workingman can be expected to be shelling into the fund in increasing amounts until the day he dies or retires, whichever comes first.

This would not be a bad situation if the money being taken from the individual worker and from his employer in matched amounts, in most cases, were being put aside for his own retirement. But it is not. It's being used to provide postretirement benefits for persons already on the retirement rolls. Congress, in its generosity, increases the benefits as fast as the money comes in—faster, if we are to believe the \$2.1 trillion liability figure.

If any other pension fund were managed in a similar manner, it would have been under investigation for fraud long ago.

Probably the best way to approach any Social Security reform is to properly define the plan: A tax supported guaranteed income and medical service plan for retired persons and others covered by diverse sections of the Social Security law.

The next step would be to make the tax more equitable than the present system under which all persons pay a fixed rate on a limited amount of their income (5.85% on the first \$14,100 next year). Either the Social Security tax should be made progressive or it should be done away with in favor of full funding by the income tax.

Ultimately, Social Security would not be less costly, but the burden of its financing would be lifted from the lower income wage earners who are least able to pay for another person's retirement needs.

PROPER ATTENTION TO MS

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of PAUL ROGERS' House Health Subcommittee, I have long been concerned with the many diseases which afflict our Nation and the world. Few illnesses are so tragic as multiple sclerosis—MS—a disease characterized by degeneration of the brain and spinal cord.

MS is progressively debilitating. MS afflicts more than 500,000 Americans. It results in loss of motor and sensory functions. There is still no known cause or cure. Equally tragic, MS usually strikes

adults between the ages of 20 and 40, thus robbing the Nation of some of its most productive and creative people while inflicting a terrible burden on many young families.

For all these reasons, I call to the attention of the public and my colleagues a very thoughtful St. Louis Globe-Democrat editorial concerning the need for additional Federal funds for research into the causes and cure of MS, multiple sclerosis.

PROPER ATTENTION TO MS

Authorities on multiple sclerosis, the mysteriouscrippler of young adults, make a good case for increased financial support to combat the dread disease.

Meeting in St. Louis, leaders of the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis asked the federal government for \$17 million in MS research funds spread out over the next three years.

The amount requested is small compared to the \$400 million for cancer research and the \$300 million for heart research allocated by Congress last year.

Multiple sclerosis afflicts hundreds of thousands of Americans. A chronic disease of the central nervous system, MS most often hits those between the ages of 20 and 40, the vital years in family life and career expectations.

Congress has appropriated money for MS research, but as part of the total budget for the National Institutes of Health. The commissioners meeting here believe that funds intended for MS should appear as a line item in the budget of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. They also want proper supervision, assuring evaluation of all proposals for research and development related to the disease.

The MS proposals are sound. They should be acted upon by Congress as being in the best interest of national health needs.

IN COMMEMORATION OF LATVIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this past week has marked the 56th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the State of Latvia. I feel that it is altogether fitting that on this momentous but solemn occasion we recount with horror the persecution and exploitation which the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian peoples have been subjected to since the wholly illegal annexation of those countries by the Soviet Union some 34 years ago.

To this day, however, these brave and proud peoples have not recognized that brutal annexation of their homeland, but rather have chosen to reassert their natural right to independence and self-determination by asking freedom loving nations the world over to join them in condemning the Soviet Union's outrageous imprisonment of a free people.

Of all the nations in the world, certainly we Americans can well appreciate and sympathize with the Baltic peoples' struggle for an independently free country. As the global champion of the democratic process, and the foremost exam-

ple of a free and open society, it is the duty of this great country to seize the initiative and employ the detente diplomacy, now established with the Soviet Government, to gain official recognition of the basic human rights for all these people. Surely we cannot shrink from this awesome responsibility.

The American people know that, as moral defenders of liberty, justice, and self-determination for all, we must stand unalterably opposed to the Soviet policy of political, cultural, and religious persecution toward the captive peoples of the Baltic States. We will remain firm in our conviction to fight oppression in any form at any place, so that the ideals for which this Nation has struggled for nearly 200 years shall never be compromised to the forces of totalitarianism.

DR. DEBUS: A GIANT STEPS DOWN

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, in the October 20, 1974, issue of Sunrise, a Sunday supplement magazine to Today by Cape Publications, there was a feature article on the distinguished Dr. Kurt Debus, Director of the John F. Kennedy Space Center. Dr. Debus is truly a giant in his field. This fine man has decided to retire and I know everyone connected with the space program, and everyone that ever worked with him will miss him tremendously.

This man, Kurt Debus, has dedicated his finest talents to the U.S. space effort and for that every American must thank him.

I submit the article to you, my fellow Members of Congress, and the general public.

The article follows:

DR. DEBUS: A GIANT STEPS DOWN

(By Bob Thomas)

He could have been a concert pianist, performing perhaps in the stately music halls of European capitals.

Or he could have been a medical researcher, bent over a microscope, probing for answers to diseases that plague the unfortunate of the world.

And he could have been an aeronautical engineer advancing the state of the art of winged flight.

All of those things would have been possible because of his inquisitive nature, a sincere interest in all of those endeavors and because of his magnificent mind.

And although he gave all those careers at least passing thought, he would finally decide on pursuing an education in electrical engineering. Because of that decision, he would participate in no small way in man's greatest period of technical advancement.

We're talking about Dr. Kurt H. Debus, director, John F. Kennedy Space Center.

Dr. Debus is stepping down from that lofty position within America's space program and he is a bit sad about the fact. There was not the slightest hint of pressure from above for him to turn himself out to pasture. It was a decision he reached on his own.

He is perhaps tired and no one would dare deny him his right to leave behind the heady decisions of complex management and turn instead to idle hours of fishing, gardening,

traveling and listening to classical music. He has earned the leisure of retirement.

And yet to talk to the man, in this transitional time in his life, is to feel some of his sadness.

He admits he will miss the excitement, the moments of decision making, the exhilaration of still another successful launch.

And what man would enjoy relinquishing the times of having his counsel sought? The stage lights, for Debus, are about to be turned down, and all men and women who know him feel a sliver of his sorrow.

At 66, Debus is a young man. True, he is concerned about his high blood pressure, but that symptom is not uncommon among people half his age. He still is clear of eye and few men would care to joust with his mind. He refuses to take the time to reminisce, preferring to ever look ahead, to dream of discoveries milleniums in the future and to wonder about the scheme of things.

Unlike the Old Soldier, Dr. Debus did not choose to simply fade away from his duties. Until the end he was THE director.

His expansive office did begin to take on an appearance of "gradual transition"—the book shelves were bare, the mementoes and models of countless liftoffs were packed away—but it was otherwise evident that a guiding hand still functioned at full capacity within those four walls.

A permanent successor had not been named at the time of the interview, but he admitted he had "a man in mind," one he would recommend for the position. But he would be pressed no further. No names. No hint of whom.

But that is the only matter, during an afternoon interview, on which he would not express his honest beliefs.

Subject of thousands of such interviews, it would seem there is not a question he has not been asked, nor one for which he does not have a straight-forward and honest answer.

He talks about his youth, and apparently the first six years of his life were no different than those of other youngsters growing up in pre-World War I Germany. The only child of a Frankfurt bookkeeper, he had all of life's necessities and, no doubt, a bit more. And maybe a bit of precociousness showed through from time to time. He began school during the first year of the war, and somewhat shyly he tells you he received "good grades." He enjoyed a healthy body and undoubtedly played the games and sports of youth.

There is a twinkle in his eye that says he may have been something of a prankster.

When young manhood caught up with him he would be off to Darmstadt University for initial and advanced degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering. In 1939 he would obtain his doctorate with a thesis on surge voltages and then become an assistant professor at Darmstadt.

Early into World War II he would be approached by a youthful rocketry pioneer by name of Wernher von Braun. And an "invitation" would be extended to him to join a project at a place called Peenemunde—cradle of the devastatingly accurate V-2 rocket/bomb.

"I was 'drafted' more than 'invited.' And at that time and in that place you went where you were told."

At Peenemunde he would advance to launch commander. At war's end he would surrender to the Allies and become one of 100 German specialists offered U.S. Army contracts to further study the enigmas of rocketry.

The rest is history.

Dr. Debus' resume of accomplishments in this country's history of space flight reads like something out of Jules Verne, and the French novelist undoubtedly was responsible, in part, for piquing a young boy's mind and germinating an interest in interplanetary travel.

The subject of man's journey to the moon, Debus said, "was playfully discussed as early as 1950. At that time we were taking the first technical steps, mostly by our earliest computers, that led us to believe travel to the moon and back was not necessarily a topic simply for science fiction.

"In late 1958 and early '59, it became evident that there was a 'good possibility' we could do it, and around '64-'65 we predicted we would do it. Fuel, of course, was one of the bigger problems we had to overcome."

Basically a shy man—he socializes rarely and then only with a group of people who speak his own technical language—Debus is apt to skim over what was undoubtedly his greatest contribution to the space effort. Almost singlehandedly he welded together a team—peaking at 26,000 people in 1968—of a thousand persuasions, and planted in each mind one single goal: Get a man to the moon and back.

Those responsible to him were higher members of the military hierarchy, captains of industry, trade union leaders, scientists, researchers, technicians and laborers. Twenty-six thousand of them. He believed in the delegation of authority, but he occupied the loneliest of all chairs at the Cape. The final decisions were his.

No one would ever accuse him of shirking that duty.

From a hastily drawn pencil sketch—no more than a doodle, really—would grow the Vehicle Assembly Building, the 35-story tower that is all that disturbs nature's horizon as one peers from Debus' fourth-floor office at the center's administration building. That, too, is a Debus creation.

Only naturally, because he has devoted his life to the dream, Debus does not share the nation's apathy toward space travel. He would encourage any young man or woman to pursue a career in aerospace engineering.

"Space travel is in its infancy. Even aviation is only in its young-adult life. We're talking about an entirely different type of transportation here. The bicycle was perfected the first day it was built. And the sailship, too. Oh, there have been refinements, but basically a bike is a bike is a bike.

"That is not true with aircraft, nor with the design and means of propelling a space ship. There is a worthwhile and rewarding future in aerospace for this generation and all generations to come."

And he does not understand America's criticism that it received too little in return for the millions spent and still being spent on the space program.

"We never know at the start of any new technical era what will happen, and we should not be called upon to justify what has been accomplished to date. But some things are worth mentioning.

"We are learning more about pollution and how to avoid it. The space program has contributed to feeding the hungry of the world and we're learning more every day about the sun and the sea and how they can contribute to solving our energy crisis.

"We must realize that space techniques are no more than tools with which to provide us a better life on our little planet. And we should remember that the aircraft was not a necessity the day the Wright Brothers flew at Kitty Hawk."

Given that impossibility to have lived in another era, either past or future, Dr. Debus would have refused.

"I have lived through the most interesting of times. The world has seen a period of 30 to 40 years which provided nearly all of our technical knowledge. I prefer to have been here at the beginning.

"No period in the past holds any great interest for me—and I can dream about the future. I have a good idea what's going to happen."

And that is?

"Oh, perhaps within 40 to 60 years we will establish proof that other civilizations do

exist and that we are not alone in the universe. Maybe within 100 years we'll have the know-how and the means to communicate with those beings.

"And by then we'll have had manned landings on Mars, and we'll probably know if life ever did exist on any of the planets in our galaxy."

Debus was there back in January of '58 when this nation launched its first Explorer 1, and he was around when three men last manned Skylab. No doubt he will occupy a seat, front row center, when the American half of the Apollo-Soyuz mission lifts off next summer, and if fate is kind to him he'll shake the hands of the first Space Shuttle crew.

He will have had a good, useful and full life. A rarity for most men.

But from now until July of '75 he will "do nothing," he says, except fish for food—he is not a sports fisherman, spend time with his stereo equipment, visit his daughter, Siegrid, and son-in-law, William Northcut and their children, Monica and Michele in Miami, and a second daughter, Ute, in Washington, D.C. And he speaks of them as would any proud father and grandfather.

Debus admits he will face what many new retirees frequently encounter—a wife who realizes the vow of "for better or worse, but not for lunch" is about to end.

Gay, his wife of almost two score years, played no role in his decision to retire. "If she had her way I'd still be thinking about getting up and going to work every morning. She thinks I'm going to be a bother around the house all day."

The Debuses, however, do not plan to spend all that much time "around the house." Travel will be one of the key words in their conversation in months and years to come. Dr. Debus has no specific place in mind other than "I've never been south of the equator."

He has no great desire to visit the newly-opened borders of China. It is possible that a first-hand look at the Soviet accomplishments would interest him, but, "They (the Russians) have not invited me over."

Certainly once he decides to stir from the hammock of pure leisure, his presence and words will be in great demand at colleges, universities and meetings of international scientific societies. And he is not about to turn down a consultant's fee.

He is, however, quick to tell you he has no intention of entering the private sector on any full time basis. At least not as long as good music is being written, scientific journals are being printed, fish continue to spawn, flowers continue to grow or work needs to be done around the house.

One must wonder how this man, so deeply involved in advancing technology, will find contentment in notes of the scale, the published word, or playing out the roles of Izaak Walton, Luther Burbank and do-it-yourselfer. But time should tell us.

And he has promised to chat with us again in six months.

GROWING UNREST IN NATION OVER DELAYS IN ROCKEFELLER CONFIRMATION

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing unrest resulting from the delays in the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Vice President of the United States. A most articulate expression of concern was voiced recently by

WBBM Radio, Chicago, Ill. A copy of the editorial follows:

ROCKEFELLER CONFIRMATION

This nation needs a Vice President and we wish the members of the Senate rules committee would get off their Senatorial seats and vote on the confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller one way or another.

We realize that a thorough investigation takes time, and that after a year of political scandal in Washington, the Senators would want to be as careful as possible in their decision-making. But the scent of "politics" at its worst is strong. We can't help be suspicious that a vote on the Rockefeller nomination was withheld until the election was over.

Speaker Albert and Senate Majority Leader Mansfield have promised to do all they can to see that the Rockefeller nomination is brought to full vote before this Congress ends in December. We hope for the good of the country that they will honor that promise.

The need for a Vice President is made all the clearer by President Ford's visit to the Orient this week. If the unthinkable happened, the Presidency would fall to the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, who has said repeatedly that he does not want to be President.

Our Constitution provides for an orderly transition of power in the event of the death of a president. We feel that the American people have gone through enough governmental upheaval this year by having a President and Vice President leave office. The nation does not need to have that upheaval compounded by a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. The Senate should act on the Rockefeller nomination and quickly.

SENDING A MESSAGE TO WASHINGTON: CUT GOVERNMENT SPENDING

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, talking to constituents during the past several months one message has come through loud and clear. That message is that Americans have had enough of double-digit inflation.

As a recent Harris poll has shown, 76 percent of the American people consider Government spending to be one of the prime causes of inflation. Of course, this opinion is correct. Government spending is a prime cause of inflation.

One unbalanced budget has followed another. Interest payments on the public debt have soared. If each American family was presented a bill for the interest payments on the national debt for this year alone, the bill would be \$429 per family.

It is obvious that the budget must be balanced. There are basically two ways of doing this. One is to raise taxes and the other is to cut spending. As I have said numerous times before, the problem is not undertaxing but overspending.

The American people are fed up with new and higher taxes. In the State of Ohio alone there were over 300 local issues on the ballot dealing with higher tax levies and/or greater spending. The

voters turned down many of these proposals for higher taxes and higher spending. The taxpayers are sending local officials and national officials the same message. It is time that the lesson is learned in Washington.

Congress must come to grips with the problem of inflation. It cannot be done by words and empty promises. It can only be done by cutting Federal spending. Such cuts may not be easy but they are necessary. To do this the Congress first must hold the line on spending and second, the administrator must begin cutting the fat out of the budget.

At this point I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article by C. W. Borklund which appeared in the November 1974 issue of Government Executive entitled "Can Government Spending Be Cut Back?" Below is the text of this interesting article:

[From Government Executive, November 1974]

CAN GOVERNMENT SPENDING BE CUT BACK?

(By C. W. Borklund)

HIGHLIGHTS

Defense spending (\$83 billion this year) is no longer, or at least shouldn't be, the central issue in Government fiscal problems.

What should be is the virtually uncontrolled growth in spending on domestic social and economic programs, already more than 25% of the GNP in Federal monies alone and growing at a rate of 12.6% per year.

Short of fiscal disaster, the only way out is another tax increase or a cutback in the programs, themselves—the latter helped some by Government agencies increasing their operating efficiency.

Chances are disaster will hit before the right moves are made.

When President Ford asked recently for cuts in government spending as one major way to help stop inflation, Congress responded by chopping the current fiscal year (to June 30, 1975) Defense Department expenditure request by some \$4.5 billion, to a total \$83 billion.

In effect, Defense has been allocated slightly less than 5.9% of the Nation's Gross National Product (GNP). Its buying power is now somewhere between its previous low (since World War II) in President Harry Truman's pre-Korea days and its next lowest, in the immediate post-Korean war era of President Eisenhower.

Whether that is wise or not is a moot question (see box, Defense; "How much is enough?"). To be sure, for lots of different reasons it will please lots of different people:

Those frustrated that the so-called "peace dividend" they thought would result after U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam hasn't seemed to materialize; those angered at the apparent, well-publicized cost overruns in weapon systems developments; those convinced that "a powerful military-industry complex has lobbied successfully to keep Defense spending high in peacetime, stealing funds from needy domestic programs."

The fact is, Defense critics, out of design or ignorance, have perpetuated a myth. Since 1968, when their attack on military spending first gained notable force, Defense outlays have shown an average annual increase of 2%.

So-called "social and economic programs," on the other hand have been increasing in cost at an annual rate of 13.1%. (Compared to the 5.9% of GNP now going to national defense, for instance, 5.8% of the GNP is for social security. In other words, the U.S. is spending nearly as much for social security as it is for national security.)

In dollars, National Defense spending has gone up, certainly. Including military assistance and similar Defense-related spend-

ing, outlays were \$80.5 billion in 1968. For Fiscal '76, they will hit an estimated \$94.7 billion.

But everything else is up, too. Outlays for veterans benefits, space and international programs—\$16.2 billion in Fiscal '68—will be \$22.1 billion in 1976. Debt interest—\$13.8 billion in '68—will be \$30.4 billion in '76.

The biggest item by far, however, is social and economic spending. From \$72.8 billion in '68, it will climb to \$194.6 billion by '76 at the Federal level alone. Adding in State and local outlays for those same kinds of programs will bring the total to \$402.4 billion, \$100 billion more than the entire Federal budget for the current fiscal year.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE?

Some "social and economic" examples: Income security—\$107.2 billion; Education & Manpower—\$12.3 billion; Health—\$33 billion; Veterans Benefits—\$13.8 billion; Commerce & Transportation—\$13.9 billion; Natural Resources & Environment—\$4.1 billion; Community Development & Housing—\$7.4 billion.

That's just Federal spending. Laced in there is about \$52 billion annually, and rising, in general and special revenue sharing and grants-in-aid for specific projects to State and local governments.

What it all adds up to is that a Republican White House "working with" a Democrat-controlled Congress since 1968, have outdone President John Kennedy's New Frontier and President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. They have put a tight ceiling on Defense while watching the cost of domestic programs soar essentially uncontrolled.

Where has the money come from? To date, simply from government, Federal, State and local, taking, mostly through taxes, a bigger bite of the GNP. Social and economic spending was only 12.4% of the GNP in 1956, for instance. It will be 25.1% of the GNP in 1976; and, at a 12.6% annual growth rate, will hit 35-37% by 1986—a year that is right around the corner at the speed government bureaucratic machinery moves.

And of the four main past options to pay the bills, at least two and probably three are no longer realistically available.

CHANGES IN U.S. PUBLIC SPENDING (IN CONSTANT FISCAL YEAR 1969 PRICES)

	Fiscal year 1961 to 1968	Fiscal year 1968 to 1975
National defense.....	+\$26.5	-\$27.6
Veterans, interest, space, international.....	+5.8	-4.8
Social and economic programs.....	+32.3	+49.4
Total Federal budget.....	+65.1	+17.0
Deduct increase in grants-in-aid.....	-10.3	-17.5
Direct Federal programs.....	+54.8	-
State and local governments.....	+31.0	+56.3
Net U.S. public spending.....	+85.8	+55.8
National defense.....	+26.5	-27.6
Social and economic programs.....	+53.5	+88.2
Veterans, interest, space, international.....	+5.8	-4.8
Net U.S. public spending.....	+85.8	+55.8

1.—Even if the GNP were to grow at an annual 4-5% rate, without inflation, neither of which seems realistic at the moment, it would not keep up with the growth trend in government spending. If those government program growths continue unchecked . . .

2.—Short of endless deficit spending (causing more inflation spiral), raising taxes could cover the cost. But as almost every elected official is aware, America's taxpayer is at the breakpoint. Already, in the higher-living-cost states such as California and New York, the average worker gives back to government, Federal, State and local, nearly half his income.

3.—Further cuts could be made in defense, space research and international programs. Space, international and other federal functions are down to only 2.6% of the GNP now, all told; and, even if they could be shifted entirely to social and economic programs, would hardly make a dent in the problem.

Similarly, even if the present Defense budget were cut in half, the transition to firing all its employees because it could not meet its payroll and/or a mixture of that plus halting nearly all procurement and operations would take time. Meanwhile, social and economic spending is growing by that much, roughly \$44 billion, every year.

In sum, the size of the Defense budget simply is not the central element any longer in U.S. resource allocation problems. It is only 27% of the \$305 billion Federal budget to begin with (less, in significant terms, when it is realized that certain kinds of cuts in Defense would simply mean increases in Federal spending elsewhere, e.g. job training, medical care, welfare, veterans benefits).

And it pales even further when played against total Public spending of nearly \$500 billion (\$300 billion federal plus a net of nearly \$200 billion State and local).

4.—The easiest-seeming answer for fighting inflation and relieving taxpayer burdens would be to cut back the programs.

Yet, while families see their own standards of living eroded by taxes and inflation, Government seems reluctant to face up to the same tough decisions in its family. Few Congressmen, for instance, have shown much willingness to take a hardnosed look at the national "affordability" of such heretofore "sacrosanct" programs as Social Security, welfare, education, veterans benefits, Medicare and Medicaid.

GHOSTLY CUTS

Even with sputtering attempts at budget committee reform, they still tend to propose new, vote-attractive (they think) projects—and leave worries about where the money will come from to someone else.

Similarly, State legislators and city mayors are still more inclined to demand Federal revenue-sharing relief rather than face pockets of constituents with the unhappy news that not everything somebody wants can be done.

Congress did cut, recently, from \$20 billion to \$11 billion a proposed six-year appropriation for mass transit system construction. But the mass transit "economy" was a paper tiger. Eleven billion dollars was all the Department of Transportation had asked for in the first place.

And they did whack \$1 billion in welfare requests out of the \$33 billion Health appropriation; but that was, again, more show than substance. Reason for the cut was just they disagreed with what Labor Department and Health, Education & Welfare (HEW) said the cost of this year's welfare obligation would be. They promised if they turned out wrong, they would give the two Departments a supplemental later on to make up the difference.

Fact remains, they have done essentially nothing about the host of programs they have enacted in the past in such a way that more than 75% of the federal budget is uncontrollable by the Executive branch of the Administration. (Examples: the \$24 billion current annual national debt interest; such multi-billion-dollar "trust funds" as those covering new highway and shipbuilding construction, airport modernization; virtually the whole of the Human Resources programs; legislated pay and allowances raises for government employees, themselves; the currently \$257 billion in direct and guaranteed loans not counted in the budget.)

Nor has government done much, except issue critical reports, about waste and misdirected funding in the programs, them-

selves. California, for example, proved long ago that billions in welfare payments were going annually to unqualified recipients.

HEW, only in the past year, has begun to sniff at this Pandora's box nationally and is now convinced of the same thing. Billions more have been allocated in just the last few years for such projects as law enforcement assistance, job training and vocational education, child day care centers for poverty-line working mothers.

Government reluctantly admits, and the Congressional General Accounting Office has verified, that nobody has much clue to whether the programs did any good or not. One thing they have discovered: as much as 98%, in some isolated areas, of the money was siphoned off in "administrative costs;" never did reach the people it was intended to help. Compounding that, billions more have been spent on endless local studies to solve the problems—without ever resulting in a decision to just go ahead and solve it.

And beyond even all that, government at all levels is only now beginning to see the need to vastly improve the efficiency of its own internal operation. "If there's one thing eating us alive as fast as inflation," sums up one official, "it's the ballooning cost of our own payrolls and paperwork."

Defense, for example, with 352,000 less military and civilian employees than it had in 1961, spends \$20 billion more in pay and allowances (including retired pay) than it did in 1968. Personnel costs are some 55% of the Defense annual budget—and the jumps are all the result of legislated Congressional orders.

PRODUCTIVITY SOUGHT

Most federal agencies face the same problem, even though over the last few years they have held total federal employment down to about a level four million persons (including two million military). State and local employment, on the other hand, has soared to, currently, over 14 million persons in the same timeframe.

Coupling the growth in payrolls with the explosion in program paperwork, government agencies are now torn by a dilemma. Spurred by inflation, funds available to pay these operating costs are, in buying power, dwindling. At the same time, program growth is increasing pressure to do more things for more people.

Like Defense, both in its total operating budget and in its paperwork problem identical to the rest of government, some more farsighted officials hope the information-handling technology of computers and new office equipment will help ball them out.

Basically, they hope machines will be able to do better and faster what they now have too many people doing by hand. That is only one more facet of a growing public realization: if government spending is to be cut to help stop inflation, it will require the complex interaction of lots of forces.

And it can't happen too soon. The alternative, government-watching economists predict, with or without inflation, is government financial disaster.

MADDEN HAILS PASSAGE OF VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker. The passage of the Vietnam-era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act over the Presi-

dent's veto is a signal that the House of Representatives will pass meaningful legislation to aid and compensate Vietnam veterans.

Since World War II, 10½ million veterans have been trained under the provisions of veterans' aid bills. These programs, like the program adopted by the House yesterday, help to train veterans, many of whom are unemployed, for gainful employment. The veterans' programs have been one of our most successful and worthwhile programs in the history of this country.

The bill we have just passed extends entitlement for GI bill benefits from 36 to 45 months for undergraduates. It establishes a new direct loan program for veteran students. The benefits under the bill are made retroactive to September 1, 1974.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will help the veteran get a chance to realize his goals and potentials. I am pleased that Members of this House have joined me in voting to provide the veterans of our country with this much needed and long-overdue increase in benefits.

WESTERN TEMPORARY SERVICES

HON. JOHN B. CONLAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend Western Temporary Services, Inc., an organization that is having a profound and highly beneficial influence throughout our Nation by providing thousands of people with gainful employment.

Western is headquartered in San Francisco and has offices in 154 U.S. cities and in six foreign countries. By providing people with temporary jobs, both skilled and unskilled, this organization has given employment to millions of Americans who otherwise might never have been able to find work.

These Americans include homemakers, whose family responsibilities preclude their taking work on a regular schedule; students whose school work requires them to find employment whenever they can squeeze it in; retired people who only want to work part time when they feel like doing so; those who want additional work to supplement earnings from full-time jobs; and many others who prefer or require temporary employment.

Each year, Western Temporary Services provides more than 50,000 men and women with an opportunity to work when and where they wish, at salaries equivalent to those for regular employment for their skill-level, and with the social security and workmen's compensation coverages that are their due.

I am very proud that the Phoenix office of Western Temporary Services is among the top three in the Nation for providing this temporary work, giving more than 200 Arizona citizens a week the opportunity to help out individuals and businesses who need temporary employees.

In this time of increasing interest in work opportunities for women, it should be noted that Western has provided thousands of homemakers who want to go back to work after months or years out of the job market with an ideal way to accomplish that goal. The firm enables these women to take undemanding assignments during the first few days and weeks after they have rejoined the work force, then to graduate to more demanding work assignments as their skills sharpen.

From its start as a one-man office founded by W. Robert Stover in San Francisco in May 1948, Western has become the Nation's largest independently owned temporary help service. The company operates a clerical division under the name Western Girl and an industrial division under the name Western Man. It also has a marketing services division and a Santa Claus division.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to providing millions of Americans with an opportunity to work, I believe Western Temporary Services has demonstrated in a most dramatic way the ability of our free enterprise system to perform this role.

BUDGET-CUTTING GAME—CALLED EMPTY POLITICAL EXERCISE

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Star-News in a recent editorial takes President Ford to task for playing political games while strong action is needed to stimulate economic activity as the Nation sinks deeper into a recession.

The editorial points out that the \$4.6 billion in budget cuts recently requested by the President would come out of the programs benefiting poor people and veterans—and would have little effect in combating inflation.

The editorial further concludes that the President is only now awakening to the fact that the recession is rivaling inflation in the severity of its impact on the economy.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important matter, I place the editorial in the RECORD herewith.

The editorial follows:

BUDGET-CUTTING GAME

The American people can take no comfort from President Ford's listing of \$4.6 billion worth of proposed budget cuts for the current fiscal year. The largely academic plan is no substitute for a serious review of what federal fiscal policy should try to accomplish—or at least avoid exacerbating—in the troubled months to come.

The spending reductions would require 135 separate actions by Congress, few of which have any realistic chance of passing. That Ford knows this is indicated by the inclusion in his scheme of \$500 million in savings from his veto of increased veterans' educational benefits—a veto that is sure to be overridden next week. Other Ford suggestions for cuts in social programs have an equally dim prospect of congressional approval.

The lack of realism in the administration's fiscal plan is shown further by assumptions that Congress will adopt the proposed 5 percent income surtax for next year, and that the recession will not be as bad as it is now expected to be. The surtax has virtually no chance of passage, and the recession will cut further into federal revenues while increasing relief costs and the ultimate deficit. The \$9.2 billion deficit now envisioned by Ford will be considerably larger whether or not his budget cuts are enacted.

Most of the proposed federal savings (\$3.1 billion) would come out of programs benefiting poor people and veterans. Food stamps would cost more, sickly old folks would have to pay a larger part of their hospital bills, states would have to bear a bigger proportion of welfare costs and GI benefits would be held down. Though Ford talked of sharing burdens and dividing misery, most of the sharing and dividing would be among the poor, the elderly and veterans.

The discomfiture of these people, at the same time, would hardly help the overall economy. The \$4.6 billion thrift package, if enacted in toto, would have an imperceptible effect on the nation's double-digit inflation. Budget Director Roy Ash once estimated that \$5 billion in budget cuts might trim one-tenth of 1 percent from the inflation rate, and some would call that an overestimate given the size of the economy and the movement of other economic forces. Ford apparently was dissuaded by the specter of recession from recommending a more heroic effort to reduce the budget to \$300 billion. He has ended up with an essentially symbolic gesture of anti-inflation austerity.

So the proposed budget cuts boil down to an empty political exercise—a continuation of the pre-election effort to pin the big-spending label on Democratic bleeding hearts. A cautious budgetary approach is in order because of the threat that runaway federal spending would further fuel inflation. But Ford is only now awakening to the fact that the deepening recession soon may rival inflation as a threat to the nation's economic well-being. This may force a change to more stimulative fiscal policies aimed at restoring economic growth, and a transfer of the anti-inflation fight to the arena of price and wage controls. There is precious little evidence yet that the administration is capable of producing the more imaginative policies demanded by an unprecedented conjunction of economic evils.

WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, last week the U.S. delegates to the World Food Conference in Rome returned with a bleak report on hunger and starvation in the world. The economy is still the No. 1 crisis in the United States. There is only one institution in this country which has the power to solve these two problems, and that is the U.S. Congress.

Only through the leadership of the Congress can these crises be met and policies for their solution formulated. While the consideration of our own individual constituents still remains the highest priority, circumstances have extended our representation to the citizens of the world. In the name of humanity, we must stop the hunger and starvation in the world.

But at the same time, the United States cannot expect the problems of the world to be solved unless we can solve the economic instability that faces our domestic economy. The Congress must reform the programs of agriculture, transportation, and foreign trade, and we must formulate programs for the elderly, medical services, and equitable tax laws.

While these problems are difficult and at times seem impossible to solve, immediate action by the Congress can begin to quickly lessen their impact. The American people have placed their trust and confidence in our hands: and without immediate and dedicated action by the Congress, we will have committed a moral crime against our own citizens—a crime no less serious than treason. The crime is apathy.

LET US HELP OUR VIETNAM VETERANS—NOW

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, on December 3, 1974, the House will have another chance to voice its support for increasing assistance to veterans of the Vietnam-era conflict.

As you know, the President recently vetoed H.R. 12628, the Vietnam-Era Readjustment Act, claiming that measure called for "an excessive increase and liberalization of the benefits" for Vietnam veterans.

In this day and age of rising budgets and decreasing tax revenues, President Gerald Ford's message must be taken with more than a grain of salt. I agree with the President that we cannot afford to have our national budget get out of control despite the best intentions.

But does H.R. 12628 really do the terrible things the administration attributes to it? I think not.

What H.R. 12628 does is to bring equity and justice to our treatment of Vietnam veterans. This country has been justly proud of the benefits we have accorded veterans of other conflicts. Yet, when it came to those who served in Vietnam, America was often forgetful and miserly. The educational benefits, in particular, were drastically below standards for Vietnam veterans as opposed to those we gave to veterans of World War II and Korea.

In essence, H.R. 12628 provides for a 23-percent increase in veterans benefits, retroactive to September 1. An estimated 4 million veterans who served in the post-Korea era and another 7 million who served since August 1964 will be eligible for the increased allowances.

The 23-percent increase means that a single veteran will receive \$270 a month, \$50 over the present \$220. A married veteran will receive \$321 instead of \$261; a married veteran with a child will get \$366 rather than \$298. Each additional child warrants an increase of \$22. The measure additionally increases payments for tuition, books, and supply costs while also increasing from 36 to 45 months the

period in which a veteran may qualify for educational benefits. The overall cost of these new increases to the Federal Government is estimated to be \$800 million for the first year.

Obviously, the package of benefits included in H.R. 12628 is substantial. It needs to be if the Vietnam-era veteran is going to be able to make ends meet. As a cosponsor of legislation similar to H.R. 12628, I call on my colleagues in the House to support the measure and to override the President's veto on the grounds that providing our veterans with the opportunity to educate themselves is not inflationary; rather it is a sound investment in our Nation's future.

During the past months, many of us in the 93d Congress have urged both the Congress and the administration to work together to find new ways to cut Federal spending, without hurting those who need assistance the most.

I can think of several ways to start: Foreign aid, overseas military bases in Europe, the oil depletion allowance, and keeping a closer watch on the horrendous cost overruns on defense spending.

A balanced budget in the Federal Government, as in the home, is a goal we must all work for. But, let us keep our priorities straight while we go about it.

An estimated 11 million veterans, including many of my constituents in Guam, are closely watching Congress on this issue. I sincerely hope that we shall prove to be worthy of their trust, both now and in the future.

Thank you.

SUPPORTS THE SMALL SAVER'S
ACT

HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 16994, the Small Saver's Act. I believe that this bill is one of the most sensible steps that Congress can take to ease the tax burden on our citizens while doing something constructive about double-digit inflation, and the housing shortage as well.

As my distinguished colleagues on the Ways and Means, and Banking and Currency Committees have pointed out, this bill will not only encourage savings and reward thrift, but will give a lift to the housing industry as well. As the savings and loan institutions which finance new constructions receive increased deposits, they will be able to provide the cash for new homes and apartments. This, in turn, will help reduce interest rates and also provide jobs in construction for many who are now unemployed.

I have no doubt that the revenue generated by this bill will more than offset any loss that it occasions. The bill has so many merits that I hope this House grants it swift and overwhelming approval.

The American people have been waiting with remarkable patience for Congress to do something about inflation. By

passing this legislation, we can take one important step in that direction.

WARREN G. HARDING HIGH SCHOOL
OF WARREN, OHIO, WINS CLASS
AAA STATE FOOTBALL CHAM-
PIONSHIP

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Ohio has long been known for producing the best football players in America. A quick check of the college and professional football team rosters will show more players from Ohio than from any other State in the Union.

Ohio is always well represented on the all-America teams at the end of each college football season. In addition, the Ohio State University Buckeyes are perennially among the top 10 college football teams in the country. Last, but not least, Miami University of Ohio is the cradle of football coaches, including Woody Hayes, Bo Schembechler, Ara Parseghian, Paul Brown, Weeb Ewbank, Paul Dietzel, Johnny Pont, and Alex Agase, to name a few. I might also mention in passing that the Football Hall of Fame is located in Canton, Ohio.

In 1972, all Ohio high school football teams were computerized and divided into four regions. It gives me great pleasure to note that for the third straight year, the best high school football team in the State of Ohio is located in the 19th Congressional District, which I have the privilege to represent. The first year of the computer playoffs, Western Reserve High School of Warren won the class AAA State championship. Last year, Cardinal Mooney High School of Youngstown won the class AAA championship by defeating Warren Western Reserve. This year, the Warren G. Harding High School Panthers are the class AAA State champions in football.

The Warren Harding Panthers, ranked No. 2 in the State before the playoffs, finished the regular season with a 10-to-1 record. The Panthers defeated No. 1-ranked Cincinnati Moeller in the semifinals by the score of 20 to 10. On Friday evening, November 22, Warren Harding played No. 3-ranked Upper Arlington for the class AAA title before 19,253 fans in the Akron Rubber Bowl. The Harding Panthers crushed the Upper Arlington Golden Bears by the score of 41 to 8. The Panther attack was led by fullback Jim Valentine, who ran for touchdowns of 79 and 74 yards, and John Henry Ziegler, who also scored two touchdowns. Defensive standouts for the Panthers were Richard Hall, who intercepted two passes, and Kelton Dansler, who intercepted a pass and recovered a fumble for a touchdown.

The Warren Harding victory marked the third time in as many years that a team from the Mahoning-Trumbull County area has won the class AAA title and the second time in 3 years that a team from the city of Warren has won it.

I am hopeful that this area's domination of Ohio high school football will continue. But, just as important as winning the championship is the manner in which the championship is won. I am proud that the Warren Harding Panthers are true champions in that respect as well. The Panthers played hard, clean football and demonstrated good sportsmanship throughout the contest. Their team spirit, pride, and dedication are deserving of the highest praise. Coach Ed Glass and his staff and players are a credit to the game of football.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention the names of the Warren G. Harding High School football players and coaches at this time. They are: Ends—J. Hall, Candella, Machuzak, Hughley, Hudson, T. Hall, J. Shunkwiler, W. Shunkwiler, Cassudakis, Ellison, Freeman, Adgate; tackles—Amos, Ennis, Kowalczyk, Butler, Moshuris; guards—Zambelli, Yavor-sky, Farah, M. Ziegler, McCoy, Aurand; centers—Day, Sporich, Maurice; backs—Richburg, Ziegler, Hicks, Valentine, Dansler, Porter, Wiebusch, Frey, Angel, Jones, White, Tucker, Canty, Fakkas, R. Hall, and Ingram. The members of the coaching staff are: Head coach Ed Glass, defensive coordinator Carl Z. Angelo, offensive coordinator Tom Ross, defensive tackles, middle guards and offensive tight ends coach Jack Rogers, offensive guards and centers and defensive ends coach Jack Bogart, and defensive secondary and wide receivers coach Cullen Bowen. Coaches who served as scouts during the season are: Sophomore coaches Gordon Hazen and Ed Jenkins, and freshman coaches Mark Vennis and Carl Martin.

Others who helped with scouting besides their normal duties are: trainer Gerry Rishel, volunteer freshman coach Steve Huzar, and equipment manager Al Wells.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my hearty congratulations to each and every one of these individuals for a great football season, and to wish them continued success in the future.

MANUFACTURE OF FREON

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would ban the production, importation, or licensure for manufacture of freon-11 and freon-12 after July 1, 1976, unless the scientific warnings that freon reduces the ozone layer are disproven.

The freon industry would have us wait until we know for certain that freon destroys ozone before we act to restrict its production. That is the logic of Russian roulette: as long as you don't know for certain there is a bullet in the chamber, it is safe to pull the trigger.

I believe this subject is worthy of intensive research; but I am not prepared to see research invoked as a substitute

for timely action. If the industry can demonstrate that its product poses no substantial threat to human life, agriculture, or the natural environment, well and good; if not, it is time to start looking for other propellants and refrigerants.

All of the freon produced in the non-Communist world is produced under patents held by DuPont, a U.S. corporation. My proposal, by forbidding the licensing of any freon patent, would effectively end freon production on a global basis.

It is an encouraging sign that the Commerce Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment chaired by the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) has decided to hold hearings on this matter. That decision bespeaks a determination to act before disaster strikes, rather than waiting until the results of inaction are felt. That determination could be, quite literally, a life saver.

CHRISTIANITY VERSUS THE STATE

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, for several months prior to the House passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1974, I made public my opposition to the extension of Federal funding of education under that program, an opposition based upon a number of good reasons. Perhaps the most important of these reasons is not that the public schools have failed to educate our children, despite, or perhaps because of Federal funding and intervention, but that the education of our children has been fundamentally anti-theistic, anti-Christian. Dr. Russell Kirk, in a brief article in *National Review*, pointed out the situation that exists in education today: the establishment of anti-Christianity as the state religion, and the public schools as the state church which young citizens are forced to attend. Because I believe this to be a very important matter, I include Dr. Kirk's article to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT

(By Russell Kirk)

In the public schools of Minneapolis, young persons may study the supernatural. Are these tidings of great joy? Nay, not so. For the Minneapolis "supernatural" course for pupils in the seventh and eighth grades is concerned with the unnatural or the sub-natural, rather than with those realities that transcend physical nature. The Minneapolis course reminds me of a harsh criticism of W. B. Yeats made by T. S. Eliot in *After Strange Gods*. The "supernatural world" of Yeats was "the wrong supernatural world," Eliot wrote. "It was not a world of spiritual significance, not a world of real Good and Evil, of holiness or sin, but a highly sophisticated lower mythology summoned, like a physician, to supply the fading pulse of poetry with some transient stimulant so

that the dying patient may utter his last word."

Perhaps the aim in Minneapolis is to supply the fading pulse of public schooling with some transient stimulant. A teacher of the supernatural course, styling herself Ms. Katz, describes for parents the character of this interesting curriculum. "Our first unit is superstition and requires gathering a list of superstitions, and studying the origin of many common superstitions," she begins.

"The second unit covers mythical and semimythical characters, such as vampires, werewolves, Frankenstein, ghosts, and witches. . . . Also, there will be a seance conducted.

"If finances permit, we may have a guest speaker, either a medium or a witch. The third unit is fortune telling and involves work with Astrology, Tarot Cards, the Ouija Board, Palmistry, and Numerology. Your child will learn to work with each method of fortune telling on a superficial basis. The final unit will be the study of ESP. Each student will be required to conduct evaluations of this area."

Ms. Katz says that she is "attempting to teach objectivity," and that pupils will be asked to "look for reasonable explanations for the supernatural phenomena." Those soothing phrases do not satisfy the Reverend C. Philip Hinerman of the Park Avenue United Methodist Church, Minneapolis who wrote me: "Many young people inevitably become hooked on communication with the dead, some have gone deep into witchcraft, and all sorts of bizarre and unhappy episodes have resulted."

Mr. Hinerman also raises a constitutional point. If Bible reading, prayer, and any sort of doctrinal instruction are prohibited in the public schools by the Supreme Court of these United States, how can public schools offer instruction in strange cults? Witchcraft is bound up historically with a heresy from Christianity; the Spiritualists maintain stoutly that theirs is a true religion; astrologers make religious, or quasireligious, claims. Is it quite permissible to offer instruction about any god but God?

"What would the School Board of Minneapolis say to us," Mr. Hinerman continues, "if we proposed a course in conservative evangelical biblical Christianity? We could entitle it, perhaps, 'A Study of Evangelical Supernaturalism.' To ask that question is to answer it. You know very well what the School Board would say to us if we would ask for such permission."

Aye, just so. What increasingly develops in many public schools is a kind of establishment of antireligion. The Supreme Court began to recognize that unpleasant fact when it emancipated Amish children from attendance at public high schools; the august Court may find it necessary to take cognizance, eventually, of how public schools deal with the "supernatural."

Religion, Christianity in particular, is an endeavor to communicate with transcendent being—which, its nature not copying man's nature or physical nature, we call supernatural. The very character of study of the supernatural must lead to theological affirmations or negations. If one makes no such judgments at all—why, then, one plods round the prickly pear, in company with other Hollow Men, at five o'clock in the morning.

Don't mistake me, friends: I distinctly am not of the opinion that young people should be kept blissfully ignorant of the supernatural and the preternatural. Like Yeats, your servant was reared in a family that believed earnestly in the existence of ghosts; and that dogma has been confirmed repeatedly by many private experiences in my own vagrant life. I have written tales of the uncanny and collected true narrations of unquiet spirits. I was telling fortunes by the Tarot long be-

fore the hippies ever heard of that art—mostly for amusement, although it can be a dangerous pastime.

Much lies beyond "nature"—both great summits and dreadful depths. We live in a world of wonders. The physical sciences themselves increasingly may direct their attention to what commonly is called the "supernatural"; so Mr. Arthur Koestler argues in his recent book *The Roots of Coincidence*. The study of extrasensory perception, so superficially taken up in Ms. Katz's course, is no mere hocus-pocus, and ought not to be lumped together with numerology, say. Most important of all, our moral and our social order are sustained by "supernatural" convictions—by Christianity and Judaism.

Were I to have junior high pupils in my charge, with an eye to giving them glimpses of something beyond the five senses, I would employ the instrument of humane letters. I would have them read and discuss the tales of C. S. Lewis, and J. R. R. Tolkien, and Charles Williams (though he is a trifle difficult for the seventh grade), and Ray Bradbury—especially Bradbury's fantasy *Something Wicked This Way Comes*. I would give them George MacDonald and Jacquetta Hawkes. I would not encourage my pupils to "look for reasonable explanations" of great myths, say; rather, I would encourage them to seek the truth that is veiled in myth.

The supernatural is not the diabolical; nor is it merely "Madame de Torquist, in the dark room/Shifting the candles." Schools which shut out the supernatural utterly are wretched schools. Yet there are opened up nowadays contrived corridors which would lead a child not above nature, but beneath it.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the character and public service of Sir Winston Churchill, a strong, sensitive politician, are held in high esteem and admiration by the American people. This November 30th marked the 100th anniversary of his birth, and it stands as a time to commemorate this honorary citizen of the United States, "the Saviour of England."

Churchill recognized that the tonicity of practical politics rested in good measure upon the vitality of parliamentary life. With his personal courage, faith in God, and indomitable spirit, Churchill provided exemplary leadership which guided England and the Allies to a victory in World War II. It is time to reflect on Churchill's legendary "blood, toil, sweat, and tears" speech which he gave in the House of Commons on May 13, 1940. Britain then stood alone, after the fall of France. Churchill's ability to inspire courage, perseverance, and the will to win emerged for all of the Free World to see. He aroused a people, mobilizing their energies and skills, as no man had ever done.

Free men everywhere, stirred by his brave sentiments and bold challenges, by his brilliant phrases and blustery personality, continue to draw strength and inspiration from his determined efforts. Churchill confronted the dangers of

Nazi and Fascist tyranny by expressing his genuine convictions. Truth was the ultimate virtue, not popularity. History was to be the ultimate test, not opinion polls.

In a period of indecision, confusion, and questionable alternatives, Churchill's presence as a leader in the Free World can offer lessons for the decision-makers of today. We need to bring to bear the courage, the foresight, and the imagination that Churchill exhibited on that isolated island nation. His personal manuscripts of movement and power serve as guides for the historical present.

Those who cherish freedom are forever indebted to him, as he set forth novel patterns of human achievement which our country's youth will seek to surpass for many years. The nobler achievements, the wiser achievements that are necessary for orderly progress can be gleaned from the life of Sir Winston Churchill, whose stature may never again be equalled. Truly God's fortune is with us, for benefits received from his life of service have been produced through our trust in God.

In a recent New York Times book review article, Peter Stansky summed up Churchill's life this way:

The irony of the life is inescapable; lacking a sense of proportion, he continually came on strong, when restraint would have served him better; he lived full tilt, but for a good deal of the time with nothing to tilt at—until the war came, and his style, his rhetoric, his imaginations and his capacities were all matched with a situation appropriate to them. Over the exploding bombs, the devastation of the blitz, the anti-aircraft fire, was heard the roar of the lion—nothing less would have done for England, or for Winston Churchill.

As an individual separate from men bound to tradition, Churchill did indeed "dare to be different," as his epitaph so accurately indicates. This represented the design of a man, Sir Winston Churchill.

VETO OF H.R. 12628

HON. WILLIAM M. KETCHUM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I believe that my commitment to fiscal restraint and to a balanced budget is well known in this House. Nevertheless, I must urge my colleagues to vote to override the veto of H.R. 12628, the Veterans' Education and Rehabilitation Amendments.

During 1973, I made an extensive survey of veterans in colleges in my congressional district and in the State of California. It soon became obvious to me that current benefits are quite considerably below those given veterans of World War II and Korea. Tuition costs alone have skyrocketed in recent years, and the Vietnam veteran, unlike his predecessors, does not receive tuition relief. Moreover, it is now exceedingly difficult for a college student to find a part-time job that can really pay for his education. A substantial number of

veterans with whom I have spoken have told me they were perfectly willing to work for their tuition, but that no jobs were available.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of this House spoke eloquently of the need for this new GI bill when they voted by a unanimous vote of 388 to 0 to pass it. That need still exists.

There are many areas of the budget that could be cut to accommodate the spending authorized by this bill. Moreover, since there are only so many Vietnam veterans, the program has a visible closed end.

We must provide these young people with the means to pursue an education that is suited to their abilities. I urge my colleagues to vote to override the veto.

DELAY FRUSTRATES INTENT OF 25TH AMENDMENT

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, a most thoughtful and provocative editorial appeared in the Thursday, November 21 issue of the Daily Courier-News, published in my congressional district in Elgin, Ill. I am attaching a copy of this editorial for the earnest consideration of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

"RESPONSIBLE SWIFTNESS": DELAY ON VICE PRESIDENT REVEALS WEAKNESS IN LAW

Three months of congressional inquiry into the affairs of Nelson Rockefeller have revealed the unique character of the family whose name he bears but no reason why he should not be confirmed a vice president.

Nothing connected with the Rockefellers' gifts and loans suggests impropriety and the fact that he was connected with publication of a book about former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg hardly rates as political hardball, even in the sensitive post-Watergate years. Interestingly, Mr. Goldberg, who has said that the book is libelous, has not sued Mr. Rockefeller.

The suggestion that the Rockefeller wealth is so pervasive that anything Rockefeller would do as vice president would constitute a personal conflict of interest is unacceptable. If nothing else, the Senate hearings have made clear that the Rockefellers have used their wealth responsibly and that the nominee for vice president is a person with an immense compassion and a sensitive concern for ethics.

What has emerged from the Senate committee sessions is that the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, which rules how the offices of president and vice president should be filled in case of illness or tragedy, is inadequate.

When the amendment was under discussion in Congress in 1965 the nation still was mourning the loss of President Kennedy. There was a widespread concern because President Johnson served with a vice president for 14 months—that House Speaker John McCormack, who was 74 years old, was a heartbeat away from the highest office in the nation.

It was understood in 1965, and for the succeeding two years that it took the states to ratify the amendment, that these high offices would be filled with responsible swift-

ness once the constitutional provision was in force.

There is no reason why it should not expect that the amendment does not contemplate politically inspired foot-dragging by Congress or how biennial congressional elections influence the vice presidential election process.

In a news conference, President Ford suggested that it was time to take another look at the 25th Amendment; that perhaps a deadline for Congress to act should be included in its provisions.

The procrastination by Democrats in Congress over Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation could very well be the political catalyst that brings about the changes that Mr. Ford suggests.

THE DANGER OF GOVERNMENT CREDIT ALLOCATIONS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, coercive Government regulations, it has been observed many times, have a tendency to grow and multiply.

When Government involvement in any area of the economy produces inequitable results, as is usually inevitable, the result is not to eliminate that involvement but to expand it.

At the present time one of our serious economic problems is the shortage of loan money. This has shown itself most dramatically with regard to the housing industry.

One important reason for this shortage is that savings and loan associations, the ordinary lenders to home purchasers, are prohibited by law from raising their interest rates. In a period of dramatic inflation, depositors are naturally withdrawing their funds from such institutions.

Instead of urging the elimination of Government-imposed interest ceilings, the AFL-CIO and others are now suggesting Government credit allocations. This, of course, is true to the established pattern of correcting the inequities of one set of Government regulations by imposing yet another set of equally coercive rules which, in the end, will fall even more dramatically.

Commenting upon the idea of credit allocations, the Wall Street Journal notes, with regard to the shortage of funds in the housing field, that:

A good answer would be to remove interest rate controls, but that is not a quick answer because savings institutions already have liquidity and intermediation problems that will take time to solve. Quick or not, it should be done. But the one answer that should be avoided like the plague is credit allocation. We've already had a look at that future, and it doesn't work.

It seems clear that the best economic course for correcting problems created by Government rules and regulations is to eliminate such interference with the working of the economy—not adding to that interference.

I wish to share with my colleagues the editorial, "A Close Look at Credit," which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of

September 30, 1974, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

A CLOSE LOOK AT CREDIT

Despite the sad experiences with wage-price controls, oil allocations and other experiments with central economic management, there are those in Washington who never tire of seeking a way to run a \$1.4 trillion economy with a magic lever.

The latest idea, making the rounds of the Senate corridors, the AFL-CIO headquarters and other policy centers, is credit allocation. The idea is beguilingly simple: Since loan money is going to all the wrong places, the theory holds, somebody in Washington with a head on his shoulders should order banks to send it to the right places.

Those right places are principally the housing industry and other labor intensive fields where it is assumed that lending could be most quickly translated into jobs. Less is said about where money would *not* go since there is not much political mileage to be had from urging self denial.

We are not out of sympathy with the problems of the housing industry nor do we underestimate the importance of housing growth to the health of the economy. Housing starts in August were the lowest since February 1970 and Argus Research estimates that over the next six months they could run 30% below year earlier levels. That is only part of housing's problems. The other part is that for several years it has been victim of a boom-bust cycle which disrupts logistics and planning, causing waste.

But the notion that housing's troubles can be cured by credit allocation betrays a serious misunderstanding of the problem. The problem is not maldistribution but shortage, and primarily a shortage in the savings and loan industry which acts as a primary conduit of credit to housing. There are several ways that problem can be dealt with, and credit allocation is not one of them.

Credit allocation, as it is usually envisioned, would have the Federal Reserve Board act as the allocator, licensing lenders and setting limits and terms on loans. The President already has legal authority, provided in a 1969 act, to set up such a scheme. Presumably, if the Fed ran the show, the allocations would apply principally to banks rather than savings institutions.

But before tackling such a task it might be a good idea to ask how banks have been faring on their own with market demand largely determining lending priorities. For example, there was a big leap last summer in lending to public utilities, presumably to help them with fuel inventory problems, antipollution measures and other pressing needs. There also was a sizable gain in lending to a machinery industry that is trying to catch up with a flood of orders for new industrial capacity, which might help to relieve inflationary pressures. Even the construction industry had a sizable rise in borrowing and outstanding real estate loans by banks have risen substantially over the last year.

In other words, so far as banks are concerned, the market has been allocating credit with a remarkable respect for the nation's needs and priorities. It probably could do an even better job if it was freer of governmental restriction. Those savings institutions that are so important to the housing industry are having trouble fulfilling their role largely because government interest rate ceilings have left them at a disadvantage in competing for funds. The U.S. Treasury itself has proved to be one of their biggest competitors.

With things in their present state, there is probably no answer to housing's problems that is both good and quick. Senate Banking has just come up with a quick answer—\$10 billion in new government-subsidized lending to housing—but it isn't a very good one. There is something anomalous about the government drafting ever larger chunks of

capital when a shortage exists. A good answer would be to remove interest rate controls, but that is not a quick answer because savings institutions already have liquidity and intermediation problems that will take time to solve. Quick or not, it should be done.

But the one answer that should be avoided like the plague is credit allocation. We've already had a look at that future, and it doesn't work.

THE HOUSING CRISIS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an excellent statement on the very serious housing crisis which the Nation is experiencing. A special resolution calling for decisive action by the Congress to develop a strategy for housing and community development activities was adopted this past October by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials at their national conference. I would like to append that resolution for the information of our colleagues:

EMERGENCY ACTION TO GET HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY MOVING IN 1974

PREAMBLE

In its Program Policy Resolution for 1974-75 (see pages 452-455), NAHRO expresses confidence and optimism that the United States will meet its problems at home and abroad. The Association calls for an all-out effort to expand housing and community development activities in 1975 by implementing the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 in a new spirit of partnership between federal, state, and local government. NAHRO believes that such expanded activity can proceed as part of a balanced program to restore and bolster the national economy.

But in October 1974, the nation is in the midst of an economic crisis that requires immediate action. The danger is not only from a continually rising rate of inflation, now recorded in double digits, but also from a decline in economic activity led by a faltering housing industry, which, if not checked, could lead to a deep economic recession.

National housing production is about 50 percent below the 2.6 million unit average annual level determined by the Congress in 1968 as necessary to meet the nation's minimum housing needs. More than 60 percent of American families cannot now afford to purchase a new home, because of inflation-related high costs, lack of mortgage funds, and escalating interest rates.

New federally-assisted activity for community development and for low- and moderate-income housing is on dead center. The combination of the two-year moratorium and slowdown in new federally-assisted activity, plus national economic inflation, has brought these efforts to an almost full standstill.

The future economic stability of our nation, as well as progress in meeting urgent housing and community development needs, may well depend on our ability to develop a balanced, coordinated national program, attacking the danger of inflation and the danger of recession—both at the same time. Housing and community development activities can be utilized as strategic levers in such a coordinated effort. A significant number of housing and community development activities

have a minor inflationary impact, as indicated in the NAHRO Program Policy Resolution for 1974-75. Many of these activities have direct benefits for lower-income families hit hardest by inflation.

NAHRO calls for immediate, decisive action by the national Administration and the Congress to develop such a balanced, coordinated national economic program, including the strategic use of housing and community development activities.

The Association has developed a series of recommendations which it believes are urgently required—now in 1974—to get housing and community development moving again. It is prepared to work cooperatively, in the national interest, to stage these activities as part of a total strategy to restrain rising inflation and to prevent an economic recession. At the same time, such activities can have multiple benefits in maintaining the national capacity to respond to the demands of a balanced economy in the future.

Following is the full listing of activities required to get housing and community development moving again. It represents the spectrum of actions which should be considered for inclusion in an over-all balanced program.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HUD should release immediately the 197 million dollars in appropriated funds to enable local communities to meet their commitments to ongoing urban renewal and model cities activities;

HUD should promptly process advance-of-fund requests from entitlement communities to enable quick action to proceed on programming transitional activity, and on preparing for the block grant community development program;

HUD should include explicit requirements in the block grant application and in the statement of the initial year's program activity for any local community, to insure that the three-year program will reflect the goals of the Congress for the community development program, i.e., to eliminate slums and blight and respond to the needs of low- and moderate-income families;

The Congress should speedily approve a supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1975 containing 2.55 billion dollars for community development.

HOUSING REHABILITATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION

An urban reinvestment program involving expanded housing rehabilitation and conservation activities is an essential element in national economic recovery.

The Congress should quickly approve the appropriation and the Administration should carry forward a 70 million dollar program level for Section 312 rehabilitation loans in fiscal year 1975;

The priorities and earmarkings for housing rehabilitation in the 1974 housing and community development act should be carried forward;

Local communities should carefully consider housing rehabilitation and neighborhood conservation activity as part of their total community development programs.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

NAHRO indicates its intent to join with the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) in a "Housing Crisis Conference" in mid-October to develop an action program based on the recommendations of a coalition of builders, manufacturers, distributors, financial institutions, trade associations, building trade unions, and other organizations or groups, concerned with the present housing crisis. Specifically, NAHRO supports the following actions to bolster the national housing construction industry and to improve housing opportunities and insure equity for lower-income families.

Congressional approval of the Brooke-Cranston Home Purchase Assistance Act of

1974 (S3979) to provide interest rate reductions on federally guaranteed mortgages for single-family home purchasers who cannot afford to purchase housing under current interest-rate requirements and to authorize additional special assistance funds for the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) for purchase of mortgages on new housing, including authority and funding for GNMA to purchase conventional mortgages, as well as FHA and VA guaranteed mortgages, in selected housing market areas which require such special assistance [the House and Senate passed this bill on October 15]:

Actions by the Federal Reserve Board and Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to increase the flow of loans for housing construction, including single-family houses;

Specific national initiatives to reduce interest rates;

Provision of a tax credit (up to \$200) under the Federal Income Tax Law for taxpayers who increase their savings in eligible mortgage lending institutions. NAHRO believes that such a credit is both more equitable and more efficient than a comparable exemption of interest on savings deposits;

Retention of tax incentives under the Federal Income Tax Law that encourage capital investment in housing construction and rehabilitation, while eliminating the abuse of such incentives by enlarging the scope of the alternative minimum to include all such incentive deductions as "tax preference items" and significantly increasing the minimum tax rate so that no taxpayer will be able to avoid the payment of income taxes by virtue of such incentives.

FEDERALLY ASSISTED LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING

NAHRO urgently requests HUD to accelerate its processing procedures and to release Congressionally authorized funds for all federal housing assistance programs, with the goal of placing under contract at least 400,000 new units in this fiscal year, putting the nation back on the track toward achieving its 1968 housing goals. Specifically, NAHRO recommends:

Action by HUD to immediately activate those programs that are already in place with applications in the pipeline and approved processing procedures, including the traditional public housing programs, the Section 235 homeownership program, the Section 236 rental assistance program, the Section 202 direct loan program for the elderly, and those portions of the new Section 8 housing assistance program that require the fewest changes from existing Section 23 regulations. (These latter include leasing of existing housing under Section 8 and new construction where the LHA selects the developer.) These programs should be accelerated at levels sufficient to achieve total new contract levels in fiscal year 1975 of at least 400,000 units, taking into consideration a realistic estimate of the new contracts that may result from those portions of the new Section 8 program that require completely new processes and procedures that will take time to implement;

Action by HUD to insure that there is an adequate number of skilled staff in its area and regional offices to carry out a 490,000-unit contract level in fiscal year 1975;

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately activate the rural housing assistance programs, particularly those that can serve the housing needs of lower-income families. Local public agencies should immediately exercise their eligibility to utilize these programs;

Action on supplemental Congressional appropriations

(1) to appropriate at least half (400 million dollars) of the Section 202 elderly loan funds in order that activity can proceed under this program;

(2) to appropriate the 50 million dollars

authorized in the 1974 act for fiscal year 1975 to support the federal contribution to reduce interest on state-issued taxable bonds for housing purposes;

(3) to appropriate at least 4 million dollars for fiscal year 1975 for counseling to homeowners and tenants for Section 235 home purchases and for the other federally-assisted rental housing programs;

Action by the Congress to sustain the language in the conference report on HUD appropriations for fiscal year 1975, which mandates the release of Section 236 housing funds, setting aside the report language of the 1974 housing and community development act, which required that a local community demonstrate that its housing needs could not be met under the Section 8 program;

Action by HUD to raise the Section 236 mortgage limits to the authorized limits under the 1974 act, rescinding the HUD regulation of September 6, 1974, which restrained the use of these new limits;

An accelerated process by HUD to review requests from local communities for adjustments in "fair market rents" to meet local circumstances, in order to assure that these rents are set at realistic levels to permit leasing of existing housing, as well as new construction and substantial rehabilitation;

An accelerated process by HUD to revise public housing construction prototype costs, in order to insure that new activity can move quickly;

Consideration by HUD to easing environmental impact requirements for small-scale housing projects;

Action of HUD to make firm federal housing assistance allocations to support those requested in the HUD-approved local housing assistance plan.

NAHRO urgently recommends that HUD quickly release—

Operating assistance funds for the traditional public housing program. These funds should be set for fiscal year 1975 at a level sufficient to cover a realistic increase in operating cost due to inflation, as well as the rapidly rising cost of utilities. Modernization needs of older public housing developments should be fully met. Use of operating funds for safety and security services should be recognized as essential in some communities. The full amount of earmarked contributions for operating assistance (500 million dollars) should be utilized, with an addition if required;

Operating assistance funds for the existing Section 236 housing developments authorized under the 1974 act, to provide additional assistance to cover increases in taxes and utilities so that lower-income families will not suffer undue hardships from increased rents.

THE FUSION ENERGY ACT OF 1974

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the text of my bill, H.R. 17533, the Fusion Energy Act of 1974 into the Record today so that my colleagues may acquaint themselves with the provisions of the act. I feel that the development of fusion energy techniques is imperative if we are to meet the energy of the future and I ask my colleagues for their consideration and support of this bill. The bill follows:

H.R. 17533

A bill to expand and accelerate the domestic and international development and use of

thermonuclear energy through the establishment of certain advisory committees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fusion Energy Act of 1974".

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the general welfare of the United States would be enhanced through the development of various applications of controlled fusion energy (commonly known as thermonuclear energy), including the production of electrical power, helium, hydrogen, and space propulsion systems; and

(2) many such applications may soon be possible due to recent progress in laser, electron beam, and other advanced technologies.

Therefore, it is the purpose of this Act to encourage the acceleration of research and development of such applications of fusion energy by establishing the Advisory Committee on Thermonuclear Energy, the Advisory Committee on Fusion Systems Development, and the Advisory Committee for International Coordination of Fusion Energy Development.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established the Advisory Committee on Thermonuclear Energy (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Committee") which shall be composed of thirteen members to be appointed by the Energy Resources Council as follows:

(1) Three members selected from among scientists and engineers who are experts in the area of magnetic containment research and development.

(2) Three members selected from among scientists and engineers who are experts in the area of laser fusion research and development.

(3) Three members selected from among scientists and engineers who are experts in the area of electron beam fusion research and development.

(4) Three members selected from among scientists and engineers who have experience in the area of fusion research, hydrogen and helium production, and hybrid systems.

(5) One member, who shall serve as Chairman of the Committee, selected from among scientists and engineers who are knowledgeable in a broad range of fusion energy developments.

A vacancy in the Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) The Committee shall develop proposals to expand and accelerate the research and development of experimental and prototype fusion systems to be used for electrical power production, space propulsion, and resource element production. In developing such proposals—

(1) the Committee shall emphasize laser and charged particle beam techniques utilized in bringing about a fusion reaction; and

(2) the Committee shall consider means of gaining additional participation of industry, university, and private expertise in the area of fusion energy.

The Committee shall submit a report of such proposals to the Energy Resources Council no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) For the purpose of developing the proposals described in subsection (b), the Committee shall establish subcommittees to study the following areas: laser and charged particle beam techniques; engineering systems; the economics of fusion systems; the potential of fusion energy for space propulsion systems; education in fusion-related sciences, technology, and economics; and the safety and site problems associated with fusion power plants.

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Committee shall each be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule for

each day (including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Committee.

(2) Members of the Committee who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional pay on account of their service on the Committee. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "pay" does not include travel expenses or per diem as such terms are used in paragraph (3) of this subsection.

(3) While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Committee, members of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703(b) of title 5 of the United States Code.

(e) Seven members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(f) The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman, a majority of its members, or upon request of the Energy Resources Council.

(g) (1) The Committee shall appoint a Director who shall be paid at the rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(2) With the approval of the Committee, the Director may appoint and fix the pay of such personnel as he deems desirable.

(3) The staff of the Committee shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(h) The Committee may procure the services of consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem.

(i) Upon request of the Committee, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Committee to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(j) The Committee may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairman of the Committee, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Committee.

(k) For the purpose of carrying out this Act, the Committee may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Committee may deem advisable.

(l) The Committee shall cease to exist thirty days after submitting its final report pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established the Advisory Committee for Fusion Systems Development (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Committee") which shall be composed of thirteen members who shall be appointed by the Energy Resources Council in the manner set forth under paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 3(a) of this Act. A vacancy in the Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) The Committee shall advise and consult with the Energy Resources Council with respect to—

(1) the implementation of the proposals set forth in the report of the Advisory Committee on Thermonuclear Energy (submitted to the Council pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act); and

(2) the experimental and demonstration fusion systems under current development,

(c) The provisions of subsections (d) through (k) of section 3 of this Act shall apply with respect to the Committee.

(d) The Committee shall cease to exist two years after the submission of the report of the Advisory Committee on Thermonuclear Energy under section 3(b) of this Act, or upon the termination of the Energy Resources Council, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established the Advisory Committee for International Coordination of Fusion Energy Development (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Committee") which shall be composed of thirteen members who shall be appointed by the Energy Resources Council, after consultation with the Secretary of State, in the manner set forth under paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 3(a) of this Act. A vacancy in the Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) The Committee shall advise and consult with the Energy Resources Council with respect to the coordination of joint programs with other nations in the area of fusion systems designed to meet the world need for energy, propulsion, and resource materials.

(c) The provisions of subsections (d) through (k) of section 3 of this Act shall apply with respect to the Committee.

(d) The Committee shall cease to exist two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, or upon the termination of the Energy Resources Council, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 6. As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Energy Resources Council" means the council established by section 108 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1242);

(2) the term "hybrid systems" means systems which combine the use of both the fusion and fission process; and

(3) the terms "laser fusion" and "electron fusion" include both the impact on pellets and heating of magnetically contained plasmas.

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this Act shall become effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that section 4 shall become effective upon the expiration of the 180-day period which begins on such date of enactment.

WHO IS GETTING RICH SELLING BEEF?

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, it is ironic that at a time when our meat industry has its back against the wall, the consumer is still paying near-record prices for meat over the retail counter.

The reason for this is the increase in the price spread.

In 1971, the spread in price from the farmer's gate to the retail counter was about \$140 per head of beef. Today that spread is closer to \$240. Nationally, that is over \$2 billion annually for handling charges.

For the information of my colleagues, I would like, with your permission, to insert into the RECORD an article by M. J. Hankins of Stanton, Nebr., on this matter:

WHO IS GETTING RICH SELLING BEEF WHILE THE CATTLEMAN GOES BROKE?

Our entire cattle industry is being needlessly sacrificed due to exorbitant farm to

retail price spreads. The cattle man would have plenty of money to operate on if he only had his fair share of the consumer's beef dollar.

It costs over \$250 to have a steer slaughtered and the meat cut and wrapped and laid out on the counter for the housewife to serve herself. A custom slaughterer will do essentially the same work for under \$100.

Consumers are paying enough for beef and eating more than they did last year.

The period since September 1973 will long be remembered as the time of the most drastic price crash in the entire history of the cattle industry. In a period of about 100 days during the fall of 1973, \$200 to \$300 per head was taken off of the price of fat cattle. The entire cattle industry was brought to the brink of disaster. Unwise and ridiculous Government policies and price fixing triggered the action. This was followed in quick succession by sky rocketing and record breaking producer to consumer price spreads that greatly exceed all increases in such costs as labor, transportation, taxes and general overhead expenses.

Retail price spread increased from about \$140 per head from August 1971, the date price margins were frozen by the Price Commission, to about \$220 per head in November of 1973 or a net increase of about \$80 per head. This figures to over \$300 million on an annual basis for the cattle fed in Nebraska. The national figure would be about two billion dollars.

The irony of this whole situation is that there was no legitimate supply and demand reason for this tremendous market break as confirmed by a diligent search of USDA statistics. Only a token amount of this price break was ever passed on to the consumer in the form of lower meat prices at retail.

Producer to consumer mark-ups or price spreads are paid for by the consumer and/or the cattle industry. Therefore, the consuming public is just as much concerned about price spreads as the cattleman.

During the 100 day price break last fall the demand for beef was so great that retailers had no trouble in selling beef at or near record high prices. They reduced their promotion activities and advertising in daily newspapers to stretch the available quantity of beef which was in short supply compared to 1972. For instance, average weekly cattle kill during November, the month of the lowest cattle prices, was 4,000 head short of 1972. The average weight declined from 1067 pounds per head during November of 1972 to 1060 pounds for November 1973. There was no surplus of beef. The average consumer only eats about 5 ounces of beef, carcass weight, per day—3 ounces as retail cuts. When the beef is cooked and trimmed it figures to less than 2 ounces.

Shortly after the first of the year retail beef was marked up to a new high of \$1.50 per pound. Retail price spread jumped \$10 per hundred and the price of cattle was forced down so low that prime heavy steers sold for dog food at 30 cents per pound in early June at Sioux City, Iowa.

Great damage has been done to the productive capacity of the cattle industry. This is of direct concern to the consuming public because beef shortages and higher prices will be the ultimate result. Present prices will cause large scale panic selling of cows and calves and other breeding stock. A very real beef crisis is in the making.

We welcome and solicit consumer cooperation in reducing price spread margins to fair and reasonable levels.

We do not have a surplus of beef produced in this country but we very urgently need the imposition of import quotas to prevent this country from being a dumping ground for beef from all over the world. The consumer has a big stake in seeing that the wel-

fare of our great beef production factory is amply protected.

The Government should do a much better job of acting as a referee at the market place to keep our markets operating on a free and openly competitive basis.

As a result of the conditions previously stated which indicate that most of the money lost by cattle feeders was absorbed by the meat processing and distribution industries in the form of exorbitant price spreads and net profits, it is hereby requested that producer to consumer price spreads be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission and/or the Justice Department.

Cattlemen and their bankers from all over the United States are urgently demanding that everything possible be done immediately to correct a market condition that can unjustifiably wipe them out financially almost overnight.

We should not be lulled into a state of false security by a temporary raise in the price of cattle.

Our cattle could be compared to a huge labor force that works around the clock 365 days per year without strikes or lock-outs in converting a much larger tonnage of raw material into a finished product than all other industries combined.

Without our cattle millions of acres of grass, forage crops and crop residue would be rendered useless for food production.

Our feed lots double and triple beef production and greatly increase palatability by adding tenderness, flavor and keeping quality.

We enjoy much more high quality grain fed beef than any other nation in the world.

Only about 2 to 3 pounds of grain goes into the production of each pound of beef consumed in the United States.

"The cost of the original product is the least important factor in setting the price of beef to the consumer. The price is set as high as the housewife is willing to pay." Quote from a public address by a big Food Chain Executive.

Isn't it ironic that we are unable to get our big livestock and farm organizations to help us in fighting our price spread wars?

M. J. HANKINS.

A BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE EQUAL CREDIT OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1974 AND TO INCLUDE RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND AGE

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 9 when the House debated the conference report on H.R. 11221, the bank deposit insurance bill, under a rule waiving all points of order on nongermane Senate amendments, I cited the serious deficiencies and anticonsumer features of some of the far-reaching Senate riders to that bill, amending the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968, which were agreed to by the House conferees and subsequently enacted into law as Public Law 93-945 on October 28. As I pointed out on October 9, the House conferees from the Committee on Banking and Currency were drawn from a subcommittee which has no jurisdiction over the Consumer Credit Protection Act, which is within the jurisdiction of my Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs.

As I acknowledged in the floor debate, the House has minimum interest in jurisdictional arguments within standing committees. But by adopting what amounted to a closed rule for the consideration of the conference report, the House shut itself off from an opportunity under our rules to vote separately on some of the nongermane Senate amendments and eliminate those which hurt consumers. One such provision virtually kills the most effective weapon we have had for the past 5 years in assuring compliance by all major creditors to the exact letter of the Truth in Lending Act—the overwhelming danger of huge class action suits.

Pulling the teeth of the class action remedy under truth in lending had been a major objective of the credit industry ever since the truth-in-lending law went into effect in 1969, and in Public Law 93-495 that credit industry objective was finally realized.

It is too late in this session of Congress to try to rescue the class action weapon because that change in the truth-in-lending law took effect immediately upon enactment on October 28; and the issue is so complex and controversial that it could not be taken up and disposed of in these remaining weeks of the 93d Congress.

STILL TIME IN THIS SESSION TO ACT ON CREDIT BIAS

But another hasty enactment of Public Law 93-495, title V—equal credit opportunity—prohibiting discrimination in extensions of credit by reason of sex and marital status, can still be amended without controversy, and in time to make this law as effective as the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs intended it to be when we developed our own bill on this subject, H.R. 14856. The full Committee on Banking and Currency was in the process of completing action on H.R. 14856 in early October when the conferees on H.R. 11221 short-circuited our efforts and agreed to the much weaker Senate version of credit discrimination legislation. Title V of Public Law 93-495 does not take effect until October 28, 1975. Hence, if we act promptly to correct the deficiencies in this legislation while the Federal Reserve Board is just beginning a year-long project of writing and promulgating the regulations under it, the law, when it does take effect, can really accomplish the purposes all advocates of strong legislation to prohibit credit discrimination want to see accomplished.

I am, therefore, introducing today a new bill to amend and strengthen the new Equal Credit Opportunity Act.

Basically, what this new bill does is to carry out the considered judgments of a majority of the members of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs—the only subcommittee on either side of the Capitol which held hearings on equal credit opportunity legislation and which devoted many, many hours to the drafting of an effective law.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN EQUAL CREDIT OPPORTUNITY ACT

Many of the changes I now propose are technical ones. But there are some

tremendously important substantive changes as well. These include:

COVERAGE

First. Broadening the scope of the coverage, as did H.R. 14856, to prohibit discrimination not only for sex or marital status but also for race, color, religion, national origin, and age. Testimony before our subcommittee by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, by the Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights who is also Administrator of the Administration on Aging of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and by officials of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission clearly established the need for such broad coverage in the law if it is to be effective in combating credit discrimination, including discrimination against women.

Black, Puerto Rican, and other Spanish-speaking Americans, Indians, and the elderly are among the most discriminated consumers in the credit field, be they male or female. Hence, a law which prohibits discrimination only by reason of sex or marital status invites the application of credit tests of an invidious nature based on such factors as race, color, religion, national origin, or age.

"PATTERN AND PRACTICE" SUITS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Second. Also as proposed in H.R. 14856 as it was referred to the full committee, my new bill provides authority to the Attorney General to initiate civil actions to enforce the law whenever he has reason to believe that one or more creditors are engaged in a "pattern or practice" in violation of the act, including the power to obtain injunctive relief. This provision was strongly recommended by the Justice Department and by some of the women's groups seeking really effective enforcement of antidiscrimination legislation.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Third. The Federal Reserve Board, under the new bill, would have the advantage of an advisory committee composed of consumers and creditors, such as was established under the Truth in Lending Act, to help the Fed write effective and practical regulations.

TWO-TIERED STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Fourth. Although there is provision in title V of Public Law 93-405 for individual civil actions against violations, the law taking effect next October sets a 1-year statute of limitations on the filing of such suits after a violation occurs. H.R. 14856, as referred to the full committee in October, recognized that many consumers would not be aware of the fact that they had been discriminated against until a Government agency enforcing the law had investigated a creditor's operations and had established a violation. Hence, H.R. 14856, and my new bill, provide for a 1-year statute of limitations except in those instances in which a Government agency during that 1-year period commences an action based on a violation, in which case the consumer would have an additional year after the conclusive establishment of the violation to initiate a lawsuit to recover damages.

ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS

Fifth. The new bill, as did H.R. 14856 as referred to the full committee, would require annual reports to Congress by February 1 of each year by the Federal Reserve Board and by the Attorney General on compliance with the act and a summary of enforcement actions taken by each of the agencies which has enforcement responsibilities under the act.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ANTIDISCRIMINATION LAWS

Sixth. Another improvement to title V of Public Law 93-495 would not foreclose consumers from pursuing remedies under the Federal law if they had even so much as filed a complaint to a State agency under any of the numerous State laws prohibiting discrimination in credit. Many of the State programs involve mediation efforts rather than civil action. My bill permits recovery of damages under the Federal law only if no damages have been obtained under State law, but does not preclude a consumer from the use of both State and Federal machinery to achieve compliance. Similarly, the new bill, as did H.R. 14856, clarifies the relationship of title V of Public Law 93-495 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968—title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968—to make sure there are not dual recoveries under both laws as they relate to real estate mortgage loan discrimination.

CONFORMANCE WITH H.R. 14856

Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, the new bill I have introduced today, as I said, corrects and clarifies technical deficiencies in title V of Public Law 93-495, bringing it into conformance with H.R. 14856, the bill approved by the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs.

The statement of managers to accompany the conference report on H.R. 11221—House report 93-1429, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on October 4—states that the conferees had accepted the Senate's title V "with amendments to conform it more closely to the version of the 'Equal Credit Opportunity Act' recently reported by the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs," and listed a few such changes. But the final version of title V does not in fact conform to the subcommittee bill in major respects, and my new bill would achieve that purpose.

NO ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE CLASS ACTION WEAPON

It should be noted that I have made no effort in this new bill to salvage a strong class action provision in the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Once the Truth in Lending Act class action weapon was virtually destroyed in title IV of Public Law 93-495, taking effect immediately upon enactment, I have decided to forego trying to do anything in the remaining days of this session about the similar version of class action recoveries under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Thus, there is nothing really controversial in these proposed amendments to title V of Public Law 93-495; they represent changes I think everyone interested in fair and effective antidiscrimination credit legislation would be willing to accept without argument.

AGE DISCRIMINATION

Some Members who have indicated a recent willingness to expand the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to include a prohibition against discrimination by reason of age, including some Members who voted against the inclusion of age in the subcommittee, have nevertheless professed to see some serious problems for creditors in such a prohibition.

I, therefore, take special notice of the fact that under the law as recently enacted, and under my proposed amendments to it, the Federal Reserve Board has full authority in issuing regulations which may contain "such classifications, differentiation, or other provision, and may provide for such adjustments and exceptions for any class of transactions, as in the judgment of the Board are necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes of this title, to prevent circumvention or evasion thereof, or to facilitate or substantiate compliance therewith."

Hence, if the spectre of a creditor being sued for refusing to grant a 40-year mortgage to an 85-year-old individual really worries the credit industry, and is not just a smokescreen to avoid treating credit-worthy elderly people with the same consideration as other credit applicants, this can readily be provided for in the regulations. For instance, the regulations are going to have to take into consideration numerous quirks and provisions of State laws dealing with the credit-worthiness of married women. Thus I do not foresee any real problem in adjusting the regulations to cover the credit-worthiness of the elderly. We learned in our hearings that credit discrimination against the elderly is widespread and usually based on pure prejudice, not economic factors.

NEED FOR QUICK ACTION

Mr. Speaker, although the time is short before adjournment of the 93d Congress, I feel that necessary amendments to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act can still be made in this Congress if there is a willingness on the part of the Members to recognize their obligation to all citizens to have equal access to credit based only on ability to repay the credit.

Since the new law does not take effect until next October, the time to make those changes is now, before the regulations are written covering sex and marital status only.

TEXT OF NEW ANTIDISCRIMINATION CREDIT BILL

Mr. Speaker, the text of the new bill I have introduced to amend the new Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 follows:

H.R. 17555

A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to include discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, and age, and for other purposes

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

SECTION 1. (a) Section 701(a) of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (title V of Public Law 93-495) is amended by inserting "race, color, religion, national origin, age," immediately before "sex".

(b) Section 701(b) of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The declination of credit on terms offered pursuant to—

"(1) any loan assistance program expressly authorized by law for an economically disadvantaged class of persons;

"(2) any loan assistance program administered by a nonprofit organization for its members or an economically disadvantaged class of persons; or

"(3) any special purpose loan program offered by a profitmaking organization to meet special social needs which is specifically approved by the Board or meets standards prescribed in regulations by the Board; shall not constitute a violation of this section."

SEC. 2. Section 702 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended by striking out subsections (a) and (g), and by redesignating subsection (b) through (f) as subsections (a) through (e), respectively.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 703 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately prior to "The", and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) In prescribing regulations under subsection (a), the Board shall provide—

"(1) that an inquiry by or on behalf of a creditor of the marital status of any applicant is not a violation of section 701 if the inquiry is to ascertain the creditor's rights and remedies; and

"(2) that a request by or on behalf of a creditor for the signature of both parties to a marriage to create a valid lien, pass clear title, waive inchoate rights to property, or to assign earnings is not a violation of section 701.

"(c) The Board shall establish an advisory committee to advise and consult with it in the exercise of its functions under this Act. In appointing the members of the committee, the Board shall seek to achieve a fair representation of the interests of creditors and consumers. The committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the Board. Members of the committee who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while attending meetings of such committee, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Board, but not exceeding \$100 per day, including traveltime. Such members may be allowed travel expenses, including transportation and subsistence, while away from their homes or regular place of business."

SEC. 4. Section 705 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended to read as follows:

"MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS"

"SEC. 705. (a) Consideration or application by a creditor of any State law which relates to the creditor's rights and remedies against the applicant in the event of default is not a violation of section 701.

"(b) Any provision of State law which prohibits the separate extension of consumer credit to each party to a marriage shall not apply in any case where each party to a marriage voluntarily applies for separate credit from the same creditor: *Provided*, That in any case where such a State law is so preempted, each party to the marriage shall be solely responsible for the debt so contracted.

"(c) When each party to a marriage separately and voluntarily applies for and obtains separate credit accounts with the same creditor, those accounts shall not be aggregated or otherwise combined for purposes of determining permissible finance charges or permissible loan ceilings under the laws of any State or of the United States."

SEC. 5. Section 706 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended to read as follows:

"CIVIL LIABILITY"

"SEC. 706. (a) Any creditor who violates section 701 or any regulation prescribed under section 703 shall be liable to the aggrieved applicant in an amount equal to the sum of any actual damages sustained by such

applicant acting either in an individual capacity or as a member of a class.

"(b) Except with respect to any government or governmental subdivision or agency, any creditor who violates section 701 or any regulation prescribed under section 703 shall be liable to the aggrieved applicant for punitive damages in an amount not greater than \$10,000, in addition to any actual damages provided in subsection (a), except in the case of a class action the total recovery shall not exceed the lesser of \$100,000 or 1 per centum of the net worth of the creditor. In determining the amount of award in any class action, the court shall consider, among other relevant factors, the amount of any actual damages awarded, the frequency and persistence of failures of compliance by the creditor, the resources of the creditor, the number of persons adversely affected, and the extent to which the creditor's failure of compliance was intentional.

"(c) Upon application by an aggrieved applicant, the appropriate United States district court may grant such equitable and declaratory relief as is necessary to enforce section 701 or any regulation prescribed under section 703.

"(d) In the case of any successful action under subsection (a), (b), or (c), the costs of the action, together with a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the court, shall be added to any damages awarded by the court under such subsection.

"(e) No provision of this title imposing any liability shall apply to any act done or omitted in good faith in conformity with any official regulation or interpretation thereof by the Board, notwithstanding that after such act or omission has occurred, such rule or interpretation is amended, rescinded, or determined by judicial or other authority to be invalid for any reason.

"(f) Any action under this section may be brought in the appropriate United States district court without regard to the amount in controversy. No such action shall be brought later than one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation, except—

"(1) whenever any agency having responsibility for administrative enforcement under section 704 commences its enforcement proceeding within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation and obtains compliance with this title by a creditor who was in violation of such title, or

"(2) whenever the Attorney General commences a civil action within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation in an appropriate United States district court under this section against a creditor who is found by the court to be in violation of this title,

then any applicant who has been a victim of the discrimination with respect to the administrative action under paragraph (1) or the judgment of the court under paragraph (2) may, within one year after the date of compliance with the administrative action or within one year after the date of the judgment of the court, as the case may be, bring an action under this section against such creditor.

"(g) The agencies having responsibility for administrative enforcement under section 704, if unable to obtain compliance with section 701, are authorized to refer the matter to the Attorney General with a recommendation that an appropriate civil action be instituted.

"(h) When a matter is referred to the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (g), or whenever he has reason to believe that one or more creditors are engaged in a pattern or practice in violation of this title, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court for such relief as may be appropriate, including injunctive relief.

"(i) No person aggrieved by a violation of

this title shall recover under this title on any transaction for which recovery is had under the laws of any State relating to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, or marital status.

"(j) No person aggrieved by a violation of this title and by a violation of section 805 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 shall recover under this title and section 812 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, if each such violation is based on the same transaction."

Sec. 6. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended by redesignating section 707 as section 708 and by inserting immediately after section 706 the following new section:

"ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS

"Sec. 706. Not later than February 1 of each year after 1976, the Board and the Attorney General shall, respectively, make reports to the Congress concerning the administration of their functions under this title, including such recommendations as the Board and the Attorney General, respectively, deem necessary or appropriate. In addition, each report of the Board shall include its assessment of the extent to which compliance with the requirements of this title is being achieved, and a summary of the enforcement actions taken by each of the agencies assigned administrative enforcement responsibilities under section 704."

Sec. 7. Section 707 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is amended by inserting " , except that section 703 shall take effect on the date of its enactment" immediately before the period at the end thereof.

STEVE HAMAS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, Steve Hamas, one of New Jersey's most famous retired athletes, died October 10 in Northport, N.Y., at the age of 67. Mr. Hamas, a heavyweight boxing contender, was best known for beating Max Schmeling in the early 1930's. Yet boxing was not his only sport, for Steve Hamas was a five-letter man at Penn State, graduating in 1929 with honors in football, baseball, track, and lacrosse, in addition to boxing.

Moreover, to his credit, Mr. Hamas made many fine contributions off the athletic field as well. He was a major in the Air Force during World War II and spent years working for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles before retiring earlier this year.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with my colleagues two newspaper articles from the Passaic Herald-News, each of which gives further insight into this remarkable man. The first article appeared June 10, 1970, when Mr. Hamas was honored at a New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame dinner. The second article appeared the day after he died. The articles follow:

WALLINGTON'S HAMAS TO BE HONORED

(By Mike Galos)

When Wallington's Steve Hamas jokingly said "sure" one day in 1927, he never imagined that his reply would have affected his life the way it did.

As a junior at Penn State University, Ha-

mas began boxing because the Nittany Lions needed a heavyweight for the 1927 intercollegiate championships. On Sunday, more than 42 years later, Hamas along with Tony Galento, Mickey Dell and Willie Gradwell, will be inducted into the New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame at the Greenbrier Restaurant, North Brunswick.

A letterman on the famous Passaic Wonder Team of the 20's, a team his late brother Mike starred on, Hamas moved to Wallington and graduated from East Rutherford High in 1925.

Hamas went on to earn All-East honors in basketball, honorable mention All-America as a halfback in football, and to participate in track at Penn State. Thanks to being in the right place at the right time, Hamas was the intercollegiate heavyweight boxing champion in 1927 and 1928.

AGREE TO FIGHT

Once basketball season ended, Hamas liked to stay in shape by working out daily at the campus gym. One afternoon, Nittany Lion boxing coach Leo Houck asked the versatile athlete if he would give his roommate a workout. Hamas shared a room with Marty McAndrew, who at the time was intercollegiate lightweight champ.

Figuring his roommate wouldn't hit him too hard or too often, Hamas agreed, and managed to survive the sparring session. He thanked McAndrew for allowing him to "stay vertical," to which his buddy replied, "Steve, I really tried to knock your block off."

Hamas' showing prompted coach Houck's invitation to represent the school at the intercollegiate championships. Not taking the coach seriously, Hamas replied, "Sure, I'll clean house" and left the gym thinking his boxing days were behind him.

The next day the coach met Hamas who was smoking a cigarette on campus, and frantically asked what he was doing. How could he box if he was going to smoke? Realizing for the first time that the coach was serious, Hamas, "put out the cigarette and went to workout."

The intercollegiate boxing championships began the following Saturday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By the time the heavyweight bout rolled around it was past 2 a.m. Hamas was to meet Dynamite Joe Lavoti of host Syracuse University. All Lavoti had done was knock out seven opponents in a row, in all less than two minutes.

FIVE-YEAR CAREER

Since an injury suffered during football made his right hand useless, Hamas had to rely entirely on his left, and somehow he made it through the first round without tasting Lavoti's strong right hook.

Between rounds coach Houck asked Hamas if he had ever thought of trying to hit the man, so in the second he attempted a left jab and connected, drawing blood from Lavoti's nose. The fight continued this way and, much to Hamas' surprise, he got the decision.

After the fight, he went on to win his next bout and take the heavyweight crown. Hamas came back to successfully defend his crown the following season.

Born in Passaic, Hamas came from a family which included five boys and two girls, and the appeal of professional boxing and its big purses caused Hamas to enter the professional boxing world after graduation.

His career spanned only five years, but in 40 fights, Hamas won 31 bouts, lost three and had six draws.

Twenty-six of Hamas' wins were by knockouts. His biggest victory was a 12 round decision over Max Schmeling in Philadelphia in 1935 in Schmeling's first fight after defeating Joe Louis.

Hamas' boxing career came to an abrupt end later in the year when Schmeling handed Hamas the only KO of his life in their return bout in Hamburg, Germany.

VERSATILE ATHLETE

Hamas was truly a versatile athlete, winning 13 letters in three years at Penn State in football, basketball, track, and lacrosse.

He tried a year of pro football in Orange while teaching physical education at East Rutherford High School, his alma mater.

While at East Rutherford he introduced a program of boxing instruction.

One thing Hamas always hoped to do was repay his family for his education and finance his way through medical school. His career was an illustrious one and he estimates his total earnings from the ring to be approximately \$50,000 in four and one-half years.

Even though he didn't get to medical school, boxing proved beneficial for Hamas and his induction to the Jersey Hall of Fame is a fitting climax. If he had the choice to make again, his reply would definitely be, "sure!"

STEVE HAMAS, BOXER, EX-TITLE CONTENDER

NORTHPORT, N.Y.—Steve Hamas, a former heavyweight contender who beat Max Schmeling in the early 30s, died Thursday at Northport Veterans Hospital after a long illness. He was 67.

Hamas was a five-letter-man at Penn State, graduating in 1929 after winning honors in football, baseball, track, lacrosse and boxing. After winning several collegiate boxing titles, he turned pro after graduation and beat former world champion Schmeling in 12 rounds in 1934. The next year, however, in Hamburg, Germany, Schmeling knocked him out on the ninth round of a return match and he quit the ring soon after.

Hamas was a major in the Air Force during World War II and spent many years working for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles before retiring earlier this year.

He is survived by his widow, Katherine, a son Steve Jr., a daughter Katherine Savoy and 10 grandchildren.

He is also survived by three brothers, Andrew of Toms River, and George and John, and a sister, Mrs. Ann Sudeck, all of 147 Wallington Ave. Another brother, Michael Hamas, predeceased him.

Hamas was a letterman on the famous Pascale High School Wonder Team of the 20's, a team his late brother, Mike, starred on. The family moved to Wallington, N.J., and Hamas went to East Rutherford High School.

Hamas' career spanned only five years, but in 40 fights, he won 31 bouts, lost three and had six draws.

Hamas, born Steven V. Hamas in Passaic, N.J., graduated from East Rutherford, N.J., High School, before becoming a freshman at Penn State in the fall of 1925. He was twice national intercollegiate heavyweight champion before gaining national prominence as a pro by stopping veteran Tommy Loughran in New York's Madison Square Garden in 1932.

That made Hamas the newest heavyweight sensation of the time and led to his bouts with Schmeling. He was the first big man from the college ranks to win a main bout in the Garden.

A WOMEN'S STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Koryne E. Horbal, Coordinator of the DFL—Democratic-Farmer-Labor—Feminist Caucus in the State of Minnesota presented the

first feminist state of the State address at the second annual convention of the caucus, November 16, 1974.

In this address Ms. Horbal analyzes the recent election from a feminist standpoint and lists priorities for women in the coming legislative session in Minnesota. These are: Employment for women; concern for elderly women; child care—not child warehousing—programs; implementing regulations prohibiting sex discrimination in schools; personal rights; ERA laws; and health care.

It will be of interest to many because it emphasizes the influence that women can and do have in political life. The address follows:

STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS

(By Koryne E. Horbal)

Friends in the Caucus, without seeming pretentious, I would like to preface my remarks with the observation that these are very significant days in the history of women. And, we all too readily take them for granted. We are caught up in our everyday work . . . endless meetings, countless conventions, and mundane fundraisers: We tire of the constant battles that each of us fights politically as well as personally, knowing that the hardest ones are yet to come. We tend to lose perspective.

But we must stop for a moment. Stop to consider that today 200 committed feminists are gathered here at a political meeting . . . which we ourselves have called . . . on the eve of the International Year of the Woman, 1975. Without giving it a second thought, we are about to do something that has never been done before. So let us give this meeting a second thought: Feminists have come of age, sure of ourselves and of our cause. And we dare to deliver . . . a feminist state of the State address!

The DFL Feminist Caucus, only one year old, is unique in the Nation. We are the first, and only politically affiliated feminist organization in the country (with the exception of our sister republican feminists in Minnesota.) In addition, we are the only organized humanist, issue-oriented pressure group, that exists today in the DFL party—which is at this moment virtually in complete control of our State government. Our position is not only unique; it is valuable. In fact, I would go so far as to say that our commitment to feminism and to the party, because of the increased public support for feminist issues that we saw in the recent election, and because of the exceptional talents of our membership; that what the DFL Feminist Caucus can do to influence the majority DFL party in this State in the next two years could have as great an impact on Minnesota politics as can the activities of the Republican party itself, which is currently in a state of total disarray.

If we in this room have the courage, and just as importantly, if we have the patience and strength, we can bring about meaningful change in Minnesota in the next two years. But we will need to play two roles to bring about those changes.

First, the role of a guide, sharing with the party the feminist vision of a better, more human world. And secondly, the role of supporting, assisting and reinforcing the progress we hope for under DFL leadership.

Our party experienced a heady victory last week. Let us look at it and see what that victory means to DFL feminists and the changes we anticipate. There are some DFL'ers who will claim that the victory was an overwhelming mandate to continue in the status quo. That is certainly a very comforting and comfortable interpretation.

But I do not share that interpretation. While without a doubt the DFL has made

significant strides in such important areas as tax reform and relief, campaign and government ethics, and minimum wage, it must not be tricked and lured into a state of laziness and self-congratulation. If it is, then this landslide victory of 1974—like the national Republican landslide of 1972, will be promptly, and catastrophically, reversed.

We must keep moving. As Democrats we must recognize in all honesty that an important factor in this election was voter frustration. Voters know that they have been duped, and they are angry. They react to being neglected, to being used by hired ad men like pawns on a politician's chess board to be won. Sometimes politicians forget that voters see government as determining important parts of their lives: the amount of their social security check, the 89¢ they must pay for a pound of ground beef, the kind of future they can hope for for their children.

Voters want . . . voters are demanding! . . . results. As DFL'ers, we have only two years to deliver on that challenge. And DFL feminists feel this urgency as deeply as any DFL State legislator, as deeply as our DFL governor, as deeply as our DFL party chairperson. We have as much to gain as they do . . . and much more to lose.

But before going on to enumerate the issues in our legislative program, we should take one more look at the 1974 election, this time from a purely feminist standpoint.

Twenty women, more women than ever before, ran for the Minnesota House of Representatives. We are pleased at the results of that election. We are pleased that Minnesotans elected seven women legislators—a near record number for this State.

We are also proud of those women who ran, brave and well-organized campaigns—but lost them in traditionally Republican areas. We owe them our special thanks. These women have served as well as the others, but their service has not been recognized. Let us recognize it.

We must remember, as we look at these election results, that no matter what establishment politicians tell us, our legislative victory was not accidental—feminists worked for it.

We are pleased that for the first time in Minnesota history a woman was elected to statewide office. Certainly four years ago there was no necessity to run a woman on the State ticket. I would say that four years ago a woman . . . any woman . . . would have been unacceptable.

But again, no matter what establishment politicians tell us, remember that this victory was our victory. It was not given to us, but we worked for it; many of us for two years, four years, ten, even more years.

We are pleased that not even one of our friends in the legislature who took firm stands on feminist issues was defeated. Couple that with the fact that 70% of the candidates the caucus endorsed were victorious; that several anti-feminist legislators were defeated: That the total number of feminist legislators has doubled, perhaps tripled.

Again, that is no accident. These facts represent the rewards of a long, grueling battle.

Yet, as gratifying as these successes are, they are even more impressive as they were repeated on the national scene.

One national feminist leader, Bea Blair, states that 42 of the "enemies" of feminism are not returning to Congress in 1975. For example, Congressman Angelo Roncallo of New York, Congressman Lawrence Hogan of Maryland (author of one of the three compulsory pregnancy bills), and Congressman Harold Froehlich of Wisconsin (author of a compulsory bill) will not return to Congress. And in our neighboring State of Wisconsin, Kathryn Morrison, the first woman ever elected to that State's Senate, defeated Gordon Roseleip, the enlightened incumbent who

said, "If we give condoms to the poor, what will happen to America in her hour of need? Who will provide her armies?"

All the women incumbents in the Federal Congress were elected, and five additional women will join them. Ella Grasso was elected Governor of Connecticut, the first woman governor elected solely on her own merits. And across the Nation, there are 26% more women in State legislatures than were there last year.

Of the ten feminist congressional candidates targeted for defeat by the arch-conservative publication *The Wanderer*, only one... the only non-incumbent was defeated. What does this mean?

It means that at long length, large numbers of women, trained from childhood to defer to men both privately and publicly, are beginning to assert their own priorities. The public assertion, I am convinced, is all the stronger because it publicly reflects and magnifies the thousands, even millions of personal assertions that women are now courageously making in their private lives.

It means that women have not only mastered the political skill to achieve their political goals, but they have also developed the confidence to use those skills how and when they must.

Finally, and let us say this often, and say it publicly, because it is true: It means that much work, after much suffering and pain, feminists have succeeded in breaking the back of that great paper-tiger: The anti-abortion, anti-woman lobby. With the battle turned so that the myopia and the intolerance of that single-issue lobby is finally exposed, feminists will finally be free to turn to other equally important issues.

We feel that with this increased awareness and respect for the feminist movement, never again will our own DFL Senators and Representatives be so intimidated by the anti-woman lobby that they will remain silent while women are publicly humiliated in the legislative chambers. Never again will they remain silent, albeit embarrassed while a Senator Schrom accuses supporters of the equal rights amendment (who are present in the Senate gallery even while he speaks) of "hating themselves, hating men," and maintaining their "homes in chaos with bastard children under their beds."

Frankly, I am embarrassed to repeat those words, and I am sure that you are embarrassed to hear them. Therefore, we can all sincerely hope that with our strong, new DFL majority in both Houses, such words of scorn and insult will no longer be tolerated in our official public forums.

But one spectre of gloom still hovers above us, at the peak of this feminist victory. It is the same sense of foreboding shored by all other Americans: The prospect of a recession, or even worse, a depression.

For while all Americans suffer in hard economic times, statistics show that women, like minorities and the aged, suffer the most. In good times it is very attractive to fill the labor force, and relatively easy to hire non-whites, non-males. But in hard times, and we look to the earlier years of this country for documentation, women and minorities are always the last hired, and the first fired. That is why, in our legislative program for 1975, we place a great deal of emphasis on economic security and economic opportunity for women.

Already we hear talk of keeping women at home, urging them to abandon their jobs. But in our legislative program we will emphasize the importance of stimulating full employment, especially in public service jobs in areas such as day care, environmental needs and services to the aged. One of our economy's draining expenses is the high cost of welfare. It stands to reason that the only way to reduce welfare is to assure women who wish to work outside the home of their ability to earn a decent living.

JOBS FOR WOMEN

Therefore our first economic priority is jobs for women. Our jobs for women program has three parts:

A modification of Veteran's Preference to a one-time only advantage. While we recognize that these men have served their country generously, we also know that there are thousands of women who have also generously served their families and their country, in their homes. But when they decide to enter the job market they are systematically kept out by nearly unlimited Veteran's Preference. The problem is especially serious in the Civil Service. We would also extend Veteran's Preference to the widows of veterans who died service-related deaths, and the wives of veterans incapacitated by service-related accidents.

The second part of our jobs for women program is legislation to help make the State of Minnesota a model employer. The State, Minnesota's largest employer has the duty to afford equal employment opportunities to all its citizens. Therefore we will propose additional funding for the State affirmative action program for effective recruitment, more frequent departmental reviews and more assistance for department affirmative action officers, supplementary training for minorities and women, awareness and human relations training for all employees, and career development counseling for all State employees.

Our third jobs for women proposal would enable our existing State human rights law... one of the finest in the Nation... to do its intended job better. We favor the citizen's right to private action. This legislation would change State law so that women and minorities and the handicapped can hire their own attorney in order to bring their cases of discrimination directly to court. The legal costs would be paid by the party committing the Discriminatory Act, if the plaintiff wins the case.

Now, all charges of discrimination must be handled for an initial period of 90 days by the State Department of Human Rights, which is already overburdened with literally hundreds of cases. We support this concept, knowing that 90 days is a long time to be out of a job, and knowing that this procedure would free the human rights department to concentrate on policy questions, and important landmark cases.

AGING WOMEN

A second area of concern to feminists is the plight of senior citizens in this inflationary-recessionary time. We know that elderly women are the single most impoverished segment of our society.

After many years of productive service to their families, most women live several years longer than their husbands, and are doubly handicapped by discriminatory social security laws, over and above the universal problems of the elderly. The DFL feminist caucus supports the legislative priorities of the metropolitan senior citizens federation, including: the generic, rather than brand labeling of drugs; a higher tax credit on rents; the restructuring of nursing home reimbursement methods; and continued and additional tax relief for the elderly.

CHILDREN

Our third area of concern without doubt represents the most important investment Minnesotans can make in the future. It is a subject that is close to all of our hearts: our children.

Today in Minnesota there are over 115,000 children of employed mothers and single male heads of household for whom there is no room in existing licensed day care centers. This situation is intolerable. And experts predict that day care needs will increase 43% in the 1970's.

The DFL Feminist Caucus will support additional funding for the Child Care Facilities Act for a variety of child care programs

Special attention should be given to programs for Latin American and Indian children, and migrant children, who are expected to arrive in ever growing numbers in Minnesota in the next few years.

Let me stress that the caucus favors child care programs—not mere child warehousing.

Another very serious problem for our youngest citizens exists in Minnesota today. In 1973 there were 278 reported cases of child abuse in Minnesota, and according to the Mondale Commission on Child Abuse, for every reported case there are between 10 to 100 cases unreported. The DFL Feminist Caucus will support legislation to alleviate this complex and horrifying problem. We will attempt to get at the root of child abuse, with funding for counseling and public education, and crisis centers for families in distress. We feel that any such program should respect the right to privacy, as well as due process of law.

Finally, we support increased funding for the State Department of Education to enable it to carry out the new regulations that prohibit sex discrimination in our schools. This is where discrimination is most damaging to young women. If we refuse to grant them equal educational opportunity, we will be handicapping them socially, economically, and personally, for the rest of their lives.

PERSONAL RIGHTS

Feminists, who are committed to the free, socially responsible exercise of individual rights, favor two bills that will help safeguard those rights: "consenting adults" legislation; and expansion of the conscience clause to protect health personnel performing abortion-related services from harassment, intimidation, and recriminatory loss of job.

E.R.A. LAWS

We support the series of bills that will systematically correct discriminatory sections of our Minnesota statutes. This revision will be required by the Equal Rights Amendment, ratified by our legislature in 1973.

GUN CONTROL

We will continue to actively support a State gun control law. One poll shows 83% of Minnesota women supporting gun control.

HEALTH CARE

Finally, we focus on health care. We will support legislation to provide a State subsidy for local public health services. We support a program to coordinate State and Federal assistance for community family planning services, working through established organizations such as planned parenthood. And wherever possible we will urge the inclusion of consumers on public health boards at all levels.

We will submit this program to Governor Anderson and our legislative leaders with the hope that they will recognize the special needs of women in the State of Minnesota and for our part we must be willing to make the commitment of time and energy necessary to support their good efforts.

As feminists we believe that because these issues are priority issues for Minnesota women. They deserve the priority attention of our elected officials.

We are confident this program will receive their attention. It represents a positive step towards a more humane future for ourselves and for our children.

FLIGHT 514

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker. TWA's Flight No. 514, which originates in

Indianapolis early in the day, stops at Columbus, Ohio, and arrives in Washington in the middle of the morning, has sometimes been dubbed the "Congressional Milkrun" or "Congressional Special" because so many Congressmen, members of their staffs, and other political figures ride the plane. Over the past 2 years, I have ridden it on an average of almost once a week, and enjoyed the company of other Hoosier political figures such as Senators BIRCH BAYH and VANCE HARTKE, Congressmen WILLIAM BRAY, JOHN MYERS, and former Congressman Richard Roudebush. Usually, when we stopped in Columbus, Ohio, Congressmen CHALMERS WYLIE and SAM DEVINE would get on the plane and we would all ride into Washington together.

Last Sunday morning, December 1st, Flight 514, diverted from Washington National Airport to Dulles International Airport, due to inclement weather conditions, failed to clear the Blue Ridge Mountains and crashed into a rocky outcrop known as Paris Mountain some 23 miles west of its intended destination. The 92 persons aboard were killed, including 19 Hoosiers among the victims, and 16 others who were visiting friends and relatives in Indiana and were returning to Washington at the conclusion of the Thanksgiving weekend. It was a terrible disaster that sent shockwaves throughout the Nation.

I am sure I speak for all my colleagues in the Congress—and particularly those who, like myself, have frequently flown Flight No. 514—when I say that we extend to the victims' families and loved ones our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement. Their loss diminishes us all, and we want them to know that we are with them in spirit in their hour of sorrow, linked to them by the mystic cords of brotherhood that bind us together in the human family. Not that anything we might say can assuage their anguish; but we would assure them of our sensitivity to their pain and our compassion for their suffering.

Now then, beyond this, without presuming upon the privilege of access to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, without intending in any way to trespass upon the religious beliefs—or agnosticism—of others, and without wanting to give the appearance of exploiting an aviation tragedy for purposes of speechmaking, I wonder if I might be permitted to make a few random personal observations which came to me as I was riding flight 514 into Washington this morning, about the relation of a tragic accident like this to the religious faith cradled in the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, a faith, I am sure, which a majority of Americans profess.

Trying to figure out God's ways with man is a question that invariably arises whenever disaster strikes a community or misfortune unexpectedly falls upon someone's shoulders. Dark moments tend to throw our belief in God's power and goodness into shadow. They test our faith. Beyond their social impact, they have a theological dimension—at least for a person of faith. Some may simply shrug them off by charging them to bad luck:

That's the way the ball bounces. That's the way the cookie crumbles. It was in the

cards. Just fate, "Que Serra, Serra." Whatever will be will be.

But for anyone who believes that God is actively in work in His World, a problem, indeed, exists.

It would be presumptuous to claim final answers, because mortal men "see through a glass darkly," when at all. But perhaps some glimmerings of truth can be cited that may show us a bit of light at the end of the tunnel. Tragedy invariably tempts men to despair or prompts them to faith, and reflecting on this matter and hoping to move my thoughts in a positive direction, five considerations came to my mind which I would like to share with my colleagues in the House.

I.

I believe God was there. He was not out on recess. When people experience misfortune, they often feel God has abandoned them. Feeling empty inside, they decide life is empty outside. They let tragedy void life of meaning, and turn them into nihilists. If God were really God, they suppose, He would have been there to stop the evil before it worked its damage.

But the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments point us to a different conclusion. God is present in our darkest moments, suffering along with us: that is certainly part of what we must say as the smoke clears from the wreckage on that Virginia mountainside. Scripture teaches that God did not create the world and then vacate its premises. He did not birth it and then drop it, as a foundling on the doorstep of an indifferent universe. He created it, but continues to sustain and work His will through it. He is involved. Says the psalmist:

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, Thou art with me. If I ascend to Heaven, Thou art there. If I make my bed in Hell, Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the innermost parts of the sea, even there Thy Right Hand shall hold me.

And then, jumping from the Old Testament to the New, we encounter Jesus of Nazareth, who went by the name "Emmanuel" which is translated "God with us." Christians believe that God took our humanity so seriously, wanted so much to identify Himself with us, that He Himself became human. He did not hold Himself aloof. "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end."

The ancient Greeks had a notion of the impassibility of God—that is, the unfeelingness of God. Nothing could deserve Him or move Him, they said. They interpreted Him as an imperturbable cosmic sphinx. But the biblical witness suggests that this is a false notion. Without in any way limiting God, we can legitimately say on the basis of His revelation in Scripture, that He feels emotions and voluntarily suffers time and again, much like any human father. In Hebrew literature, we hear Him crying out with David for one child who had died, "O Absalom, Absalom." And in Christian literature, we hear Him crying out with Jesus for a whole group of His children, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem."

God knows what we are going through. The universe is not indifferent to us. He was on flight 514 from runway to moun-

tainside. Our pain is His pain. The death of our loved ones is the death of His loved ones. Our tears are His tears. If we find ourselves plunged into a twisted burning mass of steel and gas and snow, He is there, saying:

"Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dismayed."

II.

I believe we should avoid explaining it all away as God's will. We cannot gloss over the tough and tragic facts of life. Biblical faith faces the tragic, it does not soft-pedal it. The usual way of ignoring the tragic in religious circles is to pass off the tragic as God's will. This pious platitude is intended to chloroform one's outraged feelings. But it strikes me as terribly gratuitous and oversimplified to consign an accident like this to the will of God and leave it like that. For the life of me, I cannot accept any facile resolution of misfortune that annuls its calamitous aspects. Biblical faith has tragedy—the tragedy of exile and crucifixion at its heart. So, to the bereaved persons stumbling through the debris of flight 514, you do not try to sugar-coat the tragedy by saying "Well, this was God's will." Rather, you say, "This was awful." A little boy runs out to a street and gets hit by an automobile—a man overworked, breaks down and goes to pieces—a mother with three small children, takes ill with a terminal disease—nation lifts up sword against nation—an instrument malfunction, a sudden down-draft occurs, and the frail airborne bark of man is plunged to earth, carrying 92 persons to their death—can we say God causes these things to happen, or that He directly wills them? I think not. A little reverent agnosticism at this point might be very much in order. Dostoevski's Ivan Karamazov was right when he said that if God's truth demands the tortured cry of a single innocent child, then God's truth is not worth the price of admission.

III.

But third, I believe the accident can be comprehended within the permissive will of God. Not that He caused it, but He created the kind of world in which it could happen. The story in the opening chapters of the Bible suggests that while God created a Garden of Eden, He also created the conditions in which a fall from grace could occur. He created a world in which instruments can malfunction, technology can fail, human beings can err, nature can erupt, the temples of men can be torn down, and goodness can be crucified. God's world is no antiseptic greenhouse in which evil germs can never sprout. God is not a manipulator, who overrides our freedom, or willy-nilly abrogates natural law to suit our fancy. He has given us life, and works within His givingness to accomplish His purposes.

IV.

Which suggests a fourth observation. I believe we should try to include the tragic in the wider framework of the providence of God. Soaring high above the clouds this morning, up where the sky was clear and where the sun was bright, far above the storm that was buffeting the Earth below, the comforting words of the spiritual came to mind:

"He's got the whole world in His hands." His love spans our world like a rainbow. That is the meaning of the suggestion in the Bible that the very hairs on our heads are numbered, and that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without the Heavenly Father's will. Thus we must ask, can we believe less than that the catastrophe of Flight 514 must somehow be comprehended within the framework of God's wider plans? Either that or God is not God. Either that or life has no ultimate meaning beyond the sheer fragmentariness of events. Either we live by accident and die by accident, or we live by plan and die by plan. Either life is "a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing" or it is a story conceived by God full of purpose and possibility signifying everything. Either men are to the fates as flies that boys wantonly kill for sport on a summer day, or they are to God as sparrows which do not lose a feather that has not been brushed away by His finger.

Biblical faith sees the tragic in terms of the providential, not the providential in terms of the tragic. So the Jewish nation could interpret the exile and the Babylon captivity as a prelude to their return to Jerusalem and the rebuilding of their temple, and the Christian church could sound itself on the belief that resurrection follows crucifixion. From this angle, the tragic is not an incomprehensible calamity that must merely be endured; rather, it forms part of a larger picture. The jagged piece somehow fits into the puzzle of life. "God moves in mysterious ways, His wonders to perform." You and I may not see the harmony now. We are not asked to see it, only to believe in it. And possibly some future day, we will look back and reflect with the British scholar, H. Wheeler Robinson, who once wrote:

The warp that is stretched on the loom of the years is all one to God, and the pattern woven by the flying shuttle of men's lives is taken up into that comprehensive pattern He is weaving in ways beyond our comprehension.

So we believe that although God does not will everything that happens, He does will something in everything that happens. If we probe the ruins in the Blue Ridge Mountains with eyes of faith, who can say whether or not beyond our knowing, the lives of those taken had come full circle and now was their appointed hour?

As if God the Father, to paraphrase James Weldon Johnson's famous poem, "Seated on His White Heavenly Throne," had looked down on Earth and seen some of His children ready to cross over, and meet Him face to face; so he called his angel Death and commanded him to go down to fetch sister so and so and brother so and so—and Death loosed the reins on his pale white steed and clamped his spurs in his bloodless sides and rode out and down through the pearly gates, past suns and moons and stars, till he arrived like a falling star on that rocky Blue Ridge Mountain slope, where he scooped those poor children of God up in his icy arms and began to ride again out beyond the evening star, out beyond the morning star, into the glittering light

of glory, onto the great White Throne, where he laid them gently down, having brought them home to the House with its Many Mansions. Who can say that this might not have been part of a larger plan that we knew nothing about?

v.

Some were taken, some were spared. I believe the final meaning of Flight 514 applies not to those it took, but to those it left. I came in on Flight 514 this morning, we landed safely. I am still alive, spared to live another day. So are all the other political figures who might have been on Flight 514 last Sunday. So are a lot of other people. Tasks are yet set before us. When the tower of Siloam fell to the ground killing 18 men, the Pharisees in New Testament Times asked Jesus if this was God's way of punishing the 18 for their sins. He answered:

No. But unless you repent, you will likewise perish.

Which is to say, it remains now for us the living to decide, what we have been spared for. Will we go in the same old rut, or will life be a little more precious to us now, and each minute a touch less cheap? This tragedy should catch us up short and make us ask ourselves, "What am I doing with this life that has been spared me? Am I making it count for things that count? Or frittering it away?"

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that we might use this disaster as an occasion for rededicating ourselves to God's unfinished work in the world—which is the work of transforming the human race into the human family and of building a little more justice and good will and peace and brotherly love into the sinews of society.

While the light shines in our sky, we have work to do. None of us knows when the Sun will set, when our busy world will be hushed, when the fever of our life will be over and our work will be done. So each day counts. There are problems to solve, wildernesses to conquer, challenges to face, and responsibilities to shoulder. They face us all, whether we be here in these hallowed Halls or somewhere else. And if we approach them with courage and faith, with perseverance and patience, with integrity and sensitivity, we will develop the resources of our land—to borrow from Daniel Webster's immortal words engraved in marble right here in this place—call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and, in our day and generation, perform something "worthy to be remembered."

TIME TO RECONSIDER U.S. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE U.N.

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations has, for some time, been in clear violation of its own charter in a number of important areas of concern.

In clear violation of the charter, for example, the U.N. expelled the Republic of China from membership and substituted the Communist regime of Mao Tse-tung in its place. It did so on the basis of a view, not expressed in the charter itself, that U.N. membership should be universal. Now, in the current U.N. session, we have witnessed a situation in which a nongovernment, the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been invited to speak and participate, and has been treated to an extraordinary display of hospitality, while a duly established government, that of South Africa, has been denied the right to vote, to participate in debate, or even to take its seat.

Discussing the double standards inherent in the current workings of the United Nations, William F. Buckley, Jr., who served as a delegate to the General Assembly as U.S. Representative on the Human Rights Committee, notes that:

One learns almost instantly in the United Nations that the convention is very simply to ignore Soviet infractions against the stated ideals of the organization. . . . This is something in which everyone is automatically trained; even as, say, altogether spontaneous conversations deploring drunkenness will take place in households in which a principal is an alcoholic; after a while, nobody notices.

While all members of the U.N. give lip service to such human rights as the freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, and travel, the fact is, Buckley points out in his new book, "United Nations Journal: A Delegate's Odyssey," that:

Of the 135 members of the United Nations, 20 are governed by parliamentary representation.

The current Afro-Asian majority is intent upon imposing its will on the world body. The president of the General Assembly, Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, has already sharply limited the right of Israel to reply during the recent assembly debate on Palestine and used his presidential powers to order a chief-of-state welcome for PLO chief Yasir Arafat as well as making the extraordinary ruling that South Africa could no longer participate in the work of the current session.

Discussing the deteriorating state of the United Nations, C. L. Sulzberger, the distinguished New York Times columnist, notes that in suspending South Africa:

The U.N. ignored its constitution. Article Five stipulates that a suspension must be recommended by the Security Council. This was not done with South Africa. Moreover, one must review the roll of moral offenders during the U.N.'s history in order to judge this action. . . . When Stalin still ruled Russia, millions of its people were in prison camps or execution cellars. . . . But Russia remained a pillar of the U.N.

It is high time that the United States review its relationship with the United Nations, with particular emphasis upon the disproportionate share of the U.N.'s budget which is paid for by American taxpayers. As it is working today, the U.N. does not serve the cause of peace but does violence to that concept.

I wish to share with my colleagues the column, "Bending the Rules of the U.N.," by C. L. Sulzberger, as it appeared in the

New York Times of November 16, 1974, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

BENDING THE RULES OF THE U.N.,

NOVEMBER 16, 1974

(By C. L. Sulzberger)

PARIS.—Twice this week the United Nations bent its traditions, if not its rules, first by inviting the head of a political movement, Yasir Arafat, to address its General Assembly as if he represented a government; and second by suspending South Africa's participation in the current session.

The chiefs of the Algerian, Cypriot and Mozambique guerrilla movements never were received—or even aspired to that honor. Yet Mr. Arafat staged a triumphant entry. A careful reading of the U.N. Charter shows no clause specifically barring participation—when invited—of a nonmember or a non-state, but it hasn't occurred before.

The case of South Africa is different although the two examples are implicitly related. Both stem from the preponderant fact of today's Assembly composition; a heavy majority of votes from the underdeveloped "third world," actively endorsed (despite their own rivalry) by Russia and China.

Gone are the days when, as with Korea, a strong pro-U.S. bloc could swing the international organization behind it. United States diplomacy in the third world has been proven politically bankrupt.

American money helped put one after another former colony on its feet but American policy sought to compose so many contradictions and was often so ineptly expressed that its influence declined to virtually nil. Thus, for example, we are today in the position of being disliked in varying degree by India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

There must be something wrong with our formulations if (while requesting more aid), so many nations oppose us. China, by contrast, has deliberately courted Afro-Asian favor and, with slight expenditure, has made great headway.

The United States opposition to Arafat's appearance at the U.N. came as no surprise because of our support for Israel. Washington also opposed the Assembly's suspension of South Africa.

In that action the U.N. ignored its constitution. Article Five stipulates that a suspension must be recommended by the Security Council. This was not done with South Africa. Moreover, one must review the roll of moral offenders during the U.N.'s history in order to judge this action.

I hasten to stress that, as anyone who has read my dispatches all these years must know, I have constantly opposed bigotry or racism in any form and specifically denounced Pretoria's policy of apartheid.

Right now, nevertheless, the black state of Uganda (which sits in the Assembly) is involved in one of the weirdest, most cruel patterns of government brutality. Chopping up opponents and feeding them to crocodiles is not a lesser sin than South African segregation. And Chad (which also voted) sometimes buries Christians alive in anthills.

When Stalin still ruled Russia, millions of its people were in prison camps or execution cellars. This was widely known even though Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" had yet to be written. But Russia remained a pillar of the U.N.

While thousands of Rumanians were dying along the fevered Danube-Black Sea canal, no one talked of "suspension." After Russia and its allies invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968—or Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt in 1956—they stayed in the U.N. without more than a tut-tut.

Portugal ran a full-scale, three-pronged colonial war; Haiti was bullied by murderous *tonsons macoutes* of Papa Doc Duvalier; and Indonesians (in 1965-66) slaughtered some 350,000 to 500,000 "Communists" (mostly

Chinese minority), sometimes playing football with their heads. All stayed in the United Nations.

If an international organization intends to practice fair play—a basic objective of the U.N.—it should do so toward all. The dictates of a majority according to its prejudices one year should not automatically be embodied as a precedent for the future.

It might have been wiser to postpone Mr. Arafat's speech until he had formed a "government in exile." His global standing remains to be formalized and one may only pray (dubiously) that arguing his case before the Assembly may lessen the possibility of another Middle East war. If such proves true, it will seem unfortunate that similar appearances weren't encouraged for earlier *de facto* political leaders.

To "suspend" South Africa is unfair emotionalism and as segregationist on a world scale as the silly, cruel discrimination that country practices at home. Above all, it was not only illogical to oust the Pretoria Government at a moment when it is showing serious signs of reform but blatantly unjust in terms of all other transgressors, past and present, who have smilingly kept and still keep their seats in so-called respectability's greatest club.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE THUS FAR FAILS TO FIND ANYTHING WRONG WITH \$825,000 INDICTMENT AGAINST JAKE JACOBSEN, WHICH SAXBE NOW SEEKS TO DISMISS

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, on February 6, 1974, a Federal grand jury in Texas returned a seven-count indictment against Jake Jacobsen, charging conspiracy, misapplication of \$825,000 in savings and loan funds, and perjury—carrying a potential penalty of 35 years in prison and \$70,000 in fines.

It happens that the savings and loan association referred to in the indictment is located in my hometown of San Angelo, Tex., and many of the victims are my constituents.

Before the case could be tried, an incredible thing happened: The Attorney General of the United States, after an amazing swap-out deal with Jacobsen in Washington, intervened, ordered the U.S. District whose duty it was to prosecute the case not to prosecute it, and to demand dismissal of the charges.

Federal District Judge Robert M. Hill in Dallas, in whose court the indictment was pending, overruled the Government's motion for dismissal. He concluded the application was devoid of valid grounds. Then, when the U.S. District Attorney, acting on orders from Washington, refused to prosecute, Judge Hill appointed three members of the bar to proceed with the prosecution.

The Department of Justice did not like this. At the instance of the Government a stay order was issued by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, pending final action on the issue.

Naturally, my constituents were flabbergasted by the U.S. Attorney General's

all-out intervention in behalf of Jacobsen. On August 22, 1974, I addressed certain questions to Attorney General Saxbe, seeking clarification of the rationale which prompted his efforts to protect Jacobsen against prosecution. Three months later I received a reply, the context of which is quoted in another letter I have just sent to Mr. Saxbe—which follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., November 29, 1974.

HON. WILLIAM B. SAXBE,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I have just received an undated letter from W. Vincent Rakestraw, Assistant Attorney General, which responds to a letter I sent to you on August 22, 1974. In my letter I asked you to answer certain questions regarding your refusal to allow prosecution of Jake Jacobsen on a valid indictment charging a major crime—an \$825,000 crime—pending in federal court in Texas.

Mr. Rakestraw's letter to me follows:

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in response to your letter of August 22, 1974, in which you ask certain questions with respect to the plea bargaining arrangement entered into with Jake Jacobsen. We are enclosing a copy of the Government's brief in the U.S. v. Honorable Robert M. Hill, which was filed with the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit on November 22, 1974. The brief sets forth in some detail the background and legal basis for our action in this matter.

"I trust this is responsive to your inquiry."

The brief referred to is in support of the Government's attempt to force Judge Hill to dismiss the Texas indictment against Jacobsen and to vacate Judge Hill's order appointing three members of the bar to prosecute the case—after you, as Attorney General, had ordered the U.S. District Attorney in Dallas to refuse to prosecute it.

Mr. Saxbe, I have read every word of the brief Mr. Rakestraw sent me. It does not even touch upon the questions I posed to you. Or, possibly you failed to understand what I wanted to find out. I will therefore repeat the two principal questions in my letter to you dated August 22:

"1. Specifically, what if anything was wrong with the Texas case (against Jacobsen), what are the legal grounds, to justify this extraordinary action of dismissal?

"2. Is the proposed dismissal recommended by the U.S. District Attorney whose responsibility it would be to prosecute Jacobsen in the Texas case?

I am not addressing myself to the plea bargaining matter, however abused and contrary to the public interest it appears to be in this case. I am trying to find out what if anything is wrong with the Texas case against Jacobsen, which prompted your incredible intervention.

Putting the questions another way: Do you deny that the Texas case against Jacobsen was perfectly valid? Do you deny that indictment was correctly drawn, charging Jacobsen on seven counts for conspiracy, misapplication of savings and loan funds, and perjury, carrying a potential penalty of 35 years in prison and \$70,000 in fines?

As the Nation's top law enforcement officer, is it your belief that one who is guilty of offenses such as those charged in the Texas indictment against Jacobsen, should be punished for such criminal acts?

Do you deny that at the time you intervened from Washington and ordered the prosecution blocked, the District Attorney was prepared to proceed with the prosecution, and was prepared to make out a prima facie case on each count?

It is my understanding that the move for dismissal of this very serious charge against

Jacobsen was initiated by you, and WAS NOT initiated by the U.S. District Attorney in Texas whose responsibility it was to prosecute the case. Is that correct?

As I have said before, my constituents are not interested in the high flights and poetry of Washington-based swapouts, totally and completely unrelated to the Texas indictment against the man charged with taking their hard-earned money. They may be old-fashioned, but they seem to think a man should be held accountable for an \$825,000 crime involving their money, and not be permitted to go scot-free, virtually pardoned-in-advance, at the instance of the United States Government.

You see, the Savings and Loan Association involved is located in my home town of San Angelo, Texas. Many of my constituents were victims of Jacobsen's alleged criminal acts related to the \$825,000, the basis for the Texas indictment.

Do you blame my constituents for wanting answers to these questions—honest, responsible answers? Do you blame them for being shocked and distressed to learn the United States Government is using its great powers to protect the man indicted for taking and misusing their money?

Have you really stopped to ponder the magnitude of the offenses charged in the Texas indictment—an \$825,000 indictment you are using all your power to have dismissed?

I am aware of the predicament which makes it difficult for you to respond to my questions.

Sincerely,

O. C. FISHER,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS RETREATS ON ITS COMMITMENT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY WITHOUT REGARD TO SEX

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday this House passed H.R. 15580, a bill to appropriate money to operate the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. That measure, which originated in this Chamber, as it must, was amended by the Senate in such a manner as to undermine title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

The appropriations process should not be used to legislate; it should be restricted solely to the questions of how much and to whom. The action by the Senate and the vote here last week underscore the impropriety of that course of action. On the basis of frantic objections by some school officials and without the benefit of public hearings before any legislative committee of this House, our conferees asked us to approve hastily drawn amendments passed by the other body.

Title IX sought to eliminate sex discrimination in the educational process by forbidding the use of federal funds to programs which practice such discrimination in any form. Until last

Tuesday that is what I thought I had voted for when title IX was first enacted 2 years ago. The modifications now approved would forbid HEW from promulgating regulations to bar the use of Federal assistance: First, to certain organizations which limit membership to persons of one sex; and second to schools which requires sex segregation in physical education classes.

It has taken HEW 2 years to promulgate these regulations, which could hardly be said to be really strong. Nonetheless barely is the ink dry on the draft rules before we seek to abrogate them. Considering the length of time it took HEW to publish them in the Federal Register, the least we could have done was allow them to operate for a period of time and then review their actual impact.

In legislating in the area of discrimination, Congress should begin with the presumption that any separation of persons on the basis of irrational classifications, like sex, race, religion, or economic status, is immediately suspect and its proponents carry a heavy burden to sustain any such segregation. Only the most compelling of governmental interests can justify providing Federal assistance to segregated activities. In my judgment the case has not been made to support the encouragement we give to sex discrimination when we passed these amendments. The absence of a hearing record makes it even more difficult to justify these modifications.

Congress should not place the power, prestige, and financial assistance of the Federal Government behind sex discrimination in any form. If organizations such as fraternities, sororities, boys clubs, or girl scouts wish to exclude members of one sex, they of course have a right to do so. They do not, however, have the right to use Federal funds or federally assisted facilities to promote their discriminatory membership practices. We would not allow it if they excluded on the basis of race, and I see no reason to allow it on the basis of sex.

To some the question of sex separation in these organizations, particularly those dealing with youth, and in physical education classes is a matter of little moment in the whole range of sex discrimination issues. That is myopic. In my view we should give no quarter to those who would retard the development of a society free of sex discrimination. By permitting Federal funds to be used, directly or indirectly, to encourage, support, or promote separation by sex, we only reinforce ancient sexual stereotypes which are at the root of the problem. And while the evil of H.R. 15580 may appear to be small, we should always be mindful of Justice Clark's observation that "the trickling stream of today may tomorrow become a raging torrent."

I hope that, in the 94th Congress, the appropriate legislative committee of the House will undertake hearings to re-examine the damage done to the cause of liberation by this bill. Hopefully in a calmer and less pressured atmosphere, we will restore to title IX its full scope.

REPRINTING OF "COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION IN THE HOUSE" HEARINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the correspondence which follows speaks for itself:

APRIL 1, 1974.

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Printing, Committee on House Administration, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I am introducing a House resolution calling for reprinting the complete set of hearings and panel meetings held by the Select Committee on Committees during 1973, with corrections to the extent of printer's errors which have been found and marked in a master copy. The resolution requests House Document status for these three volumes.

As you know, a very historic record of Member and outside expert testimony was built through some fourteen weeks of hearings, hailed by many Members as well as outside scholars as close to unique for their exploration of House organization and operation problems. Floor debate on the resolution reported by the select committee lies ahead of us, and the supply of some parts of the original printing is completely exhausted.

It is my view that both the needs of those preparing for the floor debate as well as long term continuing needs for access to the record for study, reference, and legislative history would make it extremely useful to have these volumes reissued. A measure of our commitment to the importance of this project may be provided by the fact the select committee contracted to have an index prepared for this material at a cost in excess of \$20,000.

I would be most grateful to have your subcommittee act favorably on this resolution when it is referred to you. Our estimate is that Document status plus 2,000 additional sets in three volumes, with indexes incorporated represents a realistic count of the needs of the select committee.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RICHARD BOLLING.

H. CON. RES. 452

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed as a House document the three volumes of hearings and panels on the subject of committee organization in the House which were held by the Select Committee on Committees under the authority of H. Res. 132, Ninety-third Congress, together with an index thereto and with such corrections as may be necessary; and that two thousand additional copies be printed for use of the Select Committee on Committees.

OCTOBER 10, 1974.

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS,
Chairman, Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR WAYNE: This is in confirmation of our discussion the other day at lunch that I would like H. Res. 452 introduced on April 1, 1974, reported favorably by your committee.

As I explained last April, the Select Committee on Committees built a valuable and unique record of the views of Members on the subject of House organization and oper-

ation for which we have had a continuing demand from Members and the public. The original printing of these hearings has been exhausted, and in any case, as committee prints they did not go to Federal depository libraries to become more widely available on a continuing basis. This is why we especially want to achieve House Document status. You may also recall that the Select Committee invested in a professional and thorough index to accompany each of the three volumes of the hearings to add to their usefulness.

I will appreciate your attention and good offices in bringing action on this matter when the Committee again meets.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RICHARD BOLLING.

OCTOBER 22, 1974.

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Printing, Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: On April 1, 1974, I introduced H. Con. Res. 452 requesting the printing of the hearings of the Select Committee on Committees as a House Document, with 2,000 extra sets for the use of the committee, to be issued in three volumes, incorporating an index to the contents of each volume and with such corrections as may be necessary.

Now that the floor action is behind us, I believe that it would be adequate to reduce the committee portion of this request to 1,500 sets, and still meet the most pressing needs. I would not be adverse to your subcommittee amending the resolution accordingly.

I am still hopeful that the material can be made into a House Document so that it will receive the widespread circulation such status entails, because in this form, the excellent index which was not inexpensive to produce will be included, greatly enhancing the usefulness of the material.

Your staff has asked how much the Select Committee has spent for printing in these two years. So far this is the first and only request I have made for a special printing. One reprint of H. Rep. 93-916 was not requested by me or the Select Committee. All other reports and hearings or other working papers were one-time printing requests to GPO in the same manner as done by all other committees without special resolutions or billing to the Select Committee, so that I cannot state an exact amount which is current. Printing done through June 30, 1974 accounts for most of this, and a computer printout from GPO to that date showed \$101,924.00. The Select Committee was originally granted \$1,500,000.00 by H. Res. 132, and has asked no other funding for its operations. Through October 1, 1974, it had spent \$620,261.69, suggesting the likelihood it will be able to turn back more than half its money unspent when its life comes to an end.

We have had a steady demand from Members, the leadership, university libraries, individual professors, research institutes, public interest groups, and private citizens for copies of these hearings. Considering the cumulative experience and wisdom of 52 Members as well as outside experts who testified, it is not surprising that many people have suggested this hearing record will represent for the next decade the greatest single treasure trove of thought on the needs and problems of the House which will be available. Further, the task of improving the House has only begun, and regardless of the prescriptions to be offered by various groups, it can be invaluable to build on the factual record of these hearings.

I urge you to give your personal support.

Stocks are exhausted and if action can be taken now, at least the committee staff can mail out copies of these waiting in some cases for as much as a year for this material.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RICHARD BOLLING.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. November 12, 1974.

HON. RICHARD BOLLING,
Chairman Select Committee on Committees, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DICK: First, my warm congratulations on your re-election. It was an extraordinary year for us across the country but I must say that I am especially proud of Indiana in that we elected five additional Democrats, making a 9-2 delegation, the largest number since 1932!

And happily, all five men are vigorous, hard-working and intelligent. I'm proud of them.

I am glad to have the chance to reply to your letter of October 22nd concerning H. Con. Res. 452, to print additional copies of the hearings and panel meetings of the Select Committee on Committees.

As I had earlier indicated to you in our conversations, I have tried to be helpful to you in moving this Resolution and had promised you expeditious consideration of it.

For your information, my Printing Subcommittee unanimously approved the Resolution on April 10, 1974, less than two weeks after you introduced it.

Because the full Committee was busy with the campaign reform bill, the first meeting after April 10th of the House Administration Committee scheduled to consider regular business was on June 5. At that time, several members of the full Committee strongly objected to H. Con. Res. 452 and I thought it therefore prudent to postpone further consideration of it.

I raised the matter again at the next regular business meeting of the full Committee, on June 20. Again strong objection was voiced and I decided, rather than risking a negative vote by the Committee on H. Con. Res. 452, again to postpone consideration of it until a later meeting.

Of course, most printing resolutions are not at all controversial but I trust you understand that some members of the full Committee who did not enthusiastically support the recommendations of the Select Committee were equally unwilling to support H. Con. Res. 452!

I felt, Dick, that you should have this explanation in view of your suggestion that you felt I had not moved speedily, as I had promised, on the Resolution.

In the interim, my Subcommittee Counsel, William Sudow, has discussed this request with both Charles Sheldon and Linda Kamm of your staff and they indicated that one of your principal concerns was to be sure that a full set of the hearings be sent to the depository libraries.

Rosemary Cribben, Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing, advises me that the 620 depository libraries eligible to receive government documents have already been sent all but one part of the three volumes of the hearings. I understand that the last part will be mailed to the libraries shortly.

Let me add further, with respect to your reference to the inquiry by my staff on how much the Select Committee has spent for printing in the last two years, that this was not an inquiry I initiated but rather one on which some members of the full Committee insisted.

Again, I much regret the delay in passing this Resolution but I want to assure you that I intend again to bring it up before the full House Administration Committee when the House reconvenes and I will do all I can to

get it approved. I hope that the opposition to it will by now have decreased and that there will be no problem.

I hope this information is helpful and I look forward to seeing you next week.

Best personal regards to you and Jim.
Sincerely,

JOHN BRADEMAs,
Member of Congress.

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Printing, Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I am writing again with reference to H. Con. Res. 452, for the reprinting of hearings of the Select Committee on Committees. I have your letter of explanation dated November 12, and I hope you will be successful in winning approval by the full committee.

I am gratified to hear that there have been partial mailings of the hearings to depository libraries. Let me stress again that hearings in seven parts without an index are of only limited usefulness to most readers. The pending resolution calls for reprinting the seven parts in three volumes, each with an index which has not gone to the depositories, as the early version was only a committee print. This index took months to prepare and was not inexpensive. From the outset it was designed in three sections for reprinting with each of the volumes of hearings. It should be printed with the corrected hearings and panel meetings, as requested, and redistributed. Considering the heavy flow of correspondence from people with a serious interest in this reprint and their frantic efforts to get copies, I do not think there is any worry about over supplying these depositories. For example, the Harvard Library has called repeatedly.

I continue to view this resolution for reprinting as urgent and totally divorced from the issue of whether some Members disagree with the reported version of H. Res. 988. These hearings are the record of what all categories of Members and outside witnesses felt about House organization and operation without regard to their position on H. Res. 988.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RICHARD BOLLING.

On November 27, 1974, Charles S. Sheldon II, chief of staff of the Select Committee on Committees was informed by telephone call from William Sudow, staff member of the Subcommittee on Printing that the Committee on House Administration had tabled House Concurrent Resolution 452 in a recent meeting.

PROPAGANDA ATTACK THREATENS CATTLE INDUSTRY

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, U.S. farmers are willing and able to produce in abundance if they have assurances that they will not go bankrupt in the process.

But today, one segment of our farm economy, raisers and feeders of beef, are going bankrupt. It is costing them more to feed their stock than they can get for it at butchering time.

To continue along that line can lead but to bankruptcy.

What can be done?

First of all, we can clear up some misconceptions about the beef industry.

Toward that end, with your permission, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the following article written by M. J. Hankins of Stanton, Nebr. I would recommend that all of my colleagues read this article:

PROPAGANDA ATTACK THREATENS CATTLE INDUSTRY

CONSUMERS EQUALLY CONCERNED

A very vicious national propaganda attack, of vital concern to all consumers and to all of agricultural and related industries, is being launched against the livestock feeding business. The purpose, evidently, is to save grain for shipment to other nations around the world. This barrage of mis-information features such misconceptions as:

Misconception No. 1—We are eating too much beef

We are now eating about 5 ounces of beef per person per day; carcass weight basis. This figure to 3 ounces; basis retail cuts, and less than 2 ounces actually cooked trimmed and consumed—just one half of one hamburger per day.

Misconception No. 2—Beef consumption is declining

Beef consumption dropped slightly last year because of lack of availability. This year consumption was up 4 percent the first eight months, and consumers paid as much or more per pound than the all time high record price.

Misconception No. 3—Grain fed beef is a costly luxury

Only 2 to 3 pounds of grain is used to produce the average pound of beef consumed in this country. Grain is used as a finishing ration to improve beef quality.

Our 138 million head of cattle could be compared to a huge labor force that works around the clock every day of the year including Sundays and holidays and without strikes or lock outs, in converting a much larger tonnage of raw material into a finished product than all other industries combined. Hundreds of millions of acres of grass lands and crop land by-products would be wasted without cattle.

Misconception No. 4—We need to stop wasting grain by feeding it to livestock so that we can feed hungry and starving people in other nations

The USA is envied around the world for efficiency in food production. No other nation has come close to equalling the United States in variety, quality, or quantity of food produced. This was accomplished by having a free enterprise system and by combining livestock with the production of grain crops. Communist and dictator countries around the world are hungry for meat and short of other food. They are the ones that are crying for help. If they are sincere in stopping hunger they should do just like we have done. The fact that we ship farm products to foreign countries is no guarantee that it will reach the needy and starving people.

Misconception No. 5—Farmers should raise grain and not feed livestock

This plan would immediately throw the grain farmer into bankruptcy. Without livestock the surplus of grain in this country would be much larger than any time in history. Grain would sell at fire sale prices because we produce much more grain than needed to satisfy foreign demand—much more than our transportation system could ship out of the country. Export demand for

wheat now is only moderate with farmers holding most of the 1974 crop.

Misconception No. 6—People are overweight because they eat too much beef

Beef is commonly featured in reducing diets. The equivalent of half a hamburger a day, our average per capita consumption per day, never made anybody over weight.

Misconception No. 6—Fat beef can be injurious to your health

There is no conclusive scientific evidence that beef fat causes a build up of cholesterol or is injurious to health. There is abundant evidence, however, that beef fat is highly nutritious and a very wholesome and valuable food product when used as needed.

Misconception No. 7—Foreign countries need our grains as a source of protein

All grains are low in protein except soybeans. The crying need of many countries is for high quality well balanced proteins of animal origin. The Japanese are known for being short of stature. Since they started to use more protein, including animal protein, their children grow much taller and much better developed physically.

Misconception No. 8—Beef is too high priced

The least important factor in setting the price of beef to the house wife is the cost of the original product. What sets the price is what the house wife is willing to pay. In the final analysis the house wife or consumer sets the price. Beef is very cheap when it leaves the farm or feed lot; so cheap in fact that the cattle industry is rapidly being forced into bankruptcy. Cow herds are starting through a stage of large scale and rapid liquidation. King sized price spreads or price mark-ups between the feed lot and the consumer are considerably wider than required to cover costs plus a reasonable profit because of illegal market manipulation and racketeering especially in the big metropolitan areas.

Price spread is paid for by the producer and/or the consumer.

Misconception No. 9—Feed lots are not needed because they waste grain

Feed lots double and triple beef production and greatly improve eating and keeping qualities. Grainfed beef has a much longer shelf life than grass beef without becoming stale during the transporting, aging and storing processes.

Misconception No. 10—There is not much difference in the eating qualities of the different grades of beef

Grain fed beef is much more tender, juicy and palatable than grass beef. Steaks served at a good restaurant is an example of grain fed beef. Roast beef served at a cheap restaurant is usually grass beef.

Agriculture, as we have known it in this country, will be destroyed if the consuming public is erroneously led into believing the above misconceptions. We will then be in the same fix as other nations, namely; short of food and asking for help.

The United States has already done much more to alleviate hunger around the world than any other nation. This is because we have a highly efficient and well balanced agriculture that combines livestock with the production of grain crops.

Agricultural market conditions over the past several months have forced many young livestock farmers out of business. Many more have been discouraged from starting. The average farmer is about 60 years old. It is high time the consumer started to think about just who is going to be around to produce food in the immediate future.

Total food production in the USA would take a drastic drop if livestock feeding were eliminated from agriculture.

M. J. HANKINS,

STANTON, NEBR., September 1974.

THE STRENGTH OF AMERICA

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, all of us in this House cannot help but be impressed by the immensity of the challenges currently facing the Nation. It is clearly a time for good men and women of both major parties to join together in a common effort aimed at solving the problems of America. However, the sobering nature of the task we face should not cause us to lose either faith or hope in our own ability to meet the challenges of which I speak. Ours is a great Nation because our people have retained their character and basic optimism.

This American strength—the strength of the spirit—was recently documented by Mr. David Broder, the Pulitzer Prize winning journalist who writes for the Washington Post. Mr. Broder frequently travels around the country, so his perspective is a broad one. He is also one of the most talented and incisive reporters in the country today. His observations on this issue, and others, can be highly beneficial to those of us who ask what this country is, and where this country is going.

I hope that we in the Congress can, during the coming session, reflect the sense of strength and optimism that belongs to the people we represent. The text of Mr. Broder's article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 27, 1974]

THE STRENGTH OF AMERICA

(By David S. Broder)

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—The nightly television news is bleak with reports of layoffs in the auto industry and interviews with young fathers experiencing their first shock of joblessness. The lead story in a Denver Sunday paper quotes a \$22,000 teachers' association executive as saying, "My life style is going down the drain" with inflation.

Sugar is rapidly becoming worth its weight in gold, and gold is as precious as platinum. The only appeals the merchants can make for the Christmas trade is to buy now, because you will be able to afford less later.

Churchmen plead for food aid to the starving victims of drought in Africa and Asia. And while President Ford visits two dictators and delays the resignation of a scandal-weakened premier in Asia, Congress plays trump-the-veto in Washington. The United Nations, once an agency of peace, lets itself be used to inflame the passions of wars in the Mideast.

Indeed, passions threaten to obliterate reason everywhere. At a panel on nuclear energy at the Associated Press Managing Editors' convention here, two pillars of the scientific community indulge in a sarcastic name-calling assault on each other's competence and integrity that would shame a pair of Chicago aldermen.

It was a bleak prelude to Thanksgiving—a week that made one wonder if the holiday celebration were not as contrived as those game shows that follow the nightly news on the television screen, full of false excitement and flimsy diversion from the reality that precedes them.

But to dwell on the problems and perplexities that dominate the news is to disregard the underlying strength and goodness of this

country and its people—and distort the qualities for which one can, unsentimentally, give thanks this Thanksgiving.

The itinerant journalist, working his way across country from Hilton Head, S.C., to Long Beach and back East, finds evidence at every stop of the character and resilience and good humor of the American people.

You hear that quality in the work songs the sea chanty collector sings for the governors visiting Hilton Head. And you catch it in the story the Texas politician tells about one of this year's candidates, who solemnly addressed a caucus of other office-seekers early in this fall's campaign, as follows:

"Fellows, I've been getting around, and I want to tell you something I've found out. We got to cut out this damned lying; the folks are really getting sick of it."

The story is greeted with the laughter it deserves, but the point is not missed. For the people are *damned* sick of the lying, and even the politicians know they must behave in a way that prevents the spread of the cynicism overflowing the courtroom in Washington, where the tape-recorded words of the former President convict him of the grossest abuse of trust.

So the new President sets a standard of candor at the opposite pole from his predecessor. And Nelson Rockefeller of Pocantico Hills, who has his own private sorrows, brings himself to admit to Charles Rangel of Harlem the misgivings he has so long denied about what happened in Attica prison.

But the politicians do not yet measure the full strength of the people, the readiness to sacrifice and to buckle down to the hard choices this country faces. As retired Gen. James Gavin says in an interview, "We're getting initiatives from Washington that don't begin to tap this reservoir of willingness to do more."

For despite all that has been said and written about the loss of the pride of workmanship in America, the traveler finds a dozen examples that give the lie to that generalization and suggest that people want to be asked to do their best.

One sees it in the woman cafeteria manager at the University of North Carolina in Greensboro, responding to a compliment on her table decorations with the simple declaration, "I love this room."

One senses it in the director of a day care center in New Orleans, her eyes shining with excitement as she describes the reading skills of her young pupils.

And one hears it in the voice of the airline pilot delivering 260 passengers to Denver in his giant jet with the statement, "I want to thank each of *you* for flying with *me* tonight."

The sense of caring is stronger than the country's critics acknowledge.

And so is the sense of community. It shows in the camaraderie enjoyed by the diverse group of blacks and whites, men and women, Republicans and Democrats and independents, lobbyists and community workers who meet weekly at the Institute of Politics in New Orleans to discuss their common concerns.

And one finds it, too, among the grandparents, parents and children sharing the tranquility of the Sabbath service at the Los Angeles temple, a place of tradition and reflection standing beside the freeway that symbolizes the rushing, rootless world of urban America.

This good humor and hard work, this caring and community are as much of the reality of contemporary America as the problems that dominate the headlines—and for that, one may give thanks.

A DAY OF WARM MEMORIES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we ponder the significance of the traditional American holiday, Thanksgiving, too many of the articles and columns which I read today tend to be pessimistic and negative. However, a column by Dennis Wheeler of Tinley Park, Ill., Star-Tribune brings Thanksgiving into a very positive, interesting, and personal perspective. I believe the article reflects the true American Thanksgiving spirit.

The article follows:

[From the Tinley Park, (Ill.) Star-Tribune, Nov. 28, 1974]

A DAY OF WARM MEMORIES

(By Dennis Wheeler)

When I was a boy, Thanksgiving was the next best holiday to Christmas.

It must have been hell on earth for my mother, though, because Thanksgiving was the holiday that the part of the family living in the Middle West celebrated at our house.

Because it was "her holiday," she wanted everything to be perfect. She wanted the house to be immaculate, even though five minutes after the guests arrived it would be a shambles. She wanted there to be far more food available than humanly possible to eat, even though we didn't have very much money. And she wanted her five children to behave like "ladies and gentlemen," washed and well dressed, even though our nature was to be the opposite.

Preparations for Thanksgiving would begin weeks before the event. From someplace, a 25 to 30 pound turkey would materialize. Potatoes, cranberries, turnips, materials for salads, boxes of jello, mixes for mince and pumpkin pies, fruits for a cornucopia centerpiece, gallons of milk, bottles of soda pop, ginger ale, liquor, and beer, and assortments of nuts would all be purchased for the big day.

We would all become aware that my mother was getting nervous about it all days before Thanksgiving. She would start laying down extraordinary rules about taking off our shoes outside before entering, about cleaning up our rooms before going to bed, about not leaving glasses and dishes and papers lying around the house.

"This is a house, not a barn," she would stress. "In a few days, there're going to be 50 to 100 people here. Do you want them to think we're pigs?"

We would sneak glances at each other, and try to suppress giggles. My mother had by then developed the art of exaggeration to a high degree—the actual number on hand for Thanksgiving would be more like 20.

Then on Thanksgiving morning, we would each find a list of things to accomplish on our dressers. My list would usually go something like:

- "1. Clean up your room and vacuum your floor.
- "2. Pick up the yard.
- "3. Crack the nuts. Don't eat any.
- "4. Shine your shoes.
- "5. Take out the garbage.
- "6. Bring some wood to the porch for a fire.
- "7. Help set the table.
- "8. Ask what else needs to be done."

All morning the house would be like a workshop, but there would be a festive air about it. The house would seem very warm inside, partly I think because of the slate

grey weather outside and partly because of the mood of the day.

Then it would get to be noontime, and the expectation of imminent arrivals would start to rise. The guests we children awaited most of all were our cousins, who corresponded closely in age stepdowns to my brothers and sisters and I. Also, by this time, hunger would be building up, but my mother was on starvation until dinnertime. "By that time, we'll be hungry enough to eat all this food," she'd say.

The house would begin filling up with magnificent aromas, especially that of the roasting turkey. And everytime the turkey was basted, it was the occasion for the seven of us to crowd around the oven and oooh and aaah over the browning creature.

Then we kids would erupt with hollering and running when we'd see the car carrying my aunt, uncle, grandparents, and cousins turn into the driveway.

The decorum for which my mother yearned would evaporate amidst running, shouting, backslapping, hugging, handshaking, and loud barking by the dogs. And the noise and confusion would go on until everyone left late that night.

The events of those Thanksgiving days come back now as vignettes of activity—

My cousin and I lobbying for permission for him to "sleep over" Thanksgiving night.

My father and uncle bent over a checkers game for hours, the game ending in a draw.

The women gathered in the kitchen, all talking at once and nobody listening.

My cousin and I playing All-Star Baseball or Foto-Electric Football, or some other box game.

Everybody who walked through the dining room sneaking a grape from the cornucopia or a walnut from the nut bowl.

My grandparents in the living room arguing over Harry Truman.

Then it would be turkey time. All 20 of us would crowd into the dining room and seat themselves around the big table and the card tables set up for the children.

And my mother would appear with a platter carrying the turkey, an event that would always bring loud applause. Then all the children would say grace in singsong unison ("Bless O Lord, for these thy gifts . . ."), and my father would move into position behind the turkey to do the carving.

Champagne (very cheap champagne) would be poured for everyone, including the children. Bowls of food would start moving around the tables. My cousin and I, being the oldest children, would get the drumsticks. We would pile our plates so high with food that you could not see any part of the plate.

Then would come the pies with whipped cream on top, and the launching of some noisy discussion about some political or social problem. The children were allowed to participate in the discussion, and we all did.

After dinner, we would divide the group in two and play a game of charades. The noise level would reach a crescendo.

Then, finally, the excitement of the day would begin to eddy down. The smaller children would burst into tears for petty reasons and were soon being packed off to bed. A new checkers game might begin, and would end in a draw. The older children would retreat in pairs to quiet parts of the house to play games or talk quietly. The lobbying would succeed; at least one cousin would be staying overnight. The grandparents would doze in the living room, listening to a radio show. The women would labor endlessly in the kitchen, cleaning up the disaster scene in the dining room.

On Christmas, the entire scene would be repeated at my aunt's house.

Today, my brothers and sisters and I—all

married and with children—will go to my mother's and father's house (it's a big house now, the bungalow we lived in then) with our families for a day much like those when we were growing up. It will be noisy, hectic, and boisterous.

But it will be warm inside.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER KANER

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pay tribute to Walter Kaner, a columnist for the Long Island Press. In addition to being an outstanding writer, he is a concerned humanitarian. For the past 21 years, he has sponsored a Thanksgiving party for homeless, handicapped and needy children of the New York metropolitan area. Without Kaner's efforts, these children would have a Thanksgiving Day, but little to be thankful for. Walter Kaner makes their holiday a joyous one.

Kaner's concern for people is evidenced in his columns which frequently explore human joys and sorrows. This past Veterans Day he reflected on the Vietnam conflict. Today, President Ford vetoed legislation that would greatly assist the soldiers that survived that war. I feel that Walter Kaner's column will make thought provoking reading for my colleagues and I insert it into the RECORD at this point:

[From the Long Island Press, Nov. 10, 1974]

TOMORROW IS A DAY TO REMEMBER

(By Walter Kaner)

Tomorrow is Veterans Day.

For many it will only mean a day off.

But for thousands upon thousands of Americans, it will be a day of heartache and painful memories.

The bands will play. The veterans will march. The politicians will talk.

And families, with tears in their eyes and an ache in their hearts, will visit cemeteries and tenderly place flowers upon the graves of loved ones lost in battle.

Tomorrow is not a holiday . . . not in the "holiday" sense of the word. It is a day of somber remembrance.

Over 50,000 Americans died in the Vietnam War. More than 33,000 gave their lives in Korea. World War II cost the lives of 291,000 Americans. More than 53,000 American lives were sacrificed in World War I.

Statistics don't tell the full story. Figures merely tally up the total tragedy.

Each man was the son of grieving parents. Or a husband who left orphaned children, a heartbroken widow. A human life snuffed out in its youth.

Most of us don't know the pain of war. Not really.

Sure, we read about it in the papers or watched reports on TV. And we were touched by the suffering, the casualty reports. But it affected somebody else. Not us.

As a veteran, like millions of other Americans, I witnessed war and death. But as the years pass from those World War II days, the memories fade.

But I remember other, more recent, more vivid memories. Not statistics. Not countless

graves of comrades who made the supreme sacrifice. But just one boy who gave his life in Vietnam.

I was visiting the boy's home when the dreaded telegram arrived.

"The Secretary of the Army has asked me to express his deep regret that your son . . . died in Vietnam . . . from gunshot wounds received while on combat operations . . ."

I saw the grief etched on his mother's face, the tears streaming down her cheeks, the trembling fingers holding the dreaded telegram.

The telegram left out the painful details. It didn't say he was one of 48 American youths killed in ambush. It didn't say 48 American boys lost their lives in eight minutes.

It didn't say a lot of other things.

That he was just a boy. In his early 20s. With a whole life to live. A career to mold. A girl to marry. A family to raise.

It didn't say that he didn't understand the Vietnam War, or why he was sent, or why he was fighting. That he hated wars with their killing and suffering. But he was called, and he went.

The telegram left out so much. That he was born of his mother's pain. Raised as a baby with loving care and sleepless nights. It never mentioned his first day at school. His first bloody nose in a fight. The joy of his first bike.

It never said how he loved to play baseball, gorge himself on pizza, gulp down ice cream sodas, polish his jalopy. It never noted that he was a handsome, blonde grinning kid who loved life, dreamed of a career and enjoyed books and serious music. Or the girl down the block he planned to marry.

And how when he went off to war he joked and kidded about it. Because he didn't want his folks to worry. But inwardly, he was worried. Maybe something would happen to him. Maybe he'd never see his folks, the house, his girl and the neighborhood again.

He never did. He came home in a military coffin.

To many, he was a military statistic. To his grieving family, he meant tears and heartbreak for an only child lost in a faraway war that few understood, favored or supported.

Ironically, on the very day the Army presented his mother with her son's military medals, cruel, anonymous phone callers tortured her with calls saying: "Your son deserted to die. That's what he gets for fighting in Vietnam."

The callers were vicious and wrong. But we—you and I were wrong, too.

It's not only enemy bullets that killed our youth in war.

We've helped. With our apathy, our complacency, our disinterested. Our life "as usual," while the kids fight and die for us.

While 50,000 young men died in Vietnam, it was business as usual here at home. We were busy with our everyday problems, busy earning a living, busy watching TV, busy bowling, busy going to a ballgame. Too busy to ask, to demand to know why our kids were fighting and dying.

I remember the dead boy asking me: "If it's a war for us—Isn't it a war for everybody? If a guy is supposed to sacrifice his life for his country—shouldn't the people at home make sacrifices too?"

Thankfully, the Vietnam War is over, the boys are home. There were no parades at their homecoming, no bands played. And many of them are angered, disillusioned, jobless and lacking in benefits given other veterans.

In hospitals across America, thousands upon thousands of veterans still suffer the wounds of war. For them—the blinded, the amputees, the minds damaged—the wars will never end.

Tomorrow is Veterans Day.

Take time to remember . . . and pray . . . for the American men who gave their lives for their country. And the men, blind and maimed, who sacrificed for us.

And pray hard it will never happen again.

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to insert in the RECORD each month the Monthly Calendar of the Smithsonian Institution. The December Calendar of Events follows:

DECEMBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1

Sunday shorts—A series of short creative films, *Music Box* with Laurel and Hardy; *Pulse*, by B.Y.M. Productions; *Icarus Montgolfer Wright*, by Format Films; *Karate*, by Stephen Eichenlaub, 5 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building, \$1.25.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2

Kwanza workshops: A week of activities connected with the Afro-American adaptation of the African harvest festival. Workshops will include a slide presentation on an American version of the celebration; an explanation of the objects of Kwanza; sessions in which visitors will make mats, candles, masks or bowls. The Wednesday workshop will feature Virginia Merritt, a candle-making specialist. Activities take place Mon. through Fri., at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E. Free. For reservations call 381-6691.

Lectures: *A Color Test and Handwriting Analysis*, by Iye-Kwama Health and Kwaku Walker. Two lectures in a series sponsored by Nana Kwabena and the African Cultural and Religious Society. Remaining lectures scheduled December 9, 16, 23 and 30. 7:30 p.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Free.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3

Slide lecture: *Is Design Necessary?* by Larry Erskine Thomas. Mr. Thomas will show examples of his work and that of other artists to illustrate the importance of design in any style of painting. He is a member of the museum staff and of the D.C. Art Association. Held in connection with the fifth annual D.C. Art Association exhibition currently on display. 1 p.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Recommended for high school students and above. Free.

Films: *The Art of Organic Forms and From Clay to Kiln*, 1 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, Museum of History and Technology. Free.

Film: *Antonia*, directed by Judy Collins and Jill Codmillo, the story of an indomitable woman musician. 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free tickets may be picked up at the Hirshhorn Information Desk.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4

Free film theatre: *The Unexplained*—the frontiers of knowledge: ESP, continental

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

drift, dolphin language, life in outer space, and cyborgs. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

Illustrated lecture: *Historic Preservation in the Soviet Union*, presented by American members of the Joint US/USSR Working Group on the Enhancement of the Urban Environment. The seven speakers are a lawyer, historian, professor of architecture, two preservation architects and two preservation administrators. Co-sponsored by the Renwick Gallery and the Latrobe Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians, 6 p.m. The Renwick Gallery. Free.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5

Creative screen: Four color films shown in conjunction with the current exhibition *Figure and Fantasy, Clay Man*—a lump of clay spontaneously assumes the form of an elf-like man. Produced in Prague. *Hobby*—surrealistic animated film. *Magic Machines*—the work of California sculptor Robert Gilbert who turns left-over junk into colorful kinetic sculpture, *Christmas Cracker*, by Norman McLaren. Complete showings at 11 a.m., 12 noon and 1 p.m. The Renwick Gallery. Free.

Film: *Circles II*, and other works in film by painter/sculptor Doris Chase. Semi-abstract films using a combination of dance with sculpture, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free—tickets may be obtained at the Hirshhorn Information Desk.

Free film theatre: *The Unexplained*. Repeat. See December 4 for details.

Romantic versus classic art. *Delacroix and Millet*. Part of the new series of films by Lord Kenneth Clark surveying the life and work of late 18th and early 19th century painters and sculptors. 6:30 p.m. or 8:30 p.m. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$2. Tickets sold at the door.*

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6

Film: *The Red Balloon*—the story of a small boy and his magical balloon, 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Rehabilitation medicine films: *Quick, What's Your Blood Pressure?*, distributed by the Washington Heart Association; *Day of Judgment*, Eli Lilly, 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Similar films are shown each Friday in connection with the current exhibition *Triumph Over Disability*.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7

Children's films: Short films by Susan Pitt-Kranning, 12:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free—tickets at the Hirshhorn Information Desk.

High school portfolio day: Representatives of professional art schools and colleges and universities with strong art programs will furnish information pertinent to careers in art. All junior and senior high students may bring portfolios of their own art to be evaluated. Among the 50 schools represented are the Rhode Island School of Design, the Parsons School of Design, the Chicago Art Institute and Pratt Institute. Registration with individual schools—11 a.m. to 12:35 p.m. Interviews and portfolio evaluations—1 to 5 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts. Free.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8

Country music. *The Kitty Wells Family Show* with Kitty Wells, Johnny Wright, Bobby Wright and the Tennessee Mountain Boys. Second in the Women in Country Music concerts sponsored by the Division of Performing Arts, 8 p.m. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$5.50, \$4 students and senior citizens; \$5 Resident Associates. For reservations, call 381-5395.

Sunday shorts: *Making of a Life, T.V. Show, Televisionland*, by Charles Braverman; *The Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes*, by the National Film Board of Canada; *Pas de Deux*, by Norman McLaren. 5 p.m. Car-

michael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$1.25*

Dance: *Laura Dean*. 8:30 p.m. The Renwick Gallery. Presented by the Division of Performing Arts. For reservations call 381-5395. \$4.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9

Seminar: *Tell Jemmeh*. Dr. Gus W. Van Beek conducts an all-day seminar surveying the recent development in Near Eastern archaeological methodology applied in the Smithsonian excavations at Tell Jemmeh, Israel. The day will be divided into the following subject areas: Setting and site; Principles of stratigraphic excavation; Processing artifacts; and Interpretation of the evidence. 10:15 a.m. to 4 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. \$20.*

Santa Claus arrives in Anacostia with Mrs. Claus and the little Clauses. They will arrive at Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and W Street, S.E. (Curtis Brothers parking lot) and lead a parade to the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum for a Christmas concert and candy canes. 10 a.m.

Lecture: *Dreams*, by Anum Thomas. 7:30 p.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. See December 2 for series details. Free.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10

Demonstration/workshop: Batik demonstration by Loretta Ballard, member of the D.C. Art Association. Recommended for upper elementary or junior high aged children. 10 a.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. For reservations call 381-6691. Free.

Film: *An independent voice: The community newspaper in America*. 1 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

Film: American Art of the 60's—the development of American art in one of its most inventive and controversial periods. 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free. Tickets at the Hirshhorn Information desk.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11

American Aviation Historical Society: Monthly meeting and program with question and answer period. 8 p.m. Arts and Industries Building (entrance through the Smithsonian "Castle" building). The public is invited. Free.

Free film theatre: *Robert Scott and the Search for the South Pole*—Scott's diary narrates this film on the trials, courage and tragedy of his heroic race to the South Pole. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12

Film: *Andy Warhol*—a film portrait of the artist by Lana Jokel. 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free. Tickets at the Hirshhorn Information Desk.

Free film theatre: *Robert Scott and the Search for the South Pole*. Repeat. See December 11 for details.

Romantic versus classic art: *Rodin and Degas*. Final films in the new series by Lord Kenneth Clark. 6:30 or 8:30 p.m. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$2. Tickets sold at the door.

National Capital Shell Club: *Shelling in the Red Sea*. 8 p.m. Lecture Room, Natural History Building. The public is invited to attend. Free.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13

Exhibition: *Contemporary American Illustrators of Children's Books*. One hundred fifty-five original paintings, drawings and prints by 32 artists who are distinguished by these illustrations that instruct, amuse, fascinate and inspire children too young to read. National Collection of Fine Arts, through February 2.

Rehabilitation medicine films: *My Friend Edi*, distributed by Eli Lilly; *The School that Love Built*, distributed by Abilities, Inc.,

12:30 p.m., Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building.

Contemporary art lecture: *Yes, but . . . the Work of Philip Guston*, by Dore Ashton, author and art critic, 2 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14

Children's film series: Animated films by Chuck Jones. 12:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free. Ticket at Hirshhorn Information Desk.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15

Brass and brunch: 19th century holiday music played on brass instruments from the Smithsonian collections, by Robert Sheldon and other musicians from the Division of Musical Instruments. Concert: 11 a.m. Breakfast/Brunch: 10 a.m. or 12 noon, \$7.*

Concert: *Alan Mandel*, pianist, performing selected contemporary works. 6 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$5.50; \$4 students and senior citizens; \$5 Resident Associates. Presented by the Division of Performing Arts. For reservations call 381-5395.

Sunday shorts: *Very Nice, Very Nice*, by Arthur Lipsett; *Sgt. Swell*, by David Brain; *The Tempest*, by Robert Brown and Frank Ogilvie; *Glass*, by Bert Haanstra; *Fortuna*, by Woody Garvey; *The Shellfish Giant*, by Reader's Digest. 5 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building, \$1.25.*

Lecture: *Man on High*, by Dr. Peter Steele. Both the long-term adaptation of mountain people and how short term visitors to high places cope with the problem of rapid acclimatization will be covered in Dr. Steele's talk on the physiological and medical problems encountered when man attempts to live and work at extreme altitudes. Dr. Steele is an authority on high-altitude disease and a renowned mountaineer who accompanied the 1971 International Expedition on its climb of Mt. Everest. Presented by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. 8 p.m. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. Free.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16

Demonstration/workshop: Gloria Freeman, member of the D.C. Art Association, demonstrates tissue collage. Participants will make a Christmas object. Sixth grade or above. 10 a.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Call 381-6691 for reservations. Free.

Audubon lectures: *Born to Sing*, by Charles Hartsborne, Field Associates, Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology and Professor of Philosophy. Dr. Hartshorne will discuss why, how, and to what extent birds sing and will illustrate his talk with recordings and slides. 5:30 and 8:30 p.m. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building, Co-sponsored by the Audubon Naturalist Society, \$3.*

Lecture: *Scents and Palmistry*, by Kwasi Allen and Adwoa Allen. 7:30 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. See December 2 for series details. Free.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17

Illustrated museum talk: *The Evolution of the Drug Store*, by Michael R. Harris, Museum Technician, Medical Sciences Division, 1 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

Films: *A Man and His Dog Out for Air* (1957), *Horse over Teakettle* (1962), *Fist Fight* (1964) and other films by Robert Breer, painter, sculptor and filmmaker, Mr. Breer will be present to introduce the program and to discuss his work, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free. Ticket at Hirshhorn Information Desk.

Christmas concert: The Concert Choir and the Vocal Camber Ensemble of the Friendly Senior High School of Oxon Hill, Md., will perform the Vaughan-Williams *Fantasia on Christmas Carols*, based on a medley of familiar carols and *A Vision of Peace* by Jean

Berger. 12 noon, Great Hall, Smithsonian Institution "Castle" Building. Following the concert, the group will carol in the Arts and Industries Building. See also December 18.

Lecture: *Economic and Nutritional Determinants of Size and Growth*. Speaker: Stanley M. Garn, Center for Human Growth and Development, University of Michigan. 8:15 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Sponsored by the Anthropological Society of Washington. Free.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18

Demonstration/workshop: Georgette Powell, Member of the D.C. Art Association, demonstrates portrait sketching. Participants are furnished with materials. 10 a.m. Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, For reservations call 381-6691. Free.

Lunchbox forum: *Sailing Ships and Satellites*, by Alexis Doster III, Assistant Curator, Astronautics, National Air and Space Museum. 12 noon. Lecture Room, Natural History Building. Free.

Free film theatre: *The Great Mojave Desert* One of the last wild places. The Desert is shown as a showcase of adaptation vast, brutal, and threatened. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium History and Technology Building. Free.

Christmas program: Renaissance caroling complete with costumes, lutes, and recorders, performed by the Friendly Senior High School Concert Choir and Vocal Chamber Ensemble. 12 noon, Flag Hall, Museum of History and Technology, 1 p.m., Rotunda, Museum of Natural History. Free.

Illustrated lecture: *A Thousand Years of Japanese Music*. Dr. William P. Malm, Oriental musicologist and professor at the University of Michigan, will explain traditional Japanese music. Illustrations will be both color slides and musical examples from court music, Noh and Kubuki. Co-sponsored by the Japan-America Society of Washington, D.C. and the Division of Performing Arts. 8 p.m. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$2.50. Discounts available for students, senior citizens. Resident Associates and JAS members. For reservations call 381-5895.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19

Creative screen: *Clay Man; Hobby; Magic Machines; Christmas Cracker*. Repeat program. See December 5 for details.

Free film theatre: *The Great Mojave Desert*. Repeat. See December 18.

Film: *Gertrude Stein; When This You See, Remember Me*; a portrait of the author's Paris years, from 1905 through the 1930's. 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Free. Tickets at the Hirshhorn Information Desk.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20

Exhibition: *Hya Bolotowsky; Bolotowsky's* powerful sense of design and his own distinctive style are shown in 33 paintings and sculptures that use only horizontal and vertical lines at right angles. National Collection of Fine Arts, through February 17, 1975.

Rehabilitation medicine film: *Wonder Engine of the Body, and 20th Century Epidemic*, distributed by the Washington Heart Association. 12:30 p.m. Carmichael Auditorium, History and Technology Building. Free.

RECKLESS IRRESPONSIBILITY AT THE UN

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the excellent column "Reckless Irresponsibility at the UN" by one of

my constituents, Henry Huglin of Santa Barbara, Calif. The author is a retired Air Force brigadier general and syndicated columnist and lecturer with 40 years background of national security and international affairs".

The article follows:

RECKLESS IRRESPONSIBILITY AT THE UN (By Henry Huglin)

The United Nations General Assembly, led by the Arab and black African nations, seems embarked on a reckless spree of irresponsibility.

With a clear majority of Third World votes—and supported by the Communist nations—the General Assembly in the past month has taken two bad actions.

It accorded its rostrum to Yasir Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organization leader who represents no government. And it suspended (and tried to expel) South Africa.

These actions are contrary to the UN Charter and to UN precedents.

They clearly reflect a surrender to the passions of the moment, and they set a mischief-making precedent for the future.

Hence, they hurt the UN and put its future effectiveness in jeopardy.

The bias and inconsistency of these actions are glaring and outrageous.

Will now the General Assembly welcome other exiled or dissident groups?

What of the Lithuanians, Estonians, and Latvians who have been trying to get the world to listen to their cause since 1940, when Soviet Russia forcefully annexed them? Or the Hungarians who were brutally repressed by Russian tanks in 1956? Or the Czechs who were likewise put down by Russian show of force in 1968? Or the Tibetans who were repressed by the Chinese in 1959? Or the anti-Castro Cubans?

No, of course these won't be welcomed! These causes are not the ones popular with the Third World and their Communist courtiers, Russia and China.

The suspension of South Africa, for her violation of the UN Charter and Declaration of Human Rights, was likewise hypocritical.

What about Soviet Russia's notorious record of denial of rights and suppression of peoples within her borders—and her imposing dictatorial regimes on her satellites in Eastern Europe? What of Nigeria's suppression of the Biafrans? And of Uganda's reign of terror which goes on and on. What of other black African nations which have repressed or expelled their native born of Asian descent?

If nations are going to be denied a voice in the UN a common standard needs to be applied to all. But this would, of course, result in many more nations being so denied—and the universality and principal worth of the UN wholly destroyed.

Yet, is injustice only to be recognized in the UN when it is Jew against Arab or white against black—but not when it is Arab against Jew, or black against brown, or black against black, or Asian against Asian, or white against white?

Well, it is obvious that none of the Communist, black African, or Asian nations will be suspended or expelled for their violations of human rights.

By the warped illogic of the Third World intellectual elites (who seem far more interested in other peoples' problems than their own) "just" causes are apparently only those which fit their narrow perspectives and selfish interests.

Is injustice only to be dealt with now in the UN if it can be given a racial, religious, or ideological twist by the UN majority?

If this situation is not righted, the UN will be gravely damaged, perhaps ruined.

The UN cannot function effectively in the long term without consistency, even-handedness, and staying within the scope set forth in the UN Charter.

The UN was prudently based on the prin-

ciples of providing a forum only for governments and on not getting involved with internal affairs of nations—in the valid belief that the UN had more than enough to do to try to cope with problems between nations.

Limitations on the UN's scope were established on the sound basis that to try to deal with internal and exiles' and dissidents' issues would open a Pandora's Box of complex problems the UN couldn't possibly cope with properly.

In the past this Pandora's Box has been cracked, but now it is being opened wide.

What can we Americans do about this situation? Well, we need to keep our cool and support our government in opposing and trying to reverse such actions.

We ought to do our best to prevent this "tyranny of the weak"—as John Foster Dulles, when he was Secretary of State, characterized such actions—from becoming a "tyranny of the majority" in the UN.

In many ways the UN is extremely valuable, even indispensable, in this growingly interdependent world—even though it is not able to perform very effectively its principal purpose "to maintain international peace and security."

We need to salvage what we can of the UN, despite the current reckless irresponsibility of the Third World majority.

ROCKEFELLER AND INTERNATIONAL FEDERALISM

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, as Congress considers the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President of the United States, I think it would be useful to recall Rockefeller's views on international federalism. In particular, I would like to discuss "The Future of Federalism," a book based on a series of lectures delivered by Rockefeller in 1962.

In this book Rockefeller argues that the nation-state has become obsolete:

No nation today can defend its freedom, or fulfill the needs and aspirations of its own people, from within its own borders or through its own resources alone . . . And so the nation-state, standing alone, threatens, in many ways, to seem as anachronistic as the Greek city-state eventually became in ancient times.

Since the problems are "simply outrunning the political mechanisms for handling them," Rockefeller contends that the United States must build a new framework. The framework he suggests is federalism between the free world nations. Rockefeller states:

The federal idea, which our Founding Fathers applied in their historic act of political creation in the eighteenth century, can be applied in this twentieth century in the larger context of the world of free nations—if we will but match our forefathers in courage and vision.

I find it somewhat ironic that—as our country is preparing for its 200th birthday celebration—a man would be nominated as Vice President who believes the nation-state is an anachronism and who espouses the principles of international federalism.

I am sure that the vast majority of Americans do not want the United States integrated into a multinational federa-

tion. Americans cherish their independence. They want to maintain their existence as a separate and independent nation, not surrender part of their sovereignty to a union of nations.

And we should not be fooled on this point. There simply cannot be a federal union without some reduction in American sovereignty. Webster's dictionary specifically defines federal as "formed by a compact between political units that surrender their individual sovereignty to a central authority but retain limited residuary powers of government."

Rockefeller's proposal would mean a loss of American sovereignty. It would mean a supernational government—a government over and above that of the U.S. Government. It would mean our nation would be subservient to the wishes of other nations.

I strongly believe in the absolute sovereignty of the American people and their unqualified right to control their own destinies. The international federalism advocated by Rockefeller runs counter to these basic principles. It also runs counter to the desires of the American people. I urge Congress to consider this when it takes up the nomination of Rockefeller as Vice President of the United States.

PHONY PRICING POLICIES PREVAIL

HON. FRANK E. DENHOLM

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, the national retail chain stores recently announced a self-imposed "price freeze" on some food items but not all food items and not all prices. I am left in doubt as to the merit of such a "price freeze" because it appears to follow gyrations of price increases on stock "inventories" without just cause or reason.

And so, I ask—are the people to presume prices are frozen at higher levels than supply and demand should reflect—are some food items not subject to the self-imposed "price freeze" that an opportunity is reserved to increase the price levels of those items exempted by the national food chain stores to satisfy the same management that purports to control prices in the public interest.

The fact is that an announced "price freeze" by the A&P national food chain, by Kroger and Safeway is clear evidence of the capacity to "fix" prices on certain food items. That is an intolerable and unacceptable fact that defies a price level to consumers or producers based upon supply and demand in the free competitive market.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that I am wrong and that at last the "rip off" and pirating of prices has been replaced by corporate citizen responsibility in the national interest. Consumers can scarcely pay more and producers cannot continue to provide the essential supply of food and fiber for less.

It is my judgment that when "price freeze" policies are announced by self-serving interests that "price fixing" is

a reality that should have the immediate attention of all. It should be a call to arms of the antitrust personnel of the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to assure "fair trade" policies in the public interest.

The wholesale-retail sector of the food industry is clearly responsible for consumer price levels at the retail markets when prices received by producers continue the decline of past months far below the cost of production.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect the announced policies of self-serving "price freeze" limitations are really but a phony system of advertising in an attempt to pacify the public and to divert appropriate inquiry accordingly.

THE COAL STRIKE: ARE THE COMMUNISTS INVOLVED?

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, almost exactly a year after a coal strike led by the Communist-dominated National Union of Mineworkers crippled England and toppled a conservative government, a massive coal strike led by the United Mine Workers of America is taking its toll in this country. The economic repercussions of a strike in one of the basic industries such as coal mining can be enormous, and the Communists should be expected to take every advantage of that fact.

With these things in mind, I came upon an article by Alan Stang in the December American Opinion, an article which ought to cause every American to investigate the matter of the American coal strike further. The article raises questions that must be answered, especially since it now appears that England is well on its way down the socialist drain, pushed by the Communist-led coal strike. Perhaps everyone is not aware that Donald Stillman, UMWA director of publications, visited England during the English coal strike, apparently to gain pointers on how power can be manipulated to optimum effectiveness. Perhaps not everyone is aware that the UMWA sent a "message of solidarity" signed by its President Arnold Miller, to the English coal strikers during the strike. Perhaps it is not general knowledge that Joe Gormley, head of the Communist-dominated National Union of Mineworkers, visited Harlan County, Ky., in April 1974 apparently for the purpose of giving tips to the UMWA. Perhaps it is not widely known that the UMWA sent the Communist-dominated National Union of Mineworkers a cheque for \$5,000 during the English coal strike.

If any one of these facts which Mr. Stang has documented in his article is correct, then many more questions are raised, questions that deserve an answer. What is the relationship between the Arnold Miller faction of the UMWA and the National Union of Mineworkers? How many Communists and fellow travelers are involved in the coal strike? Is

the purpose of the UMWA strike to cripple America, just as the purpose of the English coal strike was to push England to the brink of collapse? All of these questions—and many more—ought to be answered. Mr. Stang's allegations ought to be investigated thoroughly by a competent body that is not predisposed to gloss over any sordid activities of the labor unions. If we are not to follow England to disaster, not only must we reduce the size of the Federal Government, we must also curtail the violent and subversive activities of those who would delight in transforming this Nation into a socialist menagerie.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a portion of Mr. Stang's article "King Coal" in the Record at this point so that my colleagues may understand the necessity of investigating the charges he makes:

The United Mine Workers of America was organized in 1890, and has been violence-ridden ever since. In 1969, union official Joseph "Jock" Yablonski ran for the UMWA presidency against incumbent W. A. "Tony" Boyle. According to the March 1973 issue of *Workers Vanguard*, a Trotskyite Communist organ: "... He was persuaded to run for office by Ralph Nader, who had jumped on the mine-safety bandwagon. It took two months of secret meetings with Nader before Yablonski was willing to announce his candidacy..."

You will remember that Nader was a speaker at the Communist Citizens Energy Conference. Indeed, the daily *Australian* of July 8, 1972, published in Sydney, reports that in a speech there Nader said that "what is needed is Socialism or Communism of one sort or another." Ralph Nader later denied he said that, of course, preferring to be thought merely a "Liberal."

Despite Nader's help, Yablonski lost the election, and three weeks later he was murdered, along with his wife and daughter. Since then, various union officials, including Boyle himself, have been convicted of the crimes. But Boyle's criminality was soon to be replaced by something even worse. The Yablonski faction was known as Miners For Democracy, a cofounder of which was Joseph L. Rauh Jr., who also happens to have been a founder of Americans for Democratic Action. You will remember that the A.D.A. is pro-Communist, and was a sponsor of the Citizens Energy Conference.

In the summer of 1970, at a meeting in Chicago called the National Rank and File Action Conference, the Communist Party, U.S.A., led the formation of an outfit known as the National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy, or T.U.A.D. for short. Almost from the beginning the Conspiracy has tried to manipulate workers, and T.U.A.D. is the newest Communist organization designed for the purpose. In testimony before the House Internal Security Committee on November 28, 1973, minority chief investigator Herbert Romerstein characterized T.U.A.D. as "the coordinating body for the Communist penetration of the trade union movement." And in his report to the December, 1973, meeting of the National Council of the Communist Party, general secretary Gus Hall praised T.U.A.D. as follows: "In this situation T.U.A.D. is making a mark for itself. It has given a lead in many areas of struggle. It is a unified front formation. Its lead on issues has been picked up by important sections of the trade union movement. . . . T.U.A.D. does and can serve as a center that gives direction and takes initiatives with an eye to promoting and creating movements and actions."

In short, T.U.A.D. is a top-level Communist operation. So it will no doubt come as a shock to many of you patriotic miners to learn that both Mike Trbovich, then chair-

man of Miners for Democracy, and Kenneth Yablonski, a son of Joseph Yablonski and an M.F.D. attorney, were speakers at T.U.A.D.'s founding conference. Indeed, Kenneth Yablonski told the Communists: "We hope that this conference will be a new beginning in the labor movement. That's why we are here, we believe in it—we offer you whatever we can do to help you because we are a part of the rank-and-file."

In other words, Miners For Democracy stood ready to do whatever it could to help the Communists. And ever since it has worked both ways. For instance, in May 1971 James West, a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, wrote as follows in *Political Affairs*, the Party's monthly theoretical journal: "The Miners for Democracy . . . has scored a tremendous victory in the election of officers in District 5 of the U.M.W.A. . . . The victory is due to the courage, persistence and determination of the MFD. It is also due to a correct policy and a resourceful struggle for that policy by the Coal Commission of the Party, led by Comrade Anton Krchmarek. . . . It did all in its power to bring the fullest possible support to the rank-and-file slate."

It took the initiative in mobilizing over 200 students and faculty members in a number of colleges to help the rank-and-file slate. . . . According to the leaders of MFD, it was this activity by the students which was a prime reason for the victory." (Emphasis ours.)

In December, 1972, an M.F.D. slate won an election for control of the United Mine Workers of America. Arnold Miller became president. Mike Trbovich became vice president. You will remember that Trbovich had been a speaker at the meeting at which the Communist Party founded T.U.A.D. In the summer of 1973, as we have seen, U.M.W.A. struck the Brookside operation of Eastover Mining, a subsidiary of Duke Power. On August 27, 1973, U.M.W.A. president Arnold Miller made a speech at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. You will remember that the Center is a revolutionary "think tank" which is trying to destroy our Constitution, and that Arthur Waskow, of the Marxist Institute for Policy Studies, went there to organize the Marxist National Conference for New Politics. At the Center, Arnold Miller said, "I think we may see a day again, not too far off, when people think of coal miners as 'the shock troops of American labor.' I look ahead, and I see that day coming."

In December, 1973, the U.M.W.A. met in convention at Pittsburgh. Among the "honored guests" was Patrick Toohy, who in the 1920s was expelled by union president John L. Lewis for Communist activities. Indeed, "honored guest" Toohy has been a member of the national committee of the Communist Party. Also present was violent revolutionary Cesar Chavez, of the Communist-backed grape "boycott"; Cleveland Robinson of the Distributive Workers, which was expelled from the C.I.O. for Communist domination; and, Communist James Maties of the Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers. At the convention, the U.M.W.A. officers issued a massive report to the delegates, called *The Year Of The Rank and File*, in which Arnold Miller said this: ". . . Harlan County is a tough nut to crack, especially since we are making every effort to break completely with the violent traditions of the past . . ." So at least we should give Miller credit for a sense of humor.

You will remember that in February, 1974, the revolutionaries ran the Citizens Energy Conference in Washington, at which I.P.S. called for total government takeover. Among the sponsors of that conference was the United Mine Workers of America.

In March, 1974, the Citizens Public Inquiry Into The Brookside Strike held hearings at the Evarts Multipurpose Center. The

panel was established at Miller's request, and was financed with a grant of five thousand dollars from the Fied Foundation, which as we have seen also finances I.P.S. The panel included former Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, whose brother was long a Communist Party official in Illinois; Raymond Wheeler, president of the Southern Regional Council, identified as a Communist Front in the sworn testimony of former top Communist Manning Johnson; and, Monsignor Geno Baroni, who runs the Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs. Your reporter knows nothing about Monsignor Baroni, except that he was one of fifteen organizers of the Citizens Energy Conference—which is all we need to know. Needless to say, they nodded sympathetically as one witness after another told of "oppression." John Ed Pearce reports as follows in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* of March 17, 1974: ". . . The audience, half of whom comprised college students from North Carolina, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia, applauded."

"Many of them had come into Harlan the night before on special buses, clad in the inevitable jeans and shirts, carrying parkas and sleeping bags. Throughout the hearings, they murmured sympathetically at the testimony of striking miners or their wives, applauded enthusiastically each attack on the coal operators or police . . ."

Funny how a special bus just turns up when you need one. You will also remember the Miners For Democracy victory in District Five several years before, in which the Coal Commission of the Communist Party mobilized "over 200 students and faculty members in a number of colleges to help the rank-and-file slate."

And April, 1974, saw still another "honored guest" in Evarts. Joe Gormley, president of the Communist-dominated National Union of Mineworkers in Great Britain, told the Brookside strikers that he had come to the United States to "let the men know they are not on their own." According to the *Harlan Daily Enterprise* of April 24, 1974, he said: "I feel coal should be nationalized. The country as a whole should own the resources of energy within its boundary rather than one person or a group of persons pulling the coal out of the ground, getting everything for themselves and leaving nothing. Nobody in Great Britain would think of denationalization and the union would fight like hell to keep it from happening."

Gormley was fresh from the national coal strike in Britain, in which the Communists toppled the Conservative Government and virtually shut down the country. It is interesting to note that Comrade Gormley was returning an earlier visit by Don Stillman, U.M.W.A. director of publications, who spent eleven days with striking British miners. And, during the British strike, U.M.W.A. sent a "message of solidarity," signed by Miller, "to their brothers in the NUM," along with five thousand dollars, which is apparently Miller's way of putting his members' money where his mouth is.

The U.M.W.A. also recently worked with the violent Revolutionary Union to strike and boycott the Southern Company, which has been importing coal mined in South Africa. You will remember that R.U. is a Maoist terror gang specializing in bombing and assassination.

And on September 30, 1974, the U.M.W.A. issued a booklet called *Coal Miners And The Economy: A UMWA Research Report* in which are made some interesting proposals: "What the American economy needs is planning. Basic to that planning is the need for active public involvement in economic policy development through the application of a balanced set of government policies aimed at each sector of the economy."

" . . . Coal miners support full employment, the stabilization of prices and profits, more equitable distribution of the nation's output,

subsidization of housing, and the expansion of public services which will benefit large segments of the population.

" . . . A strong political program is necessary to push for adoption of the policy measures which miners and other workers support, as well as for the adoption of the whole idea of national economic planning. . . ."

To achieve those goals, U.M.W.A. suggests this, for instance: "Redistribute the total product of the nation. As part of any long-range effort to provide reduced inflation and economic stability, a tax on consumer spending may be a necessary step. Such a tax would be designed to penalize those whose disposable income exceeds certain levels. As an individual spent more and more money beyond a base level, the tax which he had to pay on such purchases would grow."

And all of this, of course, is simply a cute way of stating the Communist program. Total planning—by the government—is just another way of defining Communism. Indeed, the mass of evidence you have just read is good reason to believe not only that the U.M.W.A. leadership is cooperating completely with the Communists for some supposed advantage—but that, as in England, the union may well be controlled by avatars of the Communist apparatus.

WHERE WE ARE HEADED

As I write, the strong possibility exists that when its contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association expires on November 12, 1974, U.M.W.A. will strike. Whether that will happen, your reporter of course doesn't know, but in preparation the union recently shut down the mines for five days, ostensibly as a "memorial" to the miners killed or injured in the pits. The *Daily World*, official Communist Party newspaper, explained it this way on August 20, 1974: "It will unify rank-and-file support and place the union in a better bargaining position since the shutdown will shrink the stockpile the operators have admittedly been trying to build to force a cheap settlement on the miners." In other words, the union was trying to intensify the effect such a strike would have.

Most Americans are unaware of the role coal plays in their daily lives. Arnold Miller explained it this way at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions: ". . . If we stopped digging coal in January, the country would shut down in February, when the stockpiles ran out. It's that simple."

And that is no exaggeration. The U.M.W.A. could pull out 125,000 men, who deliver most of the nation's coal. Without it, the utilities would grind to a halt. Electricity would stop. The lights would go out. Elevators, gasoline pumps, and hospitals would cease to function. Food deliveries would be curtailed. Water supply and sewage disposal would be cut off. The situation would make last year's phony oil shortage seem like the good, old days. In short, the union bosses are now angling to do the same thing to the United States that their Communist allies recently did to the people of Great Britain. This time . . . or next time!

And this is not just a battle to get benefits for miners. The real purpose of all this conspiring, once again, is to get in position to provoke a disaster to use as an excuse for the revolutionaries at the top to seize total control of America. The conspirators are really trying to shut America down for good. For instance, the Ford Foundation recently released a report on "the energy crisis," entitled *A Time To Choose*, in which we are told that Americans must resign themselves to shortages, rationing, and a declining standard of living. We are told we must accept "zero energy growth."

So the real question the members of U.M.W.A. need to ask themselves is this: If you permit yourselves to be used as pawns by your leaders in this Communist game, in the

belief that you will get some benefits; and if they succeed in shutting the country down, now or in some future strike—where will you really end up? Your lights will go out like everyone else's. If your leaders succeed in giving their conspiratorial bosses the dictatorship they want, you will be its victims along with everybody else. As in Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, there would come a time when you would no longer be permitted to strike. There would come a time when you would have *no right to quit*.

In a letter to S.C. Van Curen, editor of the *Frankfort (Kentucky) State Journal*, Carlyle Owens wrote as follows on July 27, 1974: "... The giant labor unions may control the press; I have seen very few articles of late upholding the right of free enterprise and the right to work of the individual. The individual person who labors with his hands does not have any rights when the large labor unions want to picket his place of employment. He is denied his right to work and because he is an individualist he will not apply for public assistance or welfare, but try to get employment elsewhere where there is no labor strife at the present; but he knows in his mind that sooner or later the big unions will start on that place too."

And Bazel Collins sums it up like this: "If they feed you, they got a rope around your neck."

That one line tells it all. Bazel Collins and Carlyle Owens are what America is all about. And they are not alone. Other miners like them have recently been demonstrating against pro-Communist textbooks in West Virginia. The trouble is that not enough of them have been given the full story of how they are being conned.

Bazel Collins and Carlyle Owens need your help.

WALTER JINOTTI, VERSATILE
INVENTOR

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most versatile inventors in the Nation is my constituent, Walter Jinotti, of New Brunswick, N.J.

Mr. Jinotti, a technologist at Middlesex General Hospital, in New Brunswick, is not only the inventor of a unique blood pump called the TYCOS constant infusor, but also created the "hay feverometer," a machine which measures the amount of pollen in the air—a notable improvement over the older system. In the past hay fever season, this was proven.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the talents, achievements and promise of Walter Jinotti. Instead of going into extensive detail about his inventive accomplishments, I hereby insert with pride:

Two letters written by doctors who helped save a man's life because of the TYCOS blood pump. The letters were sent to Mr. Foster Aldridge, of the Taylor Instrument Consumer Products Division, Sybron Corp., Arden, N.C., by Dr. Ernesto Carampatan, and Dr. Omer Turnacioglu, both of Middlesex General Hospital.

An article written by Sue Epstein, of the *Star Ledger*, of Newark, N.J., on Mr. Jinotti's "hay feverometer."

On the marvelous TYCOS constant infusor, Dr. Carampatan wrote Mr. Aldridge:

I thought you would be interested in the most recent, successful use of the blood pump:

On the morning of October 19, I was called to see a 42 year old male who suffered a stab wound in the left chest, directly over the heart and was in shock. The blood pressure was never stabilized, despite I.V. fluids and blood.

The patient was rushed to the operating room for open heart surgery and with the aid of TYCOS constant infusor, we were able to stabilize the patient and maintain the blood pressure with full control. Surgery was a success and I feel that the TYCOS constant infusor is great.

Sincerely yours,

ERNESTO CARAMPATAN, M.D.

Also praising the effectiveness of the TYCOS invention was Dr. Turnacioglu. In his letter, he wrote:

On Saturday, October 19, at 2 A.M., I started administering anesthesia and taking control of the patient in question who suffered a stab wound penetrating the right ventricular of the heart. We had two TYCO's Blood pumps running and controlling the patient's blood pressure and a third pump connected standing by. Although it was a critical case, everything went smooth and because of the pumps constant pressure flow gave me more time to attend to the patient with anesthesia.

The operation was a complete success and I would like to add my feeling that this TYCOS blood pump is far superior than the old system and I use it at all times when blood is necessary. The TYCOS pump functioned perfectly as always.

I am writing you this because of my deep appreciation for this instrument.

Sincerely,

OMER TURNACIOGLU, M.D.

Ms. Epstein's article lauded the benefits that will help millions of Americans who suffer from hay fever—thanks to Mr. Jinotti's fine invention.

INVENTOR ADMITS PERSONAL STAKE IN
"HAY FEVEROMETER"

(By Sue Epstein)

Hay fever sufferers don't need anyone to tell them. But for those who don't know, this is the peak of the hay fever season, according to the man who makes it his business to know.

Walter Jinotti, a Middlesex General Hospital technician, is the man who invented the machine now used by the New Brunswick hospital to measure the amount of pollen in the air. Jinotti has a slightly selfish interest in the count because he suffers from hay fever.

He noted yesterday that this is the time of year that many plants—especially ragweed—pollinate, the method by which plants reproduce through transferring of pollen.

Jinotti said this peak pollen period, coupled with the hot and humid weather in New Jersey makes the pollen situation "a real problem."

The technician uses a "Roto Slide" to measure grains of pollen per cubic meter of air, and relays his findings, which he records four times a day, to various television and radio networks, as well as some newspapers.

"Middlesex County is so important because we lie in the path of the traveling pollen, between Philadelphia and New York," explained Jinotti. "It reaches us first."

Jinotti said pollen travels as fast as 60 miles in an hour and as high as 6,000 feet, especially when the wind velocity is high.

So far this season has been mild and the pollen and mold counts for our area have been the same as for Philadelphia and New York," said Jinotti. "Hospitals up to Massachusetts have been using the Roto Slide and getting much more accurate results, which have been coinciding with ours."

The Roto Slide creates its own wind, unlike the old method of waiting until the wind rose before counting, said its inventor. It traps the spores on a glass slide from which the technician counts both the molds and pollen.

"Most people don't realize that molds and pollen are two different irritants," explained Jinotti. "The pollen count can be low, but people will still feel the mold count if it's high. That's why we give both results."

Jinotti said the Middlesex County area can expect heavy concentrations of pollen this week, and by mid-next week it should begin to decline.

He warned that a big blast of pollen is imminent due to the humidity and that all hay fever sufferers should stay inside as much as possible.

"At least now we can tell them the same day what the count is so they can take precautions," said Jinotti. "With the old system, all of the readings were a day late and if the weather conditions were not just so, the accuracy was terrible."

Jinotti even has his own weather station rigged up in his office to measure the wind velocity and other atmospheric conditions, making his readings more accurate.

The technician added that so far, since his system was instituted, the count has coincided with the increasing complaints of hay fever sufferers.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure there will be other inventions in the future by Walter Jinotti, who recently built a full-sized operational model of a spectacular 1927 racing car. I am deeply honored that he lives and works in the district I represent in the U.S. House of Representatives.

CONGRESSMAN PICKLE ADDRESSES
ENERGY-TRANSPORTATION CON-
FERENCE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of attending the University of Texas-Texas A. & M. University Conference on Long-Range Duplications of Scarce, Expensive Energy on Transportation at Austin, Tex. The Honorable J. J. PICKLE addressed one meeting at that conference and his words to that meeting are worthy of note.

Our distinguished colleague points out—

Anyone who expects to control inflation-energy problems by cutting the Federal budget—and doing nothing about transportation—is fooling himself.

I hope that you, my fellow Members of Congress and the general public, will carefully consider Congressman PICKLE's remarks.

The speech follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN PICKLE

Conferences of experts generally oscillate between two extremes—between marvelous images of what could be and depressing scenes of what will be if changes are not made soon. Often the pessimistic view holds sway. A serious study usually reveals complex, seemingly insurmountable obstacles between the problems perceived today and the solutions for tomorrow. I believe your conference is turned to the positive approach.

Yet nothing could be understandable than a touch of pessimism whenever anyone takes a serious look at our own national transportation system. It is, frankly, a mess. I cannot in truth even call it a national transportation system. And the hand-in-glove inflation and energy situations have only made an old wreck look more rusty.

Few objectives are more important than tackling our transportation ills. Transportation is one of the more pervasive and influential sectors of our economy and of our daily lives. Transportation accounts for about one-fifth of our GNP; it brings in about 17 percent of our taxes; it represents nearly 10 percent of our privately owned tangible assets; it employs over 13 percent of our civilian workforce; it consumes 75 percent of our rubber, 56 percent of our petroleum, 30 percent of our steel.

All of this is by way of saying anyone who expects to control inflation-energy problems by cutting the federal budget—and doing nothing about transportation—is fooling himself. Anyone who expects to control inflation-energy problems through taxes and volunteer programs—without radical surgery on our uses and abuses of transportation—is just nibbling at the bullet. Anyone who hopes to use the Mexican—or some future—oil find as a crutch to continue the status quo is putting his head and his shoulders in the sand. And anyone who thinks the changes needed will be easy simply because they are technologically feasible simply hasn't looked at the problem.

Transportation is one of those areas where the first difficulty is not agreeing on a solution but deciding which problem to tackle first.

If colossal volume were all that mattered, the United States transportation network would be home free. Unfortunately—especially where energy is concerned—the volume only adds to the problem. Few domestic problems of our time have been worried over more—yet seen less real progress—than the Transportation Problem. Maybe it is symptomatic of the depth of the issue that these two great Thanksgiving rivals represented here tonight would lay aside their traditional enmity to see if perhaps two collective heads can be better than one. I think it can be.

It is also encouraging.

If we look only at the technological facts of the problem, complicated by the political mess we have inflicted on our transportation system, and hampered by the natural resistance toward change, then the future is indeed bleak. But history is full of magnificent detours and sudden departures from predicted destinations. Arnold Toynbee makes the point that the greatest of all historical forces are put into motion when the people decide to pit themselves against serious challenge. The greatest changes of this century were not predicted: No one could have predicted Adolph Hitler—or the incredible spirit of the British people holding out against him when all of Europe had fallen. No one could have predicted the effect of Franklin Roosevelt rekindling self-confidence in ourselves and thereby snuffing out the smoldering fires of social and political revolution threatening to destroy our own democracy in the economic chaos of the early thirties. Nor could anyone foresee the impact of Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Alexander Graham Bell, Sir Alexander Fleming, Pierre and Marie Curie, Jonas Salk.

This conference is encouraging because it and the transportation programs which brought you here are—just possibly—a kindling of the kind of spirit which will at long last get some results in the reordering of our transportation.

The topic of this conference implies one major assumption—that energy supplies for transportation will be increasingly scarce and expensive. An unpredictable happening could

alter much of what we say here—a widespread development of hydrogen-powered vehicles or a refinement of a very cheap solar cell powerful enough to run an auto or even a train or a plane. But even so, I think it is safe to say that for the next decade or two transportation is going to be reliant basically on petroleum, petroleum is going to be expensive, and some changes are going to be made whether we like it or not. And I think it is safe to say that some aspects of our transportation will change no matter what the fuel situation because of pressures from environmental and land use constraints, housing costs, and myriad other social and economic factors.

The most obvious focal point when one mentions energy—or petroleum—shortages and transportation is the automobile. For while transportation consumes well over half of our petroleum, highway carriers consume well over 80 percent of transportation's share. This is critically important in a State like Texas, which developed during the automobile age. Cities, communities within cities, housing, and businesses are spread around throughout our State in a way that makes us almost totally dependent on our streets and highways for either passenger or freight transportation. Significantly, Texas has for years envisioned the great Interstate Highway system as only a beginning—planning in addition a more extensive freeway network linking the major cities of the State. That, of course, would also mean more cars, trucks and buses, more suburban towns, more commuters, and more use of petroleum. I would hasten to add, however, that it is exceedingly important how we link up our big cities and our country town—that we do have a city transportation problem and a rural transportation problem.

Quite frankly, I would not see expensive petroleum alone causing a great transformation of this trend that emphasizes the automobile. It would curtail it, modify it, but not radically alter it.

Other social and economic forces are at play here, too, however, and the combined effect may be pointing toward new directions.

For several generations Western civilization has been on a proud, confident growth binge—more children, more food, more goods, more energy. The naturalist Jacques Cousteau thinks that now we are experiencing a new awakening—and that this new view on world growth feels an awful lot like a raucous hangover. Many people in the industrialized countries would agree with him. Of course, while we are painfully reviewing the littered remains of the morning after, many underdeveloped nations are still most anxious to get to the party. Their desires—and their haste to join the industrialized nations in luxury—will create additional pressures on the world's resources with each passing year.

Many see environmental concerns as a fad which will vanish before the cost and inconvenience of the clean-up and the necessary controls to keep it clean. However, I think that a good environment has now come to be regarded by the bulk of our citizens as a natural right—almost as one of the Constitutional rights envisioned by the founding fathers. There will be resentment against some efforts, but I see no real retreat from an overall environmental concern. In these critical days, we must continue to clean up—hopefully with common sense, even as we conserve.

The isolated big home consumes much energy itself and represents the epitome of an energy-consuming life style. It will become more and more expensive—both for the individual and for society—and therefore less and less desirable. How it is replaced will have great influence on the forms of transportation which rise to prominence in the coming decades. And, of course, different areas of the country will find various combinations and solutions to fit their own needs.

Texas likely will not be one of the first to make radical changes in her transportation system—not because she is slower than anyone else but because she, like other states and areas developed after the automobile, faces the most radical changes in making any switch. Finding solutions to high cost, scarce energy in our sprawling state will require all the imagination and commitment this room, and others like it, can master.

In the total national scene, some trends are already visible—and others are notable for their lack of visibility.

U.S. highway traffic consumes a great amount of energy—but it also moves over a fifth of our intercity freight and accounts for almost 90 percent of our passenger miles. We can expect our highways to play a prominent role in our transportation for some decades to come. Key to developments here likely will be the word *conservation*. Down the road will be technological developments that will reduce the average family dependence on the auto. For instance, each home may be equipped with an appliance that combines the TV set with a desk computer and xerox machine. It could not only serve as a television but print out the Daily newspaper and permit its owner to receive radioed letters, review the shelves of a nearby grocery store, order foods and dry goods, pay bills, balance the checkbook, and provide color-video telephone service.

But such contraptions are still a while away and conservation remains the key today.

I do not think that adequate conservation will come voluntarily. In the case of passenger miles, old habits have proved hard to break, easy to resume. In the case of freight traffic, many changes must be made in regulatory agency mandates and in the capital structure of trucking before major inroads can be made.

Gasoline consumption has gone down a bit—and stayed down a bit—with the recent price hikes. But carpools remain a novelty, buses still run empty, experimental forms of transit like the jitney, the dial-a-bus, remain mostly experimental, fringe parking areas lie bare.

It is true that the semi-division of the Trust Fund in the 1973 Federal Aid Highway Act, and the existence of the 1974 Mass Transit bill now pending in the Congress are handwriting on the wall that moves will be made away from the private auto.

But it is also true that, in general, traffic conditions have to be really *dominable* and the alternative superlative by comparison before motorists will voluntarily forsake their private cars. Our own U.T. shuttle bus system and the Linderwold Line between New Jersey and Philadelphia are two good examples. Across the country, however, car bans, commuter taxes, regulations concerning size of and gasoline mileage in new cars, and other punitive incentives may well be the only means to force an adequate curtailment in auto use.

Disillusionment with the total wonders of the highway have brought a renewed interest in our railroads; for railroads clearly are the most fuel-conserving means of transportation other than river barges. But the problems with our gas-guzzling autos read like a Dick and Jane reader compared to the mess our railroads are in. A start is being made in the Surface Transportation Act, now reported out of the House Commerce Committee. But even this \$2 billion loan program to buy freight cars, and refurbish decaying railroad beds is really only a start. Deferred railroad maintenance alone is now estimated at close to \$6 billion. In addition, railroads face tremendous management-labor problems. Disgruntled shippers are taking over many routine maintenance and inspection jobs. And financial woes beset the railroader wherever he turns.

Airlines will have to move away from the multiple flights at the same time and may have to cut back service to many smaller towns—leaving this for taxi-run or other forms of transportation policy.

Present regulatory arrangements offer neither the benefits of a free market nor those of a well-managed cartel. All rail traffic—but only about one-third of truck volume and one-tenth of barge volume—are now under control. Rules and practices formed by a bygone era when the railroads held a vital monopoly over freight movements have added irony and anachronism to the modern problems of transportation.

In the early 1920's, when railroads already were beginning to lose business to trucks, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered railroad rate hikes by as much as 40 percent. So-called "umbrella" rates, designed to share traffic among competing modes, have also resulted in misallocation of traffic when the effect is seen from a conservation viewpoint. Reduced competition has discouraged technological development and managerial initiative. The value of service pricing principle—where rates are set proportionate for the value of goods shipped rather than to the cost of hauling them—prevents truckers from cutting rates in order to fill empty trucks on return trips. Consequently, only about half of common carriers have full loads in both directions. Rail car utilization stacks up even worse, and private carriers were full both ways less than 10 percent of the time. Rate regulations have retarded the use of unit trains, containerization and other innovations. Intermodal transportation and equipment is still being winked at—and avoided.

CAB restrictions on setting lower fares has sometimes reduced competition in the airlines to offering trivial luxuries such as more and more elaborate inflight movies, lavish meals, and free cocktails. I think you will see more consolidation—more coordination and more conservation in the airline industry than perhaps any other mode of transportation. The big International Airport at Ft. Worth-Dallas may be one of last great Regional Airports—no matter what San Antonio may want or suggest.

In spite of all this, a lot of opposition to de-regulation comes from the carriers themselves, reluctant to cut the apron string. I do not want de-regulation, per se, but regulatory agencies must not be used solely to protect the regulated industry.

Something must be done, however.

Most of all, whatever else is done, we must make a serious effort truly to integrate our national transportation system. We cannot continue to treat each carrier as though it were a separate entity and as though its use had no impact on the rest of society. But in transportation today the old Ben Franklin admonition "We must all hang together, or most assuredly we will all hang separately," applies painfully well.

I have argued for and Congress has asked for a national transportation policy for years. Yet we have seen only delay, procrastination, and a total lack of result. Until the people are educated to realize the impact our transportation mess has on their pocketbooks and their daily lives, I fear the road is high impossible—for most people now have little or no idea really how their goods are brought to them. The concern you are showing here is most encouraging to me. This is a good beginning. I hope that you and others like you will at last get the forces rolling to demand action on an integrated national transportation policy.

Since President Johnson recommended, and the Congress established, the Department of Transportation, it was hoped that this act alone might put under one big tent our transportation problems, goals, and objectives.

That was not the case. We simply added

one more layer, although admittedly some additional coordination does prevail today. We still have airlines under the CAB, the trucks and railroads under the ICC, and maritime still is independent as a Spanish galleon.

Many of us feel that this is not the best and we talk about it in the Congress and yet when we had a chance for re-organization in the House of Representatives committee structure this past month, we further split jurisdictions by putting surface transportation under Public Works and the railroads continued under the Commerce Committee. Additionally, research and development for transportation is split in at least three different committees.

This signifies again that the problem is immense. But over and above that, we still cling to jurisdictional jealousies.

Because of the extreme complexities of the transportation system, we are making slow integrated progress, even as we are making giant new discoveries in the various modes of transportation.

I think we recognize that we cannot easily re-locate an airfield that was properly perhaps built at the right location thirty years ago. And we cannot re-lay track lines without exorbitant cost because we know they ought to be re-laid. And our highway system has developed almost set patterns of directions which allow little leeway.

What we can do, however, is determine that one voice or one agency can decide these problems in a coordinated and related manner. And until we are willing to put our punch in one glove, we will not have the kind of integrated system we need. It seems incongruous that this may be the fact even as we are on the verge of magnificent development.

I see light and fast Amtrak systems, perhaps magnetically elevated and propelled by linear induction, and trans-urban systems that will squirt us—tubelike—between cities.

I see subways for most of our major cities, including Austin.

I see the feeder airfields with helicopters and heli-pads playing a vital transportation role.

I see city delivery systems becoming even as important as mass transit systems.

But I also see mass transit being given proper attention in the days ahead.

And close behind may well be the vertical take-off vehicles used for civilian purposes much like harrier planes operate in the military today. Perhaps solar or hydrogen cells will force us into a new break-through. These new means are practically within our grasp but they will serve us least efficiently unless we can integrate our system.

Institutions like the University of Texas and Texas A & M University can give us new insight into many of these possibilities and I am proud to see these two institutions working together.

DÉTENTE AND THE FUTURE OF BERLIN

HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, November 26, under Extension of Remarks, I had addressed myself to the problems of Berlin within the scenario of détente.

I wish to emphasize that in spite of the Vladivostok summit between President Ford and the Soviet boss Brezhnev,

nothing has changed in the Soviet quest for domination of the world.

In Vladivostok a week ago, President Ford's egregious Press Secretary Ron Nessen, excitedly announced a new dawn of hope for this weary world. Investigation rather plainly reveals, however, that the glory shining over Vladivostok was largely a false dawn.

Here, to be sure, one must be careful to make the needed distinctions. It did not serve American interests to put a numerical limit on the quantities of each side's delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, as was agreed at Vladivostok.

Most of the Soviet long-range missiles are vastly more powerful than ours. Their force has far more "throwweight" than ours. There are competent men, like the veteran policymaker, Paul H. Nitze, who think "throwweight" is an equally crucial factor as mere numbers of missile launchers. Thus, as the Soviets match our MIRV technology, they will be able to lift many more warheads. Thus, some time in the 1980's, they could assume a huge lead in warhead numbers and every other measure of strategic balance.

An equally important distinction to make, however, is between the real and false tests of what is called détente. Claimed "progress" with strategic arms limitation is really a lousy test considering the advantages for the Soviets resulting from the agreement. If détente means anything at all—which many regard as doubtful—the test of détente is general progress toward a more peaceful world situation.

No such progress was made at Vladivostok. This can be said, alas, because the Middle East is the unique storm center where one must now look for signs of any real dawn of hope for peace. Yet, Dr. Kissinger has now passed the word to our allies that nothing substantive was done about the Middle East in Vladivostok.

Two years after the Paris peace agreement, we have a continuation of bloody Communist aggression in Southeast Asia costing literally thousands of lives every week; we have constant violations of the status of Berlin and we see Soviet continuous effort to promote unrest and subversion around the world. The flagrant examples of the latter are the Cyprus crisis and Portugal.

At this point, I insert in the RECORD the second part of the speech of the renowned German publisher and public figure, Axel Springer, which addresses itself to détente and the purpose of Berlin:

BERLIN—CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE—
PART II

ALL OF GERMANY IS THEIR GOAL

From a number of facts we know that the Soviets have made a very precise study of the works of the Prussian master of the art of war Carl von Clausewitz. One of Clausewitz's maxims was that: "The principal objective in a war is always the enemy's capital." They maintain this objective even in time of peace. For it was their great leader Lenin who said: "Whoever holds Berlin, holds Germany and whoever holds Germany holds Europe." Anyone who believes that Lenin although dead is no longer a force among the Soviets should remember the words of the Soviet ambassador in the town on the

Rhein, Valentin Falin, who on several occasions has said that in the course of history, West Berlin will fall into the lap of the German Democratic Republic like a ripe apple.

The first objective of the Soviets is the German capital Berlin and they will then lay claim to the whole of Germany.

Our objective is that: Berlin must, above all now after 28 years, become the centre of a German nation which is open to the world, peace loving, industrious and courageous. Even while (and in fact particularly while) the nation remains divided, Berlin is a test case. This is the place where peace and freedom have to be won. Here—in Berlin!

At the same time, it must be made unmistakably clear that no-one here is thinking in terms of armament. No-one here wants to start shooting. In contrast to those across the wall, who shoot at our homes in time of peace and, contrary to the international agreements, are constantly marching, parading and clanking their weapons.

THE TRIPLE CONSTELLATION OF OUR HOPES

Our aim is justice. Our demand is the demand for self-determination as laid down in the United Nations Charter. The way to reunification can only be via self-determination. Human rights, the right to live in one's own country, and the right of self-determination, these are the triple constellation of our aspirations. The argument in favour of "recognising realities" used to justify relinquishing our claim to our territory and accepting the division of the country must not be allowed to pass and must be vigorously opposed.

The right of self-determination applies also to the Eastern Territories. Moreover, this right cannot be taken away from the people who used to live there by the fact of their expulsion. This is the rule of international law: Only the East Prussians can make a decision on East Prussia and only the Silesians can make a decision on Silesia.

When, after the second world war, a decision was taken on the future of the Saar territory, only the population of this territory voted and they opted for Germany. France, of course, recognised this decision.

Treating the result of voting in elections for the Federal Parliament as a substitute for self-determination is not acceptable. If we have any international claims to respect and if we do not wish to drop out of history, we must not deviate, even by the smallest amount, from insistence on this right of self-determination.

THE ROAD TO RADICAL CHANGE

The men in the Kremlin do not recognise rights, but only power. Their aim is a revolutionary penetration of our country which, at the appropriate moment, will be supported by military threat in order to paralyse resistance to a revolution.

The proof of this can be read in Pravda. In the issue of 19th January this year they said:

"The intensity of the class struggles within the capitalist system has now reached the stage where, at any moment, at some particular link in the chain, a situation may occur which will open the way to a radical, revolutionary re-structuring of society. Determination, revolutionary preparedness and decisive action by the vanguard of the working class are necessary if the available opportunities are to be exploited."

An official of the Soviet Zone, in Helsinki, translated this into colloquial German in these terms:

"Once the slogan of reunification has died in the mouths of West Germans, we shall take it over and carry out reunification in a decisively practical manner."

Preparation for military blackmail is all part of this Soviet concept. At this point I am not basing my remarks on NATO information but on assessments by the Chinese,

as given recently in Peking, with astounding frankness to the Chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Helmut Kohl. On the basis of these, Soviet military strength is at the present time much more strongly concentrated in Europe than on the Chinese border. In this conversation, it was repeatedly stated, with bewildering clarity, that the Chinese recognize only "one single German nation". They clearly disapprove of the "German Democratic Republic" which is in a state of "complete dependence" on Moscow. The Chinese advised the Germans neither to over-estimate nor underestimate the Soviet Union and to maintain "long distance staying power" in relation to the German problem.

I was pleased to learn that the Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has announced his intention to visit Peking. For the Soviets, as the views of the Chinese also confirm, the initial target is Europe, in other words the Federal Republic of Germany. The eastern camp have available a wide range of devices for intimidation of the Germans in the Federal Republic and for undermining their determination to resist.

BRUTAL SENTENCES AGAINST PEOPLE ASSISTING ESCAPEES

Among these are terror sentences against those who assist people to escape. These supplement the death machines on the border. I should like therefore to say a few words on this important matter. At the present time, there are in the prisons of the "German Democratic Republic" more people who have helped escapees than the number of prisoners on the prison island of Yaros at the time of the fall of the Greek military junta. These people who have assisted others to escape, as we know, in some cases have received diabolical sentences of 10 or 15 years. These are the kind of sentences given to murderers.

The prisoners in the Honecker prison are in no way better off than those on Yaros. But I have seen no television documentary about them. There have been no demonstrations about them. No petitions to UNO. If anybody replies that these brutal sentences against people assisting escapees, which cry out to heaven, are authorised by the Constitution and laws of the "German Democratic Republic" and must therefore be respected, I would say to him that the persecution of the Jews under the Hitler regime and the punishment of people who assisted Jews to escape were also enshrined in laws.

But is there anyone who would dare to say that those death sentences and prison sentences were therefore just? Were not the Nazi judges and executioners punished for this reason? Must our sense of justice and moral truth again be suspended until deobsevisation occurs?

To our knowledge, up to the present time, 158 people have received sentences for assisting escapees amounting to a total of over 800 years hard labour. Between 30 and 40 sentences are still being kept secret. More than 100 people are still being detained awaiting trial.

We tend to play this situation down, by repeating mechanically the talk about the so-called "commercial" aspect of aid to escapees. The intention here is to reduce those helping escapees to the level of unscrupulous racketeers and thus to salve our conscience. As if the authorities on the other side of the wall might be prepared to pardon somebody for aiding escapees provided he doesn't recover his expenses!

SHOCKING DOCUMENTS

In the last few days I have just obtained some shocking documents on the escape of three young people. With the help of a group which assists those wishing to escape, they escaped from East Berlin (via Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia) to the Federal Republic of Germany. This story not only

highlights the whole German tragedy. It also demonstrates what trials young people will accept in order to escape from bondage.

These people were living only a couple of thousand metres from this square here where we are assembled; but in order to reach freedom they had to travel by a round-about route of some 3,000 kilometres. A whole chain of helpers was involved. On ten occasions there were illegal crossings of frontiers. The escapees were hidden in welded containers in converted vehicles. They went on foot along secret paths through Hungary, through Rumania maize fields damp with rain and across Yugoslav beet fields. Two were discovered in one of the transit countries. They were sentenced together with their helpers. Their freedom was then bought again by a new helper. They were then discovered again. Sentenced again. And their freedom again purchased. Then began their Odyssey again. They hid in small hotels. Left the town under cover of darkness and fog. Had dangerous meetings with their helper. Again they crawled for hours through potato fields, through corn fields and were taken along hunting paths. For days on end they suffered the privations of concealment.

The timetable did not work out. They missed new helpers on the other side of the border. The second escape car was lost. Sent back across the border. Brought before the court. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Bought free again. Given wigs by new helpers because the shaven heads of prisoners would be a revealing clue for head hunters. And then finally they were free. The adventure lasted 14 weeks, 14 weeks—98 days—beginning with the first escape plan in a cafe on the other side of the wall, a couple of stone's throws from here. The total costs of the escape, on the basis of the documentary evidence and converted to western currency amounted to over DM 40,000. Considered in relation to the effort involved, the amount paid to the helpers was modest.

Of course, these helpers are mercenaries. However, they are serving the cause of freedom. This is no business for the timid or for theorists. Nevertheless, the expenditure is legitimate both from a moral point of view and in relation to the United Nations Charter. The fact that the helpers received payment for their help does not diminish the extent of their task nor the amount of effort they expended.

PRACTISING ADVOCATES OF FREEDOM

Wherever there is war, there is a need for soldiers. Wherever injustice reigns, there is a need for practising agents of freedom. And no agent works for nothing. The Jews, too, the Socialists, the Communists, and the Conservatives who fled from Hitler's Germany had to pay for their forged papers and their guides and they paid gladly. Were their helpers for that reason sentenced after the war?

The French are proud of the organisations which they built up for helping those threatened by the German occupation or citizens who were hungry for freedom, to escape. These organisations were honoured. With justice, we distinguish those Germans who protected their Jewish fellow citizens and helped them to escape. The Communists have built up a myth about those who help their secret agents in capitalist countries.

We, however, pass moral judgment on those who help escapees at the present time; we refuse to help them and allow them to be imprisoned and even become the victim of defamation. Yes, even here in Berlin, in our own area of authority, we sentence them to terms of imprisonment. I regard this as a scandal and I am ashamed of it.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE LIST OF EXILES

The history of mankind is full of stories of exiles. The Apostle Paul was rescued by helpers in a washing basket, maneuvered

over the walls of the city of Damascus and so preserved for his role as organizer of the Christian church. But for the aid of a princely helper and but for being hidden as an exile in the Wartburg, Martin Luther would never have been able to translate the Bible.

It is impossible to count the number of the great names of human history who bore the lot of the exile. From Joseph and his son Jacob in the Bible through various freedom fighters, kings, dictators, founders of states and revolutionaries, poets and artists of all periods of civilization up to Karl Marx, Lenin, Einstein, Solzhenitsyn and Maximov.

The list is inexhaustible. Willy Brandt was an exile, Heinz Kühn. And many other Social Democrats. Have they forgotten those who helped them to escape?

And in the same way as countless individuals, living under the apocalyptic law of exile and having their character marked by it, so complete peoples, racial groups, religious groups, political minorities and sects have suffered the fate of expulsion. The Mayflower pioneers from England founded America. The Huguenots founded and inspired Prussia. There is, however, nothing to compare with the waves of exiles of the Jewish people which, from dark antiquity until our own time have washed against the shores of the ages.

I do not need to tell you, what the terms exile and expulsion mean. You are some of the millions who have been expelled from their homeland and have gone through heat and freezing cold, by ship or by land, in filthy railway carriages or in endless marches. Over two million died on the roads of misery.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn in his epic poem "Prussian Nights" has created a great literary memorial to countless refugees and described the inferno through the eyes of a sensitive Russian officer who became a poet. He has not romanticised anything.

STALIN WAS BETTING ON CHAOS

Looked at in retrospect, it seems a miracle that these masses expelled from the Eastern Territories of Germany and the millions of refugees did not result in chaos in our country. Stalin had been banking on this happening with certainty.

Your disciplined behaviour, your hard work, your strength and your self-confidence turned the Stalin plan for chaos into an advantage for our economic miracle. You proved once again that exiles can be a gift of God. Your tears bore fruit.

A pre-condition for this was a free political and economic social structure in our country having the support of all parties and of a trade union movement which at that time still had a firmly anti-Bolshevist leadership.

The refugees have often been praised for their disciplined and self-sacrificing behaviour. Nobody, however, gave them any remuneration for this. Today I am asking myself once again whether greater support for them was not called for. In any event such support is certainly appropriate at the present time. 16.5% of the total population of the Federal Republic of Germany are refugees. These are not, as often stated, all living on pensions and private means. They constitute a precise cross-section of our population: More than a third are from 14 to 44 years of age. Nearly a quarter are children up to 14 years of age. Only 13% are aged over 65.

A CENTERPIECE OF A FREE AND STRONG EUROPE

The path to a Bolshevik Germany is paved with appeasement. This is the term the English-speaking peoples use with reference to Hitler. They hoped by appeasement and good behaviour to secure for themselves a peaceful existence. But dictators have a different view of things.

My view is that we ought not to tread this path once again. I believe that the goal of history is not the extinction of a free and

once again healthy Germany, but a purified Germany forming the respected centre-piece of a free, strong and Christian Europe.

I don't, of course, believe that God is a German. But I do believe that mercy and justice are his sceptre and his law. And, therefore, I believe that we Germans have a place in his world order provided we do not voluntarily abdicate and bring our country itself to the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Jewish people waited in hope for a return to their homeland and for re-entry into its capital, for 2,000 years. And they have now returned home. We should keep this example before us when we are concerned to provide a new impetus for our policies. We should not allow ourselves to be led astray. We should look at the broad trends of history. And learn the lessons which they teach.

It was a German writer of the romantic period, Joseph von Eichendorff, from Upper Silesia, one of Lutzow's volunteers, a Prussian, and a European who held out to freedom fighters the prophesy with which I would like to end: "For a time will come when the Lord will bring this to an end; then the treacherous will be stripped of their insidious hoards."

ROCKEFELLER NOMINATION OPPOSED BY SECOND AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, with the hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary on the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President of the United States, I think it important that a full public debate take place on this man's qualifications for the position.

With this in mind, I include in the RECORD a statement by the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. The text of that statement follows.

STATEMENT BY THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

From Point Blank, publication of the Citizens Committee for Right to Keep Arms, 1601 114th, S. E. Bellevue, Washington, 98004.

We, the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, oppose the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Vice President of the United States.

We call upon the 50 million law-abiding, gun-owning American citizens and all organizations claiming to represent the firearms owning American citizens to do the same.

We think that President Ford, in nominating the antigun former Governor of the State of New York to be Vice President slapped us 50 million Americans right in the face.

Rockefeller's anti-gun record is very well known.

In 1968, Gov. Rockefeller requested the New York State Legislature to pass a gun law even more restrictive than New York's Sullivan Law, the most repressive State fire arms law in the Nation. Rockefeller's proposal would have required the licensing of handgun and shoulder arm owners throughout the State, as well as gunsmiths and dealers in firearms, and would have required the registration of all firearms.

His proposal would have required licensing authorities to investigate applicants for li-

censes, including personal interviews with applicants, examination of applicants' knowledge and ability with respect to basic safety precautions and reports from the New York State identification and intelligence system.

Rockefeller's measure also would have established a firearms control board which "must adopt, and from time to time may amend or repeal, such rules and regulations as it shall deem necessary or desirable to assure the public safety and the proper administration and enforcement of the provisions and purposes" of his measure.

In his January 6, 1971, State of the State message to the New York State Legislature, Rockefeller recommended "strengthened firearms and explosives control."

In 1972, a Rockefeller administration bill would have made the unauthorized possession in New York State of any firearm a crime and would have fixed the fee for firearms possession permits after April 1, 1974, at \$30 for three years.

It would have required periodic reevaluations of each and every licensee's fitness and increased license fees for dealers and gunsmiths. It would have required applicants for shoulder arm licenses to be at least 14 years old and created a Firearms Control Board appointed by the Governor to review licensing appeals.

In 1970, 1971, and 1972, Rockefeller vetoed bills to exempt antique handguns from the license requirements of the present State firearms law. In 1973, a similar measure passed the State Legislature but was recalled when it became known Rockefeller would once again veto it.

A measure providing for a license to have, possess and collect antique pistols and replicas of antique pistols was then passed and signed.

Last year, Rockefeller vetoed a bill which would have permitted a person licensed to possess or carry a pistol outside New York City to enter the city to attend a pistol match without first obtaining a license from the New York City Police Commissioner.

Rockefeller said that the anti-gun John Lindsay, at the time Mayor of New York City, had written him that "The City of New York has the most stringent licensing procedure in the State for the possession of firearms. This bill will allow persons licensed under less stringent regulations to enter the city in possession of a pistol.

"We are opposed to any attempt to lessen the control over the use and possession of firearms within the city."

Rockefeller was a member of the 1968 national Emergency Committee for Gun Control which promoted a nationwide system of registration for all guns, licenses for all who own or use guns and a ban on interstate and mail order sales of all guns.

Rockefeller is bad news. We are amazed that the new President in making what may very well be his most significant nomination, could have made such a disastrous blunder.

Rockefeller's record files in the face of America's 50 million firearms owners. Somebody ought to tell Ford that there are more of us than there were voters for any single candidate for President in the Nation's history.

We're not the only ones President Ford has slapped in the face with this nomination. He has also slapped his own Republican Party, which rejected Rockefeller's national ambitions three times!

He won only one Presidential primary in his life, in Oregon in 1964, when he received 30 per cent of the statewide Republican vote.

For these reasons, we feel a moral obligation to oppose Rockefeller's confirmation as Vice President by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We urge all lawabiding American firearms owners to protest to the chairmen of the respective House and Senate Committees which will be holding hearings.

TRIBUTE TO LEHMAN SAMMONS

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to take the opportunity today, to include in the RECORD, an article which appeared in the November 10, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal. The article is a feature story on Lehman Sammons, better known to Memphians, as Pappy. Pappy is the owner of the Lobster Shack in Memphis and has been in the restaurant business since 1910. He has served dinner to many interesting and famous people, among whom are Will Rogers, Sophie Tucker, and Babe Ruth.

Pappy Sammons is 95 years old and is still working 7 days a week. He is an extraordinary man, and an outstanding chef.

At this point, I would like to include the text of the article:

LEHMAN "PAPPY" SAMMONS

Pappy Sammons, likely the best left-handed chef in captivity and beyond any doubt the oldest, was laboring hard over one of his specialties, Oysters a la Fenella.

It was a labor of love and he was confident it would be appreciated. "It's a fascinating thing to please a human being," he said earlier. "When a man comes up to you and tells you he's had the finest meal he ever had in his life, it gives you the big head."

He stood back and looked at what he had done. Dainty shrimp, a touch of pepper, cheese, a sauce and other ingredients had been arranged on top of a dozen oysters on the half shell. Pappy clasped his hands in front of his chest. "That's fine, Dorothy," he said to Miss Dorothy Robinson, who has been with him 22 years and will remain "as long as he'll have me." She put it in to bake.

Someone once said that Lehman C. Sammons, known to the elite and the not-so-elite alike as "Pappy," is as much a part of Memphis as Court Square. If anything, the comparison favors Court Square. Court Square can't talk.

At 95, "Pappy" loves talking almost as much as cooking. He works seven days a week because he wants to, and because "I just have the gall to keep going."

You can find him during the day at his restaurant, Pappy's Lobster Shack at 2100 Madison, preparing for the evening diners amid a helter-skelter of the memorabilia of Pappy's life: Pictures of forgotten movie stars, baseball nostalgia (jerseys of the old Memphis Chicks, for instance), an old time clock from a cotton mill, a saxophone given him by W. C. Handy, a top hat donated by comedian Ted Lewis and much more, even down to a faded picture of a muscular youth astride a tusker autographed by 'Elephant Boy.'

All of this is held in the mismatched rooms of what were two houses connected by a labyrinth of halls. The stuff has been described as being quaint, funky, off-beat, nostalgic, curious. Pappy calls it junk.

He has been at his present location since 1947. Originally, there were four houses, all connected. A fire in 1962 nearly destroyed everything, including many items relating to the former political boss of Shelby County, E. H. Crump. Even though he was 83 at the time, Pappy didn't even consider retiring. He personally oversaw the reconstruction and reopened.

"Why should I have quit?" he said. "I had a job to do."

Pappy has been doing his job since 1890, when he went to work as a dishwasher "at One Sycamore Stump." He was the oldest of seven children and lived his first 10 years in Dancyville, Tenn. "My family couldn't afford to feed me, so they sent me to Memphis to live with kin," he said.

"I washed dishes out of the wooden end of an old whiskey barrel," he said. "And we made our own soap. In the back, they had ash hoppers. They poured water through the ashes and we took the drippings and other residue and made lye soap. It made the cleanest smelling dishes you ever smelled in your life."

He served 16 years as an apprentice and remembers it as a hard time. "I had talent," he said, "but I was left handed. The chefs were temperamental and it was just like working for a Prussian general. They said a left-handed man always puts his stuff down in the wrong position."

He was hired by John Gaston who had a restaurant at Main and Court and who brought chefs from France.

"That was where I learned what I know today," he said. "In later years, the restaurant business became too commercial. In that era, it was sentimental. You loved your work. It was a profession, like being a minister. The house got full at night and the waiters would say the executive chef is coming through to see how dinner was. Everybody got up and gave him a standing ovation. That's right. Just like Evel Knievel coming through, don't you know. That's how much power he had. . . ."

"I'll give you an example. I had Will Rogers for dinner one time. He had come here to do a talk show at The Auditorium. This guy was introducing him to big shots and finally Will said, 'I'm going to the kitchen. I first want to shake the hand of the man who's going to fix my dinner.'"

Pappy opened his first restaurant at Calhoun and Front in 1910 and in 1912 he expanded to a location across from the old Union Station "where I met all the greats and near-greats of show business."

In fact, he credits singer Sophie Tucker with getting him into the lobster business when such fare was uncommon in the South.

"She told me they were very popular at other places she had been in her travels," he said. "And she always told people about me."

"You know how show business people and baseball players will travel with food news. They are just like buzzards. They know where a dead mule is all the time."

In the years around the turn of the century, Pappy recalls Memphis as a rough, wide-open town.

"I was here when they gambled in the show windows," he said. "The law was good in its day and it might be good today. Nobody killed you in the respect of robbery. That was almost extinct. But if we got into a fight over a prize fight or a dog fight or a debt fight, it was the quickest man to draw who lived to tell the story. In them days a fellow's honor was something."

"There were lots of killings, but they were on that level called 'justifiable killings,' and I would almost go with them."

"I have delivered food all over the red-light district in the City of Memphis, beginning at 1 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 7 o'clock in the morning. You always had to have at least a hundred in your pocket to make change. I mixed back and forth with all classes and never dreamed of a man bothering me. It never crossed my mind. Tonight, I wouldn't want to fly over that territory in a helicopter unless I was beyond gunshot range."

"People in those days had determination. We had a man who was a plumber and he was a really good plumber. He was thought highly of. He went into the back of a saloon one time at Gayosa and Third to wrestle a man much smaller than him. The plumber's name

was Lee Ford. Well, that little man threw Lee and he hit the floor so hard he broke his hip.

"In those days, they didn't know how to repair broken hips and Lee wound up in an invalid. But he had so much guts he wouldn't quit. He bought him a billy goat and learned that billy goat to pull a wagon, and he did plumbing with his tools on a goat wagon."

In 1924, Pappy opened another restaurant at Second and Madison. He had another place later in an apartment house and then moved out to Madison in 1947.

"The people hadn't been used to a commercial development and they kicked on it," he said. "They tried to get Mr. Crump to put me out. They said I was a nuisance. About 50 of them went to him. He said, 'I've known that man for nearly 60 years and he runs a highclass place. If he gets out of line, I can take care of that, but until he does let's live with him and see how it turns out.'"

"And we did a business. Oh, my God. If this isn't the truth, I'll give you this piece of land you're sitting on. I couldn't see it, but they come back to the kitchen and tell me people was lined up to the Forest Hill Dairy to get in. You couldn't shut the thing up when you were supposed to close at 12 o'clock, and we'd get out at 5 in the morning. People want to kill you."

Before the fire, the restaurant could seat nearly 400 compared to more than 100 now, and at one time Pappy had 65 employees.

"I'm going to tell you how I got my name," he said. "There used to be a time when a waitress was a job not on an equal basis with being a nice young lady. But there was a crop of young girls coming up and they needed work. The telephone company was one place they went. The laundry was another. The snuff company was another one. Then comes the eating industry growing by leaps and bounds and there were jobs for young girls. But there was something that didn't congeal with the social level, so they were reluctant to go into the food business. So I started to work with girls, and in order to keep down what people might say, I told them to call me 'Pappy.' It grew and grew and I had a name."

Pappy is a tall, split rail of a man. He sees well, hears well, and has more bounce to his step than some men years younger. When interviewed, he was getting over a bad case of shingles, for which he had refused hospitalization on the advice of one of his sons, Dr. L. C. Sammons Jr. (He has another son, George, president of Sammons-Pennington Co., and a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Huntzicker, who helps him operate the restaurant.)

A list of well-known people who have "had dinner" with Pappy would be almost endless. Nearly every baseball player who's been to Memphis has eaten there. Before the fire, he had a Dizzy Dean room and he remembers Babe Ruth "as the biggest eater that I ever fed."

"Babe enjoyed food more than any human that I ever saw in my long career in the food business," he said. "I have seen him start off with a bowl of gumbo. Then he'd tell you to bring him two dozen on the shell. Then he'd want a T-bone steak that looked like the bottom of a whiskey barrel . . . and he'd be drinking beer all the time. Then when he got through, he'd have to have a strawberry shortcake. All the time he was consuming that meal, he'd suck on a Camel butt. Joe DiMaggio was a pretty good eater, too. A lot of baseball players were heavy eaters, but none could compare with the Babe."

Show business people who have eaten at Pappy's include Mae West, Peter Lawford, Guy Lombardo and Roy Acuff. Acuff heard Pappy play the violin, left-handed, of course, and offered him a job. Pappy declined. It was the second change of career he had avoided. The other was baseball.

"One of Mr. Connie Mack's scouts saw me throwing baseballs one day and he tried to get me into professional ball, and I could have made it in the big leagues. Somehow or other, though, I had always relied on my grandmother for guidance, and she said baseball was short-lived, so I gave it up.

"When we played baseball, we played for blood. They play now for salary. We played to win and for glory. They play for cash. We didn't have that much sense."

His favorite sport is not baseball, however. It is rodeo, "because you know it's real" and many rodeo performers have eaten with him.

Pappy said that when a man gets to be his age, he keeps going on "60 per cent determination."

"I've had access to the world in all capacities," he said. "Everything that comes along, I saw 50 years ago in a sense. So what the hell is it? Repetition, you might call it."

Still, he does not talk of retiring. And it is obvious watching him on Wednesday nights, the one night of the week he stays around to greet customers, that he delights in what he is doing.

"The last time Mr. Crump ate dinner with me, he'd come from an Ole Miss game in Mississippi, and he stood with his hand on my shoulder at the door yonder. He said, 'Sammons, I've always loved pioneer eating places . . . When you pass on, fix it so this place will not close up. I want it kept here.'

"But it never will. It will close up after I die. There ain't no way to keep it here."

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

HON. JOHN M. SLACK

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I have been for some years keenly interested in the operations of our overseas cultural and information programs. As acting chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee concerned with the State Department and related agencies, it has been my privilege and responsibility to conduct hearings on the U.S. Information Agency and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the State Department. It is unfortunate in my opinion that the American public knows so little about the important functions they perform. Indeed, I have been disturbed to note that some people within the Government are uncertain even of the purpose they are to serve.

The programs of USIA and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State are conducted in the field by the Foreign Service officers of USIA. These programs depict those aspects of American society that contribute to an accurate understanding of our country and encourage the interchange of information, culture, ideas, trade, travel, and experience. More specifically, these programs promote understanding, support and respect among foreign audiences for the United States and its policies. This is an essential element in the conduct of our diplomacy. I believe that these efforts serve important national objectives of the United States and I am pleased to express my great confidence in them because of my

high regard for the efficient and conscientious manner in which they are administered by the dedicated men and women of the U.S. Information Agency.

The Director of the U.S. Information Agency, the Honorable James Keogh, made a significant speech before the National Press Club on November 12, 1974, which sets forth the philosophy of our public diplomacy and explains how the USIA carries out its mission to support U.S. national interests. I commend it to your attention:

ADDRESS

(By James Keogh, Director, U.S. Information Agency)

Eighteen days ago in Ras al-Khaimah, one of the United Arab Emirates, I participated in a mansef, as the guest of the Amir. It was an elegant banquet. We sat on the floor, in the Arab style, before a well-laid cloth. The piece-de-resistance was a traditional Arab dish: a huge platter on which a leg and side of lamb rested on an enormous bed of seasoned rice.

As the meal began, a server knelt beside us and plunged his right hand into the meat. He tore out a choice morsel and placed it on my plate. Then he scooped up a handful of rice and arranged it around my portion of meat. He did the same for the Amir and for some of the other guests, while others served themselves in the same manner.

The Amir, on whose right I sat, ate with his right hand. He seemed somewhat amused by but nonetheless tolerant of my use of knife and fork. At one point, he held up his right hand, bearing some remnants of lamb, rice and sauce, and offered me some soft-spoken Ras al-Khaimah counsel about how best to behave at table and be certain that one's food is uncontaminated. "Your hand is your own spoon," he said. "No one else can ever use it."

Having eaten in the Washington style today, I do not cite this Persian Gulf experience as any kind of complaint against the cleansing of silverware at the National Press Club. I cite it to make the point, in an admittedly simplistic way, that explaining the United States, its society, its customs and its policies to the rest of the world has some complexities. If something so basic to us as the use of knife and fork seems a bit odd to some of the audience abroad, think of the perplexity encountered in explaining the meaning of a 5 to 4 decision of the United States Supreme Court on a fundamental issue.

A continuing effort to explain the United States, its actions and its policies—and to correct willful or unintentional distortions about our country—is the daily, worldwide task of the United States Information Agency. From time to time, one hears that there is doubt on the part of some about the mission of USIA. Let me say that at USIA we have a clear perception of our mission. It is (1) to present a fundamental picture of this country and its society to the rest of the world, and (2) to alert the United States Government to the implications of attitudes and opinions in other nations. More specifically, USIA aims to promote understanding, support and respect among foreign audiences for the United States and its policies. Through information and cultural programs USIA depicts those aspects of American society that contribute to an accurate understanding of our country and encourage the interchange of information, culture, ideas, trade, travel and experience.

In this process, USIA uses all appropriate means of communication—including radio, magazines, films, videotape, exhibits, seminars, lectures, libraries, and personal contact. Perhaps the personal contact factor is the most important of all. The late Edward R. Murrow, who in the early '60's held

the post I now occupy, once said that USIA can send information around the world in an instant, but the most difficult job is "getting it that last three feet." That last, short, crucial delivery is the task of our people on the scene.

In this era of rapid change in international relations, it is essential for USIA to be flexible and alert to changing circumstances. There is continuing development in what we do and where and how we do it.

USIA has 192 posts in 111 countries. One of the newest is in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates, an oil-rich part of the world which is eager for American aid—not in dollars, of course, but for the development of its society. Abu Dhabi, where only a few years ago there was a small village with a mosque, and simple buildings of sun-baked clay, is like a forced-fed architectural garden plunging upward out of the desert. Dozens of medium-rise buildings are under construction among well-lit, four-lane streets. The only basis for it all is oil. Visiting there, one understands why the most thoughtful in that society are concerned about what will happen when the oil runs out. Some estimates are that it may do so in 30 years. Fifty years from now, will Abu Dhabi be abandoned? One hundred years from now, will it be covered with sand? One thousand years from now, will archaeologists be digging it out of the desert and wondering why humankind ever thought a community should be built there?

The desire of the thinking leaders of such countries to acquire the knowledge that will help them to use their wealth to develop their societies is both an opportunity and a challenge for the United States.

USIA's broadest brush is, of course, its radio arm—the Voice of America. We broadcast in 36 languages around the world—and many American journalists in the private sector help us with these broadcasts. I was pleased to hear on my recent trip to the Persian Gulf from a brother of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia that the King listens to VOA consistently. Actually, the Voice is aimed at more than an elite audience but we're always proud of that kind of listenership. In the Soviet Union, where we are no longer jammed, we have an audience of millions. Our greatest worldwide problem is that of signal-transmitting capacity—which often places us in a poor competitive position with Radio Moscow and other international broadcasters.

From the point of view of numbers, our second most broadly-based operation is our Information Center Service, which serves some 300 libraries, cultural centers and reading rooms around the world. Here, too, emphases are constantly changing. We are working urgently now toward the reopening of our library in Cairo, which had been closed since 1967. The interest there in re-establishing and expanding informational and cultural contacts with the United States offers us an exciting prospect.

Constantly changing also are the opportunities and challenges in connection with USIA exhibits. Earlier this year, upon the beginning of the new relationship between the United States and Syria, we had an exhibit at the Damascus International Fair. The most substantive part of it was a Skylab display, but the part of the show that is still being talked about in the Middle East was the immensely popular Florida State University marching band, complete with majorettes. We have just completed a run of our exhibit on "Progress and the Environment" in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, the first U.S. presentation of that kind in Czechoslovakia since 1968. Our new exhibit on "Technology for the American Home"—showing new techniques and materials being used for building homes and apartments, including interior design, decoration and appliances—was shown at the International Fair in Zagreb,

Yugoslavia, in September, and is now on its way to the Soviet Union where it will appear in six cities.

Our magazines—we have 15 printed in 24 languages and distributed in more than 100 countries—are fare for a more selective audience. Yet all are designed to explain the principles and practices of American society. The latest issue of our newest magazine, *Horizons USA*, an international publication with regional inserts, focuses on the U.S. Presidency with articles by Erwin Canham, Vermont Royster and George Reedy, among others. Our magazine, *Economic Impact*, which we started last year to deal with major economic issues, features in its current issue an article on the world food outlook and the United States position on that very basic issue.

The rapidly-developing television competence around the world is providing both opportunities and tests for our film and television service. While we are giving priority to acquisitions, our own production on science subjects and American vignettes remain our most popular products. An expanding part of our effort is helping television teams from abroad to get substantive programs about the United States. In the same pattern, we do all that we can to help foreign correspondents to achieve a more complete understanding of this country.

Should all of this be lumped under that dirty old word "propaganda"? We say, emphatically, NO. Hard line propaganda is a relic of the past. We do not say that this is a society without trouble; it would be ridiculous to do so. We try to explain what is happening in the United States in a way that is factual, and with a perspective that places events in the context of the general thrust of the American society. Our approach is as basic as the teaching of English, which we do in more than 100 binational centers in 48 countries, to about 350,000 students annually. It is as frankly pragmatic as presenting the United States as a good place to visit—which is part of our new effort to support U.S. programs for the promotion of tourism and exports. (Incidentally, when I was in Cairo last month, I heard a fine program of Hawaiian song and talk on the Voice of America which made me want to catch the next flight to Honolulu.)

As we go about this work, we do not fear to seize the opportunities that new situations offer us. While detente has by no means ended the ideological struggle in the world, it has opened up new possibilities of communication where doors previously were closed; at the same time the rapidly emerging societies of newly-rich lands are seeking substance for their culture. Seeing the potential, we are perhaps driven by the spectre of lost opportunity that haunted T. S. Eliot when he wrote:

"Footfalls echo in the memory
Down the passage which we did not take
Towards the door we never opened."

We are certainly not alone in this effort. Other nations—Communist and Democratic—have steadily expanded their cultural and informational programs during the past decade. Appropriations for the French external cultural and information programs has more than doubled in the past 10 years. West German expenditures have increased substantially in the last few years to the point where their commitment of resources is far greater than ours. The Soviet Union is spending perhaps four times as much as we are.

Let me say that this keeps us on our mettle. In the past decade the real dollar resources of USIA have declined and consequently the size of our operation has decreased. Now we are hit especially hard by inflation since cost increases in most of the countries in which we operate are greater—

often far greater—than those in the United States. Through all of this, we are convinced that, in this era of increasingly complex international relations, a strong United States effort in the informational and cultural fields of public diplomacy is more important than ever.

USIA is only one of many voices "telling America's story to the world." Do you know what is the most important voice? To the members of the National Press Club, I have a one word answer to that question: Yours.

Since I spent 30 years in the newspaper and magazine fields in the U.S. private sector, I suppose I approach the matter with some subjectivity. I am of the firm belief that the most important and most powerful element in the American society today is the press. (I use that venerable term to include all of journalism, both print and electronic.) In this era of massive and constant communication, American journalism has the greatest impact on this society's perception of itself. And because it feeds the journalism of the world, American journalism has the greatest impact on the world's impression of the United States.

This place in the world is reason for pride in the profession but it also presents a problem. As we all know, "the news" is the unusual—the exception, the special, the interesting, the bizarre, the conflicting, the negative, the extreme. But what about the usual—the broad sweep of normal, continuing endeavors, developments and achievements of American society? Is the world learning enough about that? Writing in *Foreign Affairs* a few months ago, Max Lerner expressed the chilling conclusion that the image most nations get of America tends to reflect the worst of America. This has to be a troubling thought for all of us in the American communications field.

Keeping as clear a perspective as we can, we at USIA see our foreign communications activities as part of a permanent long-range process whose effects are cumulative. Whether our professionals are broadcasting on the Voice of America, or editing a magazine in Arabic, or scheduling a performance of Country Music USA in Moscow, or setting up an exhibit of American Art in Romania, or arranging a lecture by a professor in New Delhi, or assisting a French TV producer to plan a series on American environmental programs, or giving the facts about U.S. trade policies to a Japanese editor, it is all part of the same effort—the extremely important work of explaining our country and our people, of correcting or minimizing misunderstandings that clog or contaminate relations between the U.S. and other countries.

These day-to-day contacts are designed to give substance to the continuing dialogue with foreign audiences. By providing facts and points of view and the human dimension of personal relations, we aim to broaden and strengthen this discourse. Collectively and cumulatively these efforts are intended to affect attitudes and enhance perceptions of the United States. They may ultimately have a profound effect on America's relations with the rest of the world.

On the occasion of his 75th birthday, United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas expressed a view with which I am in wholehearted agreement, although I am sure that if I were privileged to sit in deliberations with the Justice he and I might find ourselves on different sides of some more limited issues. Justice Douglas said: "I think the heart of America is sound, the conscience of America is bright and the future of America is great."

While we certainly do not try to say that there are no negatives, this is the vision of the United States that USIA wants to share and make comprehensible to the people abroad so that in our relations with other nations distortion and doubt will be replaced by confidence, respect and understanding.

NELSON ROCKEFELLER AS VICE
PRESIDENT

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1974

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Curtis T. Perkins, chairman and national director of the Black Council for Republican Politics, Inc., has presented pertinent and thoughtful testimony to the House Judiciary Committee on the confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President.

Mr. Curtis has summed up the public service career of Mr. Rockefeller, his family's contributions to a better America, and has urged that the House act speedily and affirmatively on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination.

I present Mr. Curtis' testimony for the RECORD. I am hopeful that many of my colleagues will take the time to read it. Text of the statement is as follows:

BLACK COUNCIL FOR
REPUBLICAN POLITICS, INC.,
New York, N.Y., November 18, 1974.

HON. PETER RODINO,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S.
House of Representatives, and members
of the committee.

A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE BLACK COUNCIL FOR REPUBLICAN POLITICS FOR THE IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

As a Black independent Republican organization, we urge the immediate confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller for the position of Vice President of the United States. We feel Mr. Rockefeller is eminently qualified for this—the second highest job in our Government. We know that he will fulfill not only the constitutional requirements of Vice President diligently but execute the assignments given him by President Gerald Ford with enthusiasm, competence and dignity. His past achievements in many levels of appointive service in government and especially as the elected Governor of the great state of New York affords him the experience which this country needs during this time of crisis and peril. Giving Mr. Rockefeller his mandate of office now would be beneficial to all levels of government and for all citizens: poor, middle income or well-to-do.

Certainly, with President Ford's foreign obligations and commitments we need the office of Vice President promptly filled. On the other hand we heartily endorse the need for thoroughness of the investigative role of the committees of the Congress to make known to the American people all the facts about Mr. Rockefeller. It is our assessment that this process will further enhance and prove the fitness of Mr. Rockefeller to successfully fill the duties of Vice President.

Despite, Mr. Rockefeller's huge wealth he is human like all of us mortals. In his public career as Governor he made two blatant mistakes which were:

Mishandling the Attica Prison uprising;
Giving permission to publish the contrived Goldberg book—an opponent in a past gubernatorial election.

But regardless of these two errors of judgment Mr. Rockefeller's achievements are in the largest majority of his activities. His humanitarianism has been beneficial to those who got the opportunity to work for him and the State of New York. Helping others "over the gap," so to speak by Mr. Rockefeller is

legend. He aided both upper and lower echelon of those around him in his household and among those holding executive and administrative positions in Albany.

Mr. Rockefeller and his family have long helped the poor, and especially minorities such as us Black people. This is true of their aid to social, religious and educational institutions. They have also supported minorities and the less fortunate in business and economic endeavors.

It was the Rockefellers who gave Blacks in Harlem their first apartment complex and bank. Then there is support of cultural institutions and making it possible for the United Nations to be in America—making New York City the headquarters of the World.

It is traditional in America for those who have a little more to help those with a little less. We dare say that there are many members of the committees evaluating Mr. Rockefeller and members of both the Senate and The House who owe their education and political careers to the help of others who contributed, charged no interest or forgave the obligation.

It is indubitably true that Mr. Rockefeller is not a selfish man. Our research on his charitable achievements indicates that he has subscribed to human needs. Beyond that he has supported permanent projects and ideas for the survival of American history and culture.

Frankly as Black people and a people who need personal and group financial help we do not want to see the spirit of the Rockefellers destroyed.

For there are a lot of rich people in America who give to no significant charity or to less fortunate individuals in a significant fashion. We don't want to see the harassment or suspicion of Mr. Rockefeller's giving to his associates, friends and others in need, a further excuse for certain of our wealthy not to help others.

In this vein of thought when interest rates at banks border on conspiracy and a depression stands outside our doors—the rich ought to concern themselves with the needs of the less fortunate and contribute to rightful causes and charities in their respective communities. For they like the Rockefellers can help stave off social upheaval which can destroy them and what America stands for in this democratic society.

We emphasize that Mr. Nelson Rockefeller has a right to use his money in the light of truly helping others. The "grub stake" helped open up the west, gave us oil, developed inventions and industry and helped the widow with 10 children and the old couple on hard times. These principles are also inherent in the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as our next Vice President as he has subscribed without thought of manipulation in

all of these needs and belief in the American way. We urge the Congress to look at Rockefeller the man and his qualifications for the job rather than his wealth. He has the qualifications.

The Republican Party is on hard times. We need the viable two-party system which gives our great nation stability and continuity. Mr. Rockefeller, a "evout and moderate Republican as Vice President can help rebuild the Party which we all need.

Finally, the Blacks and other minorities in the United States need an advocate in the present national administration to rebuild the great urban areas, to give the old dignity and security and to bring health care to the ill, quality education to our young and jobs to the unemployed.

Mr. Rockefeller would make an excellent surrogate for President Ford for he understands the American people and the legislative process.

His confirmation—members of the Congress—must be speedily approved now that the facts are in.

Cordially,

CURTIS T. PERKINS,
Chairman and National Director.

P.S.—We are prepared to testify in person in this regard. You have permission to enter this statement in the record of the proceedings.

SENATE—Wednesday, December 4, 1974

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

In our work as in our worship, help us, O Lord, in this Advent season, always to wait for Thee, to wish for Thee, and to watch for Thee, that at Thy coming Thou mayest find us ready; for Thy sake we ask it. Amen.

(Ancient Collect—Adapted.)

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 assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., December 4, 1974.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, December 3, 1974, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul H. O'Neill, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the President will be notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed consideration of legislative business.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARY ACTION AGAINST ARABS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Presiding Officer, the distinguished Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN) made some remarks yesterday on which I did not have an opportunity to comment at the time. They referred to the extremely dangerous situation which exists in the Middle East and about comments which had been made, threats that are implied or implicit about our participation in a military adventure in that area.

I want to go on record as being in accord with what the distinguished Senator from Alabama had to say yesterday.

I would point out that he has raised a warning signal to which, I hope, all Senators will pay attention.

We are not going to solve our oil crisis by confrontation or by aggressive actions in the Middle East which, incidentally, is not the main supplier of imported oil to this country.

The main supplier happens to be Venezuela, followed by Canada, followed by Nigeria, followed by Iran, and then the first Middle East country, Saudi Arabia, imports to this country approximately 9.5 percent of all our imported oil.

So I think we ought to keep the facts straight. We are not interested in territory, we are not interested in aggression, we are not interested in confrontation.